OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::DEC. 1

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House

of Representatives: In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own demostic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have during the whole year been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union A nation which endures factions domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure sooner or later o invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of securing expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate

and injurious to those adopting them The distoyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the maurgents have seemed to as sume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and seld fishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear, as yet, not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to ercsh this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already itnimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. These nations, however, not improbably, saw from the first that it was the union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign states, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of Government mainly depend, not upon them. | but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American prople. The correspondence itself with the usual reservations, i herewith submitted. I venture to hope that it will denc and liberacity towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own state, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties I recommend that adequate and ample measures be two hundred and ninety-two thousand fenses on every side. While under this general recommendation provision for defending our sea cost line already occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Conof ways and means for meeting the degress to our great lakes and rivers.

It is believed that some fortifications of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be and depots of arms and munitions, with hardor and navigation improvements, all

port upon the same general subject I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of such a road as speedily as possible Kentucky no doubt will co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of a line. The northrn terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nich-Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the temporary future.

national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt desirable melioration of the rigor of maratime war, we have removed all oband accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Brittanic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State. relative to the detention of the British ship Perthampe, in June last by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should since, and therefore recommend that apparent. There are no courts nor The Indian country South of Kansas is

ities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course af our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the Act of the 5th of August last vessels to defend themselves against and been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our | the navy. extensive and valuable commerce, in the to recapture any prizes which pirates their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in Eastern that this should not be objected to by

the 1 cal authorities. If any good reason exists why we our recognition of the independence and severeignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it-unwilling, ion of Congress.

avorable treaties with them.

confidence in their country's faith and outgrown our present judiciary. zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril have induced them o contribute to the support of the government the whole of their fimited ac-

and energy in action. that one strong nation promises more eight hundred and thirty-five thousand enough for the necommodation of all durable peace and a more extensive, nine hundred dollars and twenty seven parts of the country with Circuit Courts, the 30th of September, 1861, the res an improvement upon our present sysappear that we have practiced pru- balance of 1st of July, were one hunceipts from all sources, including the dred and two million five hundred and nine dollars and twenty-seven cents, rights and honor. Since, however, it two hundred and thirty-nine thousand and the expenses ninety-eight millions seven hundred and thirty-three dollarand nine cents, leaving a balance on

seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighteen cents. Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the finanoial year 1865, together with his views independent Supreme Court. submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to at well selected points upon these, essary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which Secretary of War expressed in his rehas thus far sustained the government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of of the Union by railroad. I therefore having in view an increase of its effi-Congress provide for the construction branches of the service entrusted to his

It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceed the force which Congress authorized me to call olasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the credible degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent senitary condition of safety of the country and is commended intelligible form the laws which so deep bor to military service have obstructed The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its efficers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest letter, one copy of which, properly ad end proposed. One of the unavoidable dressed, has been delivered to each of consequences of the present insurrection the persons, and at the dates respectively named, and stated in a schedule con- of all ordinary means of administering

China, pursuant to the awards of the by construction and purchase, that i commissioners, ander the Act of the 3d | may almost be said a navy has been of Murch, 1859. If, however, it should oreated and brought into service since not be deemed advisable to carry that our difficulties commenced. Besides recommendation into effect, I would blockading our extensive coast, squad suggest that authority be given for in rons larger than ever before assembled vesting the principal over the proceeds | under our flag have been put affoat, and of the surplus referred to, in good secur- performed deeds which have increased our naval r. nown.

I would invite special attention the recommendation of the Secretary for a more pertect organization of the navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organizaongress authorized the President to tion is defe tive and unsatisfactory, and instruct the commanders of suitable the suggestions su-mitted by the department will, it is believed, if adopted, obto capture pirates. This authority has viate the difficulties alluded to; promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of

There are three vacancies on th Eestern seas especially, it seems to me bench of the Supreme Court, two by that it would also be advisable to author- the decease of Justices Daniel and Mcize the commanders of sailing vessels Lean and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far formay make of United States vessels and borne making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now tate. Two of the outgoing Judges reountries to adjuticate the cases in event | sided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits, hould persevere longer in withholding | and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazari of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench. I have however, to inaugurate a novel policy been unwilling to throw all the appointn regard to them without the approba- ments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on I submit, for your consideration, the the return of peace, although I may xpediency of an appropriation for remark, that to transfer to the North maintaining a charge de-affairs near one which has heretofore been in the each of those new States - It does not | South, would not, with reference to teradmit of doubt that important commer- ritory and population, be unjust. Durcial advantages might be secured by ing the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean, his circuit reactive with them. | career of dudge McLean, his circuit | The operations of the Treasury during empire, although too large ng the period which has elapsed since for any one Judge to give the courts cour adjournment have been conducted therein more than a nominal attendwith signal success. The patriotism of ance, arising in population from one the people has placed at the disposar of million four hundred and seventy thouthe government the large means de sand and cultiven in 1800 to six milmanded by the public exigencies. Much lions one laundred and fifty one thouof the National Loan has been taken by sand four hundred and five in 1860. itizens of the industrial classes, whose Besides this the country generally has

