## Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

#### The War.

We have no important events to detail, this week. The enemy is massing his forces on the South side of the Rappahanmock, and fortifying his position for miles both above and below Fredericksburg. Gen. Burnside also is busy in making preparations which look teward crossing the river. The censurers of Gen. M'Clellan for his caution, who predicted that Gen. Burnside would be in Richmond in two weeks from the time he was given the command, are also busy-busy in hunting up excuses. The fourth week is passing, and nothing done.

We are glad that these talkers and writers have not opened upon the General the batteries of repreach. Do not ask him to perform impossibilities. Do not impel him uselessly to sacrifice his army. He is likely to do all that can be done. A persevering attempt to force his way to Richmond, by the route through Fredericksburg would, most probably, be a disastrous failure. And we think the Government begins to be convinced of this. It continues its General in command, though he makes no advance. And it is collecting troops on and near the Peninsula. We await the development.

There is some activity, but no decisive movement yet, in the army of Gen. Rose-

VICKSBURG is receiving great attention. The rebels are increasing their fortifications, and the Federal armies and fleets look wishfully thither. Gen. Grant has left Grand Junction, on his way toward Grenada. A division has left Memphis in the same direction. The attack on Vicksburg will be vigorous, by land and water. The rebels claim to have 300,000 armed men in the Mississippi Valley. This is a boast, not supported by reality.

About 250 miles below Vicksburg is Port Hudson, which the rebels are fortify-Fing very strongly. This portion of the river they hold, and it is of immense advantage to them; enabling them to communicate with Arkansas, Texas, and West Louisiana, whence they obtain large supplies of cattle.

Gen. Butler administers affairs at New-Orleans, with his usual vigor. No important movements are noted, from the Gulf, Port Royal, or North Carolina

## General Aews.

#### The National War Manual:

A Hand-Book of Useful Knowledge for the American Citizen and Soldier. Compiled from Official Sources. Pp. 110, 12mo. Philadelphia: Duan Rulison. Pittsburgh: J. W. Clark.

We have received from J. W. Clark, general agent in Pittsburgh, a copy of this compend of valuable information pertaining to the war. It will be found not only interesting but highly useful, both to the citizen and the soldier. Among the contents we notice: The Soldier's Pension and Bounty Act; Instructions and Forms for Obtaining Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c.; Schedule of the General Tax Bill; Confiscation and Emancination Bill : Record of Daily Events the Rebellion; and Population of the United tates, 1860.

Agents for the work are wanted at 66 Third treet. Pittsburgh.

### Pittsburgh Female College.

We have a great partiality to home. We leved in childhood and youth, and we love it still; hd have taught our children to love it. Chilen who can have really good schools-Primary, ademic, Collegiate—to attend, while they pass ir evenings, Sabbaths, and holidays at the ily dwelling and under the parental eye, are hly favored. And such advantages belong to children of Pittsburgh.

We are pleased here again to notice the suc seful operations of the PITTSBURGH FEMALE OLLEGE. The attendance of pupils has been o hundred and twenty-one. They are instructed seventeen teachers. The Principal, Bev. Dr. ershing, is indefatigable in his efforts, and lighly successful too, in having things just as hey should he.

Education, however, cannot always be had etaining the young under the parental roof. they must go out for a large part of it; some mes they must go to a great distance; and in nch cases it is delightful to have a Seminary where every thing is conducted on Christian rinciples, whither to send our offspring. The Winter Term of the College will commence

Tuesday Morning, December 9th. Arrangenents are made for paying the best attention to barders.

A Normal Department will be opened the next

# Special Hotices.

NOTICE.—The present "Terms of Sale," the Presbyterian Board of Publication, will be disconting at the close of the year 1862.

After January 1st, 1863, no discount from the Catalogu es will be allowed except to Booksellers, to whom the fard is prepared to offer liberal inducements; to Minister scluding their Families, and Theological Students, to who per cent. will be given on purchases for their own us

W. SARGENT, Business Correspondent. Philadelphia, November, 1862.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use, A. F. CHATONY, General Agent, 18 Fifth Street, Pitteburgh, Pa.

