## The Tioga County Agitator BY M. H. COBB,

Published every Wednesday morning and milledto eiteribers at (NF DOLLAR AND FIFPY (ENTS effect, alrays IN ADVANCE.

The puler issent posting free to county substrikers, that it trey may receive their mail at post-off being the in counties immediately adjuining, for the process. Tas Adireton is the Official paper of Tio, a Co.

The Adication is the Ometal paper of Tio, a Co., rai circulates in overy neighborhood therein. Sub-criptions being on the advance-pay system, it girenties much page a class most to the interest of advirtisors. greath. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those of-ficient any paper of equal diffeuention in Retchern

remarkished.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Pager will be stopped when the subscription has sapires, unless the agent orders their continu

JIG. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. A TIORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and William Counties. [Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1463.]

DICKINSON HOUSE, COENING, N. Y.

JUESTS taken to and from the Depois ree

Jos charge.

[Jan. 1, 18 2, ]

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

D. HART'S ROTEL.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO. PENNA. THE subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has refixed the conduct of the old clifts, and will be reafter give it his entire attention.

Inabital for past favors, he solicits a renewalt of the
DAVID HART. Weilsboro, Nov. 4, 1863.-1y.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. .

VERMILYEA,.....Proprietor. THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Sethern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for mencommodation of pleasure seekers and the trav-

A. FOLEY, Watches, Glocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.

Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. WESTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ENOXVILLE, BOROUGH, PA. THE unlersigned having leased the above Hotel for a term of years would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has put the Hotekin first cleast order for the reception of guests and of pains rill be spared in the accommodation of travel as and rs far as the situation will allow, he will keep a first cass Hotel; in all things, except prices, which will be moderate. Please try us and judge for you selves.

Enexville, Oct. 19, 1864-tf. J. H. MAR I'IN.

DRUGS & MEDICINES. NO. 3, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

P. R. WILLIAMS,

DEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Wellsers and vicinity, that he keeps consts 'tly on

land all krads of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, 3

Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Soaps, Perfumery, Glass, Itashes, Putty, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brindies, et and all other kinks of Liquors of the best, and All kinds of

PATENT MEDICINES the Farmer's Expectorant, Alterative and Pills; Arris's arsaparilla, Pills and Cherry Pectoral; Helmid's Estract Bucha, Sarsaparilla and Rôse Wash; Wr. Winslow's Sothing Syrup; Wright's; Pills; Aik's and Cheeseman's Pills; Hall's Balsan; Binger's London Dock Gin; Herrick's Pills and Plassers; Royal's Branchial Troches &c. &c.

Hay 25, 1864-1y. P. R. WILLI, MS.

REVENUE STAMPS. 30

TOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy Collector of Manstheld, has just received a large lot of Pavenue any person wishing Stamps can get them at my office a Mansfield, or of M. BULLARD, Assistant A messor, at Wellshore, Pa. J. M. PHE LPS. Manadeld, May 2, 1864.

P. NEWELL, DENTIST,

MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., . s prepared to operate in all the improvements in the various departments of filling, extracting, in-mag artificial dentures, &c.

Mansfield, August 10, 1864-ly.

COWANESQUE HOUSE.

THIS House which has been open for convenience of the traveling public for a number of years, in lately been newly furnished throughout and fitted tings good style as can be found in any couptry of "Hetel. The Proprieter does not hesitate in say to that there will be no pains spared to add to the trainert of his guests, and make it a home for them Lichest of stabling for teams; and a good heatler me mile cast of Knoxville, Pa.

M. V. PURPLE, Proprietor.

Recrackld, May 25, 1864.-1y.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

(Corner Main Street and the Avenue.); - Writshore, PA. B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

the of the most popular Houses in the rowity.

He Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Willsbore.

Lagge lave daily as follows: For Tioga, at 9 a. m. : For Troy. at S'a. m. ; For

letsey Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; Condersport, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; Condersport, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; Stades Annitz—From Tioga, at 12 1-2 o'clock m.; From Troy, at 6 o'clock p. m.; From Condersi to Tan-liv and Friday II a. m. a. B.-Jimmy Cowden, the well-known hostler,

abe found on hand. Wellsboro, Oct. 5, 1864-17.

## HUGH YOUNG, \*\*

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, AND DEALER IN

Perican Clocks, American, English, and Swiss Locaes, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware. Speciales, and France, Photographic Albums. Stereos apes, ortscopes. Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Fishing ackle and Files, and Fancy and Toilet Articles.

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind used on the attraction on hand and sent by mail or oth--aty, constantly on hand and sent by mail or eth-

NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBOR PA.

