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NUMBER 8.

## CHTEON BHT TO SLAT PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. H. JACOBY,

the on Main St., 3rd Square below Market, abuse. It is therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were ing seamen from their proper vocation, and serious consideration. It might be advise— \$901,125,674, 86—the aggregate disburs—inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were ing seamen from their proper vocation, and serious consideration. It might be advise— \$901,125,674, 86—the aggregate disburs—inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. I therefore submitted to your the Treasury at its commencement, were inducing them to enter the army. of the United States, residing abroad may on the let of July, 1863, of \$532, 904,421.

The right of suffrage has often been assum
Customs, \$69,059,642 40. From Internal rev
which would at the same time be equitable paid, unless at the option of the editor.

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THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BEAD IS CONGRESS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1863.

President of the United States.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has past. For these and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and prolound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with

loreign powers.

The efforts of disloyal citizens of the parture of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has tary and naval service. tions between the Government and se veral ensue whenever peace is restored.

pression of the African slave trade, made duly ratified and carried into execution - ers. sibuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

poseessory claims in Washington Territory, 1846 between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquie among the citizens of that ing the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the teland of Cuta, has been debated without

seizure at Silana, in Peru, by Chilian offi- port, of the Government. cers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate; and although the sum respected migistrate; and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have ty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chill when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission under the act of the

sion for carrying into effect the con vention with Peru on the subject of claims n the business entrusted to it.
Difficulties concerning interoceanie tran-

th Nicaragua are in course of ami- ceived from any. able adjustment. In conformity with the sage, I have received a representative from ited a grinister to that Republic.

credited a minister to that Reputito. civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international quesons touching the rights of foreigners in egard to some governments, bear rights are, at least, partially defined In no instance, however, it is expressly stipulated that in the event of of toreign Consuls in this country. While erent, in whose behalf the Covernment of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that charges that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreignors who have lived in the United States the

sason to believe that many perthere is reason to believe that many persons to be seen that many persons to foreign countries, who have been foreign countries, who have been fully naturalized, have sexempts our Consuls in all other countries thing period, they are scarcely more wonder-from taxation. To the extent thus indications to be sexempts our Consuls in all other countries thing period, they are scarcely more wonder-for than the success of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

Our country has advantages apperior to clears of Course, where designations of intention may be made or naturalizations of the expectations of its favorers. Some affected, its accest periodically lisis of the manusce of the parsons naturalizations the expectations of its favorers. Some affected, its accest periodically lisis of the manusce of the parsons naturalizations the expectations of its favorers. Some affected, its accest periodically lisis of the manusce of the parsons naturalizations the expectations of its favorers. Some affected, its accest periodically lisis of the manusce of the parsons naturalizations the expectations of its favorers. Some affected, its accest periodically lisis of the manusce of the parsons naturalizations the expectations of its favorers. Some affected, its accest periodical p

turning to the United States, they still claim cident to a great war ever more cheerfully | draft, with the high bounties paid for army on them the elevated and sanctifying influ-very element against whose hostility and n six mouths from the time of subscrible to fix a limit beyond which no citizen ments, \$895,793,630 65, leaving a balance fore respectfully suggest that Congress of its necessity. The details set forth in the sound whoever will make a swot two dollars and fifty cents if not paid of the United States, residing abroad may on the 1st of July, 1863, of \$532, 904,421. ce permitted until alla rrearages are ed and exercised by aliens under pretences enue, \$37, 640,787 95. From direct Taxes, to the comunities more especially inter-unless at the option of the editor. of naturalization, which they have disavow- \$1, 485, 103, 61. From Lands, \$167, 617, 17 ested. ment of the laws as will make the fact of the aggregate \$901, 125, 674 86. voting an estoppel against any plea of ex-emption from military service or other civil service, \$23 253, 922; for pensions. il obligations on the ground of alienage.

our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the lateral policy of the late our relations with Japan have been brought country into the society of nations. It is 044 21. that these difficulties may be peaceably

lask your attention to the claim of the residence of the legation at Yeddo

Satisfactory arrangements have been made ducted both from the receipts and disburse-with the Emperor of Russia, which it is ments. believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire, from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlanernment, as was justly expected, have ex- Such communications established with any will be shown in detail by the report of the well as effective aid to the diplomatic, mili | your attention.

