of the rebel capitol is a matter easily more effectual protection of our extensive (although a large for all

The President's Message.

Trellow Ettizers of the Senate and House of Sentennistives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most ies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with pro-found solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the Thele year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic divisions mexposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure sooner or later to izvoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious

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

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principles than this, I am quite sure a sound arnument could be made to show them that they could reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebel-Mon than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the inentrgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace and a more extensive. valuable and reliable commerce than can the same nation broken into fragments.

Our Intercourse with Foreign Powers. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign powers, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country, and the stability of our Government, mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, irtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence isself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope that it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and thonor. Since, however, it is appament that here, as in every other State, fereign dangers necessarily attend domesthe difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side. While under this general recommenda-tion, provision for defending our sea coast line already occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation.

Railroad Connection with Loyal States. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same subject. I deem it of importance that the loval regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will cooperate, and through her legislature make the most judicious selection of a line.— The morthern terminus must connect with son. existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicho-lasville to the Cumherland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined .-Kentucky and the general government cooperating, the work can be completed in a very hort time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the temporary future.

Foreign Commercial Treaty, &c. Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interest of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiafor their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt desirable melioration of the rigor of maratime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of an accidental occurrence. I invoke your attention to the correspondence between Her Britanic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detenlaw, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand

American Claims Against China. I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congrees in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuatto the awards of the commissioners, reasons which I will now state. Two of the act of the 3d of March, 1850.— the outgoing Judges resided within the It however, it should not be deemed advis- States now overrun by revolt, so that if given for investing the principal over the their circuits, and many of the most comproceeds of the surplus referred to, in good petent men there probably would not take securities, with a view to the satisfaction the personal hazard of accepting to serve of such other just claims of our citizens even here upon the Supreme Bench. I trade with that Empire.

Capture of Privateers. Congress authorized the Precident to in which has heretefore been in the South, struct the commanders of suitable vessels would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust. During the long the precident themselves against and to cap and of illiant judicial career of Judge preised in a single instance only. . For the | McLean, his circuit grew into an empire,

accomplished. A very few trunks would be sufficient for the steems to me that it would also be advisuable for the contain the documentary by the seems to me that it would also be advisuable for the contain the documentary by the seems to me that it would also be advisuable for the contain the documentary by the seems to me that it would also be advisuable for the contain the documentary by the seems to me that it would also be advisuable for the contain the documentary by the seems to me that it would also be advisuable for the contain the documentary by the seems to me that it would also be advisuable for the present of the conspirators. We believe it and their cargoes, and the construction and four hundred and five in 1860. Below the whole State department in his this should not be objected to by the local below to the control of the present four hundred and five in 1860. Below the country generally has outly the whole State department in his should not be objected to by the local below to the control of the present four hundred and five in 1860. Below the country generally has outly the grown our present judiciary.

The gross is a re-capture any prizes which to the control of the present four hundred and five in 1860. Below the country generally has outly the grown our present judiciary.

The gross is a re-capture any prizes which the construction in all the formula and the four and seventy the seems to me that it would also be advising the country and the four and five in 1860. Below the four and commerce, in the Eastern seas especially, give the commerce arising in population the tastern seas especially, give the commerce arising in population the taster to establish to establish to the taster the commanders of sail.

The commerce arising in population to the commanders of sail.

The commerce arising in population to the commanders of sail.

Hayti and Liberia.

persevere longer in withholding our rethat important commercial advantages with them.

Operations of the Treasury. The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the peo-ple has placed at the disposal of the Govpublic exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their nduced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their peculiar obligations to economy in disursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources for the dred dollars and twenty-seven cents, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were eighty-four million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and fortyseven cents, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, of two million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand and sixty-five dollars and eighty cents. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of 1st of July, were one hundred and two million five hundred and nine dollars and twenty-seven cents, and the expenses ninety-eight millions two hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and nine cents, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of four million two hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighteen cents.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1862, together with the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

Strength and Efficiency of the Army. I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the wellbeing of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people the number of troops tendered greatly exceeded the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Con-

Chaplains for the Army. The large addition to the regular army, n connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greater capacity of the military academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respecttively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter, marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since, and therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army, and further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospi-

tals as well as with regiments. Organization of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy ted, and will be submitted to the Senate greents in detail the operations of that for their consideration. Although we have ergy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced.— Besides blockading our extensive coast, the blockade. As this detention was oc- Secretary for a more perfect organization casioned by an obvious misapprehension of of the navy, by introducing additional the facts, and as justice requires that we grades in the service. The present organobviate the difficulties alluded to, promote the navv.

