The Messenger. R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



Destiny." Bliefsburg, Vl. **IDA**T, **DR**0. 16, 1863. FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864. EN. GEORGE B. MOCLELLAN, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.]

White the army is withing, you at cit-in one of the within presented for the presented of your metionality and your Home of state. Metcheshity and your Home of state.

-The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they shand, they must mand together; if they fail, they must fill together, "--Daniel Webster.

To Our Patrons.

- The coming Court week will afford a good opportanity for those indebted to us to make payment. We are in need of pecuniary help. A little from each one will relieve us from present embarrassments, and will not distress the pockets of our creditors.

President's Message.

We surrender so much of our space, this week to the President's Message, that we have ho room left for comments. On the subject of reconstruction, it will be seen Mr. Lincoln will "inve none of it" without the abolition of slavery in the revolted States, and proposes extending pardon only to such of the misguided and deluded Rebels as will subscribe to and sustain all the policy of the Administration, and all its acts and procstime. How much the outgivings of the President on these topics will contribute to the supportion of peace and Union, remains to be definit Our deliberate conviction is that what may now be regarded as the settlad policy of the "powers that be" toward slavery, is only calculated to "render the rebels more reballious and obstinate in their resistance to the government." This was the opinion and language of Mr. Lincoln himself daily a few days before he issued his ation Proclamation, and in our view is about the wisset thing he ever said.

" and "Peace De

Dismissed the Service. "Second Lieutenant George Wiseburne

A Drisey -2 Why dignst they hang the naughty fellow ?---What right had HE to think or speak ?

The Rejuvenator. at Germania Ford, and marched on the Our friend, Simon Johnston, Esp., Druggist, comer of Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, has recently become proprietor, at an expense of several thousand dollars, of the retine for this valuable Hair Restorative. It has long enjoyed a high repetition in Europe, and is said to be the best article of the kind over offered to the public. The high character of Mr. Johnston is itself a guarantee that it is no quack humbug, but will absolutely accomplish all it protessess to. We advise our readers, whose hair is growing thin, to give it a trial, and we are confident they will not be disappointed. See adver-

tisement in another column, The Little Pilgrim.

This is the title of Grace Greenwood's monthly for the little folks. It is the beat juvenile periodical in the country, and should be in every family. Trans. --- Fity cents a year for single copies. 5 copies for Two Dollars. and one to getter up of club, \$3.50

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5.256.69 • 6 8.2517.25 Address, post-paid always, BEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

The Conservatives Nominate General McCiolian.

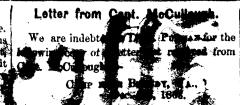
A body styled the "Conservative Union National Committee," and embracing many of the most prominent politicians of the country, met at the Burnett House, in Cincinnati, on Friday. The venerable Amos Kendall was elected permanent Chairman of the Committee. Nearly all of the members expressed an earnest desire for the nomination of General George B. McClellan for the Presidency, and the discussion had on the subject resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Hon. J. B. Brunner :

Resolved. That this Committee of Consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggests to the Conservative Union National Committee, the name of George B. McClellan, for the next Presidency, and recommend to the said Committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, as they may deem expedlent.

The Committee at a subsequent session adopted the following resolution upon the motion of Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, The advisory Convention held n Cincinnati on the 4th inst., having recomended to this Committee the name of Geo. B. McClellan for the Presidency, and none for the Vice Presidency, and it being deemed advisable to have a future meeting of this committee for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, therefore, Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of this Committee, to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 23d earnestly requested to attend in that city for the consideration of the resolution and such

action as may be deemed advisable.



You may be entions to hear of the part played by the 140th Pa. in the last campaign against Richmond. We left this camp on the 26th of Nov., not expecting to see it again, crossed the Rapidan

"plank road" until near Chancellorsville. which place I doubt not you remember as the scene of our "maiden fight." We then filed right, and matched up the Oringe Court House pike, until we met with an obstacle near Robinson's Cross Roads, in the shape of

Ewell's Corps of rebels, We had the usual marching and countermarching for the next three days, not forgetting a most thorough soaking with rain for a day and night. On the marning of the 29th, Gen, Warren, commanding our 2d Corps, started to make a grand flank movement a la Stonewall Jackson-turn the rebel "right," and play smash generally. We moved up an unfinished Rail Road leading from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville. I had Co's. A. and H. deployed as skirmishers. We soon f und Johnny, and halted, to rest of course. While lying down.