RÉVENUE STAMPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Revenue Stamps of all denominations, just received at the First C. & J. L. Robinson. Persons wanting Strin )s are Welisboro, May 25, 1864-tf.

A UBITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the distribute the distribute the half in lands of Administrator of Jacob Ealb, dein hands of Administrator of Jacob Bare, ou-isated, will attend to the duties of said appointment I FRIDAY, the 2th day of December, 1864, at the logmissioners' Office, in Wellsboro, at 2 o'cleck P. M. Say. 16, 1854.

THOS. ALLEN, Auditor.

('AUTION.--Whereas, my wife SANORA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or liveration: I hereby forbid all persons harboring or testing her. her contracting after this date. his MARTIN X STEVENS.

Mitners present, D. G. Stevens. mark.

Middlebury, Nov. 9, 1864. r on my account, as I shall pay no debts of

## AGTATO

Bevoted to the Artension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bralthy Reform,

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

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

Bolitical.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
Again the blessings of health and abundant

harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reason-

ably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country

have undergone no change, we have at the same strictly maintained neutrality between the same belligerents. At the request of the States of Costa Rica authorized to make a survey of the river San

Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties, which for a moment excited some political apprehension and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be re-opened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commer-

cial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordially with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and fri ndly spirit.

The long deferred Avis Island claim has been eatisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An carnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries; and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding, and avert a threatening war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics. And, on the other hand, their sympathics with the United States, are constantly expressed with cordidlity and earnestness.

The claims arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Maccedonian, in 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Givil war continues in the Spanish port of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from

public a gunboat, at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. be intentionally unjust or unfriendly toward ed. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that the United States; but, on the contrary, there State against the native African races, and in is every reason to expect, that with the apland permanent influence in support of the Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave-trade than a squad- take the necessary measure to prevent new in- losses in the use of paper money. Whether ron in our own hands.

The possession of the least organized naval the republic, and the confidence which we was possible, been put into operation. should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor toward the colony from all civilized nations. The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe by the way of Behring Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia.

to co-op rate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its

early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage her former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt

died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The Rebellion which has so long been fingrant in China, has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other Western commercial States, the judicial consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative requisition to adopt to the extension our commerce, and to the more intiwith the Government and people of that vast

empire. . China scems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate | nue, \$109,751, 123 10; from miscellaneous tary of the Navy especially in regard to a | ers of all classes. commerce and social intercourse among the

Western nations. Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty sions and Indians, \$7,517,930 97; for the message. stipulations is inconsistant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western Powers moving with enlightened conthe Inland Sea has been reopened to commerce, fore stated.

There is reason also to believe that these

United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation.

It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitblockade.

country.

It is possible that if this were a new and open question, the maratime powers with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors.

Disloyal emissaries have been neither less year than they were before that turn in their ture issue of public securities might be held forts under favor of that priviledge to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the Maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own.

Nevertheless, unforseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and Brit- possible day of want. ish ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required and are session of such securities to the amount limitlikely to continue to require the practice of ed mist desirable to every person of small of the nations concerned and their Governments. being creditors as well as debtors, with relation Commissioners have been appointed under the to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily treaty with Great Britain, on the adjustment of perceive that they cannot be much oppressed the claims of the Hudson Bay and Pugets by a debt which they owe to themselves. the claims of the Hudson Bay and Pugets Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and trust assigned them.

conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary.

The condition of the Border will necessarily cursions across the border,

It seems to need an amendment which will the practice of frauds against the immigrant note circulation of the country. while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement.

A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the Euroour part by giving the immigrants effective last year. national protection. I regard our emigrants Assurances have been received from most of as one of the principal replenishing streams essential for the national defense, and to it is believed that under the present organizathe South American States, of their high ap | which are appointed by Providence to repair keep up and supply the requsite military tion the management of the Indians there will preciation of the enterprise and their readiness the ravages of internal war, and its wastes of force. The Report of the Secretary of the national strength and health.

our country. The financial affairs of the Gov- and success.

Deduct from these amounts the amount of the amount to \$14,396,250 51. mate intercourse which has been instituted in the freasury of \$18,842,558 71. Of the to existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to under the law receive pensions because of recert. Our own pecuniary claims have been gregate of \$865,234,081-86, and leaving a bal-allowed, or put in course of settlement, and once in the Treasury of \$18,842,558 71 as be-

For actual receipts and disbursements for the the new rank of Vice-Admiral in our Naval proceedings have increased rather than dimin- first quarter and the estimated receipts and service. Your attention is invited to the reshed the friendship of Japan toward the disbursements for the three remaining port of the Postmaster-General for a detailed quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I | tion of the Post Office Department. refer you to the report of the Secretary of the

able to themselves as well as just to the United proportion of the moneys required to meet the excess of expenditures over receipts being States to resort to these and other open ports, expenses consequent upon the war, derived \$206,652 42. than it is to pursue, through many hazards from taxation, should be still further increased; and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other and I earnestly invite your attention to this ports which are closed, if not by actual military subject, to the end that there may be such adoperation, at least by a lawful and effective ditional legislation as shall be required to meet lines of ocean mail steamships and the policy the just expectations of the Secretary.