Vacancies on the Supreme Bench. There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies for the outgoing Judges resided within the the personal hazard of accepting to serve and China as are not unlikely to arise have been unwilling to throw all the apfter in the course of our extensive pointments Northward, thus disabling inyself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may re-By the Act of the 5th of August last, mark; that to transfer to the North one

accommodated with Circuit Courts, at-If any good reasons exist why we should tended by Supreme Judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, cognition of the independence and sover-eighty of Hayti and Laberia. I am unable have never had any such Courts. Nor to discern it—unwilling, however, to in—can this well be remedied without a change abundant harvests. You will not be surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interests. The peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times one interest of the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times of the surplied to learn that it is the surplied to learn that in the peculiar exigensies of the times of the surplied to learn that it is the surplied to lea Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all.

Modification Suggested. Three modifications occur to me, either ernment the large means demanded by the of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event; then, first, let the whole country's faith, and zeal for their coun- country be divided into circuits of convery's deliverance from present peril, have | nient size, the Supreme Judge to serve in a number of them corresponding to their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes Judges be provided for all the rest; or, dangerous. I submit for your considition and suffering and sacsecondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from the Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits; financial year ending on the 30th of June, or, thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts 1861, was eighty-six millions eight hun-altogether, leaving the judical function dred and thirty-five thousand nine hun- wholly to the District Courts and an independent Supreme Court.

Revision of the Statute Laws. eration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an early remfor many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many olumes. Many of these acts have been drawn up without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is.

It seems to me very important that the intelligible as possible, and be reduced to ries of the Northwest. as small a compass as consistent with the fullness and precision of the will of the the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interest and their duties. I am informed by some, whose opinions I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be I respectfully recommend to Congress to and comfort. consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to has proved equal to the occasion, and that their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

> Summary Laws in the Rebel States. One of the unavoidable consequences of of parts of those States, the practical evil part from insurgents in open rebellion to loyal citizens, who are even now making great sacrifice in the discharge of their urgently solicted to establish, by military rectionists. nower, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declinsure of necessity in the unusual exercise suppose, are equal to the anomalous occa-

ed to do it, not because I had any doubt of powers: but the powers of Congress, I sion, and, therefore, I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary

courts can be established in peace. Claims Against the Government.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possiand purchase, that it may almost he said ble, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of the increased number by reason of the war.-It is as much the duty of Government to squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat, vor of citizens, as it is to administer the bled under our flag have been put afloat. the thin of the British ship Perthshire, in and performed deeds which have increased same between private individuals. The in its nature as to not have demanded finestigation and adjudication of claims and extorted more from the Govern-Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the in their nature belong to the judicial despectfully ask Congress to that the inevitable conflict for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the in their nature belong to the judicial despectfully ask Congress to promises for a supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the inevitable conflict for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the inevitable conflict for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the inevitable conflict for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises and without which he can be attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises and without which he can be attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises for the supposed breach of attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises the promise and attention to the recommendation of the promises for promises the promise attention to the recommendation of the promise attent partment; besides it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come should commit no helligerant act not foundization is defective and ansatisfactory, with great national questions. It was ined on strict right, as sanctioned by public and the suggestions submitted by the detended by the organization of the Court of hibiting the condition of our agriculcase, thought proper to keep the inbad General is better than two good partment will, it is believed, if adopted, Claims mainly to remove this branch of ture, commerce and manufactures, tegrity of the Union prominent as ones, and the saying is true if taken business from the halls of Congress, but would present a fund of information of the owners of the vessel for her detendant of harmony and increase the efficiency of while the Court has proved to be an efficiency of while th fective and valuable means of investigative try. While I make no suggestion as object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware an agricultural and statistical bureau Legislature. of the delicacy, not to say the danger of might profitably be organized. the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of perience may have shown to be necessary,

eight per cent. as compared with death. those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1862, is estimated system requires that all the States shall be at an increase of four per cent. on earning of the department in carry- arrived there. The abundant natuing free matter, viz: seven hundred augurate a novel policy in regard to them of the system, because the adding of thousand dollars, making nine mil-without the approbation of Congress. I Judges to the Supreme Courts, enough for lion three hundred and eighty-three lion three hundred and eighty-three forded by organized government, will thousand dollars. The total expenditures for 1862 are estimated at new States. It does not admit of doubt judicial body of any sort, and the evil of twelve million five hundred and it be one which will increase as new States | twenty-eight thousand dollars, leavmight be secured by favorable treaties come into the Union. Circuit Courts, too, ing an estimated deficiency of three are useful, or they are not useful. If use-million one hundred and forty-five ful, no States should be denied them. If thousand dollars to be supplied from not useful, no State should have them. the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

District of Columbia Boundaries. The present insurrection shows, quently that the relinquishment of vorable consideration of Congress, that portion of it which lies within the interests of the District of Colown number, and independent Circuit the State of Virginia was unwise and umbia. The insurrection has been eration the expediency of acquiring rifice to its inhabitants, and as they thereof, through negotiations with just claims upon the Government.the State of Virginia.