the rebels gave us a vollev, and killed John M. Spragg, of Co. A., an excellent man, as you know. He fell in the place of honor, the advance of the army. We then charged, driving the rebels in fine style for a considerable distance, until they reached their entrenchments. In this charge, Corporal C. J. Burk, of Co. A., was wounded, ---shot through both ancles. One of his feet has since been

amputated. He was one of the best soldiers I ever saw-never able to keep up with the Company on a long march, but would always he up in time for a fight. Co. A has lost two more of as good soldiers as ever carried a musket. The night of the first of Dec., we left our position at 6 o'clock, p. m., and com-

menced marching in retreat. We marched all night. I was never more tired and sleepy in my life before we got back to our old camp, which we reached at noon of the 2d, having travelled in 24 hours the distance we took four days to go over going up. I suppose the newspaper Generals will raise a great hubbub because Meade did not attack Lee in his entrenchments, and re-enact Fredericksburg. The rebels had a very strong position naturally, and were fortified in every way .--I think the campaign is over for this winter. I wish you would announce these casualties,

as the boys are busy making Winter Quarters, and may not write. There were no others hurt in the regiment. Yours truly, J. F. McCULLOUGH.

Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—-The Tribune's tice on Monday in the House :

"Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds islatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the

CONGRESS.

Congress met on Monday, Dec. 8th. The House organized by electing How Postmaster-all Abolitionists. On Tuesday, at 121 o'clock, the President communicated his annual Message, which is as follows:

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House o Bepresentatives : Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of

the United States to involve us in foreign wars and to aid in inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was instly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.---The Emperor of France has by a like proceeding promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belgerent operations between the Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and, so far as possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of

their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of other maritime powers.

On Foreign Relations.

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. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbar-

ous traffic has been brought to an end.shall submit, for the consideration of the Senate, a Convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and rapidly improving part of the country .----A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated, without reaching an agreement,

Washington special has the following account and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, of a proposed amendment to the Constitu- to refer it to the arbitrament of a frendtion, of which Mr. Wilson of Iowa gave no- ly Power. A Convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to traordinary powers. the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers, in an arrangement for the liquidation of day of this month, and that all members be of both Houses concurring,) That the the Scheldt dues, on the principles following article be proposed to the Leg- which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation

Government of his country cannot ex-

and printed for general information.— there is also reason to believed that preigners frequently become citi-329,044 21. Of these receipts there erations of the draft, with high bounti-abalance on the frequently become citi-329,044 21. Of these receipts there erations of the draft, with high bountithe **Arted** Schuyler Grax of Turner, by the laws of the native Hon. Edward McPherson of Pers-sylvania, Gerlin A. E. endray of younty, to which in the coming natural-New Hamshire, Sergeant & Arms; The red hare, they at once repair, and, though never returning to the United though never returning to the United the aggregate of \$901,125,674 86. Of fully suggest that Congress might if of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have the civil service, \$23,253,922 08; for equate provisions on this subject, which heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It pensions, &c., \$4,216,520 59; for in- would at the same time be equitable to is, therefore, submitted to your serious terest on public debt, \$24,729,846-the communities more especially inter-ested.

of the United States residing abroad 211,105 27; for the payment of fundedmay claim the interposition of his Gov- and temporary debt, \$181,036,635 07, in regard to the policy of fostering and ernment. The right of suffrage has of- making an aggregate of \$895,766,630- training scamen for naval service. The ten been assumed and exercised by 55, and leaving a balance of \$15,329,- Naval Academy is rendering single seraliens under pretences of naturalization, 044 21.

which they have disavowed when draftexpediency of such an amendment of the ligation, on ground of alienage.

Our Relations with Japan.

In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country nto the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fires of the residence of the legislation at Yeddo.

Telegraph Line Through Russia.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed 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 seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connection established, within any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to diplomatic, military and naval service.

Our Consular System.

