Valor-Citizens of the Senate

In the middle of unprecedented political subles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for universal good health and most abunant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercouse with foreign nations has her attended with profound solicitude, chiefturning upon our domestic affairs. A disval pertion of the American people, have foring the whole year been engaged in an atumpt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factuous domestic

livisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party or both is sure sooner or later to intoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfer are not always able to reand the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopied under such influences seldom fail to be them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our counor in reward for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less raironage and encouragement, than they probally expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, disregarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would not solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including specially the acquisition of cotton those nations appear yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations a re actuated by no higher principles than this, I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they could reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to the principal lever relied on by the exciting of foreign nation to hostilities against us as alroady intimated in the embarrassment of commerce. Those nation however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely fail to perceive that the effort for disunion produes the existing difficulties, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace and a more extensive valuable and reliable commerce than can the same nation broken

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our government mainly depend not upon them, but upon the loyalty, patriotism, virtue and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope that it will appear that we have practised prudence and liberality toward foreign firmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necesmially attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side. While under this general recommendation, provisions for defending our coast line readily occurs to the mind. I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defences and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general

into hostile fragments.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky will no doubt co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of the line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, but whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to Comborland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, or some still

different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-op rating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will not only be of wast present usefulness, but also an available permanent improvement, worth its cost in Some treaties designed chiefly for the inter-

est of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideralion. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration for the rigor of maritime war, we have far removed all the obstacles from the way of their humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and acciden-

linvite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britanic Majesty's Minister accredited to this government, and the Secretaty of State in relation to the detention of the British ship, Perthshire, in June last, by the United States steamer, Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law. I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable dedemand of the owner of the vessel for her de-

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress, it satisfying the claims of American citizens against China. pursuant to the awards of the deemed advisable to carry that recommenda tion into affect, I would suggest that an port be given for investing the principal over surplus referred to, in good securities, with view to the satisfaction of such other claims of our citizene against Chins, as not unlikely to arise hereafter, in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the act of the 5th of Amoust last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to deend themselves against, and to capture para es .-This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more officettal protection of our extensive and valuable cor merre, in the Eastern seas especially it seems that it would almost be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vowels to recapture any prizes which pirates tony make of United States vessels and their cargos, and the Consular Courts established by law in Eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases to the event that this should not be objected to by the loyal authorities.

ment, have been conducted with signal suc- doubtful as to render it very difficult for even army of the insurgents, although the govern- Union peaceably expired at the assault upon shors; taking the whole product to themcess. The patriotism of the people has placed the best informed persons to ascertain precise- ment has no official information upon the Ft. Sumpter, and a general review of what selves, and ailing no favors of capital on at the disposal of the government the large ly what the statute law really is. It seems subject. Letters have been written to the has occurred since may not be unprofitable. one hand, nor of hired laborers nor slaves on means demanded by the public exigencies. to me very important that the statute law Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several What was fearfully uncertain then is much the other. There is no necessity for the for account, are hereby notified that this is the distance of the control of the co Much of the national loan has been taken by should be made as plain and intelligible as prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their better defined and more distinct now, and the free hired laborer being fixed for that concitizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for as may consist with the fullness and precision. The insurgents confidently claim
the progress of events is plainly in the right dirion for life. Many independent men events as may consist with the fullness and precision. The insurgents confidently claimthe wish for the presence of the federal troops. The remaining the interest of the laborary of the wish for the presence of the federal troops.

The remaining the interest of the laborary of the wish for the presence of the federal troops. The remaining the interest of the laborary of the wish for the presence of the federal troops. their country's deliverance from its present of the will of the legislature and the perspiction peril, have induced them to contribute to the uity of its language. These well none would repossession of the country by the federal laboratory with the federal laboratory with the legislature and the presence of the wish for the wish for the presence of the p fiar obligations to economy in disbursement of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to relations with us. \$2.257,065 80 for the first quarter of the fi- embraced in one volume, or at least the volding the balance from July 1st, were \$102,- sider the subject, and if my suggestion be apunfortunate and injurious to those adopting 532,509 27, and the expenses \$98,239,733,09 proved to devise such a ptan as to their wisleaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, dom shall seem most proper for the attainof \$4,292,796 18. Estimates for the remain- ment of the enp proposed. nancial year of 1862, together with his views present insurrection is the entire suppression of the ways and means for meeting the de- in many places of all ordinary means of ad- ized. mands contemplated by them, will be submit. | ministering civil justice by the officers, and in | The excution of the laws for the suppresury. It is gratifying to know the expenses whole or in part, in all the insurgen! States, fided to the Department of the Interior. It made necessary by the rebellion are now be- and as our armies advance upon and take pos- It is a subject of congratulation, that the

