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Tan Marranda is the Official Paper of the County, The sectators is the oness. Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing "circulation rach-isg isto every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any subscriber within the county [inits, but whose most down next office may be Basiness Gards, hidt exceeding 5 lines, paper incla-ted, \$5 per year. a an adjoining County.

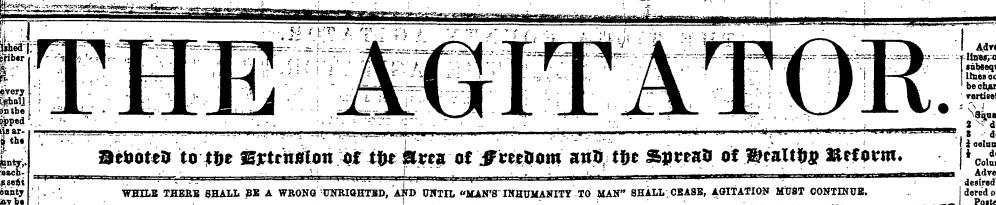
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :- Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, to bless us with a return of peace, we wan but press on, guided by the best light. He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will be well.

made by the House of Representatives gear which afterwards befel the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own layed that act of simple justice.

exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this govly be 'unwise.'

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect



WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 10, 1862.

VOL. IX.

emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND I have at the same time offered to the sevecolonies there, to negotiate with them, suband while it has not pleased the Almighty | to favor the voluntary emigration of persons unon conditions which shall be equal, just, nd wise way all will be well. the only countries to which colonists of Af- always into coin, would at once protect la The correspondence touching foreign rican descent from here could go with cer- bor against the evils of a vicious currency last year, is herewith submitted in virtual citizens, and I regret to say that such per-compliance with a request to that effect, sons contemplating colonization do not seem the interest of the barden of the bar the close of the last session of Congress. to some others, nor so willing as I think distribution of the notes, and a general sunations is less gratifying than it has smally the opinion among them in this respect is the burden of that part of the public debt time, through apparently, were not really people. been at former periods, it is certain y more improving, and that ere long there will be employed as securities. The public credit, coincident at the beginning point-the Treasatisfactory than a nation so unhant ly dis-tracted as we are might reasonably have to both those-countries from the U. States. the negotiation of new loans greatly facili-now, which had previously been reported apprehended. In the month of Ji he hast The new commercial treaty between the tated by the steady market demand for gov- from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly there were some grounds to expect hat she United States and the Sultan of Turkey ernment bonds, which the adoption of the overreach the sum derived from the three maritime powers, which, at the beginning of has been carried into execution. A commer-our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and cial and consular treaty has been negotiated, unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, of considerable weight in my judgment, that The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, insurgents as a belligerent, would storm re-and a similar negotiation is now pending it would reconcile as far as possible all excede from that position, which has proved with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable only less injurious to themselves than its our improvement of the national commerce is own country. But the temporary reverses | expected to result from these measures .----Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, disloval citizens abroad, have hitherto de- Sweden, and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European states The civil war which has so radically remain undisturbed. Very favorable relachauged for the moment the occupations tions also continue to be maintained with and habits of the American people-mas Turkey, Morrocco, China and Japan. Dunecessarily disturbed the social conditions. ring the last year there has not only been and affected very deeply the prosperty of no change of our previous relations with the \$1,795,331,73 from the direct tax from pub-the nations with which we have carried on independent states of our own continent, but, lie lands; \$152,203,77, from miscellaneous were constrained by superior force to enter a commerce that has been steadily increasing more friendly sentiments than have hereto-throughout a period of half a century, 11 fore existed, are believed to be entertained has at the same time excited political im- by these neighbors whose safety and probitions and apprehensions, which have pro- gress are so intimately connected with our duced a profound agitation throughout the own. This statement especially applies to civilized world. " In this unusual agitation Mexico, Costa, Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, we have forbotne from taking part in any Peru, and Chili. The commission under controversy between foreign states and be- the convention with the Republic of New tween parties and factions in such states. Grenada closed its session with having We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution; but we have loft to every nation the exclusive conduct pending to revive the convention, that it and management of its own affairs. Fur may be able to do more complete justice. struggle has been, of course, contemplated The commission between the United States by foreign nations with reference less to its and the Republic of Costa Rica has comown merits than to its supposed and eften | pleted its labors, and submitted its report. connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian empire.

