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#### NOW AND THEN,

AIR-" The Kingdom Coming "

Time was we had a happy nation, And a staunch Democracy; Our fame was wide throughout creation, And a proud young people, we; But things have chang'd-the comet's risen

With a different tale to tell, And no man now is safe from prison At a touch of Seward's bell! Alas! for liberty; Alas! for Uncle Sam; We've lived to see the kingdom coming, In the days of Abraham!

Time was we had our free discussion With the press, the longue, the pen; Nor had we learned to ape the Russian With his spies and daugeons, then. But now, unless one sings the praises Ot the Lincoln-Stanton craw, Some bastile yawns as quick as blazes,

There's no more liberty-Our rights are all a sham-Aud this must be the kingdom coming, In the days of Abraham !

And the poor soul's lost to view !

In days gone past-those days more palmy Than another land e'er saw-Our stateamen needed not an army In the place of civil law; Each man his ballot casifunfearing. And had thought it strange to find A blue-coat conscript guard appearing Is this your liberty ?

Poor sacrificia! lamb ! Bow down and bless the kingdom coming. In the days of Abraham! We love the War, and all are burning

For the cause we hold so dear, The conscript wheels are kept a turning In the country far and near, Our taxes and our debt are bigger Than we are likely soon to pay : But Ab'ram wants to free the nigger And we let him have his way. Our chance for liberry is hardly worth a d-n

But there's a nigger kingdom coming, And the king is Abraham!

## The President's Message. Delivered Dec. 6, 1864.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Again the blessings of health and an abun-

dant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. FOREIGN RELATIONS. The condition of our foreign affairs is reas-

onably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil

war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the beligerants. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nacaragua, a competent sugineer has

been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a clos-ing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Columin have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims Convention has en constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in

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

The long deferred Aresis land claim has een satisfactorily paid and discharged .-Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru.

An earnest and cordial friendship continges to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstandings and avert ivis, Costs Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, modifying the rights of transit from Canada

kind have arisen with any of these Repub rily established by the reciprocity treaty of

rapid disappearance of slavery in the United | enable the officers of the Government to pre up and supply the requisite militaty force. | cure for the advancing settler, and to pro- The election has exhibited another facinot | STAR OF THE NORTH States. I solicit your authority to furnish | vent the practice of frauds against the to the Republic a gunboat of moderate cost | emigrants on their way and on their arrival Office on Rain St., 3rd Square below Marke stalments. Such a vessel is needed for the choice of avocations and places of settle- the naval service. It is a subject of congrathands. The possession of the least organiz- grants effective national protection. I regard success. ed naval force would stimulate a generous ambitition in the Republic, and the configence which we should manifest by furnish- Providence to repair the ravages of internal ing it would win forbearance and favor tow- war, and its wastes of national strength and ards the Colony from all civilized nations.

has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an Association of American citizens, with the cordial goodwill and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Briain and Russia.

Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their appreto co-operate in constructing lines tributary has not yet clapsed to experience the full to that world encireling communication. I effect of several of the provisions of the Acts learn with much satisfaction that the noble of Congress imposing increased taxation. design of a telegraphic communication becommerce and civilization.

suspension of intercourse. The evil was Treasury were: premptly corrected on the arrival of the suc-

of that vast empire. the western nations.

enlightened concert.

Our own pecuniary claims have been al lowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been respend to commerce. request upon the war, derived from taxable ceedings have increased, rather than dimin- earneady invite your attention to this su ished the friendship of Japan towards the ject to the end that there may be su-

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensagola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now last, as appears by the books of the Sacre consider whether it is not safer and more tary of the Treasury, amounted to one by profitable to themselves as well as just to the ling seven bundred and forty millions lawful and effective blockade.

and duty of the Executive, under the law branch of national, though private property of nations, to exclude enemies of the but For obvious reasons the more nearly this man race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress shall think that pro- ple the better. To favor such general dis ceedings in such cases lack the authority of tribution, greater inducements to becomlaw, or ought to be farther regulated by it, owners might, perhaps with good effect and I recommend that provisions be made for effectually precenting foreign slave traders limited means. from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

cede the privileges of a naval beligerent to exempt from taxation and from seizure for the insurgents of the United States, destirate debt. Under such restrictions and limits as they are, and always have been, equally tions as might be necessary to guard again-Disloyal emissaries have been ne ther less assidious nor more successful during the last aside a small annuity against a possible day

year than they were before that time in their of want. broil our country in foreign wars. The de-States, which have required and are like to themselves continue to require, the practice of constant

Pugitt Sound Agricultural Companies in | 007.31. Oregon, and are now proceeding to the trust

assigned to them. THE RAIDS FROW CANADA.

In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border by reason of recent assaults and denredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period co ditionally stipulated under the existing a rangements with Great Britain, the Unit increase their naval armament anon Lakes if they shall find that proceeding to threatening war between Peru and Spain. cessary. The condition of the border war relations are of the most friendly nature necessarily come into consideration in consideration in consideration. necessarily come into consideration in conith Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bo- nection with the question of limiting of through the United States, as well as the During the past year no differences of any regulation of imposts, which were temporalies, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claims arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1821, have been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by health. All that is necessary to secure the The proposed overland Telegraph between flow of that stream in its present fuliness service upon those who come from other about 51,000 lands to cast their lot in our country. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfally administered. During the last year the legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially ciation of the enterprise and their readiness effected the revenue, although sufficient time

The receipts during the year from all tween the eastern coast of America and sources upon the basis of warrants signed Great Britain has been renewed, with full ex by the Secretary of the Treasury, including nectation of its accomplishment. Thus it is loans, and the balance in the Treasury on hoped that with the return of domestic peace the 1st day of July, 1863, were \$1.394,796,the country will be able to resume with en- 007 62, and the aggregate dishursements ergy and advantage its former high career of upon the same basis were \$1,298,056,101 89. leaving a balance in the Treasury, as shown Our very popular and estimable represen- by warrants, of \$96 734,905 73. Deduct tative in Egypt died in April last. An un- from these amounts the amounts of the pleasant altercation which arose between principal of the public debt redeemed and the temporary incumbent of the office and the amount of issues in substitution there the Government of the Pacha resulted in the for, and the actual cash operations of the

Receipts \$884,076 646 57; Disbursements pessor in the consulate, and our relations \$875,234,087 86, which leaves as the case with Egypt, as well as our relations with the balance in the Treasury \$18,842,558 71. O Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory. the receipts there were derived from custom The rebellion which has been so long rag- \$102,315,152 90. From bands, \$588,332. ing in China has been suppressed, with the 29; from direct tuxes \$475.648.95; from co-operation and offices of this Government, internal revenue, \$109.741 134 10; from and of the other Western commercial states. misselfaneous sources, \$47.511,448 10, and The judicial consular establishment there from loans, applied to actual expenditures has become very difficult and onerous, and including former belonces \$623 443 929 13 it will need legislative revision to adapt it. There were disbursed for the civil service to the extension of our commerce, and to the \$275 055,994 46; for pensions and Indians instituted with the Government and people \$690 791 842 97; for the Navy Department \$75 833.291 77; for interest on the publi-China seems to be accepting with hearty Jent \$53 685 421 68, making an aggregate good will the conventional laws which regu- of \$865,234 087 86, and leaving a balance stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements and the anemalous form of its government, from the first quarter, and the estimated rethe action of that Empire in performing ceipts and disbursements for the three retreaty stipulations is inconstant and capri- maining quarters of the current fiscal year cious. Nevertheless good progress has been and the general operations of the Transury effected by the Western Powers moving with in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proposition moneys required to most the expenses to There is reason to believe that these pro- should be still further increased, not additional legi-lation as shall be required THE CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE REBELS. meet the just expectations of the Secretary THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The public debt on the first day of July United States, to resort to these and other six hundred and ninety thousand four honopen ports, than it is to pursue through many hundred and eighty-nine dellars and forty hazards and at vast cost a contraband trade nine cents. Probably, should the war con with other ports which are closed, if not by tinue another year, that amount may be actual military occupation, at least by a increased by not far from five bundred millions. Held as it is for the most part, by For myself, I have no doubt of the power our own people, it has become a substantia property can be distributed among the peowithout injury, be presented to persons o

With this view I suggest whether it migh not be both competent and expedient for It is possible that if it were a new and Congress to provide that a limited amoun pen question, the maratime powers, with of some future issue of public securities the rights they now enjoy, would not con- might be held by any bona fide purchaser abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set

efforts under favor of that privilege to em- Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities to the amount lim sire and determination of the Governmenta ited, most desirable to every person of small of the Maratime States to defeat that design means who might be able to save enough for are believed to be as sincere as and cannot the parapse. The great advantage of citibe more earnest than our own. Neverthed zens being creditors as well as debtors, with less unforseen political difficulties have aris- relation to the public debt, is obvious. They en, especially in Brazilian and British ports | readily preceive that they cannot be much and on the northern boundary of the United oppressed by a debt which they owe to

The public debt on the 1st day of July vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit last, although somewhat exceeding the eson the part of the United States as well as timate of the Secretary of the Treasury of the nations concerned and their Govern- made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate Commissioners have been appointed under of that officer made in the proceeding Dethe treaty of Great Britain on the adjust- cember as to the probable amount at the bement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and ginning of this year by the sum of \$2,995.