The consular system of the United States under the enactments of the last Congress, begin to be self sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace which have been the source of some is restored. Our ministers abroad disquiet among the citizens of that now have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests, our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those counsuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China and other Oriental countries, are charged with ex-

Condition of the Territories.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in at the Navy Department it appears that ty-one thousand and five hundred and New Mexico have not been entirely more than one thousand vessels have forty nine acers, of which one hundred suppressed. The mineral resources of been captured since the blockade was and sixty one thousand nine hundred lorado Nevada Idaho New Mex- instituted and that the value of the pri-

the diffee 42 40; from internal revenue, \$37,640,- effect injuriously the naval service, and ha likely to impreto fix a limited beyond which no citizen 600 83; for the Navy Department, \$63,-

But the payment of the funded and

amount \$181,086,635 07, should there-

the estimated receipts and disbursements Congress. current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actuai less formidable to the country, than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected

that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated. Report of the War Department. The report of the Secretary of War is the year, detailed in the report of the

> as fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock. Fourth. Operations under of the whole service. the act for enrolling and calling out the The organization of the invalid corps.--Sixth. The operation of the several de-

eral, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself in referring your duced rates of postage, cannot fail to proattention to the report itself.

The Condition of Our Navy.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with information in relation to public lands, fidelity and eminent success. The ex- Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and tensive blockade has been constantly in- other matters of public concern pertaincreasing in efficiency as the navy has ing to his department. The quanity of exponded, yet on so long a line it has so lands disposed of during the last and the far been impossible to entirely suppress first quarter of the present fiscal year, illicit trade. From the returns received

derived from customs, \$69,059, paid for army recruits, is begining t

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy. vice in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after ed into the military service. I submit the temporary debts having been made from life they will be required to preform.moneys borrowed during the year must In order that the country should not be laws as will make the fact of voting an be regarded as merely nominal payments, deprived of the proper quota of educated estoppel against any plea of exemption and the moneys borrowed to make them officers, for which legal provisions has from military services, or other civil ob- as merely nominal receipts, and their been made at the Naval Schools, the vacancies caused by neglect or omission to fore be deducted both from the receipts make nominations from the States in inand disbursements. This being done, surrection have been filled by the Secrethere remains, as actual receipts, 714,- tary of the Navy. The School is now 709,995 58, leaving the balance as al- more full and complete than at any preready stated. The actual receipts and vious period, and in every respect entidisbursements for the first quarter, and tled to the favorable consideration of

for the remaining three quarters of the Condition of the Post Office Department. During the past fiscal year the finanin detail by the report of the Secretary cial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the accounts of postal reveresults will exhibit a state of the finances nue has nearly equalled the entire expenditure, the latter amounting to \$11,-314,000,84, and the former to \$11,163,-789 59, leaving a deficiency of but \$150,-417 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to \$565,660,547, the postal receipts of that year being \$264,572,219 less than those of 1864. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of a document of great interest. It consists transportation has been only about of: First. The military operations of twenty-five per cent., but the annual expenditures on account of the same has General-in-Chief. Second. The organi- | been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is zation of colored persons in the war ser- manifest, therefore, that the Post Office vice. Third. The exchange of prisoners Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration

The international conference of postal National forces, detailed in the report of delegates from the principal countries of the Provost Marshal General. Fifth. Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May partments of the Quartermaster General, last, and concluded its deliberations on Commissary General, Paymaster Gen- the 8th of June. The principles established by the conference, as best adapted to facilitate postal currency between nations, and as the basis of future conventions to inaugurate a general system of uniform international c arges at reduce beneficial results.

Condition of the Interior Department.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for the useful and varied was three million eight hundred and for-

and five hundred and fourteen acres

were taken up under the homestead law.

ocrats."

We agree with the Ohio Statesman, that "it is arrant folly to get up any such designations" as the above, "and it can only work essil results. A good Democrat needs no handle to his name, and inconsiderate or selfish men who are striving to divide the party by the use of such means, are not fit to be considered good advisers. The Democratic party must not only stick together, if it would benefit the country, but it must pursue such a policy as will draw all men of conservative views, not now acting with it, into its co-operation and aid.

As to what policy it will pursue when it obtains the control of the Government, is a question we have urged time and time again. can only be properly decided after the Abolitionists are expelled from power, and honest constitutional men have succeeded to the administration of public affairs."

On this same subject the Bedtord (Pa.) Gazette very sensibly remarks:

"There are no "War Democrats," neither are there any "Peace Democrats. The Con stitution is the platform of the Democracy, and those who stand on it are Democrats without any qualification. A man who must have a handle to his Democracy, is not a Democrat, but something else."

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union copies the "Gazette's" article, from which we quote, and and approvingly says, "That's the way to talk it." And so say we, and all sincere well-wishers of the Democratic party.

The Commutation Clause.

Senator Wilson is averse to any alteration in the Conscription act, but Provost Marshal General Fry will recommend the repeal of the three hundred dollars commutation clause. which makes each drafted man go or find a substitute. There will be strenuous opposition to this, as the Secretary of War and others believe that high bounties will bring men, and volunteers are worth more than conscripts.