of complete success. It is an occasion of unimportant exception have remained un-special pleasure to acknowledge that the disturbed by the civil war, and they are properly deducted both from the receipts loss has been sustained by the destruction execution of it on the part of her majesty's exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts of property. The people of that state mani-government has been marked with s jeapous justifies an expectation, that some of them for the year \$487,787,324,97; and the fest much anxiety for the removal of the respect for the authority of the United will soon be in a condition to be organized States and the rights of their moralized as states, and be constitutionally admitted loval citizens. yal citizens. The convention of Hanover for the abo- mineral resources of some of those territorlition of the stadt dues has been carried into ies ought to be developed as rapidly as posfull effect under the act of Congress for that purpose. A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea have a tendency to improve the revenues of coast could not be established and vigorous the government and diminish the burdens of ly enforced in a season of great commercial the people. It is worthy of your scrious activity like the present without committing consideration whether some extraordinary occasional mistakes, and inflicting uningen measures to promote that end cannot be tional injuries upon foreign nations and their adopted. The means which suggests itself subjects. A civil war occurring in a country as most likely to be effective is a scientific try where foreigners reside and earry on exploration of the mineral regions in these trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily territories with a view to the publication of fruitful of complaints of the violation of its results at home and in foreign countries neutral rights. All such collisions tend to -results which cannot fail to be auspicious. excite misapprehensions, and possibly to The condition of the finances will claim produce mutual reclamations between ha- your most diligent consideration. The vast tions which have a common interest in pre- expenditures incident to the military and serving peace and friendship. In clear cases | naval operations required for the suppresof these kinds. I have, so far as possible, sion of the rebellion have hitherto been met heard and redressed complaints which have with a promptude and certainty unusual in been presented by friendly powers. Illiere similar circumstances, and the public credit is, however, a large and augmenting number has been fully maintained. The continuance of doubtful cases, upon which the govern- of the war, however, and the increased dismentisunable to agree with the governments | bursements made necessary by the augmentwhose protection is demanded by the claim- | ed forces now in the field, demand your best ants. There are, moreover, many cases in reflections as to the best modes of providing sufficient to produce a revenne during the War, and now transmitted to Congress. I which the United States or their citizens suf- the necessary revenue without injury to fer wrongs from the naval or military au- business and with the least possible burdens therities of foreign nations, which the gov- upon labor. The suspension of specie paythments of these states are not at once pre- | ments by the banks soon after the compared to redress. I have proposed to a me mencement of your last session, made large of the foreign states thus interested mutual issues of United States notes unavoidable. conventions to examine and adjust such In no other way could the payments of the complaints. This proposition has been made troops and the satisfaction of other just especially to Great Britain, to France, to commands be so economically or as well spain, and to Prussia. Congress securing the receivability of these but has not yet been formally adopted 1 notes for loans and internal duties, and madeem it my tluty to recommend an appro-priation in behalf of the owners of the Nor-has made them universal currency, and has wegian bark Admiral P. Tordens Rola, satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, wegian bark Admiral P. Tordens Rola, satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, which vessel was, in May; 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force medium, saving thereby to the people imoff Charleston from Leaving that port with mence sums in discounts and exchanges. a cargo, notwithstanding similar privilege | A return to specie payments, however, at | in that department, in the interest of econhad shortly before heen granted to an En- the earliest period compatible with due re- omy. The efficiency of the postal service glish vessel. I have directed the Secretary gard to all interests, should ever be kept in it is believed, has also been much improved of State to cause the papers in the case to view. The Postmaster General also opened a cor-be grammic and to the proper committees. Applications have been made to made to made to made to make to reduce these flue. State with foreign governments, proposing was for the more immediate benefit of a interior region is thereby cut off from gome who are to receive compensation. Doubtless many frae Americans of African descent to tuations to the lowest possible point, will favortheir gmigration, with a view to such always be a leading purpose in wise legisla- the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreacts of Congress. Other parties at home - Convertibility, prompt and certain conver and wroad, some from interested motives, tibility into coin, is generally acknowledged others upon patristic considerations, and still to be the best and surest against them, and where upon patrietic considerations, and still to be the best and surest against them, and others influenced by philanthropic entries, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents, having suggested similar measures, tion of United States notes, payable in coin, whents from whom replies have been receiv-while, on the other hand, several of the and sufficiently large for the wants of the suggestions of the Postmaster General in his wants the sending of such colonies to their safely maintained. Is there then any where the other these circum- other mode in which the necessary provision where the other these circum- other mode in which the necessary provision water to the work of the second by an agrant of the second by and sufficiently agrees to the in his opinion, for the benefit of the suggestions of the second by an agrant of the second by a government for each of the second by a government for the work wet and some and suggestion of the second by a government for the work wet and some and suggestion of the second by a government of the second by a government for the work wet and some and work it is remembered how unhesitatingly and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly them. These outle to the work wet and some and sugar. and respective territories. Under these cifeum-. other mode in which the necessary provision The control of its gove insert of its gove insert a second for the public wants can be made, and the postal service. The Second of the inservice in the second of the postal service. The second of the inservice in the second of the postal service. The second of the inservice in the second of the inservice in the second of the inservice in the second of the postal service. The second of the inservice in the second of the postal service. The second of the inservice is a second of the postal service. The second of the inservice is a second of the postal service. The second of the inservice is a second of the second of the inservice is a second of the the interest in the section of the public wants can be made, and the