by a like proceeding promptly vindicated The consular system of the United States believed that the actual results will exhibit the neutrality which he proclaimed at the under the enactments of the last Congress a state of the finances less favorable to the beginning of the contest. Questions of great begins to be self-sustaining, and there is country than the estimates of that officer ricacy and importance have arisen out of reason to hope that it may become entirely heretofore submitted, while it is confidently the blockade and other belligerent opera. so with the increase of trade which will expected that at the close of the year

of the maritime powers, but they have been Our ministers abroad have been faithful discussed, and, so far as possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness justice and ing our commercial interests, our consuls mutual good will. It is especially gratify have necessarily had to encounter increasing that our Prize Cours, by the impatialed and responsibilities, growing out ity of their adjudications have commanded of the war. These they have, for the most detailed in the report of the General-inthe respect and confidence of maritime part, met and discharged with zeal and effi- Chief. ciency. This acknowledgment justly in-The supplemental treaty between the cludes those Consuls who, residing in Mo-United States and Great Britain for the sup-rocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and Third—The exchange of prisoners fully other Oriental countries, are charged with on the 17th day of February last, has been complex functions and extraordinary pow-

and American citizens are concerned, that Territories is greatly satisfactory, although General. the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The I shall submit for the consideration of the mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Penale a Convention for the adjustment of Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proing far richer than has been heretofore arrising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a wealth and strength is again flowing with tention to the report itself. greater freedom than for several years betore the insurrection occurred, there is still trament of a friendly power. A commu- our mines, as well of iron and coal as of success. nication for that purpose will be submitted the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of rangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt United States, if essential, but very cheap dues upon the principles which have been assistance can be afforded them. It is eaheretofore adopted in regard to the imposts sy to see that under the sharp discipline of

ted States. As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their serbeen so larger as they expected, there is no vice upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate for this purpose a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and depublic law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definite In the course of the session I shall proba-

bly have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered Courts. And in other cases, where this of such Government establishments.

Government may be acknowledged to be The necessity of such a navy ya liable in principle, and when the amount of subject to demand a tax upon the incomes at, a foreigner residing in this coun-bin he lines of the insurgents, is to epted from the rule which classes any existing treaty between the United cy of so far modifying the act as to exempt property not situated in the United States. is submitted to your serious consideration.

It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proofs from the want of cuides to the proper sources of information.

The enastment by Congress of a National cuides to the proper sources of information.

The enastment by Congress of a National cuides to the proper sources of information.

The enastment by Congress of a National cuides to the proper sources of information.

The constitutional colligation of the Union a republican form of government and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and confiscation of property and liberation descriptions of iron any other nation; in our re-ources of iron any other nation; in our re-

In common with other Western Powers public debt, \$24, 729, 846 51; for the War service in preparing midshipmen for the

minister residing there for the damages he the moneys borrowed to make them as complete thon at any former period, and in \$18, 108, 663, 507, should, therefore, be de-

> This being done, there remains as actual balance as already stated.

reasonable outlay would be economical as Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite

It is sufficient to say here that it is not The consular system of the United States | believed that the actual results will exhibit | lars and twenty-five cents. In 1860, the | With other signs, the popular elections very considerably less than has been antici- two millions six hundred and forty-five less cause. Our commerce was suffering ple in those States may be somewhat more

> First-The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-iu-

Second-The organization of colored per

set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock. Fourth-The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces It is believed, that so far as American ports | The condition of the several organized | detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal

Fifth-The organization of the Invalid Corps, and

Sixth-The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordinance, and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a re-

system for the encouragement of immigra- as would be too extended for this place, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results. A novel and important question, involvition. Although this source of national hence I content myself by asking your at-The duties devolving on the naval branch

of the service during the year, and through reaching any agreement, and it is proposed a great deficiency of laborers in every field out the whole of this unhappy contest, have The extensive blockade has been con-

stantly increasing in efficiency as the navy I have thought it proper, subject to the thousands of persons, destitute of remuner- has expanded; yet on so long a line it has approval of the Senate, to concur with the ative occupation, are thronging our loreign so far, been impossible to entirely suppress interested commercial powers in an are consulates, and offering to emigrate to the illicit trade. From the return received at the Navy De-

partment, it appears that more than 1.000 vessels have been captured since the blockupon navigation in the waters of Denmark. civil war, the nation is beginning a new The long pending controversy between this life. This noble effort demands the aid, prizes already sent in for adjudication other purposes. It also appears that the Government and that of Chili, touching the said ought to receive the attention and supsists, at this time, of 588 vessels, completed

