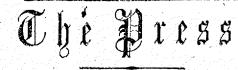
# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.



# TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

#### THE WAR.

The news from the Army of the Potomae, which we publish this morning, is interesting. The rebels, it appears, are abandoning their first and second line of entrenchments, and falling back on new lines. not within so easy range of our cannon. It is thought by many in the army that Lee is falling back with his whole army on Richmond, and recent suspicious movements on the part of the rebels would seem to favor this impression. The inaction, as it were, of our army at Falmouth has completely nonplussed the rebel leaders, and they find it impossible to divine our intentions. That they thought we would cross the Rappahannock immediately opposite Fredericksburg is apparent from the fact of their building strong entrenchments opposite the bridges and principal fords, to dispute our passage of them. From their falling back, it is possible they have abandoned the idea, and think we are going to attack them from another quarter, and that our present operations are only a feint on our part to cover other important movements. However, in spite of all these conjectures of the rebels, the idea that we will attack them at Fredericksburg is gaining ground. This can be done, and a victory gained by the Union troops, by landing ourforces under cover of the gunboats several miles down the Rappahannock, and marching on their right wing, either making the rebels retreat before their communication with Richmond is cut off, or force them to come from their present entrenchments and fight a fair field battle. It is probable, however, that General Lee will not afford us an opportunity to do this, but will rapidly fall back to his entrenchments at Richmond and await our approach on the rebel capital from all sides. The prospect for the rebels was never so gloomy as it is now. Assailed, as their capital and stronghold will be soon, both by land and water, their minds must feel anything but easy, and their hope for the success of their cause be nearly extin-

## guished.

CONGRESS.

Both branches of Congress met yesterday at noon, a quorum being present in both Houses. SENATE .- In the absence of Vice President Hamlin, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, acted as president. The credentials of Benjamin Harding, of Oregon, and Samuel G. Arnold, of Rhode Island, were presented. and they were sworn in. The message of the President was then read, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.-A resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of having an iron-clad on Lake Untario was passed. A resolution to inquire by what authority the Postmaster General restricts certain papers from being transmitted by mail was adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, condemning the arrest of persons for political offences, was tabled by a vote of 80 yeas to 40 nays. A. resolution, inquiring how many citizens of Illinois were confined within military prisons, was also tabled. The message was then read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, after which the House adjourned.

As OUR READERS WILL OBSERVE, WC have renewed our type in the edition of this morning. The large number of copies we now print renders this change a frequent necessity. We make other changes in the details of the paper, which will go far towards economizing space, enlarging our news departments, and enabling us to print a beautiful sheet. Notwithstanding the enormous frantic of the rebel leaders and the most advance in all the material necessary to deluded of their followers. There is no print a newspaper, the great taxation, and the section of our country, either that which

will sustain the President in his righteous course, even to the end. . He offers us peace, and justice, and honor. In his own quaint and nervous language, we can say to the country : "The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just-the way which, if followed, the world will ever applaud, and God must forever bless."

It is gratifying to find that our foreign relations are in such a prosperous and happy condition, and that the uncasiness which was caused by the interchange of notes on the American question between the great Powers has not affected the diplomacy of the Administration. Our financial affairs receive the President's earnest consideration; and we are glad to find that he looks forward to an carly re-sumption of specie payments as a "means of strengthening the

currency. We also see that the war has not affected the Post Office arrangements, and that this intricate and elaborate department of the service exhibits a decided improvement. We are glad to know also that means are being taken to establish a cheap and expeditious foreign postal system. This will do as much to unite and harmonize Europe and America as any oceanic telegraph, and we trust the proposed convention will be successful. The Indian affairs in Minnesota receive an incidental allusion, and the President suggests to Congress the propriety of remodelling our whole Indian system. Altogether, the message is extremely comprehensive and satisfactory, and will do much to justify the multic confidence in the Administration.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862. There is no doubt that the President's

message has produced a good impression upon friend and foe. If it has surprised the sympathizers with Secession by its moderation and fraternal spirit, it has not disappointed even the most exacting supporters

has been done, are now equally content to confide to his hands the future conduct, of the Administration and the war. There is in this message an evenness of style, and a compactness of logic, that will disarm criticism and confound those who have habitually contended that Mr. Lincoln was more ambitious to utter unique

sentiments than to follow the beaten track made for him by former Presidents. The spirit that pervades this message is that of religious devotion to the Union, and good men will be greatly disappointed if the political friends of Mr. Lincoln do not catch inspiration from his example, and, while working for the conquest of the rebellion, do everything to promote harmony, and to extinguish discord among themselves. You will perceive that he does not fall back from his proclamation of emancipation, but that he briefly asserts his deter-

mination to hold to it. Indeed, he advances upon it by proposing a new plan of emancipation, which, while possessing the charm of novelty, is fortified by a strain of patriotic exhortation and by an array of inexorable and irresistible statistics, which must even impress the most

# Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1862. The McDowell Court of Inquiry. The court of inquiry in the case of General Mc DOWELL met this morning. Gen. McD. offered as

stimony with reference to the manner in which he dealt with the inhabitants of the country occupied whis command his written instructions to Genera IELDS, at Luray, to take such supplies from the nhabitants as the force under him needed, and to give the receipts for property so taken, required by the army regulations ; and further instructing him. a case he could not thus procure sufficient forage subsist his horses by grazing. After this letter was read Col. SHIVER shief o len. McDowell's staff, was again examined, and

stified that supplies were largely taken from the copie of the country by Gen. McDowell's order r the use of the army. The Case of Gen. Porter.

The court martial in the case of Gen. PORTER met this morning, Gen. KING still absent. After the court met General PORTER was furnishe with a copy of the charges against him. He asked an adjournment to Thursday morning, whereupon the court was cleared for deliberation. After half an our the doors were opened, and an adjournment til morrow, at 11 A. M., announced.

The Reading of the Message. The reading of the message began in the Senat twenty minutes before two o'clock. In the House it was a few minutes later. Colonel John W. FORNEY, the secretary, read it to the Senate. Personal.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was in the S ate gallery to-day.

Miscellaneous. Colonel A. V. COLBURNE, from General MCCLEL LAN'S staff, has been assigned to duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Missouri, headquar ers at St. Louis. Leave of absence has been granted to Colonel Colburns to visit his home in

Vermont before entering upon his duty. General MCCLELLAN endorses the Colonel as one of the most flicient officers in the army.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Second Sessio WASHINGTON, December 1, 1862

SENATE. The Senate Called to Order. The Senate met at noon. Vice President Hamlin eing absent, the Senate was called to order by the President pro tem., Senator Foot. of his policy, who, fully content with what Absent Scnators

All the Senators were present except the follow-ng: Messrs Bayard, Doolittle, Hale, Kennedy, earce, Wilmot, and Wilson of Missouri. Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev redentials of New Members Presented, and they are Sworn in. Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, presented he credentials of Richard P. Fields, appointed U. S

the credentials of Richard P. Fields, appointed U.S. Scnator from New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John R. Thomson. Mr. NESMITH (Union), of Oregon, presented the oredentials of Benjamin F. Harding, elected U.S. Senator from the State of Oregon. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, present-ed the credentials of Samuel Green Arnold, elected Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jas. Simmons. The above Senators appeared and took the usual

The above Senators appeared and took the usua Committee Appointed to wait on the Presi-

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), a commit tee of three was appointed to confer with the com-mittee of the House, and inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication. Mesars, Collamer, Grimes, and Saulsbury were

On motion of Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois t was ordered that the hour for the daily meeting On motion of Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), the Senate

After the recess, Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) said the committee had waited on the President, and the message would be immediately communicated. Message Read.