ment on its part to receive and protect such | promises so certain results, and at the sam. time so unobjectionable, as the organizatio of banking associations under a general acral states situated in the tropics, or having of Congress, well guarded in its provision. To such associations the government migh ject to the advice and consent of the Senate, furnish circulating notes, on the security of the expense of our land system during the United States bonds deposited in the Treaof that class to their respective territories sury. These notes, prepared under the will take effect on the first of January next, supervision of proper officers, being uniform and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet in appearance and security, and convertible the only countries to which colonists of Af- always into coin, would at once protect laso willing to emigrate to those countries as the United States for the preparation and additional recommendation of the measure, and not by the Treasury. isting interests by the opportunity offered | insubordination, and at several points have to existing institutions to reorganize under engaged in open hostilities against the white the act substituting only the secured uni- settlements in their vicinity. The tribes form national circulation for the local and occupying the Indian country south of Kanvarious circulation, secured and unsecured, sas renounced their allegiance to the United now issued by them. The receipts into the States and entered into treatics with the Treasury from all sources, including loans insurgents. Those who remained loyal to and balance from the preceding year, for the the United States were driven from the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862, country. The Chief of the Cherokes has were \$583,885,247,06, of which sum \$49,- visited this city, for the purpose of re-056,397,62 were derived from customs; storing the former relations of the tribe with sources; \$931,789,64, from loans in all into treaties with the insurgents, and that forms; 529,692,460,40. The remainder the United States neglected to furnish the \$2,557,061,80, was the balance from last protection which their treaty stipulations year. The disbursements during the same required. In the month of August last the period were: for congressional, executive, Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the and judicial purposes, \$5,939,009,29; for esttlements in their vicinity with extreme foreign intercourse, \$1,339,710,35; for mis- ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women loans, postoffice deficiencies, collection of unexpected, and, therefore, no means of revenue, and other like charges, \$14,129,- defense had been provided. 771,50; for expenses under the Interior Department, \$394,368,407,36; under the