This fact she a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The national Banking system is proying to seceptable to capitalists and to the people On the 25th day of November five hundred and eighty four National Banks and been or incessions from the State Banks, Unanger rom the State systems to the National sys on set secured by the Government. That i Government and the posple will derive reas henetic from this change in the bankog systems of the country ean hardly be f the national credit, and protect the peo- which is richly remunerative. Whether or not any further legislation mines of precious metals in that region has, advisable for the suppression of State bank during the year, reached, if not exceeded, ssues, it will be for Congress to determine. \$100,000 000. It seems quite clear that the Treasury annot be satisfactorily conducted unless the lovernment can exercise restraining power wer the bank note circulation of the country. | message that our Indian system be remod-

to be reimbursed to the United States by in- in the ports, so as to secure them here, a free hibit of affairs of that Department and of attention of Congress is invited. safety of that State against the native Afri- ment. A liberal disposition towards this ulation and laudat le pride to our countrycan races, and in Liberian hands it would great National policy is manifested by most men that a navy of such vast proportions for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and graves, and carried mourning to so many and the corporation reluses him there. He be more effective in arresting the African of the European States, and ought to be, has been organized in so brief a period, and sailors of Republic, and to the widows, or- hearths it is some relief to know that com Slave trade than a squadron in our own especially on our part, of giving the emi- conducted with so much efficiency and

of December, 1864, shows a total of B71 ves. tered. sels, carrying 4510 guns, and of 510 396 tons America and Europe, by the way of Behr- to that end the Government must every- battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42 427 diers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making not else be found. ing's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was where make it manifest, that it neither needs tons. The total number of men at this time the present number of army invalad pen sanctioned by Congress at the last sessi n, nor designs to impose involuntary military in the naval service, including officers, is stoners 22 767, and of navy invalid pension

There have been captured by the navy duproceeds is still under adjudication, and yet

to be reported. The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description including the cost of the immense squa from that have been called into existense from the 4th, of March 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864 is \$238, 647,262 35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a Navy Yard and suitable estab lishment for the construction of iron vessels my last Annual Me-sage.

view expressed in the report in relation to Secretary. the legislation of Congress at the last ses our naval service.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Your attention is invited to the report of he Postmaster-General for a detailed acsount of the operations and financial condiion of the Post Office Department. The postal revenue for the year ending June 30, '64. more intimate intercourse which has been \$7 517 939 87; for the War Department, amounted to \$12 438 253 78; and the expenditures to \$12,644,78678, ; the excess of xpenditures over receipts being \$506.652.42-

The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special grants by late commercial and social intercourse among in the Treasury of \$16,842,558 71, as before | the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and nents of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring coun ries, should receive the careful consideration of

I is of a deworthy interest that the steady granulate of population, improvement, an overnmental institutions over the new and destroyed, by our great civil war, walch the first glance would seem to have abrhed almost the entire energies of the

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in convstem is firmly established in the mounsins which once seemed an aninhabitable waste between the Atlantie States and those which have grown up on the Pacific Ocean. THE TERRITORIES.

The territories of the Union are generally na condition of prosperity and rapid growth-Idaho and Monata, by reason of their great listance and the interuption of communication with them by Indian hostilities have been only partially organized; but it is unierstood that these difficulties are about to lisappear, which will permit their Governuents, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation.

As intimately connected with and promoesk the attention of Congress to the valuable he Pacific Railmad, and mineral discoveries intained in the report of the Secretary of and which report also embraces the subjects | eration and passage of the measure at the public interest pertaining to this Depart-

## THE PUBLIC LANDS

The quantity of public land disposed of dung the five quarters ending on the 30 h of ptember last was 4,221 s42, of which 1,-338 614 acres were entered under the mestead law. The remainder was locaed with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash The cash received from sales and location fees was \$1 019, 446

The income from sales during the fi-cal year ending June 30, 1864, was \$678,007,21 gainst \$136,077 65 received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific State by railways and relegraph lines has been entered apon notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the high prices of materials and labor The rome of the main line of the road has een definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary ura, has been made from Sacramento eastin Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold. o the many heretofore known in the conntry occupied by the Sierra Nevada and destioned. The national system will areate Rocky Mountains, and the subordinate ranenable and permanent influence in support | ges now seem with enterprising labor | ed to entertain and to be actuated by the here ofore said as to slavery.

