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Vice Prosident—Hannibal Hamlin,
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Socretary of Interior—Jno. P. Usher,
Socretary of Treasury—WM. P. Frashnden,
Socretary of Ware-Enwin M. Standon,
Socretary of Ware-Enwin M. Standon,
Socretary of Navy—Gideon Welles,
Post Master General—Montonery Blair,
*ttoracy General—Edward Bayes,
Uniof Justice of the United S ates—Roger B Tane

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Andrew G. Certin, Secretary of State—Eli Shper, Burvoyor Goneral—James .. Bars, Auditor General—Jahas Shenker, Attorney Goneral—Wh. M. Merepita, Adjutant General—A L. Russell, State Treasurer—Henny D. Moore, Chief Justic of the Supreme Court—Geo. And.

.....0___ COUNTY OFFICERS:

COUNTY OFFICERS:

President Judge-Hon. James II. Graham.
Associate Judges-Hon. Michael Cocklin, II
Hugh Stuart.
District Attorney-J. W. D. Gillelen.
Prothonotary-Samuel Shireman.
Clerk and Recorder-Ephraim Cornman,
Register-Geo W. North.
High Shoriff-J. Thompson Rippey.
County Treasurer-Henry S. Ritter.
Coroner-David Smith
Oounty Commissioners-Michael Kast, John
loy, Mitchell McClellan,
Superinlendent of Poor House-Henry Snyder.
Physician to Jail-Dr. W. W. Dale.
Fhysician to Poor House-Dr. W. W. Dale.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Andrew B. Ziegler.
Assistant Burgess—Robert Allison.
Town Council—East Ward—J D. Rhineheart.
Yoshua P. Bitler, J. W. D. Gillelon, George Wetzel,
West Ward—deo. L. Murray, Thos. Paxton, A. Catheart, Jno. B. Parler, Jno. D. Gorgas, President, of
Council, A. Catheart, Clerk, Jos. W. Ogilby.
High Constable Samuel Sipe Ward Constable,
Andrew Martin. Andrew Martin.
Assessor.-John Gutshall. Assistant Assessors, Jnc

Andrew Martin.
Assessors, John Gutshall. Assistant Assessors, Jno.
Mell, Goo. S. Beetem.
Auditor—Robert D. Cameron.
Tax Collector—Alfrel Rhinebeart. Ward Collectors—East Ward, Chas. A Swith. West Ward, T. ec.
Cornman, Street. Commissioner, Worley B. Matthews,
Justices of the Peace—A. L. Sponsier, David Smith.
Abrin. Dehulf, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lighters—Chas. B. Mock, James Spangler.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Certre Square. Roy Conway P. Wing Paster.—Service every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and o'clock P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han
over and Pomfret streets. Rev. John C. Bliss, Pastor
Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'coccl P. M.
St. John's Church, Prot Episcopal) northeast angle St. John's Church. (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Contra Square. Rev. J. C. Cherc. Roctor. Services at 11 a/chock v. M., and 6 a/chock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main and Louten seconds. Row J rook Fry. Pastor. Services at 11 a/chock A. M., and b/g c/chock P. M.

German Reformed Church Leuther, between Hain over and Pitt streats. Row sommer Phi jies, Fasto Sorvices at 11 a/chock A. M., and b/g c/chock P. M.

Matth Jist E Church (first churce) corne, of Main and Pitt streats. Row chomes H. Shentock, Pastor Sorvices at 11 a/chock A. M., and 7 a/chock P. M.