> retary of War for information respecting the constituting such claims. Some have estima- son equipping the vessel as a slaver, have been numerical strength of the army, and for re- ted it as high as \$200,000,000 due in large convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine commendations having in view the increase part from insurgents in open rebellon, to loyal and imprisonment, and one captain, taking rious branches of the service intrusted to his rigces in the discharge of their patriotic duty has been convicted of the highest grade of care. It is gratifying to know that the pat- to support the government. riotism of the people is equal to the occasion, Under these circumstances I have been ur- which is death. and that the number of troops tendered great- gently solicited to institute, by military pow- The Territories of Colorado, Dakotah and ized me to call into the field. I refer with such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, been organized, and civil administration has maks allusion to the creditable degree of dis- end proposed-the collection of the debt-was | pecially gratifying, when it is considered that the excellent sanitary condition of the entire been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of some of these new countries when the fedearmy. The recommendation by the Secreta- necessity in the unusual exercise of power; ral officers arrived there. The abundant rery for an organization of the militia upon a but the powers of Congress, I suppose, are sources of these Territories with the securi. al flag. uniform basis is an object of vital importance equal to the anomalous, and therefore I refer ty and protection afforded by organized govto the future safety of our country, and is the whole matter to Congress, with the hope ernment, will doubtless invite to them a large the Potomac, or east of the Chesapeake. Also considerably diminished the number of its of- der control of the government, whether by a territory of Colorado, which evinced the pa- Ship Island, and we likewise have some genficers, gives peculiar importance to his recom- voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by triotic spair of the people of the Territory .- eral accounts of popular movements in be-

failed to provide chaplins for the hospitals ac- It is important that some more convenient lightened and generous care of Congress. ter, marked "A," and herewith transmitted. administrate the same between private indi- their just claims.

assembled under our mag, have been put a- be necessary. increase the efficiency of the navy.

accepting to serve even here upon the Su- permanent appropriations. present grew into an empire, altogether too State of Virginia, creale a court altogether too dangerous for a west.

and an independent Supreme Court. I respectfully recommend to the considera-Hany good reason ax a who we should tion of Congress the present condition of the persevere longer in with holding car recigni- statute laws, with the hope that Congress will of the independer so and soveretgaty of be able to find an easy remedy for the many Hayti and Liberia, I m unable to discorn it. inconveniences and evils which constantly Unwilling, however, to ma gurate a notel embarrass those engaged in the practical adpolicy in regard to them without the appro- ministration of them. Since the organization bation of Congress deubmit for you; consid- of government, Congress has enacted some five eration the expedie by of an appropriation for thousand act and joint resolutious, which fill maintaining a charge d'affaire new sol of more than six thousand closely printed pages, the powers of agents, by virtue of commission sprung. Nothing new occurs to add or subthose States: It see not admit of opace that and are scattered through many volumes .securred by fave and the mess with them. I have been drawn up in the public press that a poses stated and expressed in those doorimportant come ac a advantages was t be Many of these acts have been drawn up in

ing three quarters of the year, and for the fi- One of the unfauorable consequences of the ted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treas- the forms of existing law. This is the case | sion of the African slave trade, has been conyoud the resources of the loyal people, and to session of parts of those States, the practical efforts which have been made for the supbelieve that the same patriotism which has evil becomes more apparent. There are no pression of this inhuman traffic, have recentthus far sustained the government will contin- courts or officers to whom the citizens of other by been attended with unusual success. Five ue to sustain it until peace and Union shall Sates may apply for the enforcement of their vessels being fitted out for the slave trade, I respectfully refer to the report of the Sec- States; and there is a vast amount of debt masters engaged in the trade, and one perf its efficiency, and the well-being of the va- citizens, who are even now making great sac- up a cargo of Africans on board his vessel,