Bank Stock.

We direct the special attention of the reader to the advertisement of the sale of stock in the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, belonging to the estate of Thos. Kent, dec'd. There is last week, and the Boston papers are innono safer institution in the county than this Bank, and few that are as well managed.

among the killed at Chickamauga---[Exchange.

Seth Hurd was only among the "miss-173."

mer The Louisville Journal thinks it does very little good to hold public meetings and pass resolutions in favor of the war. All the esolutions we need are the resolutions of individuals to go into the war.

The Richmond Sentinel speaks of the "sad, worn and attenuated features of Jeff. Davis,"

Speech of a Georgia Senator. The Hon. Herschell V. Johnson, who was

on the Presidential ticket with Mr. Douglas, has just been re-elected a Confederate Senator from Georgia, and on the 24th of No vember made a speech of which a summary is given in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch. Among other things he said :

There is no step backward. All is now involved in the struggle that is dear to manhome, society, liberty, honor, every thing---with the certainty of the most degraded fate that ever oppressed a people if we fail. It is not recorded in history that eight millions of united people, resolved to be free, have fail-

We cannot yield if we would. Yield to ed. the Federal authorities, never-to vassalage and subjugation! The bleaching bones of one hundred thousand gallant soldiers slain in battle would be clothed in tongues of fire to curse to everlasting infamy the man who whispers yield.

The Draft.

It may not be agreeable news for those persons who were drawn in the late draft,

examined and discharged for disability. to hear that in the next draft, on the 5th of January, if drawn, they will have to undergo a re-examination. Such is the case, however, for it has been so ordered by Provost

Marshal General Fry. Cost of an Election. position to know something about it, say fanity like this is shocking to even the most

the election, Boole about \$30,000, and Blunt

not less than \$25,000. Total, \$195,000. General Hildreth says there are now 50,000 negro soldiers in the service. On the pay roll, it is thought, he should have said, because no 50,000 negroes are any where in the military service, except on the pay roll.

Out of 1800 persons drafted and examined in the Milwaukie District of Wisconsin, only seventy-eight soldiers have been obtained. Almost every one pays the commutation of \$300.

One hundred and four men of Greeley's "900,000" were recruited in Boston cent enough to say "this is doing passably well.'

It is said that President Lincoln has the small-pox or the varioloid. If it should happen to be the former, will the Government of the United States be pock-marked? fore.

A Richmond paper says : "Meade did well to fall back when he did, as Gen. Lee had planned to seize all the fords in his rear and cut off his retreat."

sr-In Boston, on Thanksgiving night, a young lady died in a ball-room, fulling to the floor just at the end of a dance.

United States, which, when ratified of three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely ;

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. Slavery being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in this country, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment for crime.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have full power to enforce the foregoing section of this Article by appropriate legislation.

Dedication.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church on Waynesburg Circuit, near the Stone School House, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sabbath, Dec. 27th, 1863. Preaching in the morning at 101 o'clock, by Rev. Samuel Wakefield, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Abolition Blasphemy.

Mr. Ward Beecher, in his speech in this city before the Abolitionists, said that God was getting to be in earnest in his providences, with regard to this war. We infer from this that Beecher meant to say that God has hitherto been fooling with this nation, and that He is now walking up to His duty and A New York letter says; Parties in a His work with becoming seriousness. Prothat Gunther spent about \$50,000 to carry irreligious mind, and yet it was applauded by ternational question touching the rights church-going people. Oh, times ! oh, manof foreigners in this country, and of ners!-[Philadelphia Mercury.

United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights That excellent Democratic journal, the are at least partially defined by treaties. Waynesburg Messenger," appeared in a new In no instance, however, is it expressly dress, last week, and looked as bright and stipulated that, in the instance of civil gay as a new-made bride. We congratulate war, a foreigner residing in this country, our friends on this evidence of their proswithin the lines of the insurgents, is to perity. Long may they wave !--- [Washington] be exempted from the rule which classes Examiner. him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the

Kor A paragraph has been going around concerning an old lady who has a moustache on her lip; to which a hateful cotemporary adds that it is not uncommon for young ladies to have moustaches on their lips, but it is rarely that they grow there.

New Rule.

