Terms of Publication.

TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is published eday Morning, and mailed to subscribers

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, a advance. It is intended to notify every ien the term for which he has paid shall when the term for which he has paste shall by the figures on the printed label on the shaper. The paper will they be stopped and paper. reach paper. The paper will the energy nestopped reach remittance be received. By this arather remittance be brought in a labt to the

AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, Astraton is an area and steadily increasing circu atton reaching and steadily increasing circu atton reaching and steadily increasing circu atton reaching to any subscriber within the county shose most convenient post file may be oining country of inch, paper inclu-

ISINESS DIRECTORY.

STAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL

DAVID HART, PROPRIETOR. ersigned begs leave to announce to his old andersigned begs leave to announce to his old trand to the public generally, that he has taken is mot the old stand and fitted is up in good and intends to keep it as a Temptrance Hotel. is will be spared to accommodate the traveling Good stabling and a good hostly always on Prices to suit the times. DAVID HART Prices to suit the times. DAVID HART.

LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, TORNEYS & COUNSELLORS A LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Potto, and McKean [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.]

C. N. DARTT, DENTIST, OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All work periaining to his line of business done promptly and [April 22, 1856.]

DICKINSON HOUSE CORNING, N. Y. A. Field, Proprietor.

taken to and from the Depot free of charge. J. C. WHITTAKER Hydropathic Physician and Sary KLAND, TIOGA CO., P visit patients in all parts of the C: ., ..., or re-tem for treatment at his house. [cane 14,]

T. EMERY.

TORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW any of the Northern counties of Pennsylnov21,60

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. of Main Street and the Avenue, Wellsboro,

J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR!

ZAAK WALTON HOUSE. C. VERMILYEA, PROPERTOR. Gaines, Tioga County, F 14

is a new hotel located within ensy e seekers and the traveling pullyic.

G. C. C. CAMPBELL,

ARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER. done in the city saloons. Preparations for redandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale ellsboro. Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

mge W. Pratt, Editor and figurator. phished at Corning, Steuben Co., 11, 17, at One bills and Fifty Cents per year, in at yance. The edium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. FIRE, (Formerly of the United States Hotel) who stop with him both pleasant and iboro, May 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMING.

RELGLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates ust manner, in plain and ornam inted Gilt. ring any article for framing, can receive them y framed in any style they wish in I hung for

SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D., ULD inform the public that he is a rimanently located in Elkland Boro, Tioga; (o. Pa., and ed by thirty years' experience to (reat all dis-

the eyes and their appendages on scientific isease, called St. Vitus' Dange, (Chorea (a,) and will attend to any other business in at of Physic and Surgery. IW FLOUR AND FEED STORE

IN WELLSBORO

abscriber would respectfully inform the people elleboro and vicinity that he has opened a LOUR & FEED STORE

or above Wright's Flour Store, on Main St. reac will keep constantly on hand as good an as-ment of FLOUR and FEED as can be found in surket, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also, Choice Wines and Liquors,

mperior quality, and warranted free from adul-

which he will sell to Lumbermen and others bale, cheaper than any other establishment in tiem Pennsylvania. felstoro, Dec. 19, 1860. J. J. EATON.

ASHIONABLE MILLINERY SHOP,

MAIN ST., WELLSBORO. ISS PAULINE SMITH has just purchased he FALL AND WINTER GOOI'S, of Straws of all kinds, Pa tern Hate,

liats, Flowers, Velvets, Silks of all kinds, ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS. solicite a call from the ladies of Wellsboro and mly, feeling confident that

BER GOODS WILL BEAR INSP. CTION, compare favorably with those of an establish county in regard to price: BLEACHING AND PRESSIN done in a

AN Room at the residence of C. Williams, oppo-is U.S. Hotel, Ep-stairs.

MARLESTON FLOURING MILLS. WRIGHT & BAILE !. anng secured the best mills in the Cor ty, are nov

Work, Merchan Work, the fact everything that can be done in Country to as to give perfect satisfaction.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,

AT WHOLESALE OR BETAIL, it store in Wellsboro, or at the mil. Cash or detechanged for grain at the mar jet price.
Il goods delivered free of charge with a the corpoWRIGHT & BAILEY.