If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit Courts. attended by Supreme Judges; while, in quisitions. This fact imposes posuhar fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kanchigations to economy in disbursement sas, Florida, Texas, California and Ores gon have haver had any such Courts. The revenue from all sources for the Nor can this well be remedied without financial year ending on the 30th of a change of the system, because the ad-June, 1801, was eighty six millions ding of Judges to the Supreme Court, lst of July, of two million two hundred asclus, no State should have them. Let and fifty seven thousand and sixty-five them ie provided for all, or abolished dol ars and eighty cents. For the first as to all. Three modifications occur to quarter of the financial year, ending on me, either of which, I think, would be tem : Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event; then, 1st, let the whole country be divided into Circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judge es be provided for all the rest; or, secandly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits; or, thirdly, distense with Circuit Courts Atogether, leaving the judicial function wholly to the District Courts and an

I respectfully recommend to the conselecation of Congress the present con- supplied from the Treasury in addition ition of the statute laws, with the hope asy remedy for many of the inconvenmees and evils which constantly emarrays those engaged in the practical ganization of the government, Congress are scattered through many volumes. and without sufficient caution, so that ries thereof, through negotiations with their provisions are often obscure in the State of Virginia. them-cives or in conflict with each its language. This, well done, would, land system only about two hundred he entire army. The recommendation those whose duty it is to assist in the entirely suspended in the Southern administration of the laws, and would bea States, while the interruptions to the the militia upon a uniform basis is a lasting benefit to the people by placing business of the country, and the diverbefore them in a more accessible and sion of large numbers of men from la-

ly concern their interest and their du- settlements in the new States and Terties. I am informed by some whose ritories of the Northwest. opinions I respect that all the Acts of Congress now in force, and of a permadeclined in nine months about one hudnred the purpose shall not degenerate into a thousand dollars, rendering a large reductionary neat and general nature, might be revised and rewritten so as to be embraing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the military academy. By mere emission, I prosume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for kosabase accumied by volunteers. This capacity of the military academy. By the insurrection of the Pension Office will be largely increase and I respectfully recommend to Conabase accuming the Pension Office will be largely increase and by the insurrection. Numerous applications of the principles of the principle ced in one volume or at most two gvolmaratime war, we have removed all ob- maratime war. subject was brought to my notice and I such plan as to their wisdom shall seem rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the was induced to draw up the form of a most proper for the attainment of the government are in the ranks of the intaining also the form of the letter mark civil justice by the officers and in the Congress authorize that officer to cause ed A, and herewith transmitted. These forms of existing law; this is the case gentlemen, I understand, entered upon in whole or in part in all the insurgent gentlemen, I understand, entered upon in whole or in part in all the insurgent the duties designated at the times re-States, and as our armies advance upon have been greatly disturbed by the insurspectively stated in the schedule, and and take possession of parts of those have labored faithfully therein ever States, the practical evil becomes more intendency and in that of New Mexico.—

repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which have characterised will probably remain after satisfying the will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against constraints. It is a definition to loyal, citizens who are even discharge of their patriotic duty to support the government. Under these circular to severe the additions, and the results of the insurerectionists. It has been or against the will probably remain after satisfying the measures to increase its officiency and claims of American citizens against contents and in their shops, taking powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been to loyal, citizens who are even its administration, and the results of the results of the insurerectionists. It has been or of the one hand discharge of their patriotic duty to support the government. Under these circular to exercise the exercise to exercise to exercise to exercise the powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been documents. The last ray of hope for predictions at a considerable number of powers. Such have been the additions, powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been documents. The last ray of hope for predictions at a considerable number of powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been documents. The last ray of hope for predictions at a considerable number of powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been documents. The last ray of hope for predictions at a considerable number of powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been documents. The last ray of hope for predictions at a considerable number of powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurerectionists. It has been documents. The last ray of hope for predictions at a considerable number of the w port the government. Under these circumstances. I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any content of the united States, and clined to do it, not because I had any content of the united States, and content of the united States and content of the united States, and content of the united States and content of the united

> hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent states and territories as may be under the control of power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary couris can be reads bureau might profitsolly be used to close the door tablished in peace It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the record. this government, whether by a voluntary

to render prompt justice against itself

Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say large immigration when peace shall rethe danger of the subject. I commend store the business of the country to its to your careful consideration, whether accustomed channels. this power of making judgments final | I submit the resolutions of the Legismay not properly be given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on quesions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experi- Territories, as it is hoped it will be in ence may have shown to be necessary. | future. I commend their interests and ing a summary statement of the condi-tion of the Denritment. The revenue from of the Department. The revenue | interests of the District of Octable | the insurrection has been the cause of from all sources during the fiscal year in the fering and sacrifice to its inhability. I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your

same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were eightyfour million five hundred and seventy
same time appropriate to nuforty cents, being about two per cent.

forty cents, being about two per cent.

dustrial interests of the United States of the United States dustrial interests of the United States of the United States of the Exhibition of the industry of all same time the expenditures were thir
four million five hundred and seventy
four million five h year of four million five hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy one cents The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an inmillion five hundred and twenty.eight thousand dollers, leaving an estimated

> to the permanent appropriation. The that Congress will be able to find an present insurrection shows, I think, the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capitol here was eminently administration of teem. Since the or- wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which has enacted some five thousand acts and lies within the State of Virginia was int resolutions, which fill more than unwise and dangerous. I submit for six thousand closely printed pages, and your consideration the expediency of requiring that part of the District and viany of these acts have been drawn in the restoration of the original bounda-

The report of the Secretary of the other, or at least so doubtful as to ren- Interior, with the accompaying docuder it very difficult for even the best ments, exhibits the condition of the sevinformed person to ascertain precisely eral branches of the public businees o me very important that the statute pressing influences of the insurrection laws should be made as plain and intel have been especially felt in the operaligible as possible, and be reduced to tions of the Patent and General Land the Legislature, and the perspicuity of year have exceeded the expenses of our I think, greatly facilitate the labors of thousand dollars. The sales have been

> The receipts of the Patent Office hav tion of the force employed necessary to make itself sustaining The demand upon the Pension Office will be largely increas. surgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls. The relations of

auppose, are equal to the anomalus nor a bureau, but a clerkship assigned to it within her limits, and we were many occession, and therefore I refer the in the government. While it is fortunate days at one time without the ability to whole matter to Congress, with the that this great interest is so independent in terted more from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether omething more cannot be given voluntaily with general advantage. Annual r-ports exhibiting the condition

that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the government means mumber by reason of the war. It is suppression of the African slave trade should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the government of the suppression of the African slave trade quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be sust to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period that the effects which have been made for the suppression of the African slave trade quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be sust to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period that the effects which have been made for the suppression of the Missouri, neither of which would prom lise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand what the popular wheat the suppression of the Union. Missauri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be east to the last, are seventy years, and we did the popular wheat the suppression of the Union. Missauri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be the given to the last, are seventy years, and we did the popular wheat the suppression of the Union. Missauri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be the given to the last, are seventy years, and we the popular wheat the suppression of the Union. Missauri is comp the slave trade have been serzed and con-demned. Two mates of vessels engaged in favor of citizens as it is to administ in the trade and one person in equipping third of that number, and they of doubt-ter the same between private individ- a v-ssel as a slaver have been convicted ful whereabouts and doubtful existence, uals. The invest gation and adjudica- and subjected to the penalty of fine and tion of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for which is death. The territories of Color months deminstrate the nature of the partner of months dominating the narrow peninsome time to come with great National rate, Dakotah and Nevads, created by the questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove the branch of business of business and business less from the balls of Congress, but the leaven of treason was found existwhile the Court has proved to be an ing in some of these new countries when their allegience and accepted the protection, it in a great degree fals to effect.

The leaves no armed the Federal officers arrived there. The gation, it in a great degree fals to effect.

Territories, with the security and prothe object of its creation, for want of power to make its indements final power to make its judgments final tection amorated by organized given a points on the aouthern coast of Hatteras,

lature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Termory. So far, the authority of the Uni-ted States has been upheld in all the I ask attention to the report of the defence to the enlightened and goverous