Injuries unforseen by the Government, and in the course of completion, and of and unintended, may in some cases have | these, seventy five are iron-clad, armored been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens steamers. The events of the war give an of foreign countries, both on sea and on increased interest and importance to the land, by persons in the service of the Uni- navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in our navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power; but while these may be refied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity cide such claims of the character referred to | will be necessary for cruising purposes, and as may have arisen under treaties and the to maintain our rightful position on the ocean. The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power answer to the proposition has yet been re- for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repairs of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, or public and damages awarded by the Admiralty injury have been experienced from the want

The necessity of such a navy yard furnished at some suitable place upon the that liability has been ascertained by an in- Atlantic sea board has, on repeated occaformal arbitration, the proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the presented in the report of the Secretary. gress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

I think it my duty to invite your specia derogation of public law, or, perhaps, of attention to this subject, and also to that of any existing treaty between the United establishing a yard depot for naval purposes. States and a foreign country, the expedien spon one of the Western rivers. A naval attention to this subject, and also to that of force has been created on those interior from tax the income of such Consuls as are waters, and under means disadvantageous, not citizens of the United States, derived within little more than two years, exceedfrom the emoluments of their office, or from | ing in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances I make the suggestion upon the ground that important as have been the performances a comity, which ought to be reciprocated, of the heroic men of the navy at the interesexempts our Consuls in all other countries ting period, they are scarcely more woulder-from taxation. To the extent thus indica-

ed when drafted into the military service - From miscellaneous sources, \$304,661,535. I commend to your consideration the I submit the expediency of such an amend. and from Loans, \$776, 682, 561 57, making suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of offidians, &c., \$4, 216, 520 59; for interest on The Naval Academy is rendering signal Department, \$599, 298,600 83; for the Navy bighly responsible duties which in after

> But the payments of the funded and tem. caused by the neglect or omission to make eys borrowed during the year, must be re- have been filled by the Secretary of the to your wisdom as to what can be done now. garded as merely nominal payments, and Navy. The School is now more full and sideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and receipts \$720, 039, 039 79. and the actual I am gratified in being able to state that the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculdisbursements \$714,799, 995 58, leaving the actual Postal Revenue has nearly equaled ture, asking your attention to the developthe entire expenditures, the latter amount- ments in that vital interest of the nation. The actual receipts and disbursements for ling to eleven million three hundred and deficiency of but one hundred and flity and opinion, at home and abroad was not thousand four hundred and seventeen dolyear immediately preceeding the rebellion, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among the deficiency amounted to five millions ourselves; while, amid much that was cold six bundred and filty-six thousand seven and menacing, the kindest words coming hundred and five dollars and forty-nine from Europe were uttered in accents of pity annual amount of transportation has been the same quarter as would sweep our trade only about twenty-five per cent., but the from the seas and raise our blockade. We abridged by the proposition. annual expenditure on account of the same | had failed to elicit from the European Govhas been reduced thirty-five per cent it ernments anything hopeful on the subject. a few years, even with the restoration

The International Conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last and concluded its deliberations on the 8th o June. The principles established by the doubt centended in uncertain conflict. Conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as a general system of uniform international liable summary of this report, except such charges at reduced rates of postage and

the whole service.

I reter you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid be fore you, for useful and varied information in relation to the Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Patents, Pensions and other matters been discharged with fidelity and eminent of public concern, pertaining to his Depart-

> The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years was three millions eight hundred and forty one thonsand, five bundred and forty-nine acres, of which 161,911 acres were sold for cash, 1, 456, 514 acres were taken up under the Homestead law, and the ion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them.