Reliboro, Feb. 13, 1881. NATUREAT PLOUR; tip top and cleap, at

Devoted to the Brtension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VIII.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : In the midst of unprecedented political roubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended rith profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our demestic affairs. 'A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expedience 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 cur 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 just to suppose; as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, discarding all Will devote his moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act disboro, Tinga Co., Pa. Will devote his moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act clusively to the practice of law. Gollections solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction then through the preservation of the Union. is popular Hotel, having been reflicted and redid throughout, is now open to the ripblic as a

are actuated by no higher principle than this,

the house. I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to

it. The principal lever relied on by the insurhe best fishing and hanting ground, in Northern gents for exciting foreign nations to hostility spains will be spared for the steemmodation against us, as already intimated, is the embaragainst us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely Pin the rear of the Post Office. Everything in have failed to perceive that the effort for disun ll be done as well and promptly as it ion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, Hair and whiskers dyed any color, Call and and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken

into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign Slates, because, whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our whis Republican in politics, and I is a circulation with Republican in politics, and I is a circulation into every part of Steube County.—

Government mainly depend, not upon them, desitous of extending their busin as into that but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intendiguing counties will find it am xeellent address as above.

The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations. is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality toward foreign powers, hverting mestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defence on every side. While, under this general reccommendation, provision for defending our coast line readily occurs to the lagrarings. Needle Work, &c., &d., framed in mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the a'tention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvments, at well-selected phints upon these, would be of great importance to the National defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his Report, upon the same general subjects.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad; I therefore reccommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible.

Kentucky will no doubt, cooperate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing rhilroad, and, whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanen to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government conperating, the work can be completed in a very short 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 future. Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melloration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of tempory and accidental occurrence. I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britanic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State. relative to the detention of the British ship Perthehire, in June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious missapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I reccommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the

vessel for her detention. I repeat the reccommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in disional grades in the service. The present or December last, in regard to the disposition of ganization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the sarplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 3d of March,

carry that recommondation into effect, I would tices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resigsuggest that authority be given for investing nation of Justice Campbell. I have so far for-

the principal, over the proceeds of the surplus | borne making nominations to fill the vacancies | by reason of the war. It is as much the duty referred to, in good securities, with a view to for reasons which I will now state. Two of Government to render prompt justice against the satisfaction of such other claims of our the outgoing Judges resided in the States new itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer citizens against China as are not unlikely to overrun by revolt, so that if successors were arise hereafter in the course of our extensive appointed in the same localities they could not trade with that Empire,

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the take the personal hazard of accepting to serve commanders of suitable vessels to defend them- even here upon the Supreme Bench. selves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection manders of sailing-vessels to recapture any

persevere longer in withholding our recognition system. of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti propriation for maintaining a Charge d' Affaires Oregon, have never had any such Courts. near each of these new States. It does not adwith them.

The operations of the Treasury during the ment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the new States come into the Union. disposal of the Government the large means country's faith, and zeal for their country's de- all. liverance from its present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations be of convenient number in every event. to economy, in disbursement and energy to laction.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,835,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$84,578 -034 47, leaving a balance in the Treasury on provided for all the C.rcuits. the 1st of July of \$2,267,065 80 for the first September, 1861. The receipts from all soures, including the balance of July 1, were Supreme Court. \$102,532,509 27, and the expenses \$98,239,-733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,776 18.

the patronage of the public. With attentive which has thus far sustained the Proprietor's State, foreign dangers necessarily attend downstand, the patronage of the business, he hopes to make the star most is difficulties. I recommend that the same patriotism are not beyond the resources of the loyal peothous and closely printed pages, and are sent-ple, and to believe that the same patriotism tered through many volumes. Many of these which has thus far sustained the Government acts have been drawn in haste, and without will continue to sustain it till pages and union. shall again bless the land.

and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which makes 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 action of Congress. The large addition to the regular army, in 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 greatest expacity of the Military Academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for the Hospitals occupied by the Volunteers. The 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 respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties design ted at the times respectively stated in the said dule, and have labored faithfully there in ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as Chaplains in the army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at

hospitals as well as with regiments. The Report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a Navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced Beside blockading our extensive coast, squadrons, larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put affoat, and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing adthe suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote the harmony and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the Bench of If, however, it should be deemed a lyisable to the Supreme Ceurt, two by the decease of Junow serve upon the circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not ment; besides, it is apparent that the attention

I have been unwilling to throw all the anpointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of our extensive and valuable commerce in the of peace, although I may remark that to trans-Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it fer to the North one which has herotofore been would also be advisable to authorize the com- in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust. During the prizes which pirates may make of the United long and brilliant judicial career of Judge States ressels and their cargoes, and the Con- McLean, his circuit grew into an empire altosular Court established by law in eastern coun- gether too large for any one Judge to give the tries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that Courts therein more than a nominal attendance, this should not be objected to by the local au- rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1830, to 6,151,405 in 1860. Beside this, the country If any good reason exists why we should generally has outgrown our present judicial

If uniformity was at all intended, the system and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwil- requires that all the States shall be accommuling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in dated with Circuit Courts attended by Supreme regard to them without the approbation of Con- Judges; while in fact Wisconsin, Minnesota, gress, I submit to your consideration the ap- Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California, and