eight thousand eight hundred and Union. Circuit Courts, too, are useful and seven hundred and fifty-nine give personal attention to this autj-ct—a thirty-four dellars and forty seven cents, or they are not useful. If useful, no dellars and eleven cents, showing a subject at once so interesting in itself and State should be denied them. If not decrease of m re than eight per cent. so exunsively and intinisticy connected as compared with those of the previous with the material prosperity of the world, year, and leaving an excess of expendi. Through the Secretaries of State and of the tures over the revenue for the last fiscal | la erior a pean or system has been devi ed and partly matured, and which will b laid before you. Under and by virtue of fifty-seven thousand four hundred and heact of Congress entitled can act to con fiscate properly used for insurrect onary purposes"-approved August 6 b. 1861 r legal claims of certain persons to the crease of four per cent. on that of 1861, have become forfeited and numbers of making six million six hundred and the latter, thus liberated, are already deeighty-three thousand dollars, to which | pendent on the United States and must be should be added the earning of the des provided for in some way. Besides this it partment in carrying free matter, viz. seven hundred thousand dollars, making benefits respectively, and by operation of nine million three hundred and eighty- which persons of the same class will be three thousand dollars. The total expen | thrown upon them for dispossit. In such ditures for 1863 are estimated at twelve case I recommend that Congress provide million five hundred and twenty eight States, according to some mode of valuation deficiency of three milion one hundred some other plan to be agreed on with and forty-five thousand dollars, to be such stries re-pectively that such persons, supplied from the Treasury in addition on such acceptance by the general government, be at once declared free, and that in any event, steps be taken for colonizing that the extension of this District across the other shall not be brought into exist. ence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, to, whether the free colored people already in the United States c u'd t, so far as individuals may desire, or cluded in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to b xpended in the territorial acquisition. Laving practiced the acquisition of terri ory for rearly maty years, the question

constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one. With us the power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of what the statute law really is. It seems pertaining to the Department. The deto me very important that the statute pressing influences of the insurrection to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves ad as small a compass as may consist with Offices. The cash receipts from the coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, the fullness and precision of the will of sale of public lands during the past passed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than procuring room for popula-

On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, with the acquisi-tion of territory does not, the expendiency amounts to absolute necessity that without which the government itself cannot be prepotuated? The war continues. In considering

the policy to be adopted for suppressng the insurrection, I have been anxious nd careful that the inevitable conflict for struggle I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving ail ques-tions which are not of vital military imbest discretion I have adhered to the

commit no belligerent act not founded on strict right, as sauctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropiation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

In the possession of insurgents from the enforcement of the enforcement law, I recommend that an appropiation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

In the possession of insurgents from the enforcement law, I recommend that an appropiation of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent states and Arkansss. Agents of the beginning of the administration, and the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the law special that general provision of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent states and Arkansss. Agents of the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the law special the message to Congress at the law special the message to Congress at the law special the most of those who were in office.

The report of the States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims against citizens of the message to Congress at the law special the mess in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of powers; but the powers of Congress, I willing to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of powers; but the powers of Congress, I and our soldiers were assailed, bridges terest of the necessity in the powers of the necessity in the powers of congress, I and our soldiers were assailed, bridges were torn up the necessity in the ne within her limits, and we were many bring a single regiment over her soil to the nature as to not have demanded and ex the capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third of trat number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, if firmly maintained, it promises for the fitting are already among nathers.

> ar a and the people there have renewed general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessea. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

Scott has retired from the head of the ar-

repostedly expressed his judgment in favor f General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McCleilan is, therefore, in a con-The designation of siderable degree the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by far implication promised and without which he cannot with so full effi. ciency serve the country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true if taken mean no more than that an army s better directed by a single mind, though nferior, than by two superior ones at vari and the same is true in all joint, operations wherein those engaged can have none but a commen end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be

silowed to control it.

Every day continues to develope that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely ensidered public documents, as well as the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents we find the abridgen or the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislature, boldly advocated with labor. ed arguments to prove that large control self is sometimes hinted at and a possible reluge from the power of the people. In the present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning oice against this approach of returning It is not needed, nor fitting, here, that general argument is mild be made in

avor of popular insututions, but there is one point, with its connection, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is .. e effort to place capital on an equal footing with, f no above labor, in the structure of government. It is presumed that labor s available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless some body else owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether Rule the President is evidently lost in the lab-it is best that capital shall hire taborary. Rule the President is evidently lost in the lab-and thus induce them to work by their struck which the consideration of the question own consent, or buy them, and drives produces he does not seem prepared to adopt the them to it without their consent. Havravings of Aboliticnists as a means of sulving the ing proceeded so far, it is naturally condifficulty. Co'onization of rescued slaves, luded that all laborers are either hired aborers or what we call slaves; and further, it is assumed that whoever is once

a hired laborer is fixed in that condition Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired la-

Both these assumptions are false, and all portance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my bor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor, and blockade of the ports held by the insur-gents instead of putting in force by proclasionation the law of Congress enacted at the ital, and deserves much the higher conlate session for closing those ports. So sideration. Capital has its rights, which late session for closing those ports. So slideration. Capital has its rights, which less obeying be dictates of prudence, as are as worthy of protection as any other well as the obligations of laws, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary puposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its protection as any other trights; nor is it denied that there is, and to the desire of the consideration of labor and capital, and to the desire of the rebels to change their republicant to a most account to the point the message proceeds to the consideration of labor and to the desire of the rebels to change their republicant to a most account to the point the message proceeds to the consideration of labor and to the desire of the rebels to change their republicant to a most account to the point the poin must be preserved, and hence, all india.

that few would labor themselves, and with the entire Northern people.