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DENTISTRY .- Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn , attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

TO MESTYLE CHICK

The President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of 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, we can but press on, guided by the best light he gives us, trusting in his own good time and wise way, that all will be

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the past year, is herewith submitted in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the 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 distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which at the beginning of our domestic difficul-ties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from a posi-tion, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The Civil War, which has so radically changed for a moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has neces-sarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that had been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation, we have forborne to take part in any controversy, between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted 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 foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be un-

A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without com-mitting occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon Foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of com-plaints of the violation of neutral rights; ll such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds, I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of Foreign nations, which the governments of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to of the Rareion States th mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britian, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has

not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the orwegian bark Admiral P. Tordens Rivla, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force, off Charleston, from leaving that port with her cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

COLONIZATION. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor heir emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, 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 Under these circumstances. I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and to protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with cert inty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries, as to some others: nor willing as, I think, their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect, is improving, and that ere long, there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both those coun-

tries, from the United States. TREATIES. The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African 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 ution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a ealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their moral and leval citizens. The Convention with Hanover for the

ried into full effect under the Act of Congress for that purpose. The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from

abolition of the Stadt dues has been car-

these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, The Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to China and Japan.

be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, MEXICO AND GENTRAL AMERICA During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations, with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The commission, under the Convention with the Republics of New Grenada, closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice.

The commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors, and submitted its report.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNEXIONS. I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe, by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

THE TERRITORIES.
The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undistured by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense material resources of those territories ought to be developed as speedily as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote the end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in the territories; with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries, results which cannot fail to be auspi-

THE FINANCES.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a premptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased dishursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible

burdens upon labor. THE CURRENCY.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United. States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payments of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judi-cious legislation of Congress, securing the re-ceivability of these notes for loans and in-ternal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them a universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long felt want of a uni-form circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and

A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view. Plactuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always tions to the lowest possible point with saveys be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and sweet guard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a cir-culation of United States notes payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safe-ly maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the pub-lic wants can be made, and the great advantages of a sale and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectiona-ble, as the organization of banking associa-tions under a general act of Congress, w-ll guarded in its provisions. To such associa-tions the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper offi cers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at ence protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by

eheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bends would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the part of the public debt employed as securities The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly fallitated by the steady market de mand for Government bonds which the adop tion of the proposed system would create. It ure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, al existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions, to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured; now is-

sues by them. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal ending on the 30th of June, 1862. \$583,885,247 06, of which sum \$49 056,387 62 were derived from customs; \$1,795,331 73 f om the directtax. From public lands, \$152,-203 77; from miscellaneous sources, \$931, 787 64; from loans in all forms \$529,692; ) 50. The remainder, \$2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, \$5 939 009 29; for foreign intercourse, \$1 339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, \$i4,129 771 50; for expeoses under the Interior Department \$3, 102,985 52; under the War Department \$394, 368,407 36; under the Navy Department \$42,674 569 69; for interest on the public det \$13,190 324 45, and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, \$96 096 922 69; making an aggregate of \$570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of \$13,943,546 81 It should be observed that the sum of \$96,096, 222 09 expended for reimbursements and re-922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expendi-tures, leaving the actual receipts for the year \$487,788 324 97, and the expenditures \$474. 744,788 16 Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose state-ment and views, I invite your most candid and considerate attention

SECRETARIES OF NAVY AND WAR. The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are certainly nothing more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and ope ations conducted through these Departments Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports them-selves. Ptherefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

POST OFFICE. It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861, amounted to \$8,349,291 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of re-venue from the so called Second States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been aufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820 90, being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1851 was \$13, 606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to \$11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about \$2 481,000 in the expen ditures as compared with the preceding year, and about 3,750,000, as compared with the fiscal year, 1861. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was 4,551 966 98 For the last final year it was reduced to \$2,112,814 57 These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of the expenditure in that department, in the interest of econ omy. The efficiency of the postal service, is is believed, has also been much impreved. The P. stmaster General has also opened correspondence through the Department of State with Foreign Governments, proposing a Convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign rage, and to expedite the foreign mails. proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General, in his report respect-ing the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands; The pub-

From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476 26, a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The dis-crepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning points. The Treasury report includes a considerable sum now, which had proviously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly to over-reach the sum derived from the three months ow reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

by the Treasury.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renounced their allegiance to the United. States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city, for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by su-perior force to enter into treaties with the in-surgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection, which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians, in Minuseota attacked the settlements in their vicinity, with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately, men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and, therefore, no means of defence had been provided. It is es-timated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, may not be stated. Information was received by the Instated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minneseta has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss h sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against futur hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system should not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed wi the belief that this can be profitably done.