"The public lands have ceased to be a | of its territory, its people, and its laws. spurce of revenue. From the 1st July, 1861, to the 30th September, 1862, the certain durability. entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476.26, a sum much less than same period. The Homestead Law, which offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the Gen. Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the same proposed system would create. It is an months now reported upon by the Interior,

It is estimated that not less than 800 Department, \$3,102,985,52; under the War persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. intercourse more advantageous or more satis- received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards in-Navy Department, \$42,674,569,69: for in- How this outbreak was induced is not deterest on the public debt, \$13,190,324,45; finitely known, and suspicions, which may aliens make treaties easier than friends can refund to the United States the bonds so reand for the payment of the public debt, in- beunjust, need not to be stated. Information make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully ceived, or the value thereof and all interest I have favored the project for connecting cluding reimbursement of temporary loan was received by the Indian Bereau from enforced between aliens than laws can among paid thereon. the United States with Europe by an At and redemptions, \$96,096,922,09; making different sources about the time hostilities lantic telegraph, and a similar project to and aggregate of \$570,841,700,25, and were commenced, that a simultaneous attack ernment, even if it were just, would certain | extend the telegraph from San Francisco to | leaving a balance in the Treasury on the was to be made upon the white settlements first day of July, 1862, of \$13,043,546,81. by all the tribes between the Mississippi It should be observed that the sum of \$96,- river and the Rocky Mountains. The state 096,922,09, expended for reimbursments of Minnesota has suffered great injury from The territories of the United States with and redemption of the public debt, being this Indian war. A large portion of her expenditures \$404,744,778,16. Other infor- tribes beyond the limits of the State both sides, while nearly all its remaining place or places without the United States. mation on the subject of finances will be as a guarantee against future hostilities. length are merely surveyor's lines, over which I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed found in the report of the Secretary of the The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will Treasury, to whose statement and views I furnish tull details. I submit for your esinvite your most candid and considerate at. pecial consideration whether our Indian this line can be made any more difficult to pass slavery it could not continue. Among the tention. The reports of the Secretaries of system shall not be remodiled. Many wise the Navy and War are herewith transmitt- and good men are impressed with the belief. a national boundary. The fact of separation, sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery the Navy and War are herewith transmitt- and good men' are impressed with the belief. ed. These reports, though lengthy, are that this can be profitably done. I submit if it come, gives up on the part of the sectional and the African race amonst us. Some would scarcely more than brief abstracts of the a statement of the proceedings of the comvery numerous and extensive transactions missioners, which shows the progress that and operations conducted through these De- has been made in the enterprise of constructpartments. Nor could I give a summary of ing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests them here upon any principle which would the earliest completion of the road and also admit sof its being much shorter than the the favorable action of Congress upon the reports themselves. I therefore content projects now pending before them for cnlarging the capacities of the great canals in New-York and Illinois, as being of vital and It gave me pleasure to report a decided rapidly increasing importance to the whole improvement in the financial condition of nation, and especially to the vast interior the Postoffice Department as compared with region hereinafter to be noticed at greater preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal length. I purpose having prepared and year 1861, amounted to \$8,349,296,40, which laid before you at an early day some interembraced the revenue from all the states of esting and valuable satistical information the Union for three-quarters of that year. upon this subject. The military and com-Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue mercial importance of enlarging the Illinois from the so-called seceded states during the and Michigan Canal and improving the last fiscal year. The increase of the cor-respondence of the loyal states has been Colonel Webster to the Secretary of million of square miles; one half as populous time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfac-\$50,000 less than was derived from all the To carry out the provisions of the act of the map shows that, territorially speaking, it necessity of any derangement, while most of states of the Union during the previous Congress of the 15th of May last, I have is the great body of the republic. The other those whose habitual course of thought will be year. The expenditures show a still more caused the Department of Agriculture of parts are but marginal borders to it, the mag- disturbed by the measure, will have passed favorable result. The amount expended in the United States to be organized. The nificent region sloping west from the Rocky away before its consummation. They will 1861 was \$13,606,759,11. For the last commissioner informs us that, within the Mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest never see it. Another class will hall the prosyear the amount has been reduced to \$17,- period of a few months, this department has and also the richest in undeveloped resources. peet of emancipation, but will deprecate the 125,364,13, showing a decrease of about established an extensive system of corresbenefical results in the development of a This proposition, equally important to our approbation, but that it will realise at no wherever a dividing or boundary line may be. The liberation of the slaves, is the destruc-adopted citizens and to the commercial in-distant day all the fondest anticipations of fixed. Place it between the now free and slave than of preparty acquired by de-terests of this country, has been forceably in a standard by the standard by dequired, in his opinion, for the benefit of the in the second paragraph of that paper, I indispensable to the well being of the people we use-ull of us use-unition and sugar, and

