PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Gilizens of the Senate and House Representatives :

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. And while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, A imighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on. guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time, and wise way, all will yet be well. The correspondence touching foreign af-fairs which has taken place during the hast way is herewith submitted in without com-

year is berewith submitted in virtual comliance with a request to that effect, made by House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other

nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily d stracted as we are, might reasonably have ap prebended. In the month of June last, there were some grounds to expect that the maratime Powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards belell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act

of simple justice. The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necess forted very deeply the prosperity of the tion of other just demands, be so economically, nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing tion of Congress, securing the receivability of throughout a period of half a century lt has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensious which have produced a profound agitation in the civilized has satisfied, partially, at least, and for the world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreigh States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have at tempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by loceign nations with reference less to its own merits, than to its, supposed, and often exaggerated. effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even it it i, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the sup pression of the slave trade has been put into operation, with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their loyal and moral citizens.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the stade dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for A blockade of three thousand miles of

sea coast could not be established and vig orously enforced in a season of great com mercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreigu na tions and their subjects.

foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fearful of notes, and a general supervision of the syscomplaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and common interest in preserving peace and meet show would create. friendship. In clear cases of this kind, I posed system would create. It is additional recommendation of the have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by ment, that it would reconcile, as far as por friendly powers There is still, however, a ble, all existing interests, by the opportunity large and augmenting number of doubtful offered to existing institutions to reorganize

condition to be organized as States and be cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union: reprisones ought to be developed as rapidly The discrepancy between the sum here as possible. Every, step in that direction stated as arising from the sales of the public nues of the Government and direction lands, and the sum derived from the sale. The immense resources of some of those land into market." burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot rently, were not really, coincident at the be adopted. The means which suggest itself beginning point—the Treasury report incluas most effective, is a scientific exploration of ding a considerable sum now which had the mineral regions of those Territories, with previously been reported from the Interior - a view to the publication of its results at bonn a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries-results which cannot

fail to be nuspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expen-ditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances; and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented were driven from the Country. The chief of forces now in the field, demand your best re- the Cherokees has visited this city for the ements made necessary by the augmented flections as to the best modes of providing purpose of restoring the former relations of the necessary revenue, without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens apon labor.

The suspension of specie payment by the hanks, soon after the commencement of your banks, soon atter the commencement of your required. last session, made large issues of United States required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlo-monts in their vicinity with extreme ferosity, or so well provided for. The judicious legisla children. This attack was wholly unexpected, these notes for loans and internal duties and and, therefore, no means of defence had been vice and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia provided. It is estimated that not less than making them a legal tender for other debis, has made them an universal currency ; and lating medium, saving thereby to the people, immense sums in discount and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack all interests concerned, should ever be kept

in view. Fluctuations in the value of curency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise leg-Indian war A large portion of her territory islation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into com, is generally acknow convertionity into com, is generally acknow that been depopulated, and a severe toss has south of it, except on terms doubted by a go-ledged to be the best and surest safeguard been sustained by the destruction of prop-against them; but it is extremely doubtful erty. The people of that State maifest much well were a circulation of United States notes, anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond well being of the people inhabiting, and to payable in com, and sufficiently large for the ants of the people, can be permanently, dian affairs will furnish full details. I sub-

usefully and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provisions for the public wants can be made, and the great advantage of a sale and uniform currency secured ". I know of none which promises so cortaia

I submit a statement of the proceedings of esalts, and is, at the same time, so unobjec ionable, as the organization of banking asso stations, under general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions To such associa-tions the government might furnish circulating the Pacific railroad - And this suggests the earliest completion of this road, ar notes, on the security of the United States favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them of enlarging the ca bonds deposited in the treasury. These notes, actives of the great canals in New York and prepared under the supervision of the proper otheers, being uniform in appearance and seillinois, as being of vital and rapidly increascurity, and convertible always into coin, would 1 ing importance to the whole nation, and es pecially to the vast interior region hereinafter at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by

g unintentional injuries upon foreign na ons and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where the bond would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the tem, and would lighten the public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the of War, and now transmitted to Congress. negotiation of the new lean greatly facilitated queerfully ask attention to it, by the steady market demanded for govern ment bonds which the adoption of the propo

Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the measure, of considerable weight, in my judg loured States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within he period of a few months this department large and augmenting number of doubtful offered to existing institutions to reorganize has established an extensive system of corres-cases upon which the Government is unable under the act, substituting only the secured pondence and exchanges, both at home and to agree with the governments whose protec-tion is demanded by the claimants. There viculation, secured and unsecured, efficial results in the development of a correct are moreover, many cases in which the U. now issued by them.

knowledge of recent improvements in agricul States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from The receipts into the treasury from all ture, in the introduction of new products, ilitary authorities of foreign sources, including loans, nations, which the government of those States are not prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign states thus interested, 00, of which sum \$19,056,397 62 were deri istics of the different States. Also, that it will soon be prepared to dis ribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cut-ings, and has already published, and liberally made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each one at has been kindly received, but has not yet from loans in all forms, \$529,692,400.50 — Theremainder, \$2,257,061 80, was the balance utfused, much valuable information in antic ipation of a more elaborate repart, which will indue time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the labaratory. The creation of this department was for the from hast year. The disbursements during the same period were for congressional, executive and judicial purposes, \$3,939 (09 19; Tor Toreign litermore immediate benefit of a large class of our . most valuable cutizens, and I trust that the course, \$1.339,710 35; for miscellaneous exliberal basis upon which it has been organ pense-, including the mints, loaus, post other and will not only meet your approbation. deficiencies, collection of revenue and other that it will realize at no distuit day all the fouriest anticipations of its most singuine like charges, \$14.129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, \$3 102.985 52; riends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people. On the 22d of September last, a proclama-tion was issued by the Executive, a copy of and for payment on public debt, including ie imbursements of temporary loan and redempwhich is herewith submitted. tions. \$96 096,622 09; making an aggregate In accordance with the purpose expressed of \$570.841,700 25, and leaving a bala in the second paragraph of that paper, 1 now respectfully call your attention to what may be called "compensated omancipation" A nation may be said to consist of its ter ritory, its people, and its laws. The territory s the only part which is certain of durability "One generation passeth away, and anothe ometh but the earth abideth forever.' the actual receipts for the year \$487,787,324 97; and the expenditures \$404.744,778 16. is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That por Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the tion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, to whose state. is well adapted to be the home of one national ments and views 1 invite your most candid family, and it is not well adapted for two, o Its vast extent, and its variety of cl The reports of the Secretary of War, and mare and productions, are of advantage, it of the Navy, are herewith transmitted. These this age, for oue people, whatever they may reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs and intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united peo extensive transactions and operations con ducted through those departments. Nor could ple. In the inaugural address I briefly pointed subject to the advice and consent of the I give a summary of them here, upon any out the total inadequacy of disunionas a rem edy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which fore content myself with laying the reports I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg It gives me pleasure to report a decided mprovement in the finincial condition of the to repeat: "One section of our country believes sla-Post Office Department, as compared with several preceeding years. The receipts for very is right, and ought to be extended while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,549,256. to be extended. This is the only substantial 40, which embraced the revenue from all the dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppres States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revsion of the foreign slave trade, are each as enue from the so called seceded States during well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever the last fiscal year, the increase of the corres be in a community where the moral sense of pondence of the loyal States has been suffithe people imperfectly support the law itself The great body of the people abile by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be cient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,260,220 70, being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the States of United States and the Sultan of Turkey has the Union during the previous year. The experfectly cured; and it would be worse in penditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was \$13,606,both cases after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia; and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hatyi. A crease of about \$2,481,000 in the expendirevived without restriction in one section: while fugitive slaves, now only partially sur considerable improvement of the national tures as compared with the preceding year rendered, would not be surrendered at all commerce is expected to result from these and about \$3,750,000 as compared with the measures. and about \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the deby the other. Physically speaking, we cannot seperate partment for the previous year was \$4,31,966 We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable For the last fiscal year it was reduced to s:2,112,814 87. wall between them. A husband and wife may These favorable results are in part owing be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other : but the difto the cessation of mail service in the insur-rectionary States, and in part to a careful ferent parts of our country cannot do this They cannot but remain face to face; and eview of all expenditures in that department rocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change with our previous relations with the independent States of our continent, but more friendly sentiments than have here-bas also opened a correspondence, through or more satisfactory after separation than or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than the Department of State, with foreign govern friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws ments, proposing a convention of postal representives for the purpose of simplifying the resentives for the purpose of simplifying the foreign mails. This proposition, equally im-portant to our adopted citizens, and to the faithfully entries between altern than the oan among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as commercial interests of this country, has been utercourse are again upon you. favorably entertained, and agreed to, by all to terms of i the governments from whom replies have been There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through, from ast to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in his re and we shall find a little more than one-third justica. The joint convention between the Uni-justica. The joint convention between the Uni-ted Brates and the Republic of Costa Rica has in his opinion for the beuefit of the postal of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, they states and the hepublic of Costa Rica has in his opinion for the benefit of the postal of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or seen to be populated, and populated, or seen to be populated, its length are rivers, easy to be crossed. In this opinion for the benefit of the postal of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or seen to be populated, its length are rivers. The Secretary of the Interior reports as the United States with Europe by an Atlantic follows in regard to the public lands: telegraph, and similar project to extend the telegraph from Ean Francisco to connect the the telegraph from the follows in regard to the public lands to be a secret to be the built distances with Europe by an Atlantic 1010 with regard to the public hands have ceased to be a bover which people may walk buck and forth to the graph from San Francisco, to connect by source of revenue. From the late of July, and a similar project to extend the source of revenue. From the late of July, and a similar project to extend the source of revenue. From the late of July, by part of this line can be made more difficult. A source of the source