RAILROAD AND CANALS. I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad and suggests the earliest completion of the road. I also ask the favorable action of Congress upon the projects new pending before them for en-larging the capacities of the great canals in larging the capacities of the great capais in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior re-gion, hereinafter to be noticed at some greater ength. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial im-portance of enlarging the Illinois and Michi-gan Canal and improving the Illinois River, is presented in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention

AGLICULTURE. To carry out the provisions of the aet of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months the Department has estab-lished an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, beth at home and abroad, which promise to effect highly beneficial re sults in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and it lisetion of the agricultural statistics of the different Stares; also that it will soon be propared to distribute largely seeds, cereals. plants and cuttings, and has already pub ished and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elabo rate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, new in progress in the laborafor the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your ap-probation, but that it will realize at no distant day; all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

EMANCIPATION. On the Twenty-second day of September last, proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now res-pectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emandipation." A ation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for ever. It is of the first importance to day consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast ex-tent, and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age to but one peo-ple, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, the telegraph and intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In my Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, Lbeg to repeat: "One section o country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought set to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slaye clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade. for the suppression of the African siave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the pic abide by the dry legal obligation in h cases, and a few break over in each.— This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the sep-aration of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed; would be attimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically appeaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A fusband and wife may be divorced, and go out of abe presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it impossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can allens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced beon aliens than laws can 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 the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you?"

NO LINE BY WHICH TO SEPARATE. There is no line, straight or ornoxed, suita-ble for a national boundary upon which to divide Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little mo e than one third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly n both sides, while nearly all its remain upon ooth stees, while hearly street lines, over vine length are merely street lines, over which people may walk back and forth, with-out any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more diffcult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the secoding section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations, upon the section second from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, south by the line along which the culture of corton and corn meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dakotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevent-ed by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles. Onehalf as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it. The nagnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undevelop-

In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, his great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small pro-portion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magni-tude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people new find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York; to South America and Africa by New Oclassa and to Asia by San Africa, by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great inerior trogion is thereby cut off from some one or more of those outlets, not perhaps by a or more of those outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations, and this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of the Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any north or place south of it. except trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign

o them.
These outlets east, west and south are in dispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will yow rather that there shall be no auch line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They too and each of them must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national thinks. al boundary. Our national strife sprung not from our permanent past, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact it would ere long force requion however much of blood and tressure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to oursolves, to the passing generation of men, at dit cannot, by a convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION PRO-POSED. In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:
Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America 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 Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid, as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

Article—Every State, wherein Slavery

Article-Every State, wherein Slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same at any time or times before the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thou sand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit: The President of the United States, shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the U.S. bearing interest, at the rate of for each slave shown to have been therein by States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accord ing 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 de-livery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery th rein, shall refund to the United States all the bonds so received; or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article-All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of 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 compen for States adopting abolishment of Slavery : but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Article—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any ce or places without the United States. I beg indulgence to discuss these propused articles at some length. Without slavery, the rebellion would never have existed, without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great dive Bity of sentiment and of policy, in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly; and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with our pensation; some would remove the freed people from us; some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities Because of these di versities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise, but among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that amancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are: First, the emancipation; sec length of time for consummating, (thirtyseven years;) and thirdly, the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement, in fact from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consumma-tion. They will never see it. Another class will hall the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will teel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation, in localities where their numbers 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 slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who

favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive, will object, yet that the measure is both just and economical is certain.

In a certain sense the liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property -- preper ty acquired, by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been so often said, that the people of the South are no. more responsible for the original introduc

tion of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use-all of us usecotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If then for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it he done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily d, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, better than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical

EMANOIPATION MORE ECONOMICAL THAN WAR.

Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, it that measured the proposed than the consider whether it that measured the proposed than the consider whether it was the consider whether the constant of the constant o ure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done if If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be

prudent and economical. Certainly, it is net so easy to pay something, as it is to pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum 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 re-quires large sums, and it requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancips tion progresses.

INCREASE OF POPULATION AND ABILITY. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,-000,000 as now; and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our Territories will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first National Census in 1790 until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national home-stead, is an ample resource. Were our terri-tory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated; and instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to sand part of the native born away. But such is not our condition We have two millions nine hundred and

sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventymile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less furtile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes; deserts, or other causes? Is i inferior to Europe in any natural advantage If then we are at some time to be as populous : Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average European population of seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80; also the two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

1790— 3,229,827.

1800— 5,305,937.

35.02 per cent. ratio of increase.

1810— 7,229,814.

3.46 per cent. ratio of increase.

1820— 9,628,131.

33.13 per cent. ratio of increase.

1830—12,266,023.

33.49 per 'ent. ratio of increase.

1850—12,666,023.

33.49 per 'ent. ratio of increase.

1850—23 191,876.

35.67 per lent. ratio of increase.