It is believed that the product of the up the Union

RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS. It was recommended in my last annual

date of the last annual message, and also the gation the management of the Indians there affording to the people the fair opportunity part of the Government whenever it shall reaus of the War Department during the Much yet remains to be done to provide this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the gan it.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy vide for the Indians. The Secretary reiter- less valuable to be known-the fact that we presents a comprehensive and satisafactory ates his recommendations, and to them the do not approach exhaustion in the most im-PENSIONS, ETC.

The general exhibit of the navy, inclu- tracted or wounds received in the service of and brigades and regiments, have formed ding vessels under construction, on the 1st the country, have been diligently adminis- and longht, and dwindled and gone out of

being an actual increase during the year rolls during the year ending the 30th day of is true of the naval service. The election over and above all losses by shipwreak and June last the sames of 16,779 invalid sol- returns prove this. So many voters could

ers 712. Ot widows, orphans, and mothers, 22 198 ring the year 324 vessels, and the whole na- have been placed on the army pension rolls val captures since hostilities commenced is and 143 on the navy rolls. The present 1379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross number of army pensioners of this class is York Onto, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode proceeds arising from the sale of condema. 25.433, and of navy pensioners 793. At the Island, Vermont, Western Virginia or Wised prize property thus reported amount to beginning of the year the number of revolu-\$14 395.250.51. A large amount of such tionary pensioners was 1430; only twelve of 3.880,222 cast then, showing an aggregate instruments he constructs A machine in them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died

The remainder are those who, under the taws, receive pensions because of relation ship to Revolutionary soldiers.

During the year ending 30th of June 1864 \$4,504 516 92 has been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued pairmage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have nuheric been established or tostered by Congress, and the machinery and armatore for our and respectfully refer, for information con ships, to which reference has been made in ceruing them, and in relation to the Wash ington aqueduct, the Capitol, and other Your attention is also invited to the matters of local interest, to the report of the

The Agricultural Department, under the con in respect to prizes in our inland was supervision of its present energetic and ters. I corduilly concur in the recommenda- faithful head, is rapidly commending itself ion of the Secretary as to the propriety of to the great and sual interest it was created reating the new rank of rear-almiral in to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more direcely concerned than in any piher. I commend it to the continued attention and fos tering care of Congress

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. The war continues. Since the last Annual Message all the important lines and posmons occupied by our forces bave been maintained, and our arms have been stead; ly advanced, thus lineraring the regions left the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have

again produced reasonably fair crop+. The most remarkable feature in the mili tary operations of the year is Gen Sherman attempted march of intee hundred miles directly through the insurgent region It tends to show a great increase of our

relative a rangth, that our General-in Chief should lesi able to confront and hold in ye to deuch a well-appointed large army o move on such an expedition. The realt am vet being known, conjecture in regard to it is yet here indulged. Importent movements have also occurred

during the year to the effect of moulding society for the darability of the Union. Al though short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand civizens in each of the Sates of Arkansas. and Lagrana have organized local State rmity with law, and thus our excellent Governments, with free institutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and admin-

The movements in the same direction more extensive, though less definite in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should be overlooked, but Maryland presents the example of complete success Mary land is secured to liberty and Union for all the fgture. The genius of Rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out it may seek to tear her but it will woo her no more. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed ive of this material growth of the nation, I the Senate, but lailed, for want of the req- low it nformation and important recomendation | resentatives. Although the present is the elating to the public lands. Indian affairs, same Congress, and nearly the same mem bers, and withou; questioning the wisdom he interior, which is herewith transmitted, tion I venture to recommend the reconsidpatents, pensions and other topics of present session. Of course the abstract tive power to adjust, as, for instance, the next Congress will pass the measure if this of money. does not. Hence there is only a question agree that the sooner the bester?

imposed a duty on members to change would be exercised can be fairly judged of the will of the majority.

canvass and its results, the purpose of the is still so open to all. But the time may The extraordinary calmness and good or adopted. der with which the millions of woters min- In presenting the abandonment of armed gled at the polls, gave strong assurance of resistance to the national authority on the after a nights carousel, saw the sun risi this. Not only all those who supported the part of the insurgents, as the only indispen- One of them insisted it was the sun the opposing party also may be lairly claim. part of the Government, I retract nothing same purpose

It is an unanswerable argument to this that while I remain in my present

tives and much heared controversy as to the If the people should, by whatever word proper means and best mode of advancing or means, make it an Executive duty to re-Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political programs in that Ropalic.