The Territories of the United States, with | were \$186,476 26-a sum much less than the | ment, as a pational boundary. The fact of sep | aration, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the succeeding section, the fugitive slave an important exception, have remained undis. expenses of our land system duridg the same turbed by the civil war; and they are exhibit-period. The homestead law, which will take ing such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in inducements to settlers, that sales for each condition to be organized as States and be the succeeding sec blause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section second from, while I should expect no treaty slipulation meet the expenses of the General Land Office,

would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficuty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Allegheand the cost of surveying and bringing the nice, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line, along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, In diana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, partment, arises, as I understand, from the act that the periods of time; though appa-Kansas, Iowa. Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado. already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or missufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported take. It contains more than one third of the upon by the Interior and not by the Treasury. country owned by the United States - certainly

charge I

the war than has been otherwise done.

more than one million of square nules. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than sevent; five millions The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have during the past year, manifested a spirit of insuburdination, and, at several points, have it would have more than sevent; five millions ongaged in open hostilities against the white of people. A glance at the map shows that, settlements in their vicinity. The tribes octerritorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but mar oupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renounced their allegiance to the United States ginal borders to it, the unguificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the the tribe with the United States. He alleges world. Ascertain from the statistics the small that they were constrained by superior force, proportion of the region which has, as yel, to enter into trealies with the insurgents, and an brought into cultivation, and also the that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations large and rapidly increasing amount of i's oducts, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. As

yet the region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. A part of one nation, its killing, indiscriminately, men, would nad people now find, and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South Ame provided. It is estimated that not less than by San Francisco. But separate our common eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was present rebellion, and every man of this great dostroyed. How this outbreak was induced interior region is thereby cut off from some ty-one millions, as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be is not definitely known, and suspicions, which one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by expected to continue for a long time after that period, as rapidly as before; because may be onjust, need not be stated. Informa a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and tion was received by the Indian bureau, from our our regulations

aerous regulations And this is true, wherever a dividing, of boundary line may be fixed. Pince it between was to be made upon the white settlements the now free and slave country, or place it by all the tribes between the Mississippi river south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still and the Rocky mountains. The State of the truth remains, that none south of it can the truth remains, that none south of it can Midnesota has suffered great injury from this | trade to any port or place north of it, and one north of it can trade to any port or place has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of propthe limits of the State as a guarantee against inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of future hostilities. The Commissioner of In tion. All are better than either; and all, of mit for your especial consideration whether. right belong to the people, and to their suc ur Indian system small not be remodelled. - | cessors forever True to themselves, they will Many wise and good men have impressed me not ask where a line of separation shall be with the belief that this can be profitably done. intersected in these communications to, and sommissioners, which shows the progress has through them to the great outside world -seen made in the enterprise of constructing. They too, and each of them, must have access They too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll ad also the at the crossing of any national boundary, ne projects Our national strife springs not from o ermanent parts; not from the land we inha it; not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would nutiply, and not murgate, evils among us. In

It its adaptations and aptitudes, it to be noticed at greater length. I purpose union and abhors separation. In fact, if having prepared and bid before you at an would, ère long, force re-union, however much of blood and treasure the separation might evily day some interesting and valuable sta-tistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of en lave cost. Our strite pertains to curselves-to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the pass larging the Illinois and Michigan canal, and

proving the Illinois river, is presented in he report of Col Webster to the Secretary ing of one generation In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles a-mendatory to the Constitution of the United To curry out the provision of the act of