Mathodist E. Church (second charge Row S. L. Bowmin, Pastor. Services in Embry M. F. Church at 11 a/chock A. M., and 3 a/2 P. M. Bowmin, Pastor, we cross in Emory M. F., Churchas I o'clock A. M., and 31/2 P. M.
Church of God chapel worth West cor. of West St and Chapel Alley. Not B. F. Beck, Pasto. Services at 11 a, m, and 61/2 p. m.
St. Patrick's atthefic Church Poinfert near Eastst Rev. Bestor. Services every other Sabbath, at 10 o'clock. Vespens at 3 P. M.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Poinfert and Bedford streets. Rev. C. Fitzer, Castor. Services at 11 o'clock P. M.
23. When changes in the above are necessary the The When changes in the above are necessary the

DICKINSON COLLEGE

Harman M. Johnson, D. D., Presid n and Proal Science. . Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural Curator of the Museum. Greek and German Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Mathemat John K. Stayman, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Tronch Languages.

Hon. James H. Graham, LL. D. Professor of Law.

Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. B. Principal of the Grammar School.

John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

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CYRLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, R. M. Henderson, W. M. Beetem Cash, J. P. Hassler and C. R. Pfahler Tellers, W. M. Pfahler Clerk, Job. Underwoo. Messenger. Directors, R. M. Henderson, President R. C. Woodward, Skiles Woodburn, Moses Bricker, John Zug, W. W. Dale, John D. Gorgas, Joseph J. Logan, Jno. Stuart, jr. First National Bank.—President, Samuel Hepburn Ca-hier, John C. Hoffer, Teller, Abnor C. Brindle, Messenger, Josse Brown. Wm. Kur, John Dunlap, Rich'd Woods, John C. Dunlap, sease Brenneman, John S. Sterrett, Sam'l. Hepburu, Directors.

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. Carlisle Gas and Water Company.—President, Lem-

Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets a Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of ever month.
St. Johu's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs y of each month, at Marion Hall. Parlishe Lodge No. 91 I. O of O. F. Meets Monday

FIRE COMPANIES. The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.— House in Louther between Pittand Hanover. House in Louther between Pitt and Hanover.
The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb
18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom frat.
The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover
The Empire Hock and Ladder Company was instituted in 1859. House in Pitz, near Main.

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Soud for a Circular. Sept. 9, 1861—3t Carlisle, Pa T OCHMAN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY. Binin street, opposite the National Bank, in Mrs. Neff's uilding. July 22, 1864—1y. TRINCE & CO's. well-known MELO-

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CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16. 1864 VOL. 64.

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND House of Representatives:

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors.

and people of that vast empire.

tercourse among the western nations.

For myself. I have no doubt of the now

Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is

easonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of

eivil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river of San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-occanie transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the olitical importance of that great unprovement.

It would be doing injustice to an imortant South American State not to ac nowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this government. A Claims Convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one

which closed its session in 1861 The new liberal constitution of Vene zuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people the government under it has been recog nized, and diplomatic intercourse with t has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deserred Aresi land claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint confinission for the scalement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstandings and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti.

During the past year no differences of republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claim arising from the seizure the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1821. has been paid in full by the government

of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progression in that republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States I solicit your authority to furnish to the republic a gunboat of moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed resting the African slave trade than a trust assigned to them. squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the republic and the confidence which we should manifest, by furnishing it,

learn with much satisfaction that the

noble design of a telegraphic communi-

cation between the eastern coast of

America and Great Britain has been re-

newed, with full expectation of its ac-

ergy and advantage its former high ca-

Our very popular and estimable rep-

resentative in Egypt died in April last.

reer of commerce and civilization.

would win forbearance and favor towards harbored there, it has been thought be presented to persons of limited means. colony from all civilized nations. The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way ditionally stipulated in the existing ar- dient for Congress to provide that a limitof Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Gongress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances, by an on the lakes, if they shall and find that seizure for debt, under such restrictions association of American citizens, with the proceeding necessary. The condition and limitations as might be necessary to mends for the development of increased cordial good will and support, as well of this government as of that Great Britain and Ru-sia. Assurances have been requestion of continuing of modifying the dent person to set side a small annuity aceived from most of the South Amerirights of transit from Canada through gainst a possible day of want. can States of their appreciation of the the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which were temporarily enterprise, and their readiness to co-onerate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encireling communication. I

concerned and their governments.