The territory is the only part which is of

NO. 18.

One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for- be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions ever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. | through them to the great outside world. They, That portion of the earth's surface which is too, and each of them, must have access to owned and inhabited by the people of the this Egypt of the Wast, without paying toll at United States, is well adapted to be the the crossing of any national boundary. Our home of one national family and it is not mational strife sprung not from our permanent well adapted for two or more. Its vast past, not from the land we inhabit, not from extent, and its variety of climate and pro- our national homestead. There is no possible ductions, are of advantage in this age for severing of this but would multiply and not one people, whatever they might have been derived from the same source as reported in former ages. Steam, telegraphs and and aptitudes it demands union, and abhors from the Treasury Department, arises, as I intelligence, have brought these to be an the close of the second of our relations with other their interest demands. I believe, however, pervision of the system, and would lighten understand from the fact that the periods of advantageous combination for one united the second tion might have one to be an united to be an united

In the inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which the following resolution and articles amendatherefore, I beg to repeat. "One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extend- in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both ed. This is the only substantial dispute. The houses concurring, that the following articles fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions the law for the suppression of the African slave of the several states as amendments to the trade are each as well enforced perhaps as Constitution of the United States, all or any. any law can ever be in a community where of which articles, when raised by three-fourths the moral sense of the people imperfectly sup- of the said Legislatures, or Conventions to be ports the law itself. The great body of the valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, people abide by the dry legal obligation in viz.: both cases, and a few break over in each.

This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the sepa- ; any time or times before the first day of Januration of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one United States as follows, to wit : section while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by separate ; we cannot remove our respective sec. each slave shown to have been therein by the tions from each other, nor build an impassable eighth census of the United States ; said bonds wall between them. A husband and wife may to be delivered in such state by installments, or be divorced and go out of the presence and be- in one parcel at the completion of the abolishcellaneous expenses, including the mints, and children. This attack was wholly youd the reach of each other, but the different ment, accordingly as the same shall have been parts of our country cannot do this. They gradual or at one time within such state; and

tween them. Is it possible, then, to make that aforesaid, and afterwards. And states having factory after separation than before ? . Can troducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall friends? suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on actual freedom, by the chances of the war at both sides, and no gain on either, you cease any time, before the end of the rebellion. shall fighting, the identical old questions as to terms be forever free; but all owners of such who ire again upon you.

for a national boundary upon which to divide. for states adopting abolishment of slavery-Trace through from east to west upon the line but in such a way that no slave shall be twice between the free and slave country, and we accounted for. shall find a little more than one third of its Article .- Congress may appropriate money

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kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, ex-couted neatly and promptly. Justices , Constable's and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall less interested in these communications to and mitigate evils among us. In all its adaptations separation. In fact it would ere long force repertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one gen-

eration. In this view, I recommend the adoption of. tory, to the Constitution of the United States: Resolved, By the Senate and House of Regresentatives of the United States of America

Article .-- Every state wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein at ary, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such state bonds of the United cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse interest shall begin to run upon any such bond either amicable or hostile must continue be- only from the proper time of its delivery as