The message of the President was received, and read by the Secretary of the Senate. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Opening Proceedings.** The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, chaplain, in the course of which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave, and for our emancipation from n which, he said, has involved us in so much

row, and shame.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Annual Message of the President of fise House of Representatives, Monday, De-cember 1, 1862. United States as Read in the Senate ellow-cilizens of the Senale and House of Representa.

Since your last annual assembling, another year Since your last manual assembling, another year of health and boundiful 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 yet be well. The correspondence fouching foreign affairs, which has 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 ression of Congress. If the world the set on the test with the retire of the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so un-happily distracted as we are might reasonably have

In the month of June last there were some grounds

In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers which at the be-ginning of our domestic difficulties so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insur-gents as a belligerent, would soon recode from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterward befel the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto de-layed that act of simple justice. The civil war, which has so radically changed, for the moment, the occupations and habits of the American people, has occupations and mons of the inclusion processing disturbed the social condition, and af fected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with

which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from In this unusual agriation we have babone foreign taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism, and ac-knowledged no revolution; but we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of the our officier.

its own affairs.

its own affhirs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations them-selves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this-Government, even if it were just, would certainly

occupat

be unvise. The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete snecess. It is an occa-sion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the the start of the Malesty's Gosion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it, on the part of her Majesty's Go-vernment, has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens. The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Statt dues has been carried into full effect

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of three thousand miles of sea-coast could not be established and rigorously enforced in a senson of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes, and inflict-ing unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country-where foreigners reside, and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of com-plaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions

plaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and, possibly, to produce mutual reclamations be-tween nations which have a common interest in pre-serving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly

owers. owers. There is still, however, a large and an augmenting number of doubtful cases, upon which the Govern-nent is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from he naval or military authorities of foreign nations. which the Governments of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual con-ventions to examine and adjust such complaints.

This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian back Ad-miral P. Tordinskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading 1861, prevented by the commander of the broading force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before, been granted to an English vessel papers in the case to be communicated to the proper

ittees. Applications have been made to me by many free Amoricans of African descent to favor their emigra ion, with a view to such colonization as was contemnone and abroad—some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others. influenced by philanthropic sentiments—have sug-gested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish-American Republics have pro-tested against the sending of such colonies to their

espective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony togany State, without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on wise and good men have impressed me with the beconsent of its Government, w

national homestead. There is no possible severing though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief ab-stracts of the very numerous and extensive transacof this but would soultiply and not mitigate evil In all its adaptation and aptitudes it demands Union and abhors separation; in fact, it would, ere long, force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves—to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convision, be kushed fortions and operations conducted through these De

ions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Consta

shall receive compensation from the United States as follows—to wit:

shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such

Among the friends of the Union there is great di-

n struggles among ourselves. By mutual conces

the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time sparse both races from the evils of sudden

derangement; in fact, from the necessity of any de-rangement, while most of those whose liberal course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consummation. They

Another class will hail the prospect of emancipa

ast in several of the States.

he compensation

will never see it.

ot continue.

partments Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of it being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your stitention to them. It gives me pleasure to report a decided improve-ment is the financial condition of the Post Office Department. ever with the passing of one generation. In this view I recommend the adoption of the following re-

Department. As compared with several preceding years, the receipts for the fiscal year 1661 amounted to \$8,349,296.49, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of tha

assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legis-latures or Conventions of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when fratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conven-tions to be wold convent or sets of the scale Consti-Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Second States during the last fiscal-year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal Stateshas bees sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820.9, being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union du-Article — Every State wherein slavery now ex-ists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hurdred,

Than Was derived from all the States of the Union du-ring the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was \$335005,759,11. For the last 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, and about \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. fiscal vear 1860

The deficiency in the department for the previous year was \$4,651,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to \$2,112,814 67. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail ser vice in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that depart-ment in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service; it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster General has, also opened a corre-

spondence, through the Department of State, with foreign Governments, proposing a convention of poe-tal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails.

foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this coun-try, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have logal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolish-ment of slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for. Article —. Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored per-sons with their own consent at any place or places without the United States. seen received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestion of the Postmaster General in his report respecting

the further legislation required in his opinion for the

the further legislationrequired in his opinion for the benefit of the postal service. The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands : 1<sup>43</sup> The public lands have censed to be a source of frevenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476.26, a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same the expenses of our land system during the same

"The homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bring-ing the land into market." The discrepancy between the sum here stated as

The discrepancy had the cost of surveying and oring-ing the field into market." The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sums derived from the same source, as reported from the Trensury Department, arises, as I under-stand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really, coincident at the begin-ning point; the Treasury report including a con-siderable, sum now, which had previously been re-ported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three-months now, reported upon by the Sceretary of the Interior, and not by the Sceretary of the Treasury. The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostili-ties against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of

The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States wer

riven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that Another class will hall the prospect of emancipa-tion, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now-living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. they were constrained by superior force to enter-into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minne-sota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with

sora, attacked the settlements in their treamity with extreme ferocity, killing, indiscriminately, men, women, and children. This attack was wholly un-expected, and, therefore, no means of defence had-been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this buthreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has

letails.

large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destructhen of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full

both just and economical. In a certain sense the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property-property acquired by descent or by purchase-the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said that the peo-ple of the South are not nore responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this I submit for your especial consideration whether

This proposition can be trasted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this District last

What I have said of the proportion of free conored per-ous to the white, in the District, is from the consus of (850, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the set of Congress abolishing determined.

view I recommens the adoption of the following re-solution and articles amendatory to the Constitu-tion of the United States. Resolved, By the Senate and Houss of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congress

thick 24,609 bales are American. Breadstuffs are steady. Corn fight

his plan is recommended at This plun is recommend of as means not in exclusion (b) the hold bits on the all of Jers for restoring and preserv-age the national authority throughout the Union. The pheet is presented exclusively in its concentral aspect. The plan would, I an could be the second presence of the peedity, and maintain it more persanently, than caube one by force alone, while all it would cost, so addering mounts and of payment, and times of payment would be asics paid than will be the additional cost of the wirt, if our ly solely upon force. It is math, yery much, that it ould cost no blood at all.

ve rely solely tipon force. It is maker, very num, that is sould cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law, it cannot become sould without the obscurrence of, first, worthirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily inclusive serve of the Slave States. Their concurrence, it obtained, will give assurance of their scorenly adopting enancipational no very distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the striggle now, and save the Union for ever. Correspondence of The Press.]