1850—31,443,790.

35.69 per lent. ratio of increase.

1850—31,443,790.

35.69 per lent. ratio of increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average; thus showing how infexible and consequently how rel able the law of increase in our case is.

Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following result:—1870, 42,323,372; 1880, 66,966,216; 1830, 76,677.872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,33; 1930, 25; 680,014.

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 73 1-3 persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186 000. And we will reach this too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion; or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser onces indefinitely, would retart population, civilization, and prospetity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, per petuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all that emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it.

If we had allow debt. This fact w uld be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time, in this connection—the advantage of apolicy by which we said not have to pay until we number, an hundred millions, what by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when the number is oul "thirt, one millions. In a word, it shows that a dolla will be much harder to pay for the war, than will adollar for emanopation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life, it will be a saving of both.

no precious irie; it where a saving or both.

NO RETURN TO BONDAGE.

As to the second article, I think it would be impressicable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some 41 them, doubtless in the property sense belong to toyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article, for compensating

provision is made in this article for compensating such.

COLONIZATION.

The hird article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colouizing such as may, consent. This ought not to be reparted as objectionable on the cose hand or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing unless b, mut all consent of the people to be depurted and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it known b tter than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is largely imagicary, it not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that deportation should probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would surely not so more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it.

With deportation even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white lab r. is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other c.mmodery in the market—increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and to precisely so out hyou increase the demand for, and wages of, white labor.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSIONS.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSIONS.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSIONS.

Is it true, then had, colored popple can displace any more white lattor by being tree than trems ming slaves? If they stay in their of places they jostle no white lattor for. If they leave their of places they jostle no white lattor for. If they leave their of places they jostle no white lattor for they leave hem open to white lattorers. In here ever coult be a profess of the short for mere and miner and displace were labor and white laborers. If here ever coult be a profess they leave the for mere arguments, that time sure visin 2 500.

In the street is no 2 500. In three slike the present, man should unter no thing for which they would not withingly beep note white all they would not withingly beep note that the freed prople will swarm forth and cover the whole land. As e they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven.

Toers are many communities now having more than one free color edperagned by the seven.

Toers are many communities now having more than one free color edperagned the wind such that without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the S ares of Deli aware and Maryland are all in this condition. The District has more than 0 a tree of lored to six whi es, yet in its frequent petitions to Cologress? I believe to navere presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grie and s. But we should emanicipation South send the tree of pole North? People of any color seldom run, unless there be some thing to run frem the proposition and desortation be adopted, they will have neither to fee from. Their old masters will give them "age, at that until new laborers can be prounted, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor or the waves till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own thind any event cann made free by the act of Cougress abolishing slavery CONCLUDING REMARKS.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The plan censture of these are less is recommended, not but that a estoration if the national authority would be accepted without its alopsion. Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of special proceedings of the recommend tion of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the second endation that Cougress provide to law, for compensating any State which may adopt emancipate the plan shall have been acted upones thereby started by renewed. Such would only be an advance par if the plan is do would only be an advance par if the plan is the would only be much apply to both. This plan is recommended as a mean, not in exclusion of but additional to all others for estoring and preserving the national authors for estoring and preserving the national authors. s mease, not in exclusion of but additional to all others for estoring and preserving the national authority, through at the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in it see minical aspect. The plan would, I am cound my see, me peace more specific to can be done by force alone, while it would cost less, considering amounts and meaner of payments and times of payments, and the amounts a ould be easier raid that will be the additional coil of the most fact and the amounts. ment and times of pymest, and the amounts coin be easier raid than will be the additional colt of the war, if we cely sale y upon circle, it is, m. t likely—very likely—that it would cost no bloed at all.

The plain is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrance of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and alterwards three-fourths of the States: The requisite three-iourths of the States: Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would and the struggle now and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize appear addressed to the Congress of the instonaby the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I truct that in view of, the great responsibility realing quion man, you will perceive in cold want of respect to yourselves in any noduc earnests.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the National Authority and National Prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

National Prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respend to a noited and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily secure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "can any of us imagine better," but "can we all do better." Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is pried high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disentinal ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot essape history.
We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

of ourselves.

No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us.

The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down in honor or dishonor, to the latest genera-

us down in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.

We say "We are for the Union." The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save this Union. The world knows we know how to save it We—even we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth.

Other means may succeed. This can not fail.

The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applicate, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

The President Visits Gen. Burnside. Washington, November 27 .- The President. yesterday, went by special steamboat convey-ance to Acquis Creek, where he was met by Gen. Burnside. He returned this morning by the

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