For myself I have no doubt of the power and The public debt on the first day of July last, duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, as appears by the books of the Treasury, and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been | to exclude enemies of the human race from an amounted to one billion seven hundred and asylum in the United States. If Congress forty million six hundred and ninety thoushould think that proceedings in such cases sand four hundred and eighty-nine dollack the authority of law, or ought to be fur- lars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should ther regulated by it, I recommend that pro- the war continue for another year, that amount | cupied portions of our country have scarcely vision be made for effectually preventing for- may be increased by not far from five hundred eign Slavetraders from acquiring domicile and millions. Held as it is for the most part by facilities for their criminal occupation in our our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property.

For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people, the better to favor such general distribution greater inducements to become owners might perhaps with good effect and without injury be presented to persons of limited means. With this view I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress assiduous nor more successful during the last to provide that a limited amount of some fuby any bona fide purchasor exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important | that these difficulties are about to disappear, a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a of the others, to go into speedy and full opera-

Privileges like these would render the posconstant vigilance, and a just and concilliatory means, who might be able to save enough for spirit on the part of the United States, as well as the purpose. The great advantage of citizens

The public debt on the first day of July last, are now proceeding to the execution of the although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Con-In view of the insecurity of life in the region | gress at the commencement of last session, falls after the expiration of six months, the period satisfactor condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

The National banking system is proving to

be accaptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th day of November 584 National Banks had been organized. A considerable number of which were conversions from come into consideration in connection with the State banks. Changes from the State system continuing or modifying the rights of transit are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that from Canada through the United States, as well very soon there will be in the United States no as the regulation of imposts, which were tem- banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and American influence, improved by the rapid dis- porarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty | no bank note circulation, not secured by the of the 5th June, 1864. I desire, however, to Government and the people will derive general I solicit your authority to furnish to the Re | be understood while making this statement | benefit from this change in the banking systhat the Colonial authorities are not deemed to teme of the couniry can hardly be question-

The national system will create a reliable proval of the Imperial Government, they will national credit and protect the people against or not any further legislation is advisable The act passed at the last session for the for the suppression of Sate Bank issues, it ous discoveries of gold, silver, and cinnebar force would stimulate a generous ambition in encouragement of emigration, has, as far as will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can enable the officers of the Government to prevent exercise a a restraining power over the bank

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative pean States, and ought to be reciprocated on bureaux of the War Department during the

It will also specify the measures deemed Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfac-All that is necessary is to secure the flow of tory exhibit of the affairs of the Department, that stream in its present fullness, and to that and of the Naval service. It is a subject of end the Government must, in every way, make congratulation and laudable pride to our it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to countrymen, that a Navy of such vast proimpose involuntary military service upon those portions has been organized in so brief a pewho come from other lands to cast their lot in ried, and conducted with so much efficiency

ernment have been successfully administered. The general exhibit of the Navy, including During the last year the legislation of the vessels under construction on the first of last session of Congress has beneficially affect. December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, ed the revenue. Although sufficient time has carrying 4,610 guns and 510,396 tuns, being fallen in battle or died of disease contracted or not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of an actual increase during the year over and the provisions of the act of Congress imposing above all losses by shipwreck or in battle of increased taxation, the receipts during the 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tuns. The There have been added to the pension year, from all sources, upon the basis of total number of men at this time in the Nawarrants signed by the Secretary of the val service, including officers, is about 51,000. Treasury, including loans and the balance in There have been captured by the Navy during the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, the year 324 vessels, and the whole number were \$1,394,796,007 62 and the aggregate of Naval captures since hostilities commenced disbursements, upon the same basis, were \$1. is 1,379, of which 267 are steamers. The ows, orphans and mothers, 22,198 have been 298,056,101 89, heaving a balance in the Treas-ury, as shown by warrants of \$96.739,905 73. demned prize property thus far reported, the navy rolls.