y exceed the force which Congress author. er, courts to administer summary justice in Nevada, created by the last Congress, have beasure to these portions of his report which not because I have had any doubts that the been inaugurated therein, under auspices escipline already attained by our troops, and to just and right in itself, but because I have the leaven of treason was found existing in commended to the serious attention of Con- that some plan may be devised for the admin- immigration when peace shall restore the we ebtained a footing at each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the sixty nine dellars and each of the insulated same of sixty nine dellars and each of the sixty nine del gress. A large addition to the regular army, istration of justice in all such parts of the in- business of the country to its accustomed points of the Southern coast, of Hatteras, Pt. n connection with the defection that has so surgent States and territories as may be un- channels. I submit the resolution of the Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and of mendation for increasing the corps of Cadets | the power of our arms. This, however, is | So far, the authority of the U S has | half of the Union in North Carolina and Tento the greatest capacity of the Military Accadto the greatest capacity of th

presents in detril the operations of that branch of investigation, it in a great degree fails to ef- material prosperity of the world. of the service, and the activity and energy feet the object of its creation for want of pow- Through the Sec. etaries of State and Inte-

the States now overron by revolt, so that if department for carrying free matter, viz; \$700- congenial to them.

without a change of the system, because the of the business of the country. and the di- government cannot be perpetuated. commissioners under the act of the 3d of adding of Justices to the Supreme Court en- aersion of large numbers of men from laber. In considering the policy to be adopted to by the means of it induces him to labor,— March, 1856. If, however, it should not be ough for the accommodation of all parts of to military service, has obstructed settlements suppress the insurrection, I have been anxious This assumed, it is next considered whether the country, without Circuit Courts, would in the new States and Territories of the north

judicial body of any sort, and the evil of it is The receipts of the patent office have de- and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I, or buy them and drive them to it without con one that will increase as new States come into clined in nine months about one hundred thou therefore, have, in every case, thought prop- sent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturalthe Union. Circuit Courts are useful or they sand dollars, rendering a large reduction of er to keep the integrity of the Union prom- ly conceded that all laborers are either bired are not useful. If useful no State should be the force employed necessory to make it self- inent, as the primary object of the contest on laborers, or what we call slaves, and further, denied them; if not useful no State should sustaining. The demands upon the pension our part, leaving all questions which are not it is assumed that whoever is once a hired lahave them. Let them be provided for all, or Office will be largely increased by the insur- of vital military importance to the more de- borer is fixed in the condition for life. abolished as to all. Three modifications oc- section. Numerous applications for pensions liberate action of the Legislature. cur to me here, which I think would be an based upon causalties of the present war, alimprovement upon the present system. Let ready have been made. There is reason to the Supreme Courts be of convenient number | believe that many who are now upon the in any event; then, first, let the whole coun- pension roll and in receipt of the bounty of try be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Government: are in the ranks of the inthe Supreme Judges to serve in a number of surgent army or giving them aid and comfort. them corresponding to the number, and inde- The Secretary of the Interior has directed the pendent Circuit Judges be provided for all the suspension of the payment of the pension of rest; or secondly, the Supreme Judges be re- such persons open proof of their disloyolty. lieved from circuit duties, and Circuit Judges I recommend that Congress authorize that ofprovided for all the circuits; or thirdly, dis- ficer to cause the names of such persons to be gress to "confiscate property used for insur-

possesson of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States, as the disloyal are indispensable. appointed since the 4th of March for this su- The inaugural address at the beginning of their posts, while those who were in office gress at the late special session, are both dein office before that time have espoused the voted to the domestic controversy out of insurrectionary cause, and armed to exercise which the insurrection and civil war have sions from the insurrectionists.

support of the government the whole of their I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those forces, the Indians will readily cease the hos-Ilmited acquisitions. This fact imposes pecu- whose duty it is te assist in the administration tile demonstrations, and resume their former point, This; however, was soon settled on to buy tools or land for himself, and then