As political affairs are corribeted in this eify, it is not inconsistent that mund sometimes be an episode. Scarcel convention meets without involving most ruffiantly strife and bruth och

would ond the stringgle now, and save the Union for-ever. I do not forget like gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the mation. Nor do Lörget that so me of you are my sonlors incorthan many of you have more experience than 1 inche conduct of public athirs. Ye, I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon any undue carnestness. I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan. I propose, if adopted, yould's shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of mo-ney and of blood? I doubted that it would restore the national autho-rity and national prosperity, and perpetuate both inde-finitely? shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so, received, or the value, thereof, and all nicrest paid thereon. Article —. All slaves who shall have enjoyed acut all owners of such who shall never the object all before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; out all owners of such who shall not have been dis-

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive

n secure its adoption ?? Will not the good people respond to a united and car-

without the United States. I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles it some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could

Will not the good people respond to a united and car-nest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by may obser means so certainly or so speedily, assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can any of us imagine het-ter?" but "Can we all do better?" Object, whatsoever is "possible; still the question re-ours, "Can we do better?!" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with diffi-culty, and we mast rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think naew and not a new. We must disorthrad onvselves, and then we shall save our country. named Sullivan. Byrnes finally got St upon the sidewalk, when the latter drew shot his antagonist; wounding him so a he died on Saturdayinight. Immediatel shot the police secured Sullivan, who says

versity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would per-petuate slavery; some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it graduwas only defending his own life, and does We must disonthickl onvselves, and then we shall save ouncountry. Fellow-citizens: We cannot escape history. We of this Gongress and this Administration will be remem-bered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor-to the latest generation. We say, "We are for the Union." The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We-moven we here-hold the power and bear the re-sponsibility. the consequences. The slain man was famous as fiveteran in illy, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength politics, and possessed legions of friends in the olitics, and possesses a contrast in the o o which he belonged. That he had a sense of a hing superior to his own position is prop act that he brought up his family with the ve should harmonize and act together. This would regard to the refinements of life, and gave hi be compromise, but it would be compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the U nion Friese articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted cen educations fitting them to shine above He carried to his home ao taint of the seen

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to he free-honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last set hope of earth. Other means may succeed—this could at fail his daughters are noted for their elegance and t is assumed that emancipation will follow, at As to the first article, the main points are, first, the emancipation; secondly; the length of time for consummating it, thirty-seven years; and thirdly, have won all the honor due an honest heart ed his life like a Christian. As it was-but let

то нан. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and ied must forever bless. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. DECEMBER 1st, 1862.

bear to judge, for we are sinners all," 13. After having received the following portion o ecretary Stanton's report, from Washington, the York editor, has found its way into one of your ansmission of the rest was, for some unexplained day papers, I perceive, though the corresponden use, interrupted. We hope to be able to pub gives it to print, is connected with a paper here lish the entire report to-morroy ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECREthe obligation to silence observed at the rea

TARY OF WAR.

WAR, DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1862. SIR: That portion of the United States which is now, or has been during the last year, the scene of nilitary operations is comprised within ten military

The armies operating in those departments, accord The plan leaves it to each State choosing to act ing to recent official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and thirty-six officers and privates, fully armed and under if, to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by de-grees, extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the disantifaction of those who favor wernetuel slaver guipped. Since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over eight hundred thousand. When the quotas are filled up, they will number a nillion of men, and the estimates for next year are ased upon that number. disatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the com-pensation. Doubless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object, yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense the

it. Now, however, as it has stolen into print, based upon that number. The middle department, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Dela-ware, and the Department of Virginia, have been the scene of important military operations, concerning which detailed reports have not yet been made by the commanding generals to this Department. Your knowledge of the character and result of these operations with the necessity for ceiving the usual wild exaggeration by the un it is likely that the scandalized journalist shortly give the facts of the case to the publi-

GENERAL BANKS' EXPEDITION has started ! That is to say, several transport f these operations dispenses with the necessity for any review until the final reports are made. The preliminary reports of Mean Party of Mean P of troops weighed anchor and sailed seaward per day afternoon, and the remaining regimentia any review until the had reports are made. The preliminary reports of Major General Mo-Clellan of the battles before Richmond and of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the report of the General-in-Chief are submitted. The communications between this Department and barking as fast as possible to day. Some of them with whom I have conversed, are quite "bine" wi the idea that: they are bound for a long voyage. Texas ; but I fancy that they will see Fortres Mor

the respective commanders were prepared under a resolution of the Senate at the last session, and will roe first. They are nearly all New England tree and regard General Banks with the ngress whenever you shall h dence and good-will. They know him to be a take

LATEST MARKETS LIVERPOST, Friday, evening, No. duil and declined 1@2d for the week, week, 17,000 beles, at irregular pr speculators 5,000 bales, and to export Sales to day, 6,000 bales, at irregula to exporters, 3,000 bales. The fo

NEW YORK CITY

NOTED POLITICIAN KILLED

are turned down, hired bullies are int.

he assembled blackguardism find

ment in the usual affray. At an ,

Saturday morning this ruffanism

litics ran up to the climax of a must

politician named Thomas-Byrnes, With

friends, was posting placards in ().

ear Cedar, for a would-be alder

his son-in-law, when he and his part

party who were posting for would

Smith. After some wrangling, in

animosity found its usual language.

sued between Byrnes and Smith's bill.

New York politician must necessarily ain

ment. Poor Tom! in a different calling he

A CERTAIN SCANDAL

ompromising the reputation of a prominent

must have shared with the city press general

the editor in question. The latter is the lead

spirit of a well-known daily journal, a man ne

litical name and fame not to be trilingly impug

That such a man could not give literary employ

abon his journal to an intellectual and needy

lady without incurring scandal proves that the

danger to any man in doing kindly deeds to the

sex, however unselfish those deeds may be

is literally no kind of just ground for scanding

matter at all, and but for the obstinacy of we

pique there need have been no outside gostip ;

ful and a resolute commander, and that he aver us

dertakes a thing without knowing what he is about

fifty years old, and the possessor of a social and p

NEW YORK, Decemb

thorized quotations:

Yew Orleans..... lan consisting of these articles is recommended Nobile. Jplands. The stock in port amounts to

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the but hour lawthority would be accepted without its adoption a nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation' of September 22, 802, he surved because of the recommendation of this shan. As timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring re-toration, and thereign state with. And netwithstanding fills plan, the recommendation hat Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby carnestly renewed. Such vould be owly an advance part of the plan; and the same regresents apply to both.