principal of the public debt redeemed, and A large amount of such proceeds is still unthe amount of issues in substitution therefor, der adjudication, and yet to be reported. The 793. At the beginning of the year the number and the actual cash operations of the Treasury total expenditure of the Navy Department of of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only were: Receipts, \$884,075,646,77; disbursements, every description, including the cost of the twelve of them were soldiers of whom seven \$865,234,087 76; which leaves a cash balance immense squadrons that have been called in- have since died. The remainder are those who, receipts there were derived from customs, \$102,- the 1st of November, 1864, are \$238,647,262- lationship to revolutionary soldiers. 316,152 99; from lands, \$588,333 29 from 35. Your favorable consideration is invited direct taxes, \$475,648 90; from internal reve- to the various recommendations of the Secresources, \$47,511,448; and from loans applied | Navy-Yard and suitable establishment for the to actual expenditures, including former bal- construction and repair of iron vessels and ronage the benevolent institutions of the Disance, \$623,442,929 13. There were disbursed the machinery and armature for our ships, to trict of Columbia, which have hitherto been es-

War Department, \$60,791, 842 97; for the Na- Your attention is also invited to the fiews vy Department, \$5,733,292 79; for interest of expressed in the report in relation to the Leg- duct, the Capitol and other matters of local inthe public debt, \$53,685,421 69, making an ag- islation of Congress at its last session in re- terest to the Report of the Secretary.

all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, NO. 17. executed neatly and promptly. Justices'. Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

The Postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to \$12,438,253 78 I compur with him in the opinion that the and the expenditures to \$12,644,786 20; the

account of the operations and financial condi-

The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries should receive the care-

ful consideration of Congress. It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions 'over the new and unocbeen checked, much less impeded or destroyed by our great civil war, which, at first glance, would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed, in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific ocean.

The Territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and growth .-Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood which will permit their governments, like those tion, as intimately connected with, and promotive of this material growth of the nation. I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroads, and the mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of the patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to this Department. The question of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the thirteenth of September last was, 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,-

adjacent to the Canadian border by recent as short of the estimate of that officer made in 538,614 acres were entered under the Homesaults and depredations committed by inimical the succeeding December as to its probable stead law. The remainder was located with and desperate persons who are harbored there, amount at the beginning of his year, by the military land warrants, agricultural scrip cerit has been thought proper to give notice that sum of \$3,995,099 33. This fact exhibits a tified to States for railroads and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was \$1,019,446. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was \$6,78,007 95 received during the preceeding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land. The great enterprise of connecting the At-

lantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the great bend of Mucker River in Nevada. Numermines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and the subordinate ranges now teem with enterprising

labor which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the products of the mines of precious metals in that region has during the year reached if not exceeded \$100,-000,000 in value. It was recommended in my last Annual Message that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress at its last Session acting upon the recommendation, did provide for re-organizing the system in California, and be attended with reasonable success, much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country to render it secure for the advancing settler and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have of wounds received in the service of their coun-

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712. Of wid-

The present number of Army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of Navy pensioners

During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, \$4,504,616 92 have been paid to pension

I cheerfully commend to your continued patpectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aque-

The Agricultural Department, under the I cordially concur in the recommendation of supervision of its present energetic and faiththe Secretary as to the propriety of creating ful head, is rapidly commending itself to the of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts,

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 19 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half. Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

we not this am and is	:		
	S MONTES.	1 .entrok 8	2 MONIES
1 Square,	\$4,60	\$5,75	\$7,50
2 do,	6,00	8,25	10,00
3 do	8,75	10,75	12,50
d Column,	10,00	12,00	15,75
} do	18,75	25,00	31,50
	30,00	42,00	60.00
Advertiseme	nts not having	the number	of inver-

tions desired marked upon them, will be published untilordered out and charged accordingly.
Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and

great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department. in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other- I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Con-

The war continues. Since the last annual message, all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear, so that Missouri Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable features in the milatary operations of the year, is General Sherman attempted march of 300 miles directly through insurgent regions. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well-appointed, large army

to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged. Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union-although short of complete success it is much in the right direction, that 12,000 citizens in each of the loyal States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State governments with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and

administer them. The movement in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee should not be over-

looked. But Maryland presents an example of complate success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future... The genius of Rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may

seek to tear her, but it will rule her no more. To the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite twothirds vote in the House of Representatives .-Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the consideration and passage of the measure at the present session.

Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered. Their judgment may be affected by it.

It is the voice of the People now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great National crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous

than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only those who supported the "Union ticket" (so-called), but a great majority of the opposing party also, may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union.

There has been much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advanoing the Union cause, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the People a fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

The-election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources, that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps, and divisions, and brigades, and regiments have formed, and fought, and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New Jersey New York, Obio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 33,982,011. to which is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860. Thus swelling the aggregate to 4,075,773, and the increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,751. A.

table is appended showing the particulars. To this, again, should be added the number