an energy and action. The revenue from all the people by placing before them in a more Agriculture, confessedly the largest intersources, including loans, for the fiscal year accessible and intelligible form the laws which est of the nation, has not a department or a led off right from the first. Muryland was No men are more to be trusted, than than ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,- so deeply concern their interests and their du- bureau. but a clerkship only assigned to it in made to seem against the Union. Our sol- those who toil up or from poverty, none less 835,900,17, and the expenditures for the same ties. I am informed by some, whose opinions the government. While it is furturate that diers were assaulted, bridges were burned, less inclined to take or touch aught which article ever invented for the purpose period, including payments on account of the I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in this great interest is so independant in its na- and railroads torn up within her limits, and they have not honestly earned. Let them public debt, were \$84,578,034 34, leaving a force and of permanent and general nature, thre as not to have demanded and exterted were many days, at one time, without the be aware of surrencering a political power ballance in the treasury on the 1st of July of might be revised and rewritten so as to be from the government, I respetfully ask Con- ability to bring a single regiment over her soil which they already possesses, and which if simple and easy, it will wash, at one time, siz shirts nancial year ending the 30th of September, umcs of ordinary and convenient size, and I cannot be given vol untarily with general ad. roads are repaired and opened to the Govern- to close the advancement against such as they By all the ordinary methods of cleaning fine fabrical volumes. 1861. The receipts from all sources, inclu- respectfully recommend to Congress to con- vantage. Annual reports exhibiting the constatistical bureau might profitable be organ-

lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent have been seized and condemned. Two offence under our laws, the punishment of

By more omission, I presume, Congress has ordinary court can be re-established in peace. mend their interests and defence to the en- wards the south.

faithfully therein ever since. I therefore rec- the attention of Congress will be more than resentation of the industrial interests of the as a grateful people. ommend that they be compensated at the usually engaged for some time to come with United States at the exhibition of the indussame rate as chaplins in the army. I further- great national questions, It was intended by try of all nations to be holden at London in more suggest that general provision be made the organization of the Court of Claims, main- the year 1862. I regret to have been unable for chaplins to serve at hospitals as well as ly to remove this branch of business from the to give personal attention to this subject-a halls of Congress, but while the Court has subject at once so interesting in itself and ex-The report of the Secretary of the Navy proved to be an effective and valuable means tensively and intrinsically connected with the

which has characterized its administration, er to make its judgements final. Fully awars rior, a plan or system has been devised and and the results of measures to increase its ef- of the delicacy, not to say the danger of the partly matured, which will be laid before you ficiency and power. Such have been the ad- subject, I commend to your careful considera- under and by virtue of the act of Congress ditions by construction and purchase that it tion whether the power of making judgements entitled "An act to confiscate property used may almost be said a navy has been erected final may not be properly given to the court, for insurrectionary purposes," approved Aug. and brought into nervice this our difficulties reserving the right of appeal on questions of 6th 1861. Legal claims of certain persons commenced. Besides blookeding, our exten- law to the Supreme Court, with such other to the labor and service of certain other persive coast squadrons, larger than ever before provisions as experience may have shown to sons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already depenfloat, and performed deeds which have in- I ask attention to the report of the Post- dent on the United States, and must be provcreased our next renown. I would invite master General, the following being a sum- ided for in some way besides this. It is not special attention to the recommendation of the mary statement of the condition of the depart- impossible that some of the States will pass Secretary of the Navy for a more perfect or- ment. The revenue from all sources during similar enactments for their own benefit refar forborne making nominations to fill those 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per with classes, or the first one mentioned, if the single will can be allowed the exclusive convacancies for reasons which I will now state : cent on that of 1861, making \$8,683,009; to the other shall not be brought into expedi- trol. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within which should be added the earnings of the dience in some place or plases in a climate It centimes to develope that the insurrec-

great expediency, large for any one Judge to give the courts | The report of the Secretary of the Interior | If it be said that the only legitimate object I could scarcely be justified were I to omit therein more than a nominal attendance; ri- with the accompanying documents, exhibit of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for raising a warning voice against this approach sing in population from 147,000 in 1831, to the condition of the several branches of pub- white men, the measure effects the object, for of returning despotism, It is not needed nor 6,151,405 in 1861. Besides the country has lie business pertaining to that department - the emigration of colored men leaves greater fitting here that a general argument should generally outgrown our present judicial sys- The depressing influences of the insurrection room for white men remaining or coming be made in favor of popular institutions, but tem, and if uniformity was at all intended, have been especially felt in the operations of here. Mr. Jefferson, however placed the imthe system requires that all the States shall be the Patent and General Land Office. The re- portance of acquiring Louisiana more on po- so backneyed as most others, to which I ask accommodated with Circuit Courts, attended ceipts from the sales of public lands during litical and commercial grounds, than on pro- a brief attention. It is the effort to place cap by Supreme Judges, while in fact, Wisconsin, the last year, have exceeded the expenses viding room for population, including the ital on an equal footing with, if not above, Minnesota, Iowa Kansas, Florida, Texas, of our land system only about \$200,000 .- appropriation of money with the acquisition labor in the structure of Government. It is the surplus which will probably remain after the sales hove been entirely suspended in the sales have been entirel such Courts. Nor can this be well remedied the Southern Staaes, while the interruption to absolute necessity, that without which the nection with capital, that nobody labors un-