Article .- All slaves who shall have enjoyed shall not have been disloyal, shall the compen-There is no line straight or crooked suitable sated for them at the same rates as is provided

length are rivers easy to be crossed and popu- and otherwise provide for colonizing free collated, or soon to be populated thickly upon ored persons with their own consent at a people may walk back and forth without noy articles at some length. Without slavery the consciousness of their presence. No part of rebellion could never have existed; without obligations upon the seceding section, the fa- abolish it suddenly and without compensation. gitive slave clause, along with all other consti- some would abelish it gradually and with comtutional obligations upon the section seceded pensation, some would remove the freed people from, while I should expect no treaty stipula- from us, and some would retain them with us. tion would ever be made to take its place. and there are yet other minor diversities. Be-But there is another difficulty. The great cause of these diversities we waste much interior region bounded east by the Allegha- strength in struggles among ourselves by munies, north by the British dominions, west by tual concession we should harmonize and act the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line together. This would be a compromise among along which the culture of corn and cotton the friends and not with the enemies of the meets, and which includes part of Virginia, Union. These articles are intended to empart of Tennessee, all of Kenrucky, Ohio, Indi- body a plan of such mutual concessions. If it ana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois. Missouri, shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipa-Kanses, Iowa, Mn esota and the territories of tion will follow, at least in several of the Dakotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has states. As to the first article, the main points above ten millions of people, and will have are: First, The emancipation, secondly, the fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevent- leng h of time for consummating, (thirty-seven ed by any political folly or mistake. It con- years;) and thirdly, the compensation. The tains more than one-third of the country owned emarcipation will be unsatisfactory to the adby the United States, certainly more than one vocate of perpetual slavery, but the length of as Massachusetts already is, it would have tion. The time spares both races from the evmore than 75,000,000 of people. A glance at ils of sudden derangement; in fact, from the tistics the small proportion of the region which immediate emancipation in localities where

loyal citizens.

In each case it has been kindly received,

colonization as was contemplated in recent tion.

myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

same year of \$8,299,829,90, being only respectifully ask attention to it. \$50,000 less than was derived from all the To carry out the provisions of \$2,481,000 in the expenditures. As compared with the preceding year, about \$3,-750,000, as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the department for the previous year was \$4,551,966,98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to \$2,112,814.57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary states, and in part to a casual review of all expenditures The Postmaster General also opened a cora convention of postal representatives, for ign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. terests of this country, has been favorably

In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, length of time. They will feel that it gives pondence and exchanges, both at home and all which proceed from them, this great it too little to the now living slaves. But it really abroad, which promises to affect highly, terion region is naturally one of the most im- gives them much. It saves them from the vaportant in the world. Ascertain from the sta- grant destitution which must largely attend correct knowledge of recent improvements has as yet been 1r ught into cultivation, and their numbers are very great, and it gives the in agriculture, in the introductions of new pro-lates the large and rapidly increasing amount of inspirting assurances that their posterity shall ducts, and in the collection of the agricultural is products, and we shall be overwhelmed with be free forever. The plan leaves to each state its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with he free forever. The plan leaves to each state, statistics of the different states; also that it the magnitude of the prospect presented; and choosing to act under it to abolish slavery nuw will soon be prepared to distribute largely vet this region has no sea coast, touches no or at the end of the century, or at any interseeds, plants, and cuttings, and has already ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its mediate time, or by degrees extending over the published and liberally diffused much valua- people now find, and may forever find, their whole or any part of the period and it obliges ble information, in anticipation of a more way to Europe by New-York, to South America no two states to proceed slike. It also proelaborate report, which will in due time be and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by vides for compensation, and generally the mode furnished, embracing some valuable tests in San Francisco. But separate our common of making it. This, it would seem, must furchemical science now in progress in the country into two nations, as designed by the thier mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who large class of our most valuable citizens and one or more of those outlets, not perhaps by some of those who are to pay and not to re-I trust that the liberal basis upon which it a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and on- ceive will object, yet that the measure is both has been organized will not only meet your erous trade regulations. And this is true just and economical is certain. its meat sanguine friends, and become the country, or place it south of Kentucky, or scent or by purchase, the same as any other