Hereafter, all obituary notices, including Resolutions of Societies and Lodges on the death of members, will be charged for at the rate of five cents per line when they exceed six lines. Simple notices of marriages and Government the burden of proof deaths will be published gratis as hereto-

MARRIED. Thursday, December 3rd, 1863, by A. J.

Hinerman, Esq., Mr. Robert McCane to Miss Dorcas S. Buoth, both of Marshall Co., Va-On Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26th, 1863, by

Rev. W. B. Faris, Mr. H. H. CONGER to Miss LIZZIE J. RINGLAND, only daughter of Maj. Court begins in this place next week. James Ringland of Ten Mile, Pa.

ico and Arizona, are proving far richer zes already sent in for adjudication million four hundred and fifty-six thousthan heretofore understood. I lay be- amount to over thirtcen million dolfore you a communication on this sub- lars.

ject from the Governor of New Mexico. Encouragement of Emigration.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration .----Although this source of National wealth is flowing with greater freedom than for many years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupations, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life, and this noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the government. Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended may in some cases have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States, and as this Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflictd by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If existing judicial tribunals are inadequate

to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide claims of the character referred to. as may have arisen under treatics and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by your commission, have been proffered to some Governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has been received from any.

The Operations of the Treasury.

press any privileges or immunities dis-The operations of the Treasury during tinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been the last year have been successfully conput forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of valuable support of the public credit, their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign counloans has fully answered the expectations tries, who have declared their intention of its favorers. Some amendments may to become citizens, or who have been be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general fully naturalized, have evaded the milithese measures have been in operation the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Lt has been found difficult or impracpay of the army and navy, have been ticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of considerable body of troops, it is believinformation. These might be supplied ed, were ever more amply provisioned, by requiring the clerk of courts, where more liberally and punctually paid, and, declarations of intentions may be made it may be added, that by no people were period of its creation, rendered signal or naturalization effected, to send, perthe burdens incident to a great war more cheerfully borne.

iodically, lists of the names of persons naturalised or of those declaring their in-The receipts during the year from all tention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose depart- in the Treasury at its commencement, the present time, has been accomplished nent friendly relations with such of those ment these names might be arranged were \$901,125,674 86; the aggregate without especial legislation or extraordi- tribes as have been brought into frequent

The Naval force of the United States and the residue disposed of under laws consists at this time of five hundred and of granting lands for military bounties eighty-eight vessels, completed and in tor railroads and other purposes. It also the course of completion, and of these appears that the sale of the public lands seventy-five are iron-clad armored steamvond the war itself. The armored vessels in our Navy, completed and in ser-Power; but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and sea coast survey, others of greater strength and purposes, and to retain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in power for ships of war, demands either corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern war vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced for the want of such Government establishments. The necessity of such a navy vard so furnished at some suitable place upon the Atlantic sea-board has on repeated occasions 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 yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as has been the perform-

ducted. The enactment by Congress of ances of the heroic men of the navy at a National Banking Law has proved a this period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and the general legislation in relation to and artisans in the production of war vessels, which have created a new form of naval power. Our country has ad-

vantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with tary duty required of them by denying scope is believed to be needed. Since inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all availall demands on the Treasury, including able and in close proximity to navigable waters withont the disadvantage of pubpromptly met, and fully satisfied. No lic risks. The resources of the nation played in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has, at the very

> extinguishing the possessory rights of the Inervice to the Union. dians to large and valuable tracts of land.-The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7.000 men in It is probable that the effects of these treasources, including loans and the balance the spring of 1861, to about 24,000 at ties will result in the establishment of perma-

is largely on the increase. It has long ers. The events of the war give an in- been a cherished opinion of some of our creased interest and importance to the wisest statesmen, that the people of the Navy which will probably extend be- United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public vice, or which are under contract and lands, than in the amount of direct reveapproaching completion, are believed to nue to be derived from the sale of them. exceed in number those of any other This opinion had controlling influence, shaping legislation upon the subject of our national dominion. I may cite as an instance of this the liberal measures capacity will be necessary for cruising adopted in reference to actual settlers, the grant to the State of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation naval vessels and naval warfare, since The grant to Railroad companies of althe introduction of steam as a motive ternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their road, when contemplated, will largely multiply the facilities of reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before mentioned quanity of one million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, five hundred and fourteen acres of land have been taken up under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sails furnish cheering evidence of the increasing settlements on the public lands, notwithstanding the great slruggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measurs as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, extend to the greatest practicable extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

Our Indian Affairs. I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War as to the propriety of rais-ing, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been developed and its power dis- have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for