Buginess inactive. LONDON, Friday Evening, For. 21. money, 93%; American securitize ster Central; 42@42 % cent. discount; Erie 48. Decrease of bulkon in the Rask of tie week, £225,000; enderasa means not in exclusio Latest Shipping Intella Arrived from New York, Tigress, Metcalf, at Gloucester; George Durk Archangel and Amazon; at Deal; Dei towa; Lora, at Liverpool.

numerous difficulties that have embarrassed so many of our contemporaries, we are happy to say that THE PRESS is in a prosperous condition, and that we shall be enabled to pass through the present business trouble without injury to ourselves or injustice to our friends.

n= The message of the President, as we print it this morning, is carefully read and corrected from an official copy. Many errors crept into that received by telegraph, and we have accordingly taken pains to make what we publish this morning literal and reliable.

## The President's Message.

It must be said of the President that he never takes up any subject without exhausting it. He approaches every conclusion calmly, slowly, and without passion ; while. at times, we see what might be, called hesitation and irresolution, in the end we know that the spirit of the patriot has insnired nanimity—so much justice—so much consideration for minorities-so much humanity-so much forbearance to those who have erred-we do not often see in those who rule empires. We can only properly understand the position of the President, as it is announced in his message this morning, by recalling the great events of his present Administration. We must remember that the ruler who now argues the necessity of Emancipation was, in the beginning, its sincere and consistent opponent. He removed FREMONT, and revoked the order of General HUNTER, and begged the proslavery men of the Border States to make Emancipation a civil measure by accepting the resolution passed by Congress at his solicitation. In all this action we saw the forbearance of a kind and paternal ruler-of a Chief Magistrate who did not wish to deal with the Southern rebels except as erring and wayward children. But when the rebellion assumed its present proportions, and sought to overwhelm the whole Republic in ruin-when the issue became the death of slavery or the death of the Republic-he boldly declared Emancipation. And this declaration he sustains in one of the most convincing, earnest, and affectionate state papers that ever came from a President of the United States.

The President avoids either extreme of this complicated question. He does not sustain Emancipation merely because it gives freedom to a number of black laborers, 'nor because it gratifies a humanitarian spirit in the Northern and European States. To him it is a question of justice, and a question of policy-of justice to the white people of the South; who are oppressed by the overburdened condition of their labor system, and a question- of policy which all who are acquainted with the influence that slavery has exerted on this war will readily acknowledge. Emancipation will make a crushed, despised, and almost useless race, a free and available people. Emancipation will make the negro better than a slave, if he is not as efficient and capable as the free white man. We must dispose of these people in some way. If we keep them in slavery, we cultivate and cherish treason and perpetual discord in our midst. If we endeavor to colonize them in other countries, we attempt what may, for years to come, prove an impracticable measure. If we throw among them the fire-brand of inevery slave State, loyal or rebellious, into

anarchy. Blood will flow ; and death, with age contains private property for their individual all its attendant horrors, will come without use. The provost marshals of the grand divisions

has seceded from, or that which adheres to, the Republic, that will not be affected, and favorably affected, by this new and convincing appeal. We are living in a wonderful era. As the President says, "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present; the occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with

the occasion. As our case is new, we must think anew and act anew." Animated by these thoughts, so just and opportune, he has evidently brought all the resources of his intellect to the proposition which constitutes the body of his message. It will become the text for unbounded investigation and unlimited attack and defence; and those who defend it should be encouraged, and those who oppose if should be admonished that it will henceforth be supported not simply upon its intrinsic merits, but backed and maintained by the whole power of the Administration of the General Government. While losing none of the advantages of the proclamation of the 92d of Sontambar last it day to insist that every means and appliance should be used to give vitality and effect to the other recommendations of the President on the subject of emancipation, so that these recommendations may become as familiar to the people as the most approved maxims of Christian philosophy. It gave me pleasure to observe that no interest was shocked when the message was read in both branches of Congress to-day. This is a

promise of its welcome by the people, and, what is far better, a bright augury of the triumph of its doctrines. There are, however, so many points in this message, and I have so little time at the late hour at which I write to make more than a reference to the spirit that characterizes it, that I must leave to my associates at home the duty of treating it more elaborately. OCCASIONAL.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Strict Regulations in Regard to Passeswho are Entitled to These Privileges-Regulations in Regard to Packages HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

December 1st. The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's despatch was by one of the enemy's right wing batte-

ries. Their object is unknown at these headquarters. The following general order in relation to passes was issued to-day :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, NOV. 27, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 187. First. None but persons engaged in the public service will be passed over the railroads, or bridges, or by steamboats, towards Fredericksburg, without

special authority from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of the commanders of the grand Second, Persons connected with the railroad ser-

vice will obtain their passes on application to the uperintendent of railroads. Third. Persons connected with the military ser-

ders from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of either of the grand divisions, will be passed to and from Acquia Creek, Alexandria, and Washington. Fourth. The provost marshals at Washington, Al-

presentation of orders from the headquarters of this lepartment, from the bureaus of the War Department, from the commanders of the grand divisions. and from the Military Governor of the District

Fifth. The commanders of the grand divisions will grant passes to newsboys to sell papers to their com mands, under such regulations as they may deem fit to enforce, and no other newsboys will be allowed within their lines, except by permission of the provost marshal present at these headquarters.

Sixth. All packages marked with the names officers and soldiers serving in this army will be re The President's Message Delivered. ceived by the provost marshal at the places of ar-Other comparatively unimportant business was ransacted, when a recess was taken for fifteen surrection, we turn the social condition of rival and turned over to the provost marshals of the grand divisions, who will deliver them to the proper minutes, in order to await the reception of the Presi-dent's message. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and owners by their signing declarations that the pack a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the builden of that part of the public debt em-ployed as seturities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption will send daily to the depot for such articles for the President would forthwith communic officers or soldiers belonging to their respective com- pipeper ad apperturble service of the population of the service of the service of the service of the service of the population of the service of the ser It is Read and Referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of Union. mands. All the packages belonging to officers at these headquarters will be forwarded direct to the The private sceretary of the President, Mr. Nico-ay, then appeared and delivered the message, which By command of Major General Burnside : Mr. MORRILL (Rep.). of Vermont, moved that it, together with the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee of the Whols on the state of the Union, and printed. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) desired to say a LEWIS'RICHMOND, Adjutant General. Nothing has transpired to-day worthy of note. Daily reconnoissances are kept up with spirit and few words, but he was prevented by the prevalence of the previous question, under the operation of which the motion was agreed to. The House then energy. The sky to-night promises a storm. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. New Members Present. The following named new members took seats in the House to day : George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, in place of Jackson, deceased. Battle at Cave Hill, Arkansas---The Rebels Defeated, and Obliged to Fall Back--A Successful Cavalry Expedition. Thomas A. D. Fessenden, of Maine, vice Walton, WASHINGTON, December 1.-The following has resigned. Amos Walker, of Massachusetts, to supply the been received at the headquarters of the army : Deen received at the hendquarcers of the army: "ST. LOUIS, November 29, 1862. "To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: "Gen. Blunt, with his division, made a forced march and attacked the enemy yesterday morning, at Cave Hill. The battle lasted several hours. "The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated, fighting with sundown. The victory was complete Among the notices of bills, was one by Mr. Cox to amond the act of July last so as to increase the revenue y a reduction of the tax on whisky to five cents per The galleries of both houses were crowded to-day on the opening of the session. fall back about one octook, but retreated, gining until sundown. The victory was complete. "Our loss is not great, and the enemy's loss is much greater than ours. Our forces camped on the battle-ground. "The enemy retired to Van Buren. "S. R. CURTIS, "Major General." The Steamer Ariadue. NEW YORK, December 1.-The British steamer Ariadue arrived to-night from Halifux. Election at New Bedford, Mass. "ST. LOUIS, November 29, 1862. "ST. LOUIS, November 29, 1862. "Gen. Davidson telegraphs that a cavalry expe-dition, under Major Torry, to the forks of the Min-goo and St. Francis, California, captured, Colonel Phelan and ten men of the rebel army New BEDFORD, December 1.—George Harland Jr., was elected Mayor to-day, without opposition. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, AND SHOES, LEATHER; ALSO, 11 BALES BROWN SHEETINGS .-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the clan and ten men of the rebel army. "S. R. CURTIS, "Major General." large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, whips, leather, carpet-bags, and findings (also, at commencement of sule, 11 bales 40-inch extra heavy brown - The Republicans have control of the Minnesota sheetings, damaged by water, to be sold for eash), just and honorable manner. But we are Legislature, which will enable them to gain a memembracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by -P. Stene Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, has recatalogue. on four months' credit. Commencing this direct public sentiment, those who are sin- signed his position in the pay department of the morning, at precisely 10 o'clock, by' John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. 

with greater powers, insuring the enjoyment of blessings and prosperity of the nation. The roll of the House was called by States, and a quorum answered to their names. Message from Senate. A message was received from the Senate that a quorum of that body had assembled and was ready

and for

to proceed to business. Committee to Wait on the President Appointed. On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illi-

on a committee was ordered to be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Se nate, to wait upon the President and inform him that they are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. A War Vessel on Lake Ontario.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the cheapest, most expeditious, and reliable mode of placing a vessel-of-war on Lake Ontario, when the exigono may arise, and of establishing water communication from other waters on the lakes, and that the com mittee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliably adopted, together with the time and cost of the work.

What Papers are entitled to privilege of Mails. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, offered

a resolution, which was adopted, that the Commit-tee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and re-port to the House, at an early day, by yhat authar titx, of the Car anitettakes to say what newspapers may and what shall not be transmitted through the mails of the United States.

Resolution | Relative to Arrests for Political Offences.

Mr. COX (Dem.); of Ohio, offered the following: Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprisoned in the military pri-sons and camps of the United States, without any public charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed to learn or disprore the charge made or alleged to be made against them; and

Whereas, Such arrests have been made in States where there was no insurrection, or rebellion, or pre where there was no instruction, or recention, or pre-tence thereto; and Whereas, It is the sacred right of every citizen that he should not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury : There-fore, *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and unactices as un-

hereby condemn all such arcests and practices as un-warranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all such arrests shall hereafter cease. and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall

have a prompt and public triai, according to the pro-visions of the Constitution. The Resolutions Tabled. On motion of Mr. COLFAX (Rep.) of Indiana, the preamble and resolutions were tabled—yeas 80,

nays 40-as follows: YEAS. senden T. A. D. Olin (R. Patton (R.) Pomeroy (R.) Potter (R.) Rice (R.) Me. Riddle (R.) Rollins (R.), N. H. Arnold (R. Babbitt (R. Baker (R.) Frank (R. Gooch (R.) Goodwin (R.) Baxter (R Beaman (R.) Bingham (R.) Blair (R.), Pa. Blake (R.) Brown (U.), Va. Bufflinton (R.) irley (R.) Harrison (U.) Hickman (R.) Hooper (R.) Horton (R.) Hutchins (R.) Sargeant (R.) Sedgwick (R.) Sloan (R.) Spaulding (R.) asey (U.) bamberlain (R.) ulian (F

Frain (R.) Frimble (R.) Frowbridge (1 Van Horn (R. Van Valkenbu Kelley (H lark (R.) lark (R.) lements (U.) Jolfax (R.) Conkling F.A. ( Conkling R. (R Dawes (R.) Duell (R.) Kellogg ( Lansing ( Leary (U. Lehman ( Loomis () (Rep.) Van Wyck (R.)

Edwards (R.) Eliot (R.) laynard ( litchell (l Ely (R.) Franchot :

vice, on presenting to the provost guard proper or-. (U.) ming (U.) nglish (D.) ouke (D.)

exandria, and Acquia Creek, will give passes on the

Columbia

rested; and that the President inform the House the names of the persons arrested in Illinois and con-fined in prisons outside the limits of the said State, what the charges are against them, by whom made, and by whose authority the arrests were made. Mr. LOVEJOY (R.), of Illinois, moved to table the resolution. Adopted—yeas 74, nays 40.

the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have, at the same time, officed to the several States, situated within the tro-pics, or 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 territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane.

shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such adopted as different, and i reflect of so, and so and so persons as contemplate colonization do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as, I think, their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emi gration to both these countries from the United.

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 pend-ing with the republic of Hayti. A considerable im-provement of the national commerce is expected to

esult from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prissia, Denmark, Sweden, Aus-tria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favo-rable relations also continue to be maintained with

Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan. During the last year there has not only highlen-But States of our own Continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are be-lieved to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru, and Chili and Chili.

and 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 revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice.

more complete justice. The joint commission 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 connecting the

United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the line which is being extended across the Russian Empire. The Territories of the United States, with unim-

The Territories of the Onice Shaves, interport portant exceptions, have remained undisturbed the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evider the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evider the comparison of the same state of the same state of the same the same state of the sa of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these minimum with the back developed as randly as

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 Govern-ment, and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adouted

be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publi-cation of its result at home and in foreign extension tion of its result at home and in foreign countriesresults which cannot fail to be auspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures inci-

dent to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the repellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has cen fully maintained. ntinuance of the war, however, and the in-