Operations of the Interior Department.

The report of the Secretary of the I respectfully recommend to the consid- Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the ness pertaining to the department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt them. Since the organization of the gov- in the operations of the Patent and tention to this subject—a subject at ernment, Congress has enacted some five General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sale of public lands the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspendthemselves or in conflict with each other, ed in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service have obstructed settlestatute laws should be made as plain and ments in the new States and Territo-

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about of the force employed necessary to upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection.-Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualities of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many fits respectively, and by operation who are now upon the pension rolls, revised and re-written, so as to be cm- and in receipt of the bounty of the braced in one volume, or at most two vol- Government, are in the ranks of the umes of ordinary and convenient size, and insurgent army, or giving them aid

The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommeans of administering civil justice by sion rolls. The relations of the govthe officers, and in the forms of existing ernment with the Indian tribes have classes, or the one first mentioned, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and No principle stated is the officers, and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, been greatly disturbed by the insuriff the other shall not be brought in- Ship Island, and we likewise have in all the insurgent States, and as our rection, especially in the Southern to existence, at some place or places superintendency, and in that of New becomes more apparent. There are no of Kansas is in the possession of inother States may apply for the enforce- surgents from Texas and Arkansas, the United States, could not, so far ment of their claims against citizens of the and the Agents of the United States, insurgent States, and there is a vast appointed since the 4th of March for amount of debt constituting such claims; this superintendency, have been unather the plan of colonization may involve some have estimated it as high as two ble to reach their posts, while the the acquiring of territory, and also hundred million dollars, due in a large most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to patriotic duty to support the government.

Under these circumstances I leve been tue of commissions from the insur-

It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians

est interest of the nation, has not a ship assigned to it in the Govern-

The African Slave Trade.

appeal on questions of law to the Supreme trade has been confined to the De- instead of putting in force by procla-Court, with such other provisions as ex- partment of the Interior. It is a mation the law of Congress, enacted shie to parry that recommendation into successors were appointed in the same losuccessors were appointed in the I ask attention to the report of pression of this inhuman traffic have of prudence, as well as the obligator, because too many will direct, and tress in the West among those who the Postmaster General, the follow- been recently attended with unusual tions of laws, instead of transcend- no single mind can be allowed to have done service for the ing being a summary of the state- success. Five vessels being fitted ing, I have adhered to the act of Con- control it. Every day continues to ment of the condition of the Depart out for the slave trade have been gress to confiscate property used for develope that the insurrection is ment: The revenue from all sour- seized and condemned. Two mates insurrectionary purposes. If a new largely, if not exclusively, a war ces during the fiscal year ending of vessels engaged in the trade and law upon the same subject shall be upon the first principle of popular Contractors are forced to sell their June 30, 1861, including the annual one person in equipping a vessel as a proposed, its propriety will be duly government, the rights of the people. claims at heavy discount, and bankpermanent appropriation of \$700,000 slaver have been convicted and sub-considered. The Union must be pre- Conclusive evidence of this is found the tile transportation of free mail jected to the penalty of fine and served, and hence all indispensible in the most grave and maturely considered, was \$9,049,298,40, being imprisonment, and one captain taken means must be employed. We should sidered public documents, as well as about two per cent less their the reverse with a cargo of Africans on board his not be in haste to determine that in the general tone of the insurgents.