The act passed at the last session for the political programs in that Ropalic.

The act passed at the last session for the political programs in that Ropalic.

The act passed at the last session for the political programs in that Ropalic.

The act passed at the last session for the political programs in that Ropalic.

The act passed at the last session for the desirnet issue of the Congress at its last session and the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of upon the recommendation, did provide to reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the last annual message, and also the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative burdent of the several administrative burdent of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative burdent of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative burdent of the last annual message, and also the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative burdent organization that under the present orga the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of enslave such persons, another, and not 1, nion or no Usion the politicians have must be their instrument to perform it. In shows their instinctive knowledge that stating a single condition of peace, I mean there is no diversity smong the people. In simply to say that the war will cease on the of showing one to another and to the world have ceased on the part of those who be-

portant branch of national resources-that of living men. While it is melancholy to The liberal provisions made by Congress reflect that the war has filled so many dom, and is refused. He goes to Glasgow, phans, and dependent mothers of those who pared with the surviving, the fallen have lave tallen in battle or died of disease con- been so few. While corps and divisions, existence, a great majority of the men who There have been added to the pension composed them are still living. The same

> The States regularly holding elections both now, and four years ago, to wit :- Cal ifornia Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland Massachusetts, Michigan, Ninnesota, Missonri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New consin, cast 3 982.011 votes now, against now of 3.982 011.

To this is to be added 33 762 cast now in he new States of Kansas and Nevada. which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4.015 773, and the ed; and the giant mind of James Watt net increase during the three years and a nall of war to 145,551. A table is appended howing partidulars. To this again should be added the pum-

er of soldiers in the field from Massachus etts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, | Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for Indiana, Illinois, and California who, by the aws of these States, could not vote away rom their homes, and which number cannot be less than ninety thousand. Nor is this all. The number in the unorganized neering plans, as he used lathes and levers. erritories is a trifle now to what it was our years ago, while thousands, white and lack, join us as the national armies press back the insurgent lines.

So much is shown, affirmatively and neg atively, by the election. It is not insterial o inquire how the increase has been pro- into cash, from stock-jobbing to building faced, or to show that it would have been greater, but for the war, which is probably rue. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than the mighty dollar. The blacksmith swinge when the war began; that we are not ex- the sledge, the lawyer pleads for his clients, hausted nor in process of exhaustion.

That we are gaining strength, and may, need be, maintain the contest indefinitely -this as to men. Material resources are fore man must make money, if he would now more complete and abundant than ever. be respected by fools-for the eye of the The natural resources, then are unexhaust- world looks through golden spectacles. It ed, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re establish and maintain buys Brussels carpets, lace curtains, gilded the national authority is unchanged, and as cornices, rich furniture, and builds marble The manner of continuing the conflict

ion of all the evidence accessible, it seems He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union-precisely what we will

this effect are explicit and olf-repeated. affords us un excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily re-accept the Union. He cannot voluntarily yield it Between am and us the issue is distinct, single, and

It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory II we yield we are peaten. If the Southren people fail him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and deteat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of

Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, he knows, already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace by simply laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not,

it would, maintain war against them -The loyal citizens would not sustain or aladjust them by the peaceful means of leg-

islation, conferences, courts, and votes, op-

question is not changed, but an intervening admission of members into Congress, and election shows almost certainly that the whatever might require the appropriation

The executive power itself would be time as to when the proposed amend- greatly diminished by the cessation of acment will go to the States for their action, tual war. Pardons and remissions of forand as it is to go at all events, may we not feitures, however, would still be within executive control It is not claimed that the election has In what spirit and temper this control

heir views or their votes any forther than, by the past. A year ago a general pardon as an additional element to be considered, and amnesty, upon specified terms, were their judgment may be affected by it. It is offered to all, except cer ain designated the voice of the people, now for the first classes, and it was at the same time made time heard upon the question, in a great known that the excepted classes were still national crisis like ours quantituity of action within contemplation of special elemency. among those seeking a common end is very During the year many availed them-

desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no selves of the general provisions, and many approach to such unanimity is attainable, more would only that the signs of bad faith unless some deterence shall be paid to the in some led to such precautionary measwill of the majority, simply because it is, ores as rendered the practical process less In this case the common end is the main | During the same time also, special par-