This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers. The grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, and the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their road, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first of January last the before mentioned quantity of one million four bundred and fifty six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres of land have been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have large a withdrawal of our citizens from their

eccustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service it. A man is only promised a pardon in of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures Constitution authorizes the Executive to as will, without essentially changing the grant or withhold the pardon at his own ab- President shall have power to grant regeneral features of the system, secure to the greatest practicable extent its benefit to er to grant on such terms as is fully estabthose who have left their homes in the de- lished by judicial and other authorities. fence of the country in this arduous crisis. I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

The measures provided at your last sesbaye been carried into effect. Sundry treat | domestic violence.

the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me gent need of immediate legislative action. I commend the benevolent institutions es-tablished or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous care.

The attention of Congress, during the communications between the Mississippi civil service, \$23 253, 922; for pensions. In cers and engineers for the naval service river and the North eastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then upon a call of the greatest respectability a Convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and only to relinquish a lever of power, but Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithporary debt having been made from mon- nominations from the States in insurrection tain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely

Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commincement of work sustained in the destruction by fire of the merely nominal receipts, and their amount, every respect entitled to the favorable con- upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the

When Congress assembled a year ago the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to Grean, and also a telegraph between the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the public interest. It should be obsert to eleven millions one hundred and sixty. On both land and sea, with varying results. three thousand seven hundred and eighty- The rebellion had been pressed back into nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, leaving a reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling

running its assigned period to the begining of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, jucluding the announcement that colored men of auitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of Emancipation and of em-

ploying black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope, and fear and According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General

he basis of future conventions, inaugurate Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion would be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that

the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the centest would then be presented. It came, and as was participated, it was followed by dark and doubtless

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still farther back, and by the complete opening of the Mississppi river, the country dominated by the rebelhon, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States residue disposed of under laws granting not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extention of slavery into new ter-The naval force of the United States con- crease. It has long been a cherished opin- ritories only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits. Of those who were slaves at thebeginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are the in United States military service, about one-half of which actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places, which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any .-No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation, and arming the blacks .-These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and co-temporary with such discessions the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced; and the annual elections following are higly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the new reckoning. The

crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a been engaged, and which has required so copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take solute discretion, and this includes the pow-

It is also proffered that if, "in any of the States named, a State Government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up, such Government shall be, recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional con- to said rebellion and treason, laws have been sion, for the removal of certain Indian tribes ditions, be protected against invasion and enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture

the interposition of this government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this sources, including loans and the balance in

the interposition of this government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this sources, including loans and the balance in

whereas, It is now desired by some pertrick, is beginning to affect injuriously ence, the hope and consolation of the Chrissurd. There must be a test by which to
the naval service, and will, if not corrected, the naval service are the naval service, and will not corrected.

I suggested, in my last annual message, separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is ments within and for their respective States. a sufficiently libera' one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recenta- of the United States, do proclaim, declare

> allegiance to the Constitution of the United excepted, that a PULL PARDON is hereby also to the laws and proclamations in regard last session, was engaged to some extent to slavery? Those laws and proclamations in property cases where the rights of third with a proposition for enlargingthe water were enacted and put forth for the purpose parties shall have intervened, and upon the of aiding in the suppression of the rebel- condition that every such person shall take had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgement they have aided, and will which oath shall be registered for permafurther aid, the cause for which they were nent preservation, and shall be of tenor and enlisted.

> To give up this principle would be not which I now have the honor to lay before would also be a croel and astounding breach fully support, protect and defend the Conyou. That this interest is one which, ere of faith. I may add at this point that while long, will force its own way, I do not enter- I remain in my present position, I shall not of the States thereunder, and that I will in attempt to repeal or modify the Emancipation Proclamation.

Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclama-

tion or by any act of Congress. For these and other reasons it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed power to withhold altogether or grant upon | So help me God." the terms which he shall deem wisest for

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislative and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the Nation al Executive in any reasonable temporary arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the cenfusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of laber throughout whole States. It is both disbursements and debts will be found cents, the postal receipts of that year being -that we were too blind to surrender a bope- hoped that the already deeply afflicted peothousand seven hundred and twenty-two greatly by a few armed vessels built upon ready to give up the cause of their affliction dollars and nineteen cents less than those and furnished from foreign shores, and we if, to this extent, this vital matter be left of 1863. The decrease since 1860, in the were threatened with such additions from to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is

> The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office The preliminary Emancipation Proclama- States on what is called reconstruction, is make known, that whenever, in any of the Department may become self-sastaining in tson, which was issued in September, was made in the hope that it may do good with- States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Misout the danger of harm. It will save and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this

subject? This question is beset by the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements of resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point-a plan of action.

