

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the middle of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for universal good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn, that in the present exigencies of the times, our interests with foreign nations have been attended with profound solicitude, chief among our domestic affairs. A disloyal section of the American people, have during the whole year been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.

ment, have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from its present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement of money, including loans for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,859,900.17, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$84,678,034.34, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July of \$2,267,065.80 for the first quarter of the financial year ending the 30th of September, 1861. The receipts from all sources, including the balance from July 1st, were \$102,552,509.27, and the expenses \$98,239,109.99, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,313,399.28. Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the fiscal year of 1862, together with his views of the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are now beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the government will continue to sustain it until peace and Union shall again bless the land.

doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute law should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the legislature and the perspicuity of its language. These well none would I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible form the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some of your opinions that I am not to have demanded and extended from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given uniformly with general advantage. Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestions as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized.

army of the insurgents, although the government has no official information upon the subject. Letters have been written to several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing the wish for the presence of the federal troops to protect them. It is believed that by the repression of the country by the federal forces, the Indians will readily cease the hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations with us.

South of the line, the noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made so against the Union. Our soldiers were assigned, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and opened to the Government. She has already given seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, as a regular habit, have sustained the Union by a large majority. What an aggregate vote that they ever before gave to any candidate or any other question.

shop; taking the whole product to themselves, and adding no favors of capital on one hand, nor of hired laborers on the other. This is not merely for the for the hired laborer being fixed for the condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back, in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beggar in the world labors for wages for awhile, and saves a surplus, with which to buy tools or land for himself, and then labors on his own account, and at length he hires another new beginner to help him—No more more to be trusted.

LAST NOTICE!
Those who are indebted to me by note or book account are hereby notified that this is the last notice, and that those who do not pay up or before next Christmas, will be dealt with as the law requires. I want "a hint to the wise to heed."
J. C. DUESER.
Brownville, Oct. 30th 1861.
FRENCH'S CONICAL
Washing Machines.
The most simple, durable, convenient and economical machine ever invented for the purpose. It will do the washing of an ordinary family before breakfast, not only saving time, but clothes. By strictly following the printed directions, which are simple and easy, it will wash, in one time, six shirts, or two dozen small articles, in about six or seven minutes, or their equivalent.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against, and capture prizes of the enemy.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress, in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which may humbly remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners under the act of the 21st of March, 1856.

The receipts of the patent office have declined in nine months about one hundred thousand dollars, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining. The demands upon the pension office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions based upon casualties of the present war, are ready for payment.

In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force, by proclamation, the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing those ports.

Now, there is no such relation between labor and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a freeman being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both of these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital.

LEGAL NOTICE.
U. C. Johnson, Civil action, District Court, Nebraska Territory.
Hiram Villiers, Nebraska Territory.
The said defendant, Hiram Villiers, will take notice that on the 15th day of September, 1861, at the Court House in the City of Brownville, Nebraska Territory, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Red Dutch Currants.
An acquaintance has shipped to my care a few hundred Red Dutch Currants, which I will sell for cash a few dollars at remarkably low prices. Such an opportunity of getting a supply of Currants, may not soon again present itself.
K. W. FURNAS.
Strawberries.
PRINCE & CO.
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Will send their new Strawberry Catalogue, comprising 150 varieties, and new Catalogue of Illinois Flowers and Grapes to applicants enclosing stamps.