cenance of the Union, and among the dons have been granted to individuals of means to secure that end, such will, through the excepted classes, and no voluntary apthe election is most clearly declared in ta- plication has been decied. Thus, practivor of such a Constitutional amendment, cally, the door has been, for a full year, The most reliable indication of public par- open to all except such as were not in conpose in this country, is derived through our dition to make free choice; that is, such he knew me very well when he kept if popular elections. Judging by the recent as were in custody or under constraint. It people within the loval States to maintain come when the public day shall demand he integrity of the Union was never more that it be closed, and that in tieu more vig- fully scratching his head, 'mebbe dat w firm or more nearly unanimous than now. orons recasures than heretofore shall be de reason he wouldn't gib me de bagga

Union ticket so called, but a majority of sible condition to ending the war on the I repeat the declaration made s year ago, also had been out on a lark. Excuse i

effect, that no candidates for any office, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the h wever hich or low, has ventured to seek Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall I bet wether that's the sun or the moon the votes on the avowal that he was for giving return to slavery any person who is free by now rising, and we've agreed to have the terms of that proclamation, or by any decide the matter.' Fact is, gentlema There have been much impuning of mo. of the acts of Congress.

(SiSigned) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. DECEMBER 6, 1864.

INVENTOR OF THE STRAM ENGINE -A YOUTh wanting to sell speciacles in London, patitions the corporations to allow him to open a little shop without paying the fees of free makes the acquaintance of some members of the University, who find him very intelligent, and who permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking asunder and re-making all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanics written in toreign languages , he borrows a dictionary and learns those languages to read those books. The University people wonder at him, and they are fond of dropping into his little room in the evenings, to tell him what they are doing and to look at the queer the University collection wants repairing. and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam-engine is constructstands out before the world-the herald of a new force of civilization. Was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own workshop, and in the best manner his own business. He learned French and German ; but these things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engi-Fletcher's Trades' Review.

Money. - Money is a queer institution. It buys provender, satisfies justice, and heals wounded honor. Everything resolves itself churches. Childhood craves pennies, youth aspires to dimes, manhood is swayed by he judge decides the case of life and death, for a salary. Money makes the man-theremansions. It drives us to church in splendid equipages and pays the pew tent.

remains to choose. On careful considera-It buys silk and jewelry for my lady-it to me that no altempt at negotiation with commands obsequious attention. It gilds the insurgent leader could result in any the rugged scenes of life, and spreads over our rugged existence a velvet carpet, soft to our tread, the rude turmoils and scenes are not and cannot give. His declarations to encased in a gilt frame. It bids care vanish, soothes the anguish of the bed of sick-He does not attempt to deceive us; he ness-stops short of nothing save the grim distroyer, whose releatless hand spares. none, but levels all mortal distinction, and teaches poor humanity that it is dust. Thus wealth pauses on the brink of eternity-the beggar and the millionaire rest side by sid beneath the sod, and raise in equality to answer the final summons.

> I'se Jist Sam .- During the last winter ! 'contraband' came into the Eederal line n Nor h Carolina, and was marching up the officer of the day to give an account himself whereupon the following colloque

"What's your name ?" "My name's Sam." "Sam what ?" "No, Sab ; not Sam Watt. I'se jie

"What's your other name ?" "I hasn't got no oder name, Sah. I Sam -dat's all " "What's your master's name ?"

away-yah! yah! I'se a free nigger now. "Well, what's your father's and mother "I'se got none, Sah-neber had none I's

"I'se got no massa now; massa runne

ist Sam-nobody else.

"Haven't any brothers and sisters ?" "No, Sah ! neber had none. No brudde no sister, no fadder, no mudder, no massi -nothing but Sam. When you see Sam, yo see all dere is of us."

THE REASON WHY -One day, recently gentleman who holds a responsible ar lucrative position in government, conclude to change his lodgings, and sent one of the waiters of the hotel where he had select apariments after his baggage. Meeting the waiter an hour or two afterwards, he said 'Well, John, did you bring my bagga

'Why-what was the reason ?' 'Case, ear, the gentleman in the offi said you had not paid your, bill." 'No: paid my bill-why, that's singula

'No, sar' blandly responded the sal

Girard House in Philadelphia.' 'Well, mebby,' rejoined John, though

Two fast young men, just returning h to leave it to the first man they met. should be very happy, but you see k' stranger in the city, and been out all uig

"I hope you will be able to support a said a young lady to her intended, w walking out one evening, during a slips state of the sidewalk. "Why, ye-yes," said the besitating as

with some little assistance from you