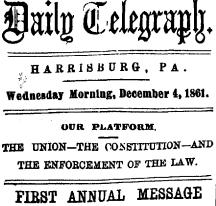
## Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Wednesday Morning, December 4. 1861.



OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Read in Congress Tuesday, December 3d, 1861.

Fallow-citizens of the Senate and House of Represent tatives :

In the midst of unprecedented political trou bles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvest

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and de-ditures for the famerical year, ending on the 80th of June, 1861, was \$86,835,900 27, and the expen-ditures for the famerical including payments strov the Union.

stroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic di-Nation stroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic di-stroy the Union. Stroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic di-stroy the Union. Stroy the The disloyal citizens of the United States

who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insur-gents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce including especially the acquisition of cotton, these nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the 'destruction, than through the preservation of the Union.

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to orush this rebellion than by giving encourage ment to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimate ., is the embarrassment of commerce. These nations, however, not improbable saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more dur-able peace and a more extensive and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into boatile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, be-cause whatever might be their wishes, or disposition s, the integrity of our country and the stability of our government mainly depend not m, but on the loyalty, virtue, patrioupon th

tism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself with the usual reservations is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation and with firmness maintaining our own rights and nonor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for main-

to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive provided for all, or abolished to all. By the act of the 5h of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the Com-manders of sultable vessels to defend them-selves against and capture pirates. This au-thority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the East erre seas, especially, it seems to me that it erre seas, especially, it seems to me that it

am unable to discover it

tion.

land.

cured by favorable treaties with them.

n account of the public debt, were

branches of the service entrusted to his care.-

ceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his

report which make allusion to the the credita-

ole degree of discipline already attained by our

roops and to the excellent sanitary condition of

the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an

organization of the militia upon a uniform basis

s a subject of vital importance to the future

consection with the defection that has so con-siderably diminished the number of its officers,

\$84,578,

extensive and valuable commerce in the East-ern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would be advisable to anthorize the command-ers of siling vessels to recepture any prizes which pirates may make of United States ves-sels and their cargoes, and the Consultar Courts all the Circuits of the Circuits of the Circuits of the Supreme Judges be relieved for all the Circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with the now established by law in Eastern countries to Circuit Courts all counts and the Consultar Courts of circuit Courts all the Circuits and the Consultar Courts all the Circuits to Circuit and the countries to Circuit

persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, tion of Congress the present condition of the statute Laws, with the hope that Congress Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approba-tion of Congress, I submit for your considera-tion the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affairs near each of those will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those sugaged in the pracil al administration of them. Since the orgauization of Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions. new States; it does not admit of a doubt that which fill more than six thousand clusely important commercial advantages might be seprinted pages, and are scattered through many

volumes. The operations of the Treasury during the pe-Many of these acts have been drawn in haste riod which has elapsed since your adjournment. and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are otten obscure in themselves, or have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the dis-posal of the Government, the large means dein conflict with each other; or at least, so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even manded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the the best informed person to accertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and seal, for their country's devery important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, liverance from the present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the Gov-ernment the whole of their limited acquisitions. and he reduced to as small a compass as may consist, with the juliness and precision of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facili-This fact imposes peculiar obligations upon us to economy in disbursement and energy in actate the labors of those whose duty it is to as-sist in the administration of the laws, and

The revenues from all sources, including loans would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them, in a more acceptible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concoin their interests and their dutics. I am in formed by some whose opinion I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or, at most, in two volumes, of ordinary and commercial size, and I respectully recommend to Congress to consider on the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1861, together with his view of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Transmur. end proposed. One of the unavoidable consequences of the insurrection is the entire suspension, in many places, of all the ordinary means of adminisof the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures civil justice by the officers and the tering forms of existing law. This is the case in whole, or in part, in the insurgent States, and made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far susand as our armies advance and take pos siou of parts of those States, it becomes more aptained the Government will continue to sustain oarent. it till peace and union shall again bless the