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? And if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developements. Care has been taken to so shape make known that any provision which may the document as to avoid embarrassment be adopted by such State Government, in re-

classes will be pardoned, with their rights manent freedom, provide for their education restored, it is not said that other classes, on and which may yet be consistent as a temother terms, will never be included. In porary arrangement with their present consaying that a reconstruction will be accept- dition as a laboring, iandless and homeless ed if presented in a specified way, it is not class, will not be objected to by the Nationsaid that it never will be accepted in any al Executive.

emancipation in several of the States not in- any State, the name of State, the boundary. cluded in the Emancipation Proclamation, the subdivisions, the Constitution and the are matters of profound gratulation. And general code of laws as before the rebellion while I do not repeat in detail what I have be maintained, subject only to the modificaheretofore so earnestly urged upon this sub- tion made necessary by the conditions hereject, my general views and feelings un- inbefore stated, and such others, if any, not changed, and I trust that Congress will omit | contravening the said conditions, and which no fair opportunity of siding these impor- may be deemed expedient by those framing tant steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact proper to say that this proclamation, so far that the war power is still our main reliance-to that power alone can we look, yet reference to the States wherein loval State for a time, to give confidence to the people Governments have all the while been mainin the contested regions that the insurgent tained. power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little er further to say that whether members of can be done anywhere for what is called Congress from any State shall be admitted reconstruction, hence, our chiefest care must to their seats constitutionally, rests exclustill be directed to the army and navy, who sively with the respective houses, and not to have thus far borne their harder part so any extent with the Executive. And still nobly and well. And it may be esteemed further, that this proclamation is intended fortunate that in giving the greatest effi- to present to the people of the States, whereciency to those indispensable arms, we do in the National authority has been suspendalso honorably recognize the gallant men, ed, and the loyal State Governments bave from commander to sentinel, who compose been subverted, a mode by which the Nathem and to whom more than to others the tional authority and loyal State Governworld must stand indebted for the home of may be reestablished within the said States, freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged or in any of them, and while the mode preand perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. December 8, 1863.

The following proclamation is appended to the message.

Whereas. In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the prieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and, whereas, a rebellion now exists, whereby the loyal State gevernments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference thirty-seven times, and yet the incorrigible and confiscation of property and liberation

Whereas, It is now desired by some per-

and make known to all persons who bave. But if it be proper to require, as a test of directly or by implication, participated in admission to the political body, an oath of the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter States, and to the Union under it, why not granted to them and each of them, with restoration of property, except as to slaves and lion. To give them their fullest effect there and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of like manner abide by and faithfully support

all acts of Congress passed during the exist-ing rebellion with reference to slaves, se long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the the Executive may lawfully claim it in re- existing rebellion having reference to slaves turn for pardon and restoration of forfeited so long and so far as not modified or declarrights which he has clear constitutional ed void by decision of the Supreme Court

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederat Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion: all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the army, or of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged, in any way, in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, and which persons way be found in the United States service, as soldiers, seamen, or in any other

And I do further proclaim, declare and rida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the vote cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord, 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it. and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediatly before the so-called Act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare and lation to the freed people of such State In saying that on certain terms certain which shall recognize and declare their per-

And it is suggested as not improper that, The movements, by State action, for in constructing a loyal State Government in the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be as it relates to State Governments, has to

And for the same reason, it may be propsented is the best the Executive could suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighth day of Becember, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE Philadelphia Republican papers have "destroyed," "raized to its foundations old noisance keeps popping away at us, and effectually blocks our entrance into these Republican papers are awful liars, or Fort Sumpter must be the devil himself.

A Republican paper wants to know what relation do the Democrats really suppose Mr Lincoln bears to the government? Well, we shall say the same relation that a clown bears to a circus.

THE marriage of Secretary Chase's daughter cannot be called a golden wedding, for her father has made an end to the gold, as a circulating medium, on this continent. Call it a shinplaster wedding. white of the single of a