June 5th, 1864. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities of Canada are not complishment. Thus it is hoped that, but on the contrary there is every reason with the return of domestic peace, the to expect that, with the approval of the ves. country will be able to resume with en | Imperial government they will take the necessary measures to prevent new in-

cursions across the border." the encouragement of emigration has, so ment of the last session, falls short of the up on the Pacific ocean. An unpleasant altercation which arose far as was possible, been put into opera- estimate of that officer made in the prebetween the temporary incumbent of the office and the government of the Pacha will enable the officers of the government mount at the beginning of this year by growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason resulted in a suspension of intercourse. to prevent the practice of frauds against the sum of \$3,995,097 31. This fact of their great distance and the interrup-The evil was promptly corrected on the the immigrants while on their way, and exhibits a satisfactory condition and con- tion of communication with them by Inarrival of the successor in the Consu- on their arrival in the ports, so as to se- duct of the operations of the Treasury. | dian hostilities, have been only partially Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennlate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary and places of settlement. A liberal dis- ing to be acceptable to capitalists and to difficulties are about to disappear, which fair crops.

The rebellion which has so long been is manifested by most of the European ber five hundred and eighty-four nation of the others, to go into speedy and full military operations of the year is General flagrant in China, has at last been sup- States, and ought to be reciprocated on al banks had been organized, a considerpressed with the co-operating good of our part by giving the immigrants effect able number of which were conversions fices of this government and of the oth- tive national protection. er western commercial States. The ju-

dicial Consular establishment there has principal replenishing streams which are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that become very difficultand onerous, and it appointed by Providence to repair the very soon there will be in the United will need legislative revision to adapt it ravages of internal war and its wastes of States no banks of issue not authorized to the extension of our commerce and national strength and wealth. All that by Congress, and no bank-note circulato the more intimate intercourse which is necessary is to secure the flow of that tion not secured by the government. has been instituted with the government stream in its present fullness, and tothat end the government must, in every way, China seems to be accepting, with designs to impose involuntary military hearty good will, the conventional laws service upon those who come from other system will create a reliable and permawhich regulate commercial and social inlands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the government Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its govhave been successfully administered during the past year. The legislation of the ernment, the action of that empire in performing treaty stipulations is incon- last session of Congress has beneficially stant and capricious. Nevertheless, good affected the revenues, although sufficient progress has been effected by the west time has not yet elapsed to experience the tern Powers moving with enlightened full effect of several of the provisions of concert Our own pecuniary claims the acts of Congress imposing increased have been allowed, or put in course of taxation.

settlement, and the Inland sea has been The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signreopened to commerce. There is reason increased rather than diminished the cluding loans and the balance in the Treatail the campaigts of the armies in the friendship of Japan towards the United sury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were field since the date of the last annual surveyed during the year has been equal \$1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and dishursements upon the same basis were Pensacola have been opened by procla- \$1,208,056,101 89, leaving a balance in mation. It is hoped that foreign mer- the Treasury, as shown by warrants, of chants will now consider whether it is \$96,739,905 73. Deduct from these a not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United public debt redeemed, and the amount of States, to resort to these and other open actual cash operations of the Treasury factory exhibit of the affairs of that deports than it is to pursue, through many were: Receipts, \$881,076,646 57; dis- partment and of the naval service. It is hazards and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed bursements, \$865,234,087 86, which a subject of congratulation and laudable if not by actual military occupation, at last by a lewful and exective blockade. r and duty of the Executive, under the aw of nations, to exclude enemies of the revenue, \$100,741,144 10; from miscel human race from an asylum in the Unilaneous sources, \$47,511,443 10; and December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vester States. If Congress should think that the proceedings in such cases lack from beans applied to actual expenditures, | sels, carrying 46:0 guns and of 510,396 the authority of law, or ought to be fur-