The continuance of the war, however, and the in-creased disbursements made necessary by the aug-mented forces now in the field, demand your best re-flections as to the best modes of providing the neces-sary revenue, without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspen-sion of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large is-sues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the toops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them a uni-versal currency, and has satisfied partially, at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform cir-culating medium, saving thereby to the people im-mense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the

mense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all the interests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always in-jurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the low-est possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility prompt and cer-tain convertibility into coin, is generally geknow-ledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circu-lation of United States notes, navable in coin and lation 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 any other mode in which the necessary pro-

vision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency se-The House Waren, Lafayette, and Delaware, and the Capitol Prison, and any other forts and places of confinement, and upon what charges they were ar-ested ; and that the President inform the House the I know of none which promises such certain results, and is at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Coldress, well guarded in its provi-sions. To such associations the Government might

sions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes of 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 sloways into coin, would at once pro-test labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and the supervision by cheart and not core,

ood men have lief that this can be profitably done. I submit a statement of the proceedings of the ommissioners, which shows the progress that has een made in the enterprise of constructing the Pa-ific Railroad; and this suggests the entliest com-letion of this road, and also the favorable action of for enlarging the capacities of the avoid and the form of for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and espe-cially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you, at an 'early day, some in-teresting and valuable statistical information upon

this subject. The military and commercial importance of en-larging the Illinois and Michigan canal and wide-ning the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Colonel Webstor to the Sceretary of War, and now ansmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask atten tion to it.

transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask atten-tion to it.
To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Depart-ment of Agriculture of the United States to be or-ganized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges both at home and abroad, which promises" to effect highly beneficial results in the development of correct 'knowledge of' recent im-provements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products and in the collection of the 'agricultural statistics of the different States. Also, that it will soon be prepared to distri-tings, and thas filted promised area in cash of the states of the different states. Also, that it will soon be prepared to distri-tings, and thas filted promised area in cash of the states of the state in the collection of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemi-cal science, now in progress in the laboratory.

and science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valu-able citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advan-

age to all our people. On the 22d day of December last, a proclamation On the 22d day of December last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the pur-pose expressed in the second paragraph of that pa-per, I now respectfully call your attention to what may be called "Compensative Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passets away and another generation cometh, but

basseth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever."

he earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and stimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of he carth's surface which is owned and inhabited by he people of the United States is well adapted to be he home of one national family, and it is not well lapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its va-ety of climate and productions are of advantage in

these to be an auvantage of combination united people. In the inaugural address, I pointed out the total inadequacy of disunio remedy for the differences between the people total in language which I these to be an advantageous combinatio two sections. I did so in language which I improve, and which, therefore, I beg leave to One section of our country right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the forcing slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any laws can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over in each. This I both cases, and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases, after the separation of the sec-tions, than before. The foreign slave trade, now im-perfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the preand wife may be divorced and go out of the pre-sence and beyond the reach of each other, but the sence and beyond the read of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot in this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it flossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after sepa ration than before? Can aliens make treaties easie than friends can make laws? Can iteraties easier than friends can make laws? Can iteraties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can be among friends? Suppose you go to war. You can-not fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are cash work you way.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for "Individual of the straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free, and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and upoulated; or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remain-ing strength are merely surveyors' lines over which people may walk back and forth, without any con-sciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper for parchment as a national bour-

down on paper or parchment as a national bou down on paper or parchment as a national boun-dary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the sededing section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illimois, Mis-

property is to be sacrificed, is be done at a common charge? is it not just that it e? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can the benchts of the Onion by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascer-tain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that mea-

last March, and consider whether, if that mea-sure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and eco-nomical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires large sums, and requires mitted when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires large sums, and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for com-pensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall pro-bably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden instead of thirty-one millions as new. And not, only so, but the increase of our poculation may the burden instead of thirty-one millions as new, And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this incon-siderately. At the same ratio of increase, which we have maintained on an average from our first na-tional census or products at income the should, may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period 1 Our abundant room, our broad national bomestead, is our ample resource. The beginning of last winter found the rebel armies of Price and McCulloch in possession of all the northwestern portion of Missouri, While many of blate of inconvection. Our forcas were concentrated at Rolla and Sedalia. In soon as the rebels could be driven from the northern counties, and our armies reorganized, active operations weak commenced, not-withstanding the inclemency of the sagson and the bad condition of the roads. On the 18th of Decem-her a considerable number of the energy weige and

omestead, is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British

Uses, very certainly our population could not ex-pand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign-born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native-born away. But such is not our con-dition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe bac 2600 000 with a population averaging 721/ nos ber a considerable number of the enemy weis of Decem-ber a considerable number of the enemy weis out of and captured at Milford, while on their way to join Price, on the Osage river. The forces at Rolla, under General Curtis, moved towards Springfield, which competied Price to fall back into Arkansas, has 3,800,000, with a population averaging 73% per-sons to the square mile. Why may not our country, a some time, average as many ! Is it less fertile ? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes ! Is it inferior to Europe in where he was joined by Van Dorn. A severe battle was fought at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March, between the combined armice of the enemy and General Curtis' force, in which the ueserts, or other causes is it interior to Europe in anymetural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when this will be, if ever, de-pends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average of Europe 221/to the generative. latter gained a complete and decisive victory. The gunbaats, under Flag-officer Foote, and the troops at Cairo, under General Grant's moved up the Tronnessee river, for the reduction of forts Henry and Donelson. While Grant's troops were march-

Several of our States are above the average of Europe, 73% to the square mile. Massachusetts has 137, Khode Island 133, Connecticut 99, New York and New Jersey, each 30. Also, the two other great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense popula-

iety of climate and productions are of auvaniage in his age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs, and intelligence have prought for sustaining a usual constraining a usual constraints of increase for the several de-steam, telegraphs, and intelligence have provide the connial periods to be as follows : in natural-capacity for sustaining a dense populs

| briefly  | 1790-3929,827.   | ~  |
|----------|--|----|
| on as a  | 1800-5,305,937; 35.02 per cent. ratio of increase.                             | ਼  |
| e of the | 1810-7,239,814; 36.45 "  | Ċ, |
| cannot   | 1820-9,638,131; 33.13 " " "  | 1  |
| repeat:  | 1830-12,866,020; 33.49   |    |
| avery is | 1840-17,069,453; 32.67 """"""  | ÷, |
| e other  | 1850-23,191,876; 35,87 <sup>(1)</sup><br>1860-31,443,790; 35,58 <sup>(1)</sup> |    |

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent, in the population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of the seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible; and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the fol-

Lissianing results: 1670, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,934,335;

1300, 261, 680, 914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925, our territory, at 73% persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves ralinguish the chance by the we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhaust

folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhaust-ing war springing from the only great element of metonal discord among us. While it can be foreseen exactly how much one hugo example of species on prearing iesser ones, indef-nitely would related population, enviltation, and pros-perity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetinite peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately: the wealth of the country. With these we should pay all the emancipation would pay our other with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian-Liver-pool Dates to the 20th ult.-More Pirates gone to Sea. passed off this point this evening, bound for Port-

with our other debt; easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent; per annum simple interest, from the end of the Re-volutionary struggle until to-day, without paying any-thing on either principal or interest, each man of us would ove less upon that debt now than each man oved upon it then. This because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cett, has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone re-lieves a debtor nation so long as its population in-creases faster than unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt.

creases laster than unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection. The great advantage of the policy by which we shall not have to pay until we man-ber one hundred millions, what by a different policy we we would have to pay now when we number but thirty-one nullions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precions life. It will be a saving of both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracti-cable to return to bendage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtiess, in the property sense, helong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating rach. The following was posted at Lloyd's, on the 19th of November: "It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the Federal Hag, and that another will shortly follow." Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers recently built in the Mezery were in-tended for some such service as above stated; but

sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the furthere of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Con-gress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on ene thand or the other, inasmuch as it comes to epithing unless, by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters through their representatives in Con-gress.

pleased to give your sanction. The report of General Halleck, the General-in-Chief, exhibits the operations in these departments since the 23d of July. the date at which, under your order, he assumed command of all the armies of the United States. The personnel of the troops is admirable; they in

nearly all strapping, brawny-looking fellows, with If the campaigns of the armies in these depart If the campaigns of the armies in these depart-ments have not equalled in their results the expecta-tions of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results. The valor of our troops has been displayed using many occasions, and the skill and gallantry of the officers have been distinguished at Yorktown, which liamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill; Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, and other places enumerated in the reports herewith sub-mitted. fine, intelligent faces, and that general air of deternined manliness so characteristic of New England General Banks supervises the embarkation in peson, and, though the boys are pretty closely packet on board the steamers, they are all splendilly coupped; and have what comforts it is possible's give the set THE FORT LANATETTE PRISONERS,

eleased by the recent queer mandate of the Wa The invading army which recently threatened the Department, are enjoying their mariyroom at the capital and the borders of Maryland and Pennsyl-rania, has been driven back beyond the Rappahan-nock; Norfolk, captured by Muj Gen. Wool, is in our possession; Suffolk and Yorktown are held; a Soule, who is one of them, says that he shall exit himself to Europe very shortly, as he despairs a strong army corps, under its vigilant and efficient commander, Maj. Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe, threatens and harasses the enemy; and, what is es-pecially gratifying, it has been proved that the loyalty of the State of Maryland cannot be shaken ever seeing this "distracted country" restored a what it was. His Democratic admirers here have resolved to lighten his melancholy with a screase The other liberated worthies, such as Marshal Kan even by the presence of a rebel army. The official reports received at this Department show that the military operations in the West du-ring the past year have been both active and suc-cessful. Mayor Wightman, &c., hold their tongues, like and sible rebels.

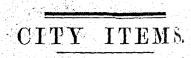
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

cession tavern, the New York Hotel. Piere

expected this evening, and, if the rain dos not spoil the telegraphing, will appear, in part, a be later editions of to-night's papers. It is looked in eagerly as a new novel by all classes. There is general belief that Honest Abe will show that he has backbone, and is not to be frightened from ha purpose by Northern rebel-lovers and traiton.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW

s occasioning many bets to-day. The Democritisht Bree to one on Brennan and Develin, and the Republicans take their bets with promptness. Hawavil run far ahead of his ticket, but Brennan will pot bably beat him by about ten thousand. STUTYESUL



ing to surround the former place, it was attacked by the gunboats and reduced on the sixth of February, after a short but severe engagement. General Grant then marched across the peninsula and attacked fort Donelson. After several days' hard fighting; that place also capitulated on the sixteenth, with the armoment and capital and capital several to several the A TRIUMPH IN PHOTOGRAPHY.--Mest Broadbent & Co., Nos. 912 and 914 Chestnut sheet have long had the reputation of producing the first its armament and garrison, except a small force which crossed the Cumberland in the night, and effected their escape. This victory caused the im-mediate evacuation of Bowling Green and Nash-ville, and soon after of Columbus and the greater pecimens of photographic pictures on this or th other side of the Atlantic ; and to them also belong the honor of having carried off the palm in the pro duction of portraits in colors. In this department they have, in fact, wrought a revolution. What While Grant and Buell were concentrating their others have attempted in this difficult branch of their art, they have carried to a triumphant success, armies on the Tennessee river, near the head o and to-day-their pictures, finished in the inimitable navigation and great lines of railroad communics Ivorytype and Wenderotype styles, are sought after

navigation and great lines of rairoad communica-tion, Gen. Pope moved down the west bank of the Mississippi, captured New Madrid, and, crossing the river below the enemy's batteries on and near Island No. 10, compelled the garrison to capitulate on the 7th and 8th of April. Gen. Grant had crossed the Tennessee and taken position at Pittsburg-Landing, in anticipation of the arrival of Buell. The anemy advanced from Corinth, and straked all over the Union. They have discovered the vaint ble secret of introducing colors true to nature, not only without impairing the likeness, but with tentol better effect in this particular. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS .- We The enemy advanced from Corinth, and attacked Grant on the morning of the 6th of April. A severe battle ensued, which continued till dark, the left of our line being driven back nearly to the river. A portion of Buch's force arrived in the afternoon and invite attention this morning to the magnificent stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods offered by

Mr. G. A. Hoffman, (successor to W. W. Knight.) bornion of Buerrs force arrived in the arternoon and during the night, and the battle was resumed at day-light on the morning of the 7th. The enemy was driven back at every point, and in the afternoon fied from the field, leaving their-dead and many of their wounded in our hands. Finding that the armies of Price and Van Dorn-No. 606 Arch street, whose advertisement appears in another column. Mr. Hoffman is fully sustain ing the high reputation of this old house, both in the extent and elegant character of his present stock, which, if it is equalled, is not surpassed by any other in this country. His stock of Gentlemen's had been withdrawn from Arkansks to Corntin, and all the available troops of the energy at the South-west concentrated at this place, General Pope and a part of General Curtis' troops were ordered to rein-force our army on the Tennessee. The latter had long and difficult marches to make. Dressing Gowns, as usual, is unrivalled, whilst in the manufacture of Shirts he can challenge the

world. GEMS OF MILLINERY ART, -- Messrs, Woo & Carry, proprietors of the great Millinery establishment No. 725 Chestnut street, have this season excelled themselves in the taste and elegance displayed in their magnificent stock of Hats for Ladies and Children. Notwithstanding the lateness of the 23+ son, their assortment in the various styles of tashion able Bonnets, of their own exclusive make is still

excellent, and their prices unusually moderate. SUPERB STOCK OF LIADIES' FURS.-Asile season is now at hand for the purchase of Furs we would inform our readers that the richest mest varied, and, in all respects, desirable assortment of

them can be found at Messrs. Charles Gaklarl's Sons', Nos. 534 and 836 Chestnut street, ander the Continental Hotel. The superior facilities et is popular old house, as importers and manufactors, rive them great advantages in point of prices.