The message is certainly the President company the smooth finger of the Recretise of the Secretise of the Secretis should not be in haste to determine that labor for them. A large m jority belong the smooth finger of the Secretary of State Labor for others and called and extreme measures, which may

on his own account, another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help prosperous system, which opens the way to all - ives hope to all and consequent energy and progress to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they future. There are already among us those future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fitty millione. The struggle of to day is not altogether for to day—it latfor a wast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have develved those re-

volved upon us.
ABBAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, Dic 3, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We publish in this morning's Post the message of President Lincoln, which was read in Congress yesterday. Partaking of the arxiety of our citizens to see this important State pape desirous of serving our numerous readers with an early perusal of it, we determined to have it at. any cost. We accordingly had it telegraphed exclusively for the Morning Post. We have not had an opportunity for a carefu perusal of this important message, and have but hastily glanerd

Since your last adjournment Lieut. Gen. at it while reading it in proof. It strikes us my. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how taithfully and brilliantly he production, loosely written and rather verbose. to mind how faithfully and brilliantly he care of Congress. I recommend to the bas served the country from a time far back. It is not long burial it contains might have been in our history, when few of the now living given in balf its space. It commences by all d lag had been born and thenceforward continuto the Southern rebellion, and gives us to understand that they have not got clong in the estimaending June 30, 1561, including the mants, and as they have no representation—what further mark of residention—what further mark of residention anough permanent appropriation of two is Congress, that bidy this doubt to find and to ourselves and then devotes considerable space to urging tion of torsign powers as well as they expected; seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail natter, was nine million forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and the devotes considerable space to urging the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer than the devotes considerable space to urging the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences. This safer the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of Congress making provisions for our seacoust and lake defences in the necessity of the loyal people of these States to successfully struggle against their rebellique ne ghbore. After allusion to the operations of the Freasury Departs ment, and expressing his satisfaction therewith the President alludes to the patriousm of cur people, and declares that, "it has been equal to

> The next important point alluded to is the Navy Department and its operations; it is announced that a Navy has been created and brought into service stace our troubles commenced. Allumon's It has been said | next made to the vacanties on the Supreme Bouch, and reasons given for not filling them; and follows ing this reference to the Judiciary, suggestions are offered for revising and reducing to a reasonable compass our cumbersome and over-grown statute. laws. Discussing the question of Circuit Courts showing the necessity of having a uniform system, the President asgely remarks, that "Circult Chirits too, are useful, or they are not useful. If magful no State should be denied them. If not useful no State should have them. No one can take much barm out of these brief sentences and no matter

ne occasion."

what action Congress may take in relation to them, the President will be entirely clear of the con quences. The next important reference in the message is to the Report of the Postmaster General, and to that of the Interior Department, the latter phowing that since the rebellion broke out, our land sales have been a most entirely suspended. The receipts while the demand on the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. The reltions of the Government with the Indian tribes of the people in the government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itrebels' possession. From this the message passes to the consideration of our agricultural affairs, and suggests the propriety of Congress Bureau intended for its interests and advancer The enforcement of the laws against the African slave trade, the organization of three new Territories, Colorado, Dekotah and Nevada, their great natural resources are dwelt upon and it is aquoun ced that the authority of the United States has been upheld in all of them. The coming World's Fair of is next alluded to, and regret expressed at not having been able to give it the consideration it demanded; and from this the President proceeds to the great question which he announces the cause of the rebellion. For the discussion of the slavery assumed, it is next considered whether question we direct attention to the Message itself.

> well as of free blacks will not suit their tiers and sime. The integrity of the Union is the first and foremost consideration, and to this end all minor questions must give way. This is right, and the people will sustain this rick of the question. The President special with great satisfaction of the unan mity of the prophe in their !! ] contest with rebellion, and advances to congrate late the country on the increase of Union Bentiment in some of the Southern States, Beference is also made to our late successful mayal engage. ments. A handsome allusion is next made to the galiant veteran Scott, and entire confidence excess pressed in the ability of General McClellan. From