States : "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A merica in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring.) that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as a-mendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislaand thus lessen its expenditores of money and of blood f Is it doubted that it would tures (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz: restore the national authority and national

to receive, will object. -Yet the measure for compensating any State which may ais both just and economical. In a certain dopt emancipation, before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property-property acquired by descent, or by purchase, the same as other renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan; and the same arguments apply to both property. It is no less true for having been often

said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introducnot in exclusion of, but in addition to, all others for restoring and preserving the name tion of the property than are the North; and when it is femembered how unhesita-tingly we all use cotton and sugar, and tional authority throughout the Union The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. This plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, haro the profits in dealing them, it may and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone; while all it not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for would cost considering amounts, and man-ner of payment, and times of payment, would its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be dove at a common e easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely And if, with less money, or money more It is much-very much-that it would cost easily paid, we can preserve the benefit of

ao blood at all. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone is it not also, economical to syment of what is justly due; but it shows do it i Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the the great importance of time in this connexon-the great advantage of a policy by war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether which we shall have to pay now, when we number but thirty one millions. In a word f that measure had been promptly accepted shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no pre-If so, the measure would save money, and, in that view, would be a prudent and cious life. It will be a saving to both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something, as it is to pay class of persons therein contemplated .-- Some of them, doubtless, in the property nothing ; but it is easier to pay a large sum sense, belong to loval owners; and hence,

nothing; but it is ensuer to pay a mige som than it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are able.— The war requires large sums, and requires provision is made in this article for compen sating such. The third article relates to the future of them at onco. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the course, would be large. But it would require no ready cash; nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of sent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representathe thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of thir-

lives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it al-ready is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remain-ing in the country, which is largely imagi-nary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would

our territory will not have become full. 1 do not state this inconsiderately. At the injure and displace white labor and white same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first nation-al census, in 1790, until that of 1860, we laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for more catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the pres-ent, men should utter nothing for which should, in 1900, have a population of 103,-208.415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period. Our a-bundant room—our broad national homethey would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free, than by remain-ing slaves t If they stay in their places. stead--is our ample resource. Were our territory as imited as the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand they jostle no white laborers ; it they leave as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign their old places, they leave them open to born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three to the very surely, would not reduce them. the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed, the freed freeple square mile. Why may not our country at some time, average as many 7" is it less would surely not do more than their profertile? Has it more waste surface, by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other portion of it, and very probably, for a time; would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bring their labor into greatcauses / Is it inferior to Emope in any r demand, and, consequently, enhancing

The plan is proposed as permanent con-stitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is hke any other commodity in the market-increase of Congress, and. afterwards. three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-louiths i of the States will, necessarily, include sevthe demand for it and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by en of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much, you increase everally adopting emancipation at no very the demand for, and the wages of, white la distant day, upon the new constitutional erms. This assurance would end the strug-

· But it is dreaded that the freed people glo now, and save the Union forever. I do not forget the gravity which should will swarm forth and cover the whole land ? haracterize a paper addressed to the Con-Are they not already in the land ? Will liberation make them any more numerous i gress of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do 1 lorget that some Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but pue of you are my seniors; nor that more of you have more experience than 1, in the con-duct of public affairs. Yet 1 trust that in colored to seven whites. Could the one, in any way, greatly disturb the seven ?view of the great responsibility resting up on me, you will perceive no want of respect There are many communities now, having more than one free colored person to seven whites; and this, without any apparent cono yourselves, in any undue earnestness l sciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and ay seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan 1 pro-Deleware, are all in this condition. The pose, if adopted, would shorten the war,

mutual jute:ests involved. And, in any e

whother to receive them?

last spring ?

vent, cannot the north decide for itself,

Again, as practice proves more than the-

ory, in any case, has there been any irrup-

of the abolishment of slavery in this District

colored persons to the whites, in the Dis-trict, is from the census of 1860, having no

reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Con-

gress, aboly hing slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of

Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history.

ever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. DECEMBER 1, 1862.

The Gerald.

CARLISLE, PA.

New Countenfeit. - Rhode Island Union

ocomotive in distance; TEN on lower left;

1862, b

What I have said of the proportion of free

tion of colored people northward,

ories will be alike hallowed and revered. District has more than one free colored to " Indee et decorum est pro patria mori."

The President's Message. We give up a large portion of our paper this week to this very important document. Never in the history of our country has the This plan is recommended as a means. annual message of its Chief Magistrate been looked for with such feverish anxiety; and never, perhaps, has an expectant people been more heartily gratified to find that in the dire extremity of the nation its chief

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magistrate is equal to every emergency. A well defined policy as to the conduct of the war on the broad basis of universal and untrammeled freedom had been caunciated, and the hearts of the people are gladdened' to perceive that there is to be no departure from that policy. This, then, is the grand, pervaling, idea of the message, and as such we hall it as the harbinger of a peace that will prove an immunity from any future reellion of caste or class. The message contains other and important information and: suggestions for the action of Congress, and is altogether a great state paper, and of. course, will be read by everybody.

OBEXING ORDERS .- General Beauregard ecently issued orders, that thereafter, in speaking of Union officers, and the Union army, the term "abolitionist" should be applied. We notice that Beanregard's Norththe freed people. It does not oblige, but ern serfs promptly respond to the order .----Traitor papers class the Union men elected! to Congress as "abolitionists," and traitor one hand, or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing, unless by the muthal con-of Union men-no matter whether those Union m'en are Lincoln men, Bell men, Douglas men, or even Breckenridge men-

to stigmatize them as Abolitionists. FUGITIVE SLAVES -- It appears that out of.

the 3,949,557 slaves of the Southern States. 803 unde their escape from their masters in 1860, being about 1 in every 5,000, or at the rate of one fittieth of one per cent. ; a great cause for the overthrow of the government !

Gely The Day Dreams of certain of the de. nocracy consist of visions of the defeat of m Burnside. If they can manage to have Gen. Burnside and his entire army cut to pieces, would be such a glorious vindication of little Mac, and so telling against the Administration ! Such are the hopes and the ends of modern democracy.

Town and County Hlatters. nor The Hotel property, known as

GLASS'S Hotel, is again put up for sale by Sherift RIPPEY.

By reference to our advertising dumns, it will be seen that Messrs LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER, have just opened a large as-ortment of Winter Goods, which they offer to the public at prices to suit the times. All those in want of Goods are invited to examine their stock.

> B During this week and part of last. the following soldier citizens, have been burled, Capt Thos. Dwen, and LEO FALLER, who were killed at the battles of South Mounthin and Antietam. ROBERT H. SPOTTSWOOD, who died at a U. S. Hospital, at Washington. A soldier who died at the Burracks, 'was also interred on Wednesday last. These bravesoldiers all died in the carnest service of their country; and whether they met their doom in active field service, or succumbed to a more insidious foe in the hospital, their mem-

six whites; and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as nen_Last week officer MARTIN arrested one of its grievances. But why should e Mrs. BARBARA WILLIAMS, on a charge of sellm incipation south send the freed people north / People, of any color, seldom run, nucless there be something to run from ing liquor without a license, selling lager &c., on Sunday, and for keeping a bawdy Heretofore colored people, to some extent, 'house. She was released on giving security have fled north from bondage; and now, in the sum of \$500, for appearance in Court. perhaps from both bondage and destitution. But if gradual emancipation and deportation POLICE ITEMS .- On Saturday night, he adopted, they will have neither to fleo from. Their old masters will give them last, about 12 o'clock, officer MARTIN arrested wages at least until new laborers can be WM. JOHNSTON and HENRY MICHAEL, while procured; and the freed men, in turn, will engaged in tearing down ROBT MCCARTNEY'S. gladly give their labor for the wages, till new homes can be found for them, in confence, killing chickens &c., They were comgenial climes, and with people of their own mitted by Justice DEHUFF, to answer the haod and race. This proposition can be trusted on the charge of malicious mischief.