Judge to expenditures were \$13,609,759 11, highest-grade of offence under our may reach the loyal as well as the abridgment of the existing showing a decrease of more than laws, the punishment of which is

Organization of New Territories.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakotah and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized and civil administration has been inaugurated therein, under auspices especially gratifying, when it is consid-out of which the insurrection and times hinted at and a possible refuge that of 1861, making six million six ered that the leaven of treason was hundred and eighty-three thousand found existing in some of these new long now occurs to add to or subtract the present position I could scarcely dollars, to which should be added the countries when the Federal officers from the principles or general pur- be justified were I to omit raising ral resources of these Territories, with the security and protection af preserving the Union peaceably, exdoubtless invite to them a large immigration, when peace shall restore the business of the country to its ac- unprofitable. What was painfully but there is one point, with its concustomed channels. Legislation in District of Columbia.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is I think, that the extension of this hoped it will be in future. I comthat part of the District, and the res- have no representative in Congress, toration of the original boundaries that body should not overlook their At your late session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at several branches of the public busi- the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden at London in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal atonce so interesting in itself and so extensively and intimately connectduring the past year have exceeded ed with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior, a plan

before you.

or system has been devised and part-

ly mature, and which will be laid

Under, and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrec-6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of existence, are in arms against it. certain other persons have become! forfeited, and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way.

Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own beneof which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such steps be taken for colonizing both as individuals may desire, be included the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition.

The Acquisition of Territory.

have been organized as a military do so is no longer an open one. and thenceforward continually, I debts—was just and right in itself; but I force, and are attached to the army With us the power was questioned at cannot but think we are still his consequent energy and progress to have been unwilling to go beyond the pres- of the insurgents. Although the first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, debtors. I submit, therefore, for all. government has no official informa- in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded your consideration, what further tion upon this subject, letters have his scruples on the plea of great ex- mark of recognition is due to him been written to the Commissioner of pediency. If it be said that the only and to ourselves as a grateful people. from poverty; none less inclined to Indian Affairs, by several prominent | legitimate object of acquiring terrichiefs, giving assurance of their loy- tory is to furnish homes for white came the Executive duty of appoint- not honestly earned. Let them betion of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as hay be under the control of this Government and the control of the control of the control of this Government and the control of the control of the control of this Government and the control of t Federal troops to protect them. It leaves additional room for white men stance that neither in council or which, if surrendered, will surely be is believed that upon the repossession remaining or coming here. Mr. Jef- country was there, so far as known, used to close the door of advancement of the country by the Federal forces, ferson, however, placed the importanty difference of opinion as to the the Indians will readily cease all ance of procuring Louisiana more on proper person to be selected. hostile demonstrations and resume political and commercial grounds their former relations to the govern- than procuring room for population.

Adherence to the Blockade.

In the exercise of my best discre-The execution of the laws for the tion I have adhered to the blockade suppression of the African slave of the ports held by the insurgents, subject of gratulation that the efforts at the last session, for closing those

disloyal, are indispensible.

Review of the Rebellion Since April 14th. documents. The last ray of hope, for of returning despotism. pired with the assault upon Fort direction.

and railroads were torn up within her their consent. limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the cither hired laborers, or what we Capital. Now, her bridges and railroads are prepared, and open to the sumed that whoever is once a hired Government. She already gives laborer is fixed in that condition for seven regiments to the cause of the life. Now there is no such relation Union, and none to the enemy; and between capital and labor as assumed, her people, at a regular election, nor is there any such thing as a free have sustained the cause of the man being fixed for life in the con-Union by a larger majority and a dition of a hired laborer. Both larger aggregate vote than they ever these assumptions are false, and all before gave to any candidate on any inferences from them are groundless.

months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about one steadily southward. Retirement of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been un-

Appointment of Gen, McClellan. On the whole proposition, inclu- pressed his judgment in favor of ding the appropriation of money General McClellan for the position, Agricultural Bureau.

Agriculture, confessedly the largwith the acquisition of territory, and in this the nation scenned to give does not the expediency amount to a unanimous concurrence. The desdepartment, nor a bureau, but a clerk- absolute necessity, that without ignation of General McClellan is. which the Government itself cannot therefore, in a considerable degree, same between private individuals. The in its nature as to not have demanded adopted for suppressing the insurrectis better reason to hope there will tion, I have been anxious and careful be given him confidence and cordial consider whether something more purpose shall not degenerate into a vi- promised, and without which he cancannot be given voluntarily with gen- olent and remorseless revolutionary not with so full efficiency serve the eral advantage. Annual reports, ex- struggle. I have, therefore, in every country. It has been said that one the primary object of the contest on to mean no more than that an army are not of vital military importance though inferior, than by two suto details. I venture the opinion that to the more deliberate action of the perior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other, and the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means.