purpose shall not degenerate into a violent induce them to work by their own consent,

have adhered to the blockade of the forts any such a thing as a freman being fixed for held by the insurgents, instead of putting in life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both force, by proclamation, the law of Jongress of these assumptions are false, and all inferenacted at the late session for closing those ences from them are groundless. Labor is

Also, obeying the dictates of prudence as rectionary purposes." If a new law upon dicial functions wholly to the District Courts The relations of the government with the Indan tribes have been lately disturbed by the ty will be duly considered. The Union must worthy of protection as any other rights, nor insurrection, especially in the Northern Su- be preserved : and hence all disposable means is it denied that there is, and probably alperintendency, and in that of New Mexico .- must be employed. We should not be in The Indian Territory south of Kansas is in haste to determine what radical and extreme

tract to or from the principles or general pur-

the right sided,

gress to consider whether something more to the capitol. Now her bridges and rail- surrendered, will most surely be used utes, or their squivalent. dition of our agriculture, commerce and man- to the cause of the Union, and none to the them tili all of liberty is lost. ufactures, would present a fund of informa- enemy, and her people, at a regular election, From the first taking of our national cen-

ed on the side of the Union,

After a somewhat bloody struggle of several months, winter closes upon the people of the Western portion Virginia, loaving them the masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1,500, for months domneering the narrow peninsular region constituginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegance to, and accepted the protection of the nation-

This leaves no armed insurrection north of

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenantcupied by volunteers. This subject was bro't means should be provided, if possible, for the I recommend to the favorable consideration General Scott has retired from the head of Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. French to my notice, and I was induced to draw up adjustment of claims against the government, of Congress the interests of the District of the army. During his long life the nation M. of said day, at the door of Den's Hall, in Brownwille, the form of a letter, one copy of whice, prop- especially, in view of their increased number Columbia. The insurrection has been the has not been unmindful of his merit, yet calerly addressed to each of the persons and at by reason of the war. It is as much the duty cause of much suffering and sacrifice to the ling to mind how faithfully, how nobly, and ing described premises, to-wit: dates respectively named and stated in a of the government to render prompt justice inhabitants, as they have no representatives brilliantly he has served the country from a five (5), north of range fifteen (15), east of the sixth schedule containing also the form of the let- against itself in favor of its citizens, as it is to in Congress, that body should not overlook time far back in our history when few of the principal maredian, situated in Nemaha county, Nenow living had been born, and thence for-These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon viduals. The investigation and adjudication At your late session a joint resolution was ward continually, I cannot but think that we Nov. 7, 1861, n18-5w \$9 Master in Chancery. the duties designated at the time respectively of all claims in their nature belonging to the adopted authorizing the President to take the are still his debtors, I submit, therefore, for designated in the schedule, and have labored judicial department besides, it is apparent that proper measures for facilitating a proper rep- your consideration is due to him and ourselves

With the retirement of Gen. Scott, came any difference of opinion as to the proper peredly expressed his judgment in favor of Gen. McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General Mc-Clellan, is, therefore; in a considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support, thus by fair implication promised, and without which he

It has been said that one bad General is gamzation of the navy, by introducing addi- the fiscal year ending 20th June, 1861, inclu- spectively, and by the operations of which better than two good ones, and the saying is tional grades in the service. The present or- ding the annual permanent appropriation of persons of the same class will be thrown on true, if taken to mean that an army is better ganization is delective and unsatisfactory and \$7.0,000 for the transportation of mail matter their own disposal. In such cese I recom- directed by a single mind, though inferior, the suggestions submitted by the department was \$9,049,296 40, being about two per cent mend that Congress provide for accepting than by two superior ones at variance and will, it is believed, if addopted, obviate the less than the revenue of 1860. The expend- such persons from such States according to cross purposes; and the same is true in all difficulties alluded to, promote harmony and itures were \$13,606,709 11, showing a decrease to some mode of valuation in lieu pro tanto joint operations wherein those engaged can of more than eight per cent as compared with of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be Lave none but a common end in view, and against the said Villers in the Clerk's office of said There are three vacancies on the bench of those of the previous; and leaving an excess agreed on with such states respectively, that can differ only as to the choice of means,the Supreme Court; two by the decase of Jus- of expenditures over the revenue of the last such persons, on such acceptation by General In a storm at sea no one can wish the shiptices Daniel and McKean, and one by the fical year of over \$5,557,462 71. The, Government, be at once deemed free and that to sink, and not unfrequently all go down resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so gross revenue for the year ending June 30th in any event, steps be taken for colonizing together because too many will direct, and no

