

One square (12 lines or less) one week, 50 cents; and a rate of every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

Local advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per line; and 25 cents per line for subsequent insertions.

JOHN PRINTING. Pamphlets, Hand-bills, Circulars, Card, Ball Tickets, and other varieties of Print and Fancy Job Printing.

BOOK BINDING. Connected with the Office is a Book Binding in charge of a competent workman.

Business Directory. Having purchased a REVEREND RICHARD DAVENPORT CARD FROM a well-known and reliable source.

CARDS! CARDS! CARDS!! Having purchased a REVEREND RICHARD DAVENPORT CARD FROM a well-known and reliable source.

ALL Losses promptly adjusted. MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, \$200,000. Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1862, \$277,257.00

MARK HOWARD, President. B. TROTT, Secretary. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the

J. W. KNIGHT, Agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CT., AND THE CONWAY INS. COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS.

Losses promptly adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency. Office Corner Main and Huron Streets, over the Store of B. & P. & Co., Ann Arbor.

REYNOLDS' Photographic and Fine Art GALLERