

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Read in Congress, Wednesday, December 9th, 1863.

My countrymen, the year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. The year has been marked by the improved condition of our National affairs, and renewed and profounder gratitude to God.

I remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers.

The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to enforce us in foreign ways to aid an insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of our vessels from their ports.

The proceeding, properly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the war. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution.

The American and American citizens are brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of the claims of the United States against Great Britain, arising under the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important position, involving the right of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching any agreement.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interest of Commercial Powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the claims of the United States against Denmark.

The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business connected with it.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a report from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a minister to that republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertainty of international questions touching the rights of neutrals in this country, and of States citizens abroad.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof.

It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the guides to the consular offices of information, which might be supplied by requiring clerks of courts, whose declarations of intention may be made or naturalizations effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of the persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior.

There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the military duty by the laws of their own countries, to which, upon becoming naturalized, they are at once required, and, though never returning to the United States, they still claim the protection of this government as citizens.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, and persons of alien birth, who have been discovered when drafted into military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on the ground of alien birth.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, has been found to be self-sustaining, and, with the exception of the residue of the year, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean; and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic sea board and the Gulf of Mexico.

Such communications, establishing a more reliable and expeditious mode of conveying intelligence, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although the annual wealth of our country is increasing, and the demand for labor is thus increased, there are, nevertheless, persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap assistance can be afforded.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861, to about 11,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties, to promote that increase.

The policy of emancipation and of employing black soldiers in the future, a new subject, which has been discussed, and about which hope and fear and doubt continued in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the general government was not to be bound by the future of a new subject, which has been discussed, and about which hope and fear and doubt continued in uncertain conflict.

It was all the while deemed possible that the United States might be divided into two parts, with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurrection, and influential citizens are beginning to be reconciled to the new order of things.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one-half are now in the military service, about one-half of which are actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled by the enemy.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 23rd of June.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last year and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand and seven hundred and eighty-four acres were sold for the public service.

It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of two parts: First—The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second—The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third—The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General.

Fourth—The organization of the several departments of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon-General.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, and the removal of the tribes to the reservation of the public lands of the United States is well advanced.

The attention of Congress, during the last session, was engaged to some extent on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time.

The necessity of such a Navy Yard so furnished at some suitable place, and also of the establishment of a Naval Academy, has been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a Naval Academy and depot for naval purposes upon one of the Western rivers. A naval force has been created on those interior waters, and under the command of a distinguished officer.

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portant as have been the performances of the heroic men of the Navy as this instrument of war, they are so well adapted to the success of our mechanics and artisans that the production of war vessels which has created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any and all other countries in the world, in the inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters.

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JAMESON'S CLOTHING HOUSE. Established in 1844. Corner of Sixth and Penn Streets, READING, PA.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN CLOTHING HOUSE is better prepared now to hold out great inducements to buyers than at any previous time, as our stock of MEN'S CLOTHING & DRESS GOODS, is much larger and better than ever before, the bulk of which has been bought before the late great rise in prices. BOYS' CLOTHING. In great variety, of all sizes, prices and qualities. The long experience of this House in this branch has enabled us to get up all the different proportions and sizes to fit boys of all ages, to which we invite particular attention. JAMESON & CO. March 28, 1868-17

READING MARKET. PRICES OF GRAIN. PAID BY P. BUSHONG & SONS, December 11, 1863. CORN, 110 cents for 56 lbs. OATS, 120 cents for 60 lbs. WHEAT, 100 cents for 60 lbs.

PRICES OF HAY. PAID BY BERRHART & KOHL, Hay Pressers, Corner of Eighth, Ninth and Court Avenues, December 11, 1863. Timothy Hay, 100 cents for 500 lbs. Meadow Hay, 80 cents for 500 lbs.

Reading Lumber Prices Current. Reported for the Reading Gazette by JACOB H. DEY, 338th, Number Commercial Street, South Third St., Reading, December 11, 1863. Hemlock Lumber and Scantling, 200 00/00 00. White Pine Lumber and Scantling, 200 00/00 00.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863. FLOUR—There is but little stock of No. 1; Meal 1/2 to 1/3; No. 2, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 3, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 4, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 5, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 6, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 7, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 8, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 9, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 10, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 11, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 12, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 13, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 14, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 15, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 16, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 17, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 18, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 19, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 20, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 21, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 22, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 23, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 24, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 25, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 26, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 27, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 28, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 29, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 30, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 31, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 32, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 33, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 34, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 35, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 36, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 37, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 38, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 39, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 40, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 41, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 42, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 43, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 44, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 45, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 46, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 47, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 48, 1/2 to 1/3; No. 49, 1/2 to 1/3; 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