Right of Suffrage in the South. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet, enue of 1860. In the same time the vessel has been convicted of the radical and extreme measures, which In those documents we find the dy of these wrongs.

suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the The inaugural address at the be- Legislature, boldly advocated with ginning of the administration, and labored arguments to prove that the message to Congress at the late large control of the people in the special session, were both mainly de- government is the source of all politvoted to the domestic controversy ical evil. Monarchy itself is someposes stated and expressed in those warning voice against this approach

Capital and Labor. It is not needed, nor fitting here, Sumter, and a general review of that a general argument should be what has occurred since may not be made in favor of popular institutions; uncertain then is much better defin- nection, not so hackneyed as most ed and more distinct, and the pro- others, to which I ask brief attention. gress of events is plainly in the right It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, la-The insurgents claimed a strong bor, in the structure of government. support from north of Mason and It is presumed that labor is available Dixon's line, and the friends of the only in connection with capital; Union were not free from apprehen- that nobody labors unless somebody sion on that point. This, however, else owning capital, somehow, by the was not settled definitely; and on use of it, inchee him to labor. This District across the Potomac river at mend their interests and defence to the right side, south of the line, noble assumed, it is next considered wheththe time of establishing the Capitol the enlightened and generous care of little Deleware led off right from the er it is best that capital shall hire lahere, was eminently wise, and conse- Congress. I recommend to the fa- first; Maryland was made to seem borers, and thus induce them to against the Union, and our soldiers work by their own consent, or buy were assailed, bridges were burned, them, and drive them to it without

Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are call slaves; and further, it is as-

Labor is prior to and independent Kentucky, too, for some time in of capital. Capital is only the fruits doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, of labor, and could never have existunchangably ranged on the side of ed if labor had not first existed.the Union. Missouri is comparative- Labor is the superior of capital, and ly quiet, and, I believe, cannot again deserves much the higher considerabe overrun by the insurrectionists.— tion. Capital has its rights, which These three States. Maryland, Ken- are as worthy of protection as any tucky and Missouri, neither of whom other rights; nor is it denied that would promise a single soldier at there is, and probable always will be, Confiscation of Rebel Slave Property. first, have now an aggregate of not a relation between labor and capital less than forty thousand men in the producing mutual benefits. The field for the Union, while of their error is in assuming that the whole citizens certainly not more than a laboring community exists within tionary purposes"-approved August, third of that number, and they of that relation. A few men own capdoubtful wherabouts and doubtful ital and that few would labor themselves, and with their capital hire or-The Union Cause Advancing South- buy another few to labor for them.-After a somewhat Boody struggle of A large majority, belonging to neither class, neither work for others nor

have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the people of all colors thousand five hundred, for months are neither slaves nor masters, dominating the narrow peninsular while in the Northern a large majorregion constituting the counties of ity are neither hirers or hired. Men. Accomae and Northampton, and with their families, wives, sons and known as the eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have aid their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product persons, from such States, according down their arms, and the people to themselves, and asking no favors to some mode of valuation in lieu, there have renewed their allegiance of capital on the one hand nor of protana, of direct taxes, or upon and accepted the protection of the hired laborers on the other. It is some other plan to be agreed on with old flag. This leaves no armed in not forgotten that a considerable proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the penders. States respectively, that such surrectionists north of the Potomac, nor east of the Chesapeake. Also, bor with capital; that is, they labor with capital; that is, they labor with capital; that is, they labor with their own hands and clared free; and that in any event. the present insurrection is the entire suppression in many places of all ordinary

The relations of the gov
The relations of the gov
The relations of the govfor them, but this is only a mixed

No principle stated is disturbed by some general accounts of popular the existence of this class. Again, in a climate congenial to them. It movements in behalf of the Union in as has already been said, there is not, Mexico. The Indian country south might be well to consider, too, wheth- North Carolina and Tennessee.— of necessity, any such thing as the These things demonstrate that the free hired laborer being fixed to that cause of the Union is advancing condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were Since your last adjournment, Lieut. hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginners in the world labor for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himmindful of his merit, yet, on calling self, then labors on his own account to mind how faithfully and brilliant another while, and at length hires Having practised the acquisition of ly he has served the country from a another new beginner to help him. territory for nearly sixty years, the time far back in our history, when This is the just, and generous and question of constitutional power to few of the now living had been born prosperous system, which opens the way to all-gives hope to all, and

> No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up With the retirement of General Scott take or touch aught which they have against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost. From the first taking of our National Cen-The retiring chief repeatedly ex- sus to the last are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period, eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deemed desirable has been even greater,

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day-it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

سينشين ووو والساد المسادات WESTERN CONTRACTORS.—Hon. F. P. Blair, Chairman of the Comittee of Military Affairs, has arrived in Washington. He reports great dishave done service for the public, in consequence of the slow mode of payment adopted by the Government.ers and speculators are growing rich