Nor can this well be remedied without a mit of doubt that important commercial advan- change of the system, because the adding of tages might be secured by favorable treaties Judges to the Supreme Court enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country, with Circuit Courts, would create a Court altogether period which has elapsed since your adjourn- too numerous for a Judicial body of any sort. and the evil of it be one that will increase as

Circuit Courts, are useful or they are not demanded by the public exigencies. Much of useful. If useful, no State should be denied the National loan has been taken by citizens of them. If not useful no State should have them. the industrial classes, whose confidence in their | Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court

Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judge to serve in a number of thom, corresponding to their own number and independent

Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest. Or, secondly, let the supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges

Or, thirdly dispense with Circuit Courts altoquarter of the financial year ending on the 30th gether, leaving the Judicial functions wholly to the District Courts, and an independent

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statue laws, with the hope that Congress will Estimates for the remaining three quarters the hope that Congress will be able to find an of the year, and for the financial year of 1863, easy remedy for many of the inconveniences together with his views of the ways and means and evils which constantly embarrass those enfor meeting the demands contemplated by them, gaged in the practical administration of them. will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary. Since the organization of the Government. Conof the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that gress has enacted some five thousand acts and the expenses made necessary by the rebellion joint resolutions, which fill more than six often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with I respectfully refer to the report of the Sec- each other, or at least so doubtful as to render retary of War for information respecting the it very difficult for even the best-informed pernumerical strength of the army, and for recom- sons to ascertain precisely what the statute law mendations having in view an increase of its really is. It seems to me very important that efficiency and the well-being of the various the statue laws should be made as plain and inbranches of the service intrusted to his care. telligible as possible, and be reduced to as small It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of a compass as may consist with the fullness and the people has proved equal to the occasion, precision of the will of the legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done. would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible from the laws which so deeply concern their interests 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 revised and rewritten so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes of ordinary and conveient size; and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall see most proper for the attainment of the

end proposed. One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression n many places of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is the case in whole or in part in all the insurgent States, and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts, nor officers to whom the citizens of other er States may apply for the enforcement of the powers of agents by virtue of commissions their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estima- dians have been organized as a military force, ted it as high as \$200,000,000, due in large and attached to the army of the insurgents. part from insurgents, in open rebellion to Although the Government has no official inforloyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifice in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government. Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to of their loyalty to the United States, and exestablish by military power courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus troops to protect them. It is believed that, for declined tif do it, not because I had any upon the repossession of the country by the doubt that the end proposed, the collection of Federal forces, the Indians will rapidly cease the debts, was just and right in itself, but heall hostile demonstrations, and resume their cause I am unwilling to go beyond the pressure of the necessity in the unusual exercise of nower. But the powers of Congress, I suppose ra equal to the anomalous occasion : and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by power of our arms; this however, not to be a permanent institution but a temporary substi- our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, tute, and to sense as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in pence.

It is important, that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the ion that an Agricultural and Satistical Bureau adjustment of claims against the Government, might profitably be organized. especially in view of their increased number

do: Column,

the same between private individuals.

questions.

final.

The investigation and adjudication of claims,

in their nature, belong to the judicial depart-

of Congress will be more than usually engaged

for some time to come with great national

It was intended by the organization of the

Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch

of business from the halls of Congress; but

while the Court has proved to be an effective

and valuable means of investigation, it in a

great degree fails to effect the object of its cre-

ation, for want of power to make its judgments

Fully aware of the delicasy, not to say the

langer of the subject, I commend to your care-

judgments final may not properly be given to

questions of law to the Supreme Court, with

such other provisions as experience may have

I ask attention to the report of the Postmas-

ter-General, the following being a summary

statement of the condition of the Department;

cal year, ending June 30, 1861, including the

annual permanent appropriation of \$700,000

for the transportation of free mail matter, was

\$9,049,296 40; being about about two per cent

less than the revenue for 1860. The expendi-

tures were thirteen millions six hundred and

six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dol-

lars and eleven cents, showing a decrease of

more than eight per cent as compared with

those of the previous year, and leaving an ex-

cess of expenditures over the revenue for the

that the relinquishment of that portion of it

which lies within the State of Virginia was un-

The revenue from all sources during the fis-

shown to be necessary.

ent appropriation.

with the State of Virginia.

make it self-sustaining.

pension roll.

The relations of the Government with the

Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by

the insurrection, especially in the Southern

superintendency, and in that of New-Mexico.