the naval mutual conventions to examine and adjust ved from customs; \$1,795,331 73 from th such complaints. This proposition has been direct tax; from public lands \$152,203 77 been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation to the owners of the Norwegian hark Admiral P. Tordenskield, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the com mauder of the blockading force off Charles ton from leaving that port with a cargo, not withstanding a similar privilege had, shortly before, been granted to an English vessel. before, been granted to an English vessel. [under the War Department, \$394,308,307 36; I have directed the Secretary of State to for interest on public debt, \$13,190,324 45. cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee. Applications have been made to me by

many fr a Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such the treasury on the first day of July, 1862, of colonization as was contemplated by, recent \$13,043,016 81. ments-have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories Under these circumstances. I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first obtaining and considerate attention. the consent of its government, with an agree ment on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have, at the same time, offered to the several States situated within the tropies, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them. Benate, to favor the voluntary emigration of principle, which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I there persons of that class to their respective teri ritories, upon conditions that shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, before you and a-king your attention to the as yet, the only countries to which colonies of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to migrate to those countres as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them, in this respect, is improving, and ere long there will be an augmented and considerable migration to both these countries from the United States. The new commercial treaty between the

heen carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been

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

with the independent States of our continent, but more friendly sentiments than have hereby these neighbors, whose safety and pro-gress are so intimately connected with ours. This statement especially applies to Maxim This statement especially applies to Mexico. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and

The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Grenada closed its ses-sion without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A | received. proposition is pending to revive the conven-tion, that it may be able to do more complete

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ARTICLE+ "Every State, wherein slavery now ex-ists, which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousanuary, in the year of our hort one thou-sand and nine hundred, shall receive com-pensation from the United States as fol-lows, to with "The President of the United States

shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of _____ per 'cent. per allum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of _____ for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one pacel, at the comple-tion of the abolishment, according as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond, only from the proper time of its delivery as atoresaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards reintroducing or tol

erating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

tual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them, at the same rate as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for. ARTICLE-

"Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide, for colonizing free col-ored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United I beg indulgence to discuss these pro-

posed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavory it could not contin-Among the friends of the Union there is

a great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race, amongst us. Some would perpetuate slave-ry; some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation ; some would remove the freed people from among us, and some would detain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities, we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual ing result concession we should harmonize and act 1870

together. This would be compromise; but 1880 1890 it would be compromise among the triends, ind not with the enemies of the Union .-1900 These articles are intended to embody a 1910 plan of such mutual concessions. If the $1920 \\ 1930$ plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow-at least, in several of the Ssates.

As to the first article, the main points are; first, the emancipation; secondly, the longth of time for consummating it-thirtyseven years; and thirdly, the compensa-

The omancipation will be unsatisfactory The emancipation will be unsatisfied ory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but, the length of time should greatly miligate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of gudden derangement --in fact, from the necessity of acys de-rangement--while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturb-ed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hall the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They.will feel that if gives too little to the new living slaves.— But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipa-tion in the localities where their numbers ore vary great - and it gives the inspiring are very great; and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it, to abolish slaverynow, or at the ord of the century, orlat any intermediate time, or by degrees, extend-ing over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, anke. It also provides for componsation, and generally the mode of making it... This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor per-petual slavery, and especially of those who are to maximum the component of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubt-less, some of those who are to pay, and not

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Congress and Executive-can secure its adoption ? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us ? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly, or so speedily, assure these vital objects? ... We can succeed only byconcert. It is not, " can any of us imagin better P' but, "can we all do better P'-The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with diheulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country. If, then, we are, at some time, to be as

sperity? Is it doubted that we here-

natural advantage?

populous as Europe, how soon? hen this may be we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it will be, or over, depends much on whether we main-tain the Union. Several of our States are already above the average of Europe-sev enty-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157; Rhode Island, 183; Connecticut, 99; New York and New Jersey, each 80. Also two other great States, cennsylvania and Ohio, are not far he former having 63 and the latter 59 .-The States already above the Enropean av erage, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before; while no one of them is e-qual to some other parts of our country in

natural capacity for sustaining a dense popthe national authority would be accepted without its adoption. ulation. Nor will the war, nor proceedings under Taking the nation in the aggregate and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as the proclamation of September 22, stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay follows : 1790 2,929,827 both.

1100 2,020,021 1800 5,305,937 85.02 per ct. ratio of inc: 1810 7,239.814 36.45 " 7,259.814 36.45 4 9.638,131 83.15 4 12.866 000 20 40 1810 We, of this Congress and this administra-tion, will be remembered in spite of our-18201830 12.866.020 83.49 selves. No personal significance, can spare 1840 17,069,453 82.67 one or another. The flery trial through which we pass, will light as down, in honor 1850 23,191,867 35.87 1860 31,443,790 35.58