tion is largely if not exclusively a war upon successors were appointed in the same locali- 000-making \$9,182,000. The expenditure It might be well to consider, too, whether the first poinciples of popular government ties, they could not serve upon their circuits, for 1863 are estimated at \$12,525,000, leaving the free colored people of the United States and the rights of the people. Conclusive evand many of the most competent there proba- an estimated deficiency of \$3,345,000 to be could not so far as individuals may desire, be idence of this is found in the most grave and bly would not take the personal hazard of supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the included in such colonization. To carry out maturely considered public documents as well the plan of colonization may involve the ac- as in the general tone of the insurgents. In preme bench. I have been unwilling to The present insurrection shows, I think, quisition of territory, and also the appropria- these documents we find the abridgement of throw all the appointments Northward-thus that the extension of this district across the tion of money beyond that to be expended in the existing right of suffrage and the denial disabling myself from doing justice to the Potomac river at the time of establishing the the Territorial acquisition. Having practiced to the people of the right to participate in South on the return of peace, although I may river here, was eminently wise, and conse- the acquisition of Territory for nearly fifty the election of public officers except the legremark that to transfer to the North, one quently that the relinquishment of that por- years, the question of Constitutional power islative body, advocated with labored arguwhich has heretofore been in the South, tion of it which is in Virginia, was unwise to do so is no longer an open one with us .- ments to prove that large control of the govwould not, with reference to territory and and dangerous. I submit for your consider: The power was first questioned by Mr. Jef- ernment in the people, is the source of all population, be unjust. During the long and ation the expediency of regaining the orginal ferson, who, however, in the purchase of political evil; monarchy itself is even somebrilliant judical career of Jude McLean, his bounduries through negotiatiens with the Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of times hinted at as a positive refuge from the power of the people. In my present position less somebody else owning capital somehow and careful that the inevitable conflict for this it is best that capital shall hire laborers and Now, there is no such relation between

In the exercise of my best discretion, I capital and labor, as assumed, nor is there prior to and independant of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never well as the obligations of law, instead of have existed if labor had not existed first. transcending I have adhered to the act of Con Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Oapital has its rights which are as worthy of Consideraital producing mutual benefits. The error is munity exisis within that relation. A few use of Crane & Hill, (District Court, Nemaha Co. men own capital and that few avoid labor, John G. McCathron and appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency, have been uffable to reach the Administration, and the message to Conlabor for them: A large majority belong above entitled case, I will on Friday the 10th day of The operations the Treasury during the provinces are often secure in themselves, and are at ached to the period which has a since your allows or in conflict with each other, or at least so as a millitary force, and are at ached to the

labors on his own account, and at length he South of the line, noble little Delaware hires another new beginner to help him .-

tion of great practical value to the country. have sustaised the Union by a large majority, sus to the last, are seventy years, and we While I make no suggestions as to details, I and a larger aggregate vote than they ever be- find our population at the end of that period venture the opinion that an agricultural and fore gave to any candidate or any other ques- eight times as great as it was in the beginning. The increase of those other things Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is which men deem desirable, has been even now, decidedly, I think, unchangeably rank- greater. We thus have at one view what the this machine before purchasing of other popular principles applied to government Missouri is comparatively quist, and I be- through the machinery of the States and the lieve cannot again be overrun by the insur- Union has produced in a given time, and also what if firmly maintained it promises in wanted. Send for a Circular. The three States Maryland, Kentucky and future. There are already many among us Missouri, neither of which would promise a who, if the Union be preserved, will live to single soldier at first, have now an aggregate | see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of of not less than forty thousand in the field of to-day is not altogether of to-day; it is for the Union, while of their citizens, not one for a vast future also. With a firm reliance third in number are among the insurgents, on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, and they of doubtful whereabouts and exis- let us proceed in the great task which events feetly. Agents wanted. Profits good. Send stamp for have devolved upon us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"PHE LITTLE PILGRIM."-Is a Boy's and Girl's Magazine Now Boys is the time to get a magazine for half price, only send 50 ing the counties of Accomac and Northamp- cents to Leander K. Lippincott. 319 Walnut on, and known as the eastern shore of Vir- Street, Philadelphia, and in return you will get the "Little Pilgrim" for one year.