ther regulated by it, I recommend that 13 provision be made for effectually preenting foreign slave traders from ac- vice \$27,505 599 40; for pensions and In- and 42,427 tons. quiring domicile and facilities for their dians, \$7,517,930 97; for the War Deriminal occupation in our country. It partment, \$690,791,842 97; for the in the naval service, including officers, is possible that, if it were a new and Navy Department, \$85,783,292 77; for about 51,000. There have been capturopen question, the maritime Powers, with interest on the public debt, \$53,685,421. | ed by the navy during the year 324 | vesthe lights they now enjoy, would not 69; making an aggregate of \$565,234, sels, and the whole number of naval capconcede the privileges of a naval belige- 087 86, and leaving a balance in the turessince hostilities commenced is 1379, rent to the insurgents of the United treasury of \$48,842,558 71, as before of which 267 are steamers. The gross any kind have arisen with any of those of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissa- estimated receipts and disbursements for ries have been neither less assidous nor the three remaining quarters of the curthan they were before that time in their luons of the Treasury in detail, I refer total expenditures of the Navy Depart-The desire and determination of the opinion that the proportion of moneys refeat that design are believed to be as sin our own. Nevertheless, unforeseen popolitical difficulties have arisen, espec-

on the northern boundary of the United | the just expectations of the Secretary. States, which have required, and are The public debt on the 1st of July last. likely to continue to require, the prac- as appears by the books of the Treasury, tice of constant vigilance, and a just and amounted to one billion seven hundred conciliatory spirit on the part of the and forty thousand millions six hundred United States, as well as of the nations and ninety thousand four hundred and cighty-nine dollars and forcy-nine cents. Commissioners have been appointed Probably, should the war continue for anunder the treaty with Great Britain on other year, that amount will be increased waters. the adjustment of the claims of the by not far from five hundred millions. for the safety of that State against the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agri | Held as it is, for the most part, by our native African races, and in Liberian | cultural Companies, in Oregon, and are own people, it has become a substantial hands it would be more effective in ar- now proceeding to the execution of the branch of rational, though private property. For obvious reasons, the more In view of the insecurity of life and nearly this property can be distributed property in the region adjacent to the among all the people the better. To fa-Canadian border, by reason of recent as- | vor such general distribution greater ininimical and desperate persons who are haps, with good effect and without injury, proper to give notice that after the ex- With this view, I suggest whether it piration of six months, the period con- might not be both competent and experangement with Great Britain, the Uni- ed amount of some future issue of public ter General on the subject of special ted States must hold themselves at liber- securities might be held by any bona fide grants by the government in aid of the ty to increase their naval armament up- purchaser exempt from taxation and from of the border will necessarily come into guard against abuse of so important a consideration in connection with the privilege. This would enable every pru-

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount enough for the purpose. The great ad- less impeded or destroyed, by our great report of the Secretary. vantage of citizens being creditors, as civil war, which at the first glance, would ! deemed to be intentionally unjust or lie debt, is obvious. Men readily perunfriendly towards the United States. ceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themsel-

the estimate of the Secretary of the Trea- and uninhabitable waste between the At-

from State banks. Changes from the I regard our immigrants as one of the State systems to the national systems are

will derive great benefit from this change and which report also embraces the submake it manifest that it neither needs nor | in the banking systems of the country | jects of patents, pensions and other topcan hardly be questioned. The national partment. nent influence in support of the national er, or not any further legislation is advisa- acres, of which 1,338,644 acres were ensues it will be for Congress to determine

of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War usessage, and also the operations of the to the quantity disposed of; and there is several administrative bureaus of the War open to settlement about 133,000,000 more. Department during the last year. It will acres of surveyed land. also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defence, and to keep

mounts the amount of the principal of the up and supply the requisite military force. year, over and above all losses by ship-There has been disbursed for the civilser- wreck and battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns

The total number of men at this time the end that there may be such addition- the Navy, especially in regard to a navyially in Brazilian and British ports, and al legislation as shall be required to meet | yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, last annual message.

to the legislation of Congress at its last been diligently administered. session in respect to prizes in our inland

I cordially concur in the recommendaof creating the new rank of vice admiral

in our naval service. Your attention is invited to the report June 30, 1864 amounted to \$12,438,253-20-the excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206.652 42.

