COLUMBIA



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LEVI L. TATE, Editor.1

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TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

EVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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Choice Poetry.

DECEMBER.

Pile on the wood, rouse up the cheerful blaze, Winter is piping shrift his from a blast,

THE STREET a more bubbling . h we love.

> as in these could no home in the a reconsider cheerful firehors, awak the tuneful fyre; crossis your bask t and your store,

- 1 to 17 to 170.

Literary Companion.

Second Annual Message

ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: -Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bless us but press

last year ompliance made by the and section at the condithen of our relations with other untions is tory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have appre-

In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unuecessurily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a beligerent power, would soon re-ceds from that position, which has proved endy less injurious to themselves than to our

ward hatel the National arms, and which were experienced by our own disloyal citizons al read, have hitherto deligned that act of simple justice. The evil war which has so radically charged for the moment, the necessarily distorbed the social condition and effected very feeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadiincreasing for the last half a century .-It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throngout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in

any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution; but we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct

and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with refference less o its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would cer-

tainly be unwise. The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of cou plete auccess It is an occasion for each at ure to acknowledge that the entermine of it, has onen muckel with i The course week Hardwer by

Steam of the South dates, how been

A laborate of the total and miles of son ly enforced in a season of a great commercial activity, the the present, without committentional injuries upon foriegn nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations is neces-

sarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have com mon interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kind, I have, as far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friend-

There is still, however, a large number ing number of doubtful cases in which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is domanded

There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authori- | debts, has made them an universal curren

ties of foreign nations, which the Governments those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly

received, but has not yet been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to recomend an approdriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian barqe Admiral P. Tordenskold, which vessel was, in May 1861, prevented by the Commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an Exercise.

had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees. AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent ic favor their emigration, with a view to such solonization as was contemplated in the recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad—some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments-have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their

respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Covernment, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have, at the same time, offered to the several States situated within the tropics, or having colonies there, to negociate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal just and

Liberia and Hayti are, as vet, the only countries to which colonists of African de-scent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons as contemplate colonization do not seem as willing to migrate to these countries as to some others nor so willing, as I think their interests demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable migration to both these countries from the United States.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the sultan of Turkey bas been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negociated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti, A considerable improvementof the national commerce is expected to result from these meas

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey,

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by those neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Honduras, Peru and Chili.

The commission under the convention with the republic of New Grenada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice.

The joint commission between the United States and the republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its re-

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to ex-tend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the line which is being extended across the Russian

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORIES. The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized

as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government, and diminish the burdens of the people. "It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some

extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those territories, with a view to the publication of its result at home and in foreign countries-

a result which cannot fail to be auspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppres-sion of the Rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the pub

lic ordit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field. demand your best reflections as to the best mades of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last ses sien, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties. and making them a legal tender for other

for the time, the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and

A return to specie payments, however, at the carliest period compatible with due regard to all the interests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading pur-pose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin. is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode ie which the necessary provision for the pub-lic wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency se-

I know of none which promises such certain results, and is at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such Associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security and convertible, always into coin would, at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by chesp and safe exchanges; a moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and dis-tribution of the notes and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the borden of that part of the public debt em-ployed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved and

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS PROPOSED.

ment bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight, in my judgement, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured, uniform, national circulation, for the local and various circulation, secured and insecured, now issued by them.

the negotiation of new loans greatly facilita-ted by the steady market demand for Govern

TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and the balance from the preceeding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were \$583,885, 247,06; of which sum \$49,056,-397,62 were derived from Customs,\$1,795-331.73 from the direct tax; from Public lands, \$152,203.77; from miscellaneous sources, \$931.787,64; from loans in all forms \$520,602, 460,50. The remainder, \$2,287,-065.80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same peripurposes

1,339,710,35

or foreign intercourse For miscellaneous expenses (including the mints, loans Post Office deficiencies.

collection of revenue and other like charges) Expenses under the Interior

Department Under the Navy Department 42,674,569,69 For interest on the public

For payment of the public debt, including the reim-bursement of the temporary loan and redemptions 96,096,922.09

Making an aggregate of \$570,841,700,25 And leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of \$13,043,546,81. It should be observed that the sum of \$96, 096,922,09 expended for the reimbursement and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts

for the year, \$487,788,324,97, and the expenditures, \$474,744,788,16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose state ments and views I invite your most candid

and considerate attention. The reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy are herewith transmitted. These reports though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those Departments.

Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of it being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with lay ing the reports before you, and asking your

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. It gives me pleasure to report a decided

improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department. As compared with several preceeding years the receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,349,296,40, which embraced

the revenue from all the States of the Union

for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Seconded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the Loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,290,820,90, being only \$50,. 000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more

1861 was \$13,606,759,11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to \$11.125,364,13, showing a decrease of about \$2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceeding year, and about \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year | 860.

favorable result. The amount expeuded in

The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was \$4,551,966,98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to \$2,112,814-These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that Department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed has also been much improved. The Postmaster-General has also opened

On the 22d day of September last, a procla,

cy, and has satisfied, partially at least, and | a corespondence, through the Department of State, with foreign Governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862,

This proposition equally important to our adopted citizens, and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestion of the Postmaster General in his report respecting the further legislation required in his opinion for the benefit of the postal service.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands :"The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the let of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476,26, a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period."

The Homestead law, which will take of fect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office and the cost of surveying and bringing the

land into market. The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands and the sums derived from the same source as reported from Treasury Depart-ment arises, I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point, the Treasury report including a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and not by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity.

The tribes occupying the Indian country South of Kansas denounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven

from the country.
The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alledges that they were constrained by a superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing, indiscriminately, men women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of de-

It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property destroyed. How this outbreak was induced, is not definitely known, and suspicions which may be unjust need not be stated.

Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostillities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property.

The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration, whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

PACIFIC RAILROAD-ILLINOIS CANAL. I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad : and this suggests the earliest completion of this road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals, in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereafter to be noticed at some greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you, at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject.

The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal and improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Col. WEBSTER to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. To carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has estab lished an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, the agricultural statistics of the different States. Also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely, seeds, cereals, plants and cutting, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemica science, now in progress in the laboratory.

The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trus that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbaday all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful sonree of advantage to all our people.

DISUNION AN INADEQUATE REMEDY

mation was issued by the executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation."

A nation may be said to consist of its teritory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh but the earth abideth for ever."

It is of the first importance to duly considand estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth, surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extint and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people whatever they might have been in former

Steam, telegraphs and intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people. In the in-augural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of Disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections, 1 did so in language which cannot improve, and which, therefore, I

beg to repeat:

"One section of our country belives that slvery is right and ought to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as anviaws can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a tew break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation in the sections than before. The foreign slavetrade no w imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be

surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build impassable walls between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go ont of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse-either amicable or hostile-must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or satisfactory after separtion than before? Can aliens make treaties ensier than friends can make law-? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can

among friends? Suppose you go to war. You caunot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. DIFFICULTIES OF SEPERATION. There is no line, straight or crooked suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide Trace through from

east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining. length are merely surveyors' lines, lines over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by wri-

ting it down upon paper or parchment as

a national boundry.

The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause along with all other Constitutional obligations upon the sections seconded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Atleghenies, north by the British Dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois., M ssouri. Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Daco tah. Nebraska and part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being

the deepest, and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world .-Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no seacoast-touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Fransisco; but separate our commou country into two nations, as designed by

the present Rebellion, and every man of

this interior region is thereby cut off from

some one or more of these outlets, not,

perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by

embarrassing and onerous trade regula-

tions, and this is true wherever a dividing mitigate their dissatistaction. The time or boundary line may be fixed.

Place it between the now free and slave north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These pensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be

ask where a line of separation shall be | forever. but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in the communicathe west, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION PRO-

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national home-

evils among us. In all its adaptions and aptitudes, it in fact it would ere long force re-union, however much of blood and treasure the seperation might have cost. Our strife yulsion, be hushed forever, with the I reccommend the adoption of the following resolutions and articles, amendatory to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by threefourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of said Constitution, viz:

Article-. Every State wherein slavery States as follows, to wit :-

such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolish. ment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the

Article -- All slaves who shall have such way that no slave shall be twice ac- | room, our broad National homestead, is counted for.

Article-Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for coloni- the British Isles, very certainly our popzing free colored persons, with their own | ulation could not expand as stated. consent, at any place or places without stead of receiving the foreign born as the United States.

DISCUSSION OF THE EMANCIPATION MEA

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed rticles at some length. Without with a population averaging 731 persons slavery the rebellion would never have ex- to the square mile. Why may not our isted; without slavery it could not con

Among the friends of the Union there is a great diversity of sentiment and poli- or other causes? Is it inferior to Eucy in regard to slavery and the African | rope in any natural advantage? If then race amon st us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it, suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with ent. As to when it will be, if ever, decompensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would Union. retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual Island 133, Connecticut 99, New York concession we should harmonize and act and New Jersev each 80. Also the two together. This would be compromise, other great States, Pennsylvania and but it would be compromise among the friends and not the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concession. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that ed in as rapid a ratio since passing that emancipation will follow, at least in sev-

eral of the States. are-first, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it, the aggregate, and we find its population thirty seven years, and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery but the length of time should greatly tio of mereuse.

spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement, in facet from the country, or place it south of Kentucky, necessity of any derangement, while or north of Ohio, and still the truth re- most of those whose habitual course of mains that none south of it can trade to thought will be disturbed by the measure any port or place north of it, and none will have passed away before its con-

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summation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the outlets, east, west and south, are indis- length of time. They will feel that it the best is no proper question; all are must largely attend immediate emanci-better than either, all of right belong to tion in localities where their numbers are that people and to their successors forev-er. True to themselves, they will not surance that their posterity shall be free

BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now or tions to and through them to the great at the end of the century, or at any interoutside world. They, too, and each of mediate time, or by degrees, extending them, must have access to this Egypt of over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and generally the mode of making it.

This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. stead. There is no possible severing of | Doubtless some of those who are to pay, this but would multiply and not mitigate and not to receive, will object; yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of slaves demands Union and abbors separation; is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that pertains to ourselves, to the passing gen erations of men, and it can, without conthis property than are the people of the passing of one generation. In this view North; and, when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance.

If then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, with less money or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure now exists, which shall abolish the same | had been promptly accepted by even some therein at any time or times before the of the Slave States, the same sum would first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall has been otherwise done. If so, the receive compensation from the United | measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical The President of the United States | measure. Certainly, it is not so easy to shall deliver to every such State bonds | pay something as it is to pay nothing, but of the United States, bearing interest at it easier to pay a large sum than it is to the rate of - per cent. per annum, to pay a larger one. And it is easier to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of pay any sum when we are able than it is --- for each slave shown to have been to pay before we are able. The war retherein by the eighth census of the Uni- quires large sums, and requires them at ted States, said bonds to be delivered to once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensation emancipation, of course, would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progress. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden instead of thirty-one millions, as now. And not only so, but the increase United States the bonds so received, or of our population may be expected to the value thereof, and all interest paid | continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of | this inconsiderately. At the same ratio the war, at any time before the end of of increase which we have maintained on the Rebellion, shall be forever free, but an average from our first National Cenall owners of such who shall not have been | sus, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should disloyal shall be compensated for them at | in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415 the same rates as is provided for States | and why may we not continue that ratio adopting abolishment of slavery, but in | far beyond that period? Our abundant

> our ample resource. Where our territory as limited as are now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000. country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the prespends much on whether we maintain the

Several of our States are already above the average of Europe, 73% to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Ohio, are not far below, the former hav-

ing 63, and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increaspoint as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our coun-As to the first article, the main points try in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population. Taking the nation in and ratio of increase for the several de-

cennial periods to be as follows :-1790-3,929.527. 1800-5.305,047; 35-02 per cent. ra-