> Notice of Attachment Before C. W. Wheeler, Ex-John O. Clark, Pff. officio J. P., in and for Ne-William F Wilson, Dft. | mahs county, N. T. On the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, said Justice is sued an order of attachment in the above action, for the O. B. HEWETT, Att'y for Pff. November 21, IS61, [n20-3w] \$2

MASTER'S SALE. In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court held within and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Quart or single Drink. The following is a partial fort:

Saturday, 14th December, 1861. The south east quarter of section ten (10), township

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John E Chaffee Wheeler, Raney and Johnson Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an executhe executive duty of appointing in his tion issued by the Greek of the District Court of Nemastend a General-in-Chief of the army. It is ha county, Nebraska Territory, against C. W. Wheeler a fortunate circumstance, that neither in coun- cause and in favor of John E. Chaffee, for the sum of five cil nor country, was there, so far as I learn, hundred and twenty-nine dollars and two cents debt. costs, I. J. W. Coleman. Sheriff of said county in said son to be selected. The retiring chief repeat- Territory, have levied upon and will offer for sale at 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to

west fourth of the south west quarter, of section 23, town 5, rauge 15 east, and the south east fourth of the tion 26, town 5, range 15 east, containing 25 acres; and Lots 3 and 4, in block 21, and lots 5 and 6, in block 46. and 13 fn block 63, in the city of Brownville, taken as the property of Wheeler, Raney and Johnson, to satisfy cannot, with so full efficiency, serve the an execution against them, and in favor of the above J. W. COLEMAN,

> LEGAL NOTICE. U. C. Johnson,) Civil action, District Court. Nemaha County.

The said defendant, Hiram Villers, will take no-U. C. Johnson, did file his petition in this cause court, the object and prayer of which said petition f September, 1858, for services rendered by said Plantiff as attorney to said defendant and at his re-

rirtue of which the sheriff of said county attached he following premises of said defendant to-wit:-Ten acres bounded and described as follows: Com-Nemaha county; N. T.; thence north forty rods, thence wast forty rods, thence south forty rods, thence west forty rods to the place of beginning in said county of Nemaha; and that the defendant will take further notice, that he is required to answer or plead to said petition on or before the tenth day of A. SCHOENHEIT. October 17, '61, pd n16-4w

MASTER'S SALE.

paniel G. White and ?

By virine of a decretal order issued from the Clerk's office of the District Court of Nemaha county, in the 2d Judicial District of Nebraska Territory, upon a decree in the above entitied cause, I will sell, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1861, at the honr of Ho'clock, A M, of said day, at the door

of Den's Hall, the place where said court was last held, the following described real estate, with the appuriegances thereunto belonging, to-wit: The south west quarter of section twenty-three (23.) in township number five (5.) north of range number ted in the county and Territory aforesaid, except thirty acres out of the north west corner, to the highest bid-November 28, 1861 [n21-5w] pr fee \$12.50

SHERIFF'S SALE. I. T. Whyte & Co., District Court Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

By virtue of an execution to me directed in the above Friday, the 10th day of January, A D 1882. between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M, Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other of said day, at the door of Den's Hall in Brownville, the place where said court was last held for said Nemaha county, offer for sale the following described real

The east half of lot number eight, and the north east quarter of lot number nine in block number one in the riginal plat of the said town of Brownville, together in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

November 28, 1861 [021-5w] \$6.

I have just received a new supply of COOKSTOVES

Of the latest and most improved patterns, which I propose to sell at such prices as cannot be complained off. The public are invited to call and examine. As usual my stock of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware is large and of my own manufac April 11, 1861. n40-yly

SHERIFFS SALE. George Harmon, for the ?

