

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WELLSBORO, TOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1863. NO. 17

1 Square, 3 months	\$4.00
2 do, 3 months	8.00
3 do, 3 months	12.00
4 do, 3 months	16.00
5 do, 3 months	20.00
6 do, 3 months	24.00
7 do, 3 months	28.00
8 do, 3 months	32.00
9 do, 3 months	36.00
10 do, 3 months	40.00
11 do, 3 months	44.00
12 do, 3 months	48.00
13 do, 3 months	52.00
14 do, 3 months	56.00
15 do, 3 months	60.00
16 do, 3 months	64.00
17 do, 3 months	68.00
18 do, 3 months	72.00
19 do, 3 months	76.00
20 do, 3 months	80.00
21 do, 3 months	84.00
22 do, 3 months	88.00
23 do, 3 months	92.00
24 do, 3 months	96.00
25 do, 3 months	100.00

THE TOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.
BY M. H. COBB.
Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.
The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.
The Agitator is the Official paper of ToGA County, and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.
At a vote on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.
Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continuance.

JAS. LOWERY & S. F. WILSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Will attend the Courts of ToGA, Potter, and McKean counties.
[Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN S. HANN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. He has the agents of the largest variety of good settling hardware and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands or said counties.
[Jan. 28, 1863.]

DICKINSON HOUSE,
CORNING, IN Y.
MAY A. FIELD, Proprietor.
GUESTS taken to and from the Depot free of charge.
[Jan. 1, 1863.]

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE,
Wellsboro, Pa.
J. W. BIGONY, Proprietor.
THIS popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-arranged throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house.
[Jan. 1, 1863.]

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,
Gaines, ToGA County, Pa.
H. C. VERMILYEA, Proprietor.
THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public.
[Jan. 1, 1863.]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
Repaired at BULLARD'S & CO'S STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at low prices as the same work can be done for, by any first-rate practical workman in the State.
Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCY.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.
B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.
THE Proprietor having again taken possession of the above Hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waiters always ready. Terms reasonable.
Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863-4.

A. FOLEY,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,
REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
NO. 5 UNION BLOCK.
Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.

E. R. BLACK,
BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,
SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE,
NO. 4 UNION BLOCK.
Wellsboro, June 24, 1863.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
WRIGHT & BAILEY.
HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, meal, &c., every day at their store in town.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.
Wellsboro, April 29, 1863.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.
THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally that he is prepared to card wool and dress cloth as the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. PEEVY, a competent and experienced workman, and also intending to give his personal attention to the business, he will warrant all work done at his shop.
Wool carded at five cents per pound, and cloth dressed at from ten to twenty cents per yard, as per color and finish.
J. L. JACKSON.
Wellsboro, May 8, 1863-4.

MARBLE SHOP.
I AM now receiving a STOCK OF ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of
TOMB-STONES
and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.
HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the same prices as at the shop.
WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.
ToGA, May 23, 1863-4. A. D. COLE.

JOHN A. ROY,
DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Chemicals, Vaccines, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandy, Vine, and other Liquors for medicinal use. Agent for the sale of all the best Patent Medicines of the day. Medicines warranted genuine and of the
BEST QUALITY.
Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded. The best Petroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosene Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Oil usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
FANCY COLORED INK packages all ready compounded for the use of private families. Also, Pure Leaf Sugar and other compounds.
Wellsboro, June 24, 1863-4.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
[For the 5th District, Pa.]
AND
Mansfield Classical Seminary.
Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. H. S. TAYLOR, Assistant.
Mrs. H. S. TAYLOR, Preceptress.
Miss H. A. PARKS, WORTH, Assistant.
Assistant, and Teacher in Model-School.
Assistant, and Teacher of Music.
The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. 22. The Winter Term, Dec. 22. The Spring Term, March 16th, 1864. Each term to continue thirteen weeks.
A Normal School course of study for graduation, embracing two years, is adopted.
Students for the Normal Course, and for the Classical Department, are solicited.
For particulars, address Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, Mansfield, ToGA County Penna. Send for a Circular.
W. COCHRAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.
WM. HOLLAND, Secretary.
Mansfield, August 5, 1863.