The Indian country South of Kansas is in pos-

session of the insurgents from Texas and Ar-

kansas. The Agents of the United States,

appointed since the 4th of Mirch for this

superintendency, have been unable to reach

their posts, while the most of those who were

in office before that time have espoused the

insurrectionary cause and assume to exercise

from the insurrectionists. It has been stated

in the public press that a portion of these In-

mation upon the subject, letters have been

written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance

pressing a wish for the presence of the Federal

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest

of the nation, has not a department nor a bu-

read, but a clerkship only, assigned to the

Government. While it is fortunate that this

great interest is so independent in its nature as

not to have demanded and extorted more from

the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to

consider whether something more cannot be

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of

would present a fund of information of great

practical value to the country. While I make

no suggestion as to details, I venture the opin-

The execution of the laws for the suppression

given voluntarily with general advantage .-

former relations to the Government.

Advertisements not having the number of insertices desired marked upon them, will be published until or-dered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Hends, Letter-Heads and likinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand. NO. 18.

Rates of Advertising.

lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

\$3,00 5,00

15,00 25,00

do.

column,

З полтия. 6 молтия. 12 монтия

\$4,50

9,50 20,00

35.00

8,00

10,00

12,59 39.09

50.00

Advertisements will be charged \$1 persquare of 18 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10

of the African slave-trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels been fitted out fer the slave-trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates engaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has. been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada, created by the last Congress have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying when it is considered that the leaven ful consideration whether this power of making of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived the Court, reserving the right of appeal on there. The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the busines of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resulutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of that Territory. So far the authority of the U. States has been upheld in all the Territories. as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlight. ened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Culumbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and, as they have no representative in-Congress, that body should not overlook deir just claims upon the Government.

last fiscal year of over \$557,462,71. The gross At your late session, a joint resolution was revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent on adopted, authorizing the President to take teat of 1861, making \$8,683,000, to which sho'd measures for facilitating a proper representation be added the earnings of the Department in of the industrial interests of the United States at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. carrying free matter, viz, \$700,000, making \$9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 to be holden at London in the year 1862. I regretto say I have been unable to give personare estimated at \$12,528,000, leaving an estimated-deficieny of \$3, 145,000, to be supplied al attention to this subject; a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and from the Treasury, in addition to the permanintricately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries The present insurrection slows, I think, that of State and of the Interior, a plan or system the extension of this district across the Potomac River, at the time of establishing the capital has been devised and partly matured, which will be laid before you. here, was eminently wise; and consequently,

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress,

entitled an act to confiscate property used for

wise and dangerous. I submit for your coninsurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the sideration the expediency of regaining that part of the district, and the restoration of the labor and services of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the original boundaries thereof, thro' negotiations latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in The report of the Secretary of the Interior, some way. Beside this, it is not impossible with the accompanying documents, exhibits that some of the States will pass similar enactthe condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. ments for their own benefit respectively, and by the operation of which persons of the same The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of class will be thrown upon them for disposal. the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash In such case, I recommend that Congress proreceipts from the sales of public lands during vide for accepting such persons from such States our land system only about \$200,000. The probanto of direct taxes, or upon some other sales have been entirely suspended in the plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively that such persons, on such acceptance Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country and the diversion of by the General Government, be at once deemed large numbers of men from_labor to military free, and that in any event steps be taken for service have obstructed settlements in the new colonizing both classes, or the one first men-States and Territories of the North-West. The tioned if the other shall not be brought into receipts of the Patent Office have declined in existence, at some place or places in a climate nine months about \$100,000, rendering a large congenial to them. It might be well to conreduction of the force employed necessary to sider, too, whether the free-colored people already in the United States-could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such The demands upon the Pension-Office will be colonization. To carry out the plan of colonargely increased by the insurrection. Numerization may involve the acquiring of territory ous applications for pensions based upon the and also, the appropriation of money beyond casualities of the existing war have already that to be expended in the territorial acquisibeen made. There is reason to believe that tion, Having practiced the acquisition of termany who are now upon the ponsion-roll, and ritory for nearly 60 years, the question of conin receipt of the bounty of the Government, stitutional power to do so is no longer an open are in the ranks of the insurgentiarmy, or givone with us. The power was at first questioning them aid and comfort. The Secretary of ed by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purthe Interior has directed a suspension of the chase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the payment of the pensions of such persons, upon plea of great expediency. If it be said that the proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is names of such persons to be stricken from the to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored

> In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shal not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case. thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Uni a prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Ligislature. In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted, at the late session, for closing those posts. So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the net of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. It a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in liaste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

men, leaves additional room for white men re-

maining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however

placed the importance of procuring Louisiana

more on political and commercial ground, than

on providing room for population. On this

whole proposition, including the appropriation

of money with the acquisition of territory, does

not the expediency amount to absolute neces-

sity that without which the Government cannot

be perpetuated if the war continues.

The Inaugural Address at the beginning of the Administration and the Message to Congress at the late special s ssion, were both

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