Nebraska Territory.

to neither class—neither work for others nor January, A D 1362 between the hours of 10 o'clock A have others working for them. In most of M and 4 o'clock P M of said day, at the door of Den's the Southern States a majority of the whole held for said Nemaha county, offer for said the followpeople, of all colors, are neither slaves por ing described real estate to-wit: The south half of the masters, while in the Northern States a large four, north of range (15) fifteen, township (4) majority are neither hirers nor hired men, property of H. B. Strong to satisfy said judgement, all

fore next Christmas, will be dealt with "as the lay-Brownville, Oct. 30th 1861.

FRENCH'S CONICAL

The most simple, durable, convenient and community

uch as laces, &c., the createst care is required, while with this muchine the most delicate article can be These results are produced by the constant resulting and in the army, who have these machines in use, have sent in their testimonials voluntarially, and the enco-

General Depot 419 Broadway, corner Canal St., New Price only Ten Dollars. Address box 2883, N. Y. City P. O. PHILIP FRENCH, Proprietor

All I ask of the Public is a careful examination of

\$1,27 PROCURES,

POSTAGE PREPAID; Atwater's Patent Press and J. H. ATWATER, Providence, R.

CHOICE LIQUORS

Wholesale and Evan Worthing,

Union Saloon

BROWNVILLE.

Has just received a choice lot of the best brands of Liquors, which he will sell by the Barrel, Gallon

BRANDIES

Raspberry,

Blackberry;

Champagne.

Manongahala, And a variety of common articles.

BILLIARD SALOON AND

Ten Pin Alley.

WHITNEY'S BLOCK, Main Street, Brownville. November 14, 1861. [n19-tr]

Lumber for Sale I have twelve haundred feet good merchantable lum er, and 10,000 shingles, I wish to trade for a team, of r cattle, exen or horses. I will deliver at Boyles

Ferry on the Nebraska shore. WILLIAM COFCE, Sonora Island, October 17th, 1861.

True Deleware Grape Vines PROPAGATED FROM THE ORIGINAL Strong, Well-rooted One Year Old Vines grown in open air, 50 cts to \$1 each, \$5 to 10 per 602. Extra 3 year old vines, and No. 1, extra herye layers, with ring wood, \$1.50 to \$2.00. to \$12 \$18 per dozen-ALSO fine vines of Allen's naw white Hybrid, Anna. Cleveling, Concord, Guyahoga, Clara, Clinton, Cassady, Catawba, Diana, Herbemont, Hartford, Prolific, Isisabelia, Logan, Le Noir, Lydia, Louisa, Lyman, Nor-ton's Virginia, Ontario, Oporto Rebecca, Rogers's new Hybrids, Taylor's Bullitt, To-Kalon, Union Village, and

STRAWBERRIES. Wilson's Albany, Triumph de Grand, Jenny Lind, Trollope's Nictoria, and Austin Shaker Strawberries. Rirtland, and Catawissa ever bearing Raspberries, Lawton's Blackberries, &c., all at the lowest rates, Send for a circular GEO, W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Q.

Furniture! Furniture!! The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in his upper country just received by Brownville, April 25th, 1861. To disabled Soldiers, Seamen and Mariners and widows or other heirs of those

who have died or been killed in service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claiments, Bounty, Land and Pension Agent,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Mariners ceived or disease contracted while in service; and Pensions, Bounty Money and arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service

Nov. 7, 1861 mi9-tf Washington, B. C.

Estray Colt. Taken up by the s'abscriber on the 9th of November 1861, seven miles south west of Nemaha City, a bay

November 25, 1681, [u21-3w] N. G. BANDAL Red Dutch Currants.

An acquaintance has shipped to my care a few hundred Red Dutch Curvants, and authorizes me to sell for each a few dozon at remarkably low prices. Bush an opportunity of gotting a supply of Currents, may not soon again present itself. R. W. FURNAS.

> Strawberries. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING. N. Y.

Will send their now Strawberry Catalogue, comprising 150 varieties, and new Catalogues of Bulbous Flowers and Grapes to applicants enclosing

Prince's Searlet Magnate Triomphe de'Gand. Hooker's Jenny Lind, and 20 other varieties, \$1 per 100 and 35 per 1000. Wilson's Albany, 75ets per 100, \$4 per 1000, \$10 for 3000. Austin's Scedling \$1 per Dozen. For other splendid varieties see Catalogues. n8-1s

To All Whom it May Concern. All persons indebted to Wm. T DEN, either on book account, or by note, are hereby notified to call and pay up on or before the 10th day of March 1881. and thereby save themselves trouble and cost. Brownville, Fcb. 21