There are no courts or officers to which the citizens of other States may apply for the en-I respectfully refer to the report of the Secreforcement of their lawful claims against the citizens of the insurgent States, and there vasi tary of War for information respecting the nu merical strength of the army and for recommount of debt, constituting such claims, some mendations, having in view an increase of its have estimated as two hundred millions of dolfliciency and the well-being of the various lars due, the large part from insurgents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of making great sacrifices in the discharge of their the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly ex patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power Courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed the collection of the debts was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity, in the un-usual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and I therefore refer the whole matter safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the regular army in to Congress with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in ali such parts of the insurgent States, and territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to alle gives peculiar importance to his recommenda-tion for increasing the corps of Cadets to the giance and order, or by the power of our arms tion, but a temporary substitute, and to cease

greatest capacity of the Military Academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for hospitals occupias soon as the ordinary courts can be re estab lished in peace. It is important that some more ed by volunteeers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up th convenient means should be provided, if pos-sible, for the adjustment of claims against the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the Government, especally in view of their increased number by reason of the war. persons, and at the dates, respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the

other provisions as experience may have shown

I ask attention to the report of the Postmas-

For 1860, the expenditures were \$49,606.

to be necessary.

It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor umbia. The insurrection has been the cause of of citizens, as it is to administer the same be much suffering aud sacritice to its inhabitants, tween private individuals—the investigation and as they have no representative in Congress,

and remorseless revolutionary struggie. I have inter abover, both these assumptions up therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent is keep the integrity of the Union prominent is capital is only the fruit of the context on our part. therefore, in every case, thought it property therefore, in every case, thought it property the integrity of the Uniou prominent is the pri cary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vial military imp rance, to the more delivered if labor is the superior of capital and out its tabor is the superior of capital and distributed in the legislature:

military imp risure, to the second se adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at tween labor and capital, producing mutual be to a claim these ports. So effts. The error is in assuming that the st the abigations of law, instead of transcending that many who are now upon the pension rolls. sels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts all the Circuits; or, thirdly, dischase with the now established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authori-ties. If any good reason exists why we should interpretent to the consideration of the proposed, its propriety will be dury to the consideration of the consideration of the interpretent and that consideration of the proposed, its propriety will be dury to the dury to the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the proposed, its propriety will be dury to the dury to the consideration of the considerati proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that

The Union must be preserved, and hence all fficer to cause the names of such persons to indispensable means must be employed. We The relations of the Government with the shall not be in haste to determine that radicaj Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by and extreme measure, which may reach the the insurrection, especially in the Southern loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable Superintendency, and in that of New Mexico. The Inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Con-The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkan. gress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy The agents of the United States Government out of which the insurrection and consequent

appointed since the 4th of March for this super-intendency, have been unable to reach their war have sprung. Nothing more occurs to add or substract to Nothing more occurs to add or substract to ber or persone mingre detrown liker all, or from the principles of general purposes stated their espital—that is, thry labor with their own hands and also huv or his set. posts, while the most of those who were in the or from the principles of general purposes stated there capital that is, they moor with their and expressed in that document. The last ray own hands and also buy or hire others to have the their presented for them : but this is only a mixed and the their presented of the state office before that time, have espoused the inpowers of agents by virtue of commissions from expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as What was painfully uncertain then, is much

a military force, and are attached to the army better defined and more distinct now, and the a minutary hole, and the distribution of the analysis of events is plainly in the right direction of the insurgents. Although the Government progress of events is plainly in the right direction Many independent has no official information upon this subject, iton. The insurgents confidently claimed a States, a few y, letters have been written to the Commissioner strong support from North of Macon and Dixon's hired laborers. letters have been written to the commissioner strong support from interest of macon and brack a laborate. The prodent, penniless beginner inthe weighting assurance of their loyalty to the United from apprehension on that point. This, how-states and expressing a wish for the presence of ever, was soon settled definitely and on the brick to buy tools or land for himself. the Federal troops to protect tuem. It is believed right side.

that upon the re-possession of the country, by the Federal forces, the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the Government Agriculture confersed! the line of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were as their former relations to the Government Agriculture confersed! the line of the line, noble little Delaware led seem against the Union. Our soldiers were as their former relations to the Government Agriculture confersed!

their former relations to the Government Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a Department or a bu-reau but a cleikship only assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be gular election have sustained the Union, by a difference of the call of the constant of the Capital sould of the call of the constant of the constant and open to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the constant of the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether something more cannot be call a cleiction have sustained the Union by a consider whether somet

consider whether something more cannot be gular election have sustained the Union by a given voluntarily with general advantage. Annual reports exhibiting the condition of than they ever before gave to any candidate on our agriculture, commerce and manufacture, any question. would present a fund of information of great Kentucky t would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opin-ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is ion that an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three

be stricken from the pension roll.