This shows an avorage decennial increase or dishonor, to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world knows we know how to save it. We-even of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last cenwe here-hold the power and bear the re-sponsibility. In giving freedom to the sus yet taken. It is seen that the ratio o increase, at no one of these seven periods slave, we assure freedom to the free-hon-orable alike in what we give and what we is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average, thus showing how in-flexible, and, consequently, how reliable preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose the last best home on earth. Other means succeed; this could not fail. The the law of increase in our case is. ming that it will continue, gives the followway is plain, peaceful, generous, jast-a way, which, if followed, the world will for-

s :		
		42,823,341
		56,967,216
		76,677,872
	•	108,208,415
		138,918,526
		186,984,335
		251.680,914
		41 4

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930-----say about 1925----our territory, at seventy-three and a third persons to the square mile, being a capacity to contain 217,168,000. And we will reach this, too, if we do not

ourselyes relinquish the chance, by the foly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great much one huge example of secession, breed ing lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization and prosperity, m me can doubt that the extent of it would

be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shortall "democrats." on the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionally the wonth of the country. With these, we Bank, Newport, R. I. 10s-Vig. on upper left, Vulcan seated, with sledge, anvil. &c, should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than ower right, man with sheaf of grain, and we should pay our other debt without it. sickle, 10 above ; large X in centre of note. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple in-terest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle until to day, without paying anything on either principle or interest, each man would owe dess upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men, throug the whole period, has been greater than s through per cent., and has run faster than the inter-est upon the debt. Thus, time 'alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its popu-lation increases laster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law other state by two to one.

The same officer also arrested A. BLACK and his wife MELINDA BLACK, charged with stealing mason's tools, clothing &c , from ISAAC WINGARD These two darkies have been in the Quarter Sessions several times, charged with this same offence. They will now, most likely have an opportunity of enjoying connubial felicity in the Penitentiary for a short period.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR, DESERTER AND HOBSE THEEF. -- On Monday last, a man calling himself LEVI EMANUEL STRVENSON, Was arrested in the neighborhood of Shippensburg ly a member of a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, as a deserter from Capt. Zinn's company of the 130th P. V. On arriving at Shippensburg he was recognized as the man who had stolen a horse and buggy from Mr. Hilton, some time last August He was brought to Carlisle and committed by 'Squire SPONSLER. The following facts were adduced on the preliminary examination : Stevenson enlisted, last summer, in Capt. Zinn's compiny of nine months men, received his bounty of \$50, from the Commissioners. He then went to Mr. Hilton's livery stable, and hired a horse and buggy for three days, paying \$6: in advance therefor. On the fourth day Stevenson not returning, inquiry was instituted as to his whereabours, and it was ascertained that he had hired another horse and buggy at Shippensburg, and ran away with both it and Hilton's. Pursuit was commenced and both horses and buggies were found at Waynesboro', a small town in Franklin county, where the thief had sold them, and immediately decamped. A reward was offered for his apprehension, and he was arrested in Maryland and placed in jail at Frederick.' Some time after this the raid of the rebels under Jackson and Lie was accomplished, and during their occupancy of Frederick they offered to release all prisoners in the jail who would join their army. Stevenson accepted their proposition, fig-If some rebel sympathizer will send and in a few minutes was a full fledged rebel, s the vote of some regiment, somewhere, ready to assist in the "liberation" of "My giving what he calls a democratic majority, Maryland." After remaining a short time, wo shall cheerfully publish it. Of course, it he again deserted, (justice compete us to say

is understood that the 'regiment is in the that he didn't take his bounty with him this Union service. In the Rebel ranks they are time) and his next appearance is in the neighborhood of Shippensburg, where, as above stated, he was arrested, and is now in a fair way to receive his richly merited punishment.

FRANK LESLIE FOR DECEMBER .- The last number for 1862, of this clever magazine is before us, and is more than ever acceptable. Leslie rays particular attention to the character and style of the engravings he presents to the public. They are the more females, than males, while California | fines, specimens of the art we have seen in any pictorial or magazine. The reading matter, also, is prepared and selected with very good taste. The Gazette of Fashion, which is appended to this work, is always enriched with fashion plates of the latest styles, and is alone well worth the price of whole work. Address Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

Imitation. CENSUS ITEMS. -- Massachusetts has 27,000 has 67,000 more males than females, and Illinois, 92,000 more males than females. One person in 1,335 of our population is insane, one in 2,470 idiotic, Ohio is the gratest wool-growing state, New York and Pennsylvania next, Michigan ranks fourth.

New Jersey raises more potatoes than any

Friday, December 5, 1862.