The views presented by the Postmas steamships, and the policy he recomcommercial intercourse with adjacent and careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excel-The act passed at the last session for sury made to Congress at the commence- lantic States and those which have grown Congress.

The territories of the Union are gener-

As intimately connected with and pronation, I ask the attention of Congress to road, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the In-That the government and the people | terior, which is herewith transmitted;

The quantity of public land disposed

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by rail ways and telegraph lines has been enter-The report of the Secretary of the ed upon with a vigor that gives assurance issues in substitution therefore, and the Navy presents a comprehensive and satis- of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of pride to our countrymen that a navy of been definitely located for one hundred \$18,842,558 71. Of the receipts, there such vast proportions has been organized miles westward from the initial point at were derived from customs \$102,316,152 in so brief a period, and conducted with Omaha City, Nebraska, and a partialloca-99; from lands, \$588,333 29; from di- so much efficiency and success. The tion of the Pacific Railroad of California reet taxes, \$475,648 96; from internal general exhibit of the navy, including has been made from Sacramento eastward vessels under construction on the 1st of to the Great Bend of the Truckee river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver and cinnabar mines have been addincluding former balance, \$623,443, 929- tons, being an actual increase during the ed to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed the product of the mines of precious metals in that region has during the year reached, it not exceeded, one

hundred millions in value. It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remod-States, destitute as they are, and always stated. For the actual receipts and dis- proceeds arising from the sale of con- elled. Congress at its last session, acting have been, equally of ships of war and bursements for the first quarter, and the demned prize property thus reported as upon the recommendation, did provide mount to \$14,396,250 51. A large a- for reorganizing the system in California, mount of such proceeds is still under ad- and it is believed that under the present more successful during the last year rent fiscal year, and the general opera- judication, and yet to be reported. The organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonefforts, under favor of that privilege, to you to the report of the Secretary of the ment of every description, including the able success. Much yet remains to be embroil our country in foreign war .- | Freasury. I concur with him in the cost of the immense squadrons that have done to provide for the proper governbeen called into existence from the 4th of | ment of the Indians in other parts of the government of the maritime States to de | quired to meet the expenses consequent | March, 1861, to the 1st of November, | country, to render it secure for the advanupon the war derived from taxation should 1864, are \$238,647,262 35. Your favor | cing settler, and to provide for the Incere, and cannot be more carnest than be still further increased, and I carnestly able consideration is invited to the vari- dians. The Secretary reiterates his reinvite your attention to this subject, to our recommendations of the Secretary of commendations, and to them the attentian of Congress is invoked.

The liberal provisions made by Con gress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and the machinery and armature for our and sailors of the republic, and to the ships, to which reference was made in my | widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died Your attention is also invited to the of disease contracted or of wounds receivviews expressed in the report in relation | ed in the service of their country, have

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day tion of the Secretary as to the propriety soldiers and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712. Of widows, orphans and no candidate for any office, however high classes, and no voluntary application has of the Postmaster General for a detailed mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the or low, has ventured to seek votes on the been denied. Thus, practically, the door account of the operations and financial army pension rolls and 248 on the navy avowal that he was for giving up the has been for a full year open to all except condition of the Post office Department. rolls. The present number of army pen saults and depredations committed by ducements to become owners might per- The postal revenues for the year ending sioners of this class is 25,433 and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning 78, and the expenditures to \$12,644,786 of the year, the number of revolutionary nensioners was 1.430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who, under the laws, receive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers. establishment of new lines of ocean mail During the year ending 30th of June, 1864, \$1,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continneighboring countries, should receive the | ued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by steady expansion of population, improve- | Congress, and respectfully refer for informent and governmental institutions over | mation concerning them, and in relation established by the Reciprocity treaty of limited, most desirable to every person of the new and unoccupied portions of our to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol, small means, who migh be able to save country have scarcely been checked, much and other matters of local interest, to the

well as debtors, with relation to the pub- seem to have absorved almost the entire the supervision of its present ener- to know that, compared with the surviv-The public debt on the first day of lent system is firmly established in the which they feel more directly concerned majority of the men who composed them July last, although somewhat exceeding mountains which once seemed a barren than in any other. I commend it to the are still living. The same is true of the ever it shall have ceased on the part of

tion. It seems to need amendment which | ceding December as to its probable a- ally in a condition of prosperity and rapid | positions then occupied by our forces have | wit; California, Connecticut, Delaware, gions left in the rear; so that Missouri, cure them here a free choice of avocations | The national banking system is prov- organized, but it is understood that these | States, have again produced reasonably sylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West

Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent notive of this material growth of the region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our General the valuable information and important in Chief should feel able to confront and recommendation relating to the public hold in check every active force of the lands. Indian affairs, the Pacific, Rail | enemy, and yet to detach a well-appointed large arm you such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of mouldics of public interest pertaining to his deing society for the durability of the Union. Although short of complete success, es in the issue of paper money. Wheth- 30th of September last was 4,221,342 States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized local State governments with ble for the suppression of State bank is tered under the homestead law; the re- free constitutions, and are carnestly strugthe government can exercise a restrain- The cash received from sales and location Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should year. The aggregate number of acres will no more claim Maryland. Like an-

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot States, passed the Senate, but failed, for voluntarily re-accept the Union-he canwant of the requisite two-thirds vote, in not voluntarily yield it. Between him the House of representatives. Although and us the issue is distinct, single and the present is the same Congress, and inflexible. nearly the same members, and without nuestioning the wisdom and patriotism of to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course, the abstract question is not shows certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action; and as it is so to go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better?

It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes, any farther than, their judgement may be affected by it. it. If questions should remain, we would of action among those seeking a common channels. end is very desirable—almost indespensable -- and yet no approach to such una tions are and would be beyond the Exec-

Not only all those who supported the many more would, only that the signs of Union ticket, so called, but a great major | bad faith in some led to such precautionof June last the names of 16,770 invalid ity of the opposing party, also, may be ary measures as rendered the practical fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an un- same time, also, special pardons have been Union.

to the proper means and best mode of ad- open to all. But the time may come vancing the Union cause; but on the dis- when public duty shall demand that it be tinct issue of Union or no Union the pol- closed, and that, in lieu, more vigorous knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the armed resistance to the national authority people the fair opportuity of showing one on the part of the insurgents as the only to another, and to the world, this firmness | indispensible condition to ending the war and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I

the most important branch of national re- shall I return to slavery any person who sources—that of living men. While it is free by the terms of that proclamation melancholy to reflect that the war has or by any of the acts of Congress. filled so many graves and carried mourn-The Agricultural Department, under ing to so many hearths, it is some relief getic and faithful head, is rapidly com- ing, the fallen have been so few. While mending itself to the great and vital in- corps and divisions and brigades and regterests it was created to advance. It is iments have formed and fought and dwinpeculiarly the people's department, in dled and gone out of existence, a great continued attention and fostering care of | naval service. The election returns prove | those who began it. this. So many votes could not else be The war continues. Since the last an- found. The States regularly holding nual message all the important lines and elections, both now and four years ago, to been maintained, and our arms have been Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, steadily advanced, thus liberating the re- Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Virginia, and Wisconsin, cast 8,982,011 Powers, are entirely satisfactory. | position toward this groat national policy | the people. On the 25th day of Novem | will permit their governments, like those | The most remarkable feature in the votes now against 3,870,222 cast then, mountains, who change the winds themselves.

swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the not increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,551. A table is appended showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, In-NO. 50. diana, Illinois and California, who by the laws of those States could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black, ioin us as the national armies press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The mportant fact remains demonstrated, that we have more men now than we had when the war began-that we are not exhausted, nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if need it is much in the right direction that be, maintain the contest indefinitely. credit, and protect the people against loss- of during the five quarters ending on the twelve thousand citizens in each of the This as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources there mainder was located with military land gling to maintain and administer them. haustable. The public purpose to re-es-It seems quite clear that the Treasury warrants, agricultural scrip certified to The movements in the same direction, tablish and maintain the national authorcannot be satisfactorily conducted unless States for railreads, and sold for eash. more extensive, though less definite, in ity is unchanged, and, as we believe, uning power over the bank note circulation fees was \$1,019,446. The income from not be overlooked; but Maryland presents the effort remains to choose. On careful changeable. The manner of continuing sales during the fiscal year ending June the example of complete success. Mary- consideration of all the evidence accessi-30, 1864, was \$678,00721, against \$136, land is secure to liberty and Union for ble, it seems to me that no attempt at neto believe that these proceedings have ed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in- and the accompanying documents will deresult in any good. He would accept other foul spirit, being driven out, it may nothing short of severance of the Union seek to tear her, but it will woo her no -precisely what we cannot and will not give His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us-he affords us no

showing an aggregate new of 3,982,011

To this is to be added 33.762 cast now in

the new States of Kansas and Novada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus

It is an issue which can only be tried those who stood in opposition, I venture yield we are beaten. If the southern peoby war and decided by victory. If we ple fail him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who changed, but an intervening election heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire neace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The as an additional element to be considered, loyal people would not sustain or allow It is the voice of the people, now for the adjust them by the peaceful means of leg first time heard upon the question. In a islation, conferences, courts and votes, op great national crisis like ours, unanimity erating only in constitutional and lawful

Some certain and other possible ques nimity is attainable, unless some deference utive power to adjust, as far instance, the shall be paid to the will of the majority. admission of members into Congress, and In this case the common end is the whatever might require the appropriation maintenance of the Union, and among of money. The Executive power itself the means to secure that end such will, would be greatly diminished by the cesthrough the election, is most clearly descation of actual war. Pardons and reclared in favor of such a constitutional missions of forfeitures, however, would amendment. The most reliable indication still be within Executive control. In of public purpose in this country is de- what spirit and temper this control would rived through our popular elections - | be exercised can be fairly judged of by Judging by the recent canvass and its re- the past. A year ago a general pardon and sults, the purpose of the people within amnesty, upon specified terms, were offerthe loyal States to maintain the integrity ed to all except certain designated classof the Union was never more firm nor es, and it was at the same time made more nearly unanimous than now. The known that the exempted classes were extraordinary calmness and good order still within contemplation of special clemwith which the millions of voters mingled ency. During the year many availed at the polls gave strong assurance of this. themselves of the generi provision, and process less easy and certain. During the answerable argument to this effect, that granted to individuals of the excepted such as were not in a condition to make There has been much impugning of free choice—that is, such as were in cusmotives and much heated controversy as tady or under constraint. It is still so ticians have shown their instinctive measures than heretofore shall be adopted In presenting the abandonment of on the part of the government. I retract ropeat the declaration made a year ago, The election has exhibited another fact | that while I remain in my present posinot less valuable to be known—the fact | tion I shall not attempt to retract or modthat we do not approach exhaustion in lify the emancipation proclamation; nor

If the people should, by whatever mode of means, make it an Executive duty to re-euslave such persons, another, and not I, must-be their instrument to perform

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the government when-

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. December 6, 1864.

THE average weight of the brain of a man s three and a half pounds; that of a woman s two pounds and eleven ounces. The rod that blossomed in the hands of Anon bears excellent fruit in the hands of a.

Give us not men like the weathercocks, that change with overy wind, but men like

choolmaster.