FINE OLD WINES FOR MEDICINAL FURpostes .- Persons desirous of procuring a really at nuine article of pure old liquor, for medicinal parposes, ean always obtain it at Mr. C. H. Marison's lealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets. His fine brands of Sherry, Port, and Mar deira Wines (also, a rare quality of old brandy.) ar highly resonmended by our first physicians for invalids.

whisperings. The London Times, of the 20th of November, in its SOME ELEGANT STYLES OF AUTICLES, " "The London Times, of the 20th of Norenaux, many eity article, says: "The report that Mr. Seward has addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure, at the aid alleged to have been given the Alabama in British ports, created for a time some uncasiness on the the way of Gentlemen's Furnishing Gcouls, are now exhibited at Oakford & Sons', under the Sontinents Hotel ; also, a splendid stock of Ladies' Paris Shoe LIST ! OH, LIST :- William stepped into our office the other day, from the country and no ticing that the door shut rather tightly, said, -1 st you are listing even your doors these war times, and very patriotie colors you liave there, too-red, white, and blue," "Yes," said we, "a great name, and listing with the 'red, white, and blue,' just now, and," said I, "I am, in my office, fixed so pothing like you up in the country." "How is that!" "Vhy, I must 'list' or submit to the draft." William left ; but I sawhim, a few hours afterwards, coming out of Charles Stokes' "one-price " Clothing store, under the Continental; dressed anew fronatop to toe, with carpet-bag in hand, hurrying to the rail-

Lovejoy (R.) Low (U.) McKnight (R.) McPherson (R Walker (U,) Wall (R.) Wallace (R. Wheeler (R. Wilson (R.) Windom (R. Worcester ( NATS. Shiel (R.) Steele of N.Y., (D.) Steele of N. J., (D.) Stiles (D.) Harding (U.) uapp (R.) Law (D.) Lazear (D.) Menzios (U. Morris (D.) Noble (D.) 'homas, Mas.,(U.) homas, Md., (U.) allandigham(D) Ward (D.) White, Ohio, (D.) Wickliffe (U.) Vorton Ddell (I Price (U.) Richardson Sheffield (D. Wright (U.) Leoman (U.) (D.) The Citizens of Illinois Confined in Po-litical Prisons. Mr. RICHARDSON (D.), of Illinois, offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now confined

reason, and go without retaliation. Therefore, there is only one ground that reasonable men can occupy, and this is the ground set forth by the President in his proclama- provost marshal general. tion. There must be emancipation ; there can only be equitable emancipation ; and adopting the amendments to the Constitution he proposes, we advance very far to the consummation of this great idea.

There is something manly, too, in the President's bold and frank appeal to the future. "We cannot (he says) escape history. We of this Congress, of this Administration, will be remembered. Neither personul significance nor insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, with honor or dishonor, to the latest generation." In a spirit like this we trust the country will answer the President's call, and that Congress will enter upon its new duties with a sublime and self-denying courage. We can very well anticipate the agitation which the endorsement of this emancipation measure will produce on all parts of the country. We can realize the dismay which will attend the Southern conspirators. as they see this just and holy purpose sustained by the power of this great Republic. Those who have been against us during all this crisis, will be against us now, when we ask them to end the rebellion in a convinced that the millions who think and the Ber of the National Senate cerely loyal and anxious to save this Union, army.

souri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territorie sour; it ansats, lowa, it indesore, and the territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States;

exchange, many persons stock exchange, many persons beneving that no Minister would be wilking to put himself in such a position as that which An Seward occupied on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel, at any cost, in order to arrest impending svents at home." The London Times notices Cassius M. Clay's and gress. I cannot make it better known than it already is that I George Francis Train's controversy at the Academy, of Music, in New York, under the head of "sparring natch," and says it was a somewhat farcical display. LATEST PER THE HIBERNIA.

landed.

LATEST PER THE HIBERNIA. LONDONDERRY, Friday.--[By Telegraph from Li-verpool.]--The leading papers reiterate the argu-ment that the Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the Alabama, the Fede-rals having notoriously taken advantage of all op-portunities offered. The steamship Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

had been withdrawn from Arkansas to Corinth, an

EUROPE

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29 .- The steamship Hibernian

It is reported that another craft, similar to the

labama; has sailed from Liverpool to capture and

destroy any vessel sailing under the American flag,

A despatch from Hamburg states that the steamer

Bayaria, from New York, is ashore off Altona

Beach. The mails and passengers were safely

GREAT BRITAIN

hese insinuations have never exceeded mysteriou

The Edinburgh arrived out on the 19th.

and another, it is said, would soon follow.

land, with dates to the 20th.

at Liverpool on the 21st. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales in the Liverpool market for the three days add up-4500 bales, of which 1500 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, but prices are nominally the same as last noted. The market closed will a better feeling. STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manches-ter say unforceable, the market accorder work dull

ter are unfavorable, the markets closing very dull. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Hardstuffs are steady but quict, with the exception of Corn, which is still advancing. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Brice & Co., and others, quote Flour steady; What dull but steady; Red Western, 98, 94; Red Southern, 98, 93 @08;; White Southern, 96, 94; Red Southern, 98, 93 @08;; White Southern, s. 6d.@115.; Corn firmer and advanced 3d.@6d. inad, 29s. 6d.; white, 335.@325. 6d. •

Commercial.Intelligence. The sales of cotton for three days were 4,500 balss, he market closing steady on Wednesday evening: Brandstuffs steady and quiet. Corn has an upward

ridency. Provisions are dull.

Consols closed on Thursday at 93% for money. Consols closed on Thursday at 93% for mone?. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.-Beef duil, Pork quict, bat steady. Bacon easier. [Lard duil, but steady. Tallow quict and steady. Produce. - Sugar duil and firm. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Ashres-Pots and Pearls firm at 33@34s. Rosin--Common firm. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 115s. LONDON MARKETS.-Wheat heavy. and de-glined 1@2d. Flour 6d lawer. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Tea steady. Tallow dull at 483@ 46s 3d. Linseed Oil dull at 433@245 Sa. AMERICAN SECURITIES, owing to the steamer Edinburgh's advices, declined. Illinois Central, 43@ 42 uper cent. discount ; Frie shartes, 42@43.

Edinburgh's advices, declined. Illinois Cent. 42 per cent. discount ; Frie shares, 42@43,

road station. One hundred coat hands wanted at Charles : Sokes'

Highest prices-paid. GRAY-HARRED DECEMBER.-Old De amber has come, and with his advent cold blastsmay he looked for. The chilling and nipping air of the season will require that warm garments should be

worn, if the wearer would be comfortable, sulto obtain warm suits that are gotten up with equal attention to confort and elegance, it is only necessary to patronize the Brown Stone Clothing Halliof Rocie hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, above Sixth. The finest and best winger apprel for gentlemen and youths, and for military meet is

turned out of this popular establishment. THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS -- Tes-

terday Congress assembled at Washington, and cont mensed their labors. The messages from the dif ent departments were sent in-among them that of President Lincoln. This document is pronounced by every one, even by those who differ in the views expressed, to be an able production. The President fully endorses all his past acts towards the suppression at the suppression of the superstant of the sion of the rebellion, and urges the adoption of still harsher measures in order to speedily crush the war output to add the still of the still of the still

Owing to some unsecountable cause, nothing is said in the message of the next and fishionable styles of garments gotten up at the one-price Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 629 Cheshud

street, Philadelphia.