Insurance Agency.
THE Insurance Company of North America have appointed the undersigned agent for ToGA County and vicinity.
As the high character and standing of this Company give the assurance of full protection to owners of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit with confidence a liberal share of the business of the county. This company was incorporated in 1794. Its capital is \$500,000, and its assets in 1863 its payment 1st Jan. of that year was \$124,719 81.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
ARTHUR G. COPELAND, President.
Office of the Company, 232 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

Wm. Buchler, Central Agent Har-ri-ors, Pa.
JOHN W. GIBNEY,
Agent for ToGA County, Pa.
July 16, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.
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 profoundest gratitude is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to injure us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly 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 belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and as far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and natural good will.

It is especially gratifying that our Prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

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 odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of the possessory claims in Washington Territory arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disgust among the citizens of that now 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, and it is proposed in an amicable spirit to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the impost upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Setana, in Peru, by Chilean Officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties.

The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

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

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with principles set forth in my last Annual Message I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

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

In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have resided in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof for want of guides to the proper source of information.

These might be supplied by requiring clerks of courts, where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalizations effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department the names might be arranged and printed for general information.

There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and then never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this Government as citizens.

Many alterations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration, whether it might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad may claim the interposition of his Government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under the pretenses of

naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service.

I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation on the ground of alienage. In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perversity of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire of the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the amity of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the Minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yedo.

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 the Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the capital and the national forts along the seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communications, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

The Consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins 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 is restored.

Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights.

In protecting 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 Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New-Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New-Mexico, and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood.

I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New-Mexico.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred.

There is still a great deficiency in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron as the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. 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 on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries both at sea and on land by persons in the service of the United States.

As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners.

If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law.

Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered, (and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts,) and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated the United States. I think ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce. The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment of Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to Loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply

provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incidental to a great war more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were \$901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements \$895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July 1863, of \$5,329,044 21.

Of the receipts, there were received from customs \$69,059,642 40; from internal revenue, \$37,640,787 93; from direct tax \$1,485,103 61; from lands \$167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources \$3,046,615 35, and from loans, \$776,682,367 57, making the aggregate \$901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements, there were for the civil service, \$23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, \$4,216,520 79; interest on public debt, \$24,729,846 51; for the War Department, \$299,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, \$63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, \$181,086,635 07, making the aggregate \$895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of \$5,329,044 21.

But the payments of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts; and their amount, \$181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements.

This being done, there remains as actual receipts \$720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements \$714,709,995 58—leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable 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 debt will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of:
First: The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.
Second: The organization of colored persons into the war service.
Third: The exchange of prisoners fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock.
Fourth: The operations under the act of enrolling and calling out the National forces—detailed in the report of the Provost-Marshal-General.
Fifth: The organization of the Invalid Corps, and
Sixth: The operations of the several departments of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, 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 by asking your careful attention to the report itself. 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 fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency, as the Navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over thirteen millions of dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad or armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the year itself.

The armored vessels in our navy completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power. But while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy-yards or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Governmental establishments.

The necessity of such a Navy-Yard, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department; and it 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 a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the Navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels which has created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the Spring of 1861 to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase.

It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and in doing them to enter the army.

Constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians, to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effect of the treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and emigrants.

Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system.

Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the good in this District to your generous aid and fostering care. The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi River and the North-Eastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time.

Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial address to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion. The enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the War had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results; the Rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs the popular elections just past indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was good and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity, that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause.

Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise the blockade. We have failed to elicit from European Governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued in September was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final Proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received in the war service. The policy of Emancipation and of employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration the Government had no lawful power to effect Emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the Rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was anticipated, was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The Rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi the country dominated by the Rebellion is divided into two distinct parts, with no practical communication between them.

Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of Slavery at the beginning of the Rebellion, now declare openly for Emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of Slavery into new Territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the Rebellion, full 100,000 are now in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of Emancipation and arming the blacks.

These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and contemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticized, and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with a reference to a resumption of the national authority in the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation—a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this