the insurrectiouis

might profitably be organized. The execution of the laws for the suppression States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri of the Atrican Slave Trade, has been confided neither of which wou d promise a single solto the Department of the Interior. It is a subdier at first, have now an aggr. gate of not less than forty thousand in the fie d, for the Union ject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman while of their citizens, certainly not more than whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody naffic, have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and struggle of months winter closes on the Union one person engaged in equipping a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty people of Western Virginia, leaving them mas ters of their own country, An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred of five and imprisonment; and one captain for months dominating the narrow peninsular

taken with a cargo of Africans on hoard his ves el, has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death. The Territories of Colorado, Dacota and Ne-

vada, created by the last Congress, have been urganized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under anapices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the lasven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant mative resources of these territories, with the scourity and pro-tection offered by an organized Government, will doubtiess invite to them a large immigra-tion, when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

behalf of the Union in Alorth Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily south-I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of ward.

the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped eral Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit. Yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he it will be in the future. I commend their in-terests and defence to the enlightened and genhas served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been erous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable consideration

of Congress the interests of the District of Col- but think we are still his debtors. I submit mark of reco

tion. A few men own capital, and that few av(i) labor, or buy another few to labor for them, a menority belong to neither class and poses If a new law upon the same subject hange indicating on the to deturn the same subject work for others nor have others working for them.

In most of the Southern States a majority of In most or the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are better slaves nor masters, while in the N othern, a large majority are neither hire is nor hired. Men arge majority are herein a state of mired. Men with their families, wives, sons and durables, with their families, wives, some and disables, work for themselves on their fams, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the while the themselves. and asking not while product to themselves, and asking no favore shole capital on the one hand nor of hired laborer capital of the other. or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a consider the num.

ber of persons mingle their own hier and own hauss and also buy or me others to his for them : but this is only a mixed ard her distinct class. No principle stated i distuict by the existence of this mixed elass. Again, as has already been said, there is to

of necessity any such thing as the free the laborer being fixed to that condition for the Many independent men everywhere in the States, a few years back in their lives were

labors on his own account another white a

This is the just, and generous and prosperor. system which opens the way to all, gives too to all, and consequently energy and process and improvement of condition to all living are more worthy to be trusted than they

who toil up from poverty. None less inclined to take or touch actin which they have not honestly earned. Let then which they have not noncerty carned. Let then beware of surrendering a political power wing they already possess, and which, if surrendering will surely be used to close the door of already will surely be used to close the door of already ment against such as they, and to fix new day bilities and burdens upon them, till all of he erty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national ones to the last one, seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight time as great as it was at the beginning. The crease of those other things which men deen desirable has been greater.

We thus have at one view what the proat principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the University produced in a given time, and also why firmly maintained, it promises for the fut-There are already among us those who, dis-Union be preserved, will live to see it come two hundred and fifty millions. The strugge of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is fra vast future also. With a reliance on Protdence, all the more firm and earnest let a pos-ceed in the great task which events have de-

volved upon us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

TELEGRAPH

**ELECTION IN NEW YORK** 

NYW YORK Dec. 3. The election in this city to day resulted in the success of George Opedyke, the Economic can candidate. The vote is as follows -For George Opedyke, Republican, 25,259; for 0. Godfrey Gunther, Tammany Democrat, 24.58: for Fernando Wood, Mosart, 24,185.

## A REBEL EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE.

born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. 2. M. Mr. Barneet, the Secession member from the therefore, for your consideration, what further First Kentucky District, has been expelled by rote of the House.

while under this general recommendation provision for defending our seacoast line occurs to the mind.

I also, in the same connection, ask the atten-tion of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary

of the measures to increase its efficiency and of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possiconstruction of such road as speedily as possi-ble. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate and. through her Legislature, make the most judi clous selection of a line. The Northern termi-nus must connect with some existing railroad. and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Kuoxville, or on some still different will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the diffiline oan reality be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and, when done, it will be not only of Vist present usefulness, but also a valuable perma-nent improvement, with its cost, in all the fu-

Some treaties designed chiefly for the intereats of commerce, and having no grave politioil importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their considera-

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable me-lioration of the rigor of a maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, ac-credited to this Government, and the Secretary of State relative to the detention of the British ship Perturbic, in June last, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occusioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecescember last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commis

with transmitted. The gentlemen I understood entered upon the dutie designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faith-fully there ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rates as Onaplains in the Army, further suggesting that general provision be made for Chaplains to serve at Hospitals'as well as with regiments. The report of the Secretary of the Navy pre-sents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characteriz dits administration and the results

form of the letter (letter marked A), and here-

oower. Such have been the additions by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a Navy has been cleated and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrone larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat and performed deeds which have

ncreased our Naval renown. I would invite special attention to the recon ncr ter General, the following being a summary statement of that Department :- The revenue mendation of the Secretary for a more perfect from all sources during the fiscal year ending organization of the Navy, by introducing addi-June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand doltional grades in the service The present or-ganization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department ars for the transportation of free mail matter nine millions, forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety six dollars and forty cents, being culties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy. There are three vacancies on the bench of about two per cent. less than the revenue.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court; two by the decease of Justices Daniels and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these va-cancies for reasons which I will now state: Two of the out going Judges resided within the very ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not naw serve upon their circuit, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the Su-for memodene. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South, on the return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has hitherio been in the South, would not, with reference to been in the South, would not, with reference to the extension of this district across the Potom-

been in the South, would not, with reference to the extension of this district across the Potom-

been in the south, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust. During the leng and brilliant judicial career here was eminently wise, and consequently that of Judge M'Lean, his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the courts therein more than a nomi- and dangerous. I submit for your considernal attendance, rising in population from unter and dangerous. I submit for your consider-1,470,018 in 1830, to 6,151,405 in 1860. Be- the district, and the restoration of the original the district, and the restoration of the original sides this, the country generally has out grown our present judicial system. If uni. boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia. formity was at all intended, the system re-quires that all the States shall be accommo-The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the dated with Circuit courts attended by Supreme Judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon have never had any such Courts.

change of the system, because the adding of Offices.

and adjudication of claims in their hands belong to the judicial department. Besides, it is ap should not overlook their just claims upon the Government parent that the attention of Congress will be

At your late session a joint resolution was adoptmore than unusually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was ined authorizing the President to take measured for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States, at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to tended by the organization of the Court of Claims, mainly to remove this branch of the business from the Halls of Congress. But while the Court has proved to be an effective and be holden at London in the year 1862.

I regret to say, I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject-a subject at valuable means of investigation, it fails in a great degree to effect the object of its creation once so interesting in itself, and so extensively or want of power to make its judgments final and intimately connected with the materia prosperity of the world. Through the Secreta-ries of State and of the Interior, a plan or sys-Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the dan ger, of this subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making which will be laid before you. Under and by virtue of the Act of Congress, judgments final may not properly be given to the Court reserving the right of appeal on ques-tions of law to the Supreme Court-with such

entitled An Act to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes, approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfielted, and numbers of the latter thus berated are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal.

In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in lieu pro tanto of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respec-tively, that such persons on such acceptances by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (or the one first men-tioned if the other shall not be brought into existence,) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider too, whether the free colored people already in the United States, could not, so far as individ uals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of the Constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purcha

Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object

China, pursuant to the awards of the Commis sioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859 If, however, it should not be deemed advis able to carry that recommondation into effect. I would suggest that authority be given for in-vesting the principal of the proceeds of the sur-plus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfacton of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely

ion is due to b selves, as a grateful people. With the retirement of General Scott, came

region of the counties of Accomac and North-ampton, and known as the Eastern shore of

Virginia, together with some contiguous parts

of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and

the people there have renewed their allegiance

to and accepted the protection of the old flag

This leave no armed insurrection north of the

Potomac or east of the Ches. peake. Also, we have obtained a fouting at each of

the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savan nah, aud Ship Island; and we likewise have

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant-Gen

some general accounts of popular mover

the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortu-cate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly ex-pressed his judgment in favor of General Mo-Ciellan for the position, and in this the nation BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STURE lecreed to give a unanimous concurrence.

The designation of General McClellin is therefore in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hupe that there will be given him the confidence and cordial

support thus, by fair implication, promised and without which be cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that our army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at valiance and cruss pur-poses with each other. And the same is true in all joint observations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view aud can differ only as to the choice of means.

In a storm at sea, no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclu-ive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents.

In these documents we find the abridgement In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legisla-ture, boldly advocated, with labored arguments, to prove that large control of the people in Gov-ernment is the source of all political evil. Mo-narchy itself is sometimes limited at as a possi-ble refires from the rower of the people.

ble refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scareely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice Justified were 1 to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism It is not needed nor fitting here that a gen-eral argument should be made in favor of po-pular institutions. But there is one point with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal or acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or compared to the territor of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with cap-ital that nobody labors unless somebody else inter the version of the system, because the adding of Offices. their own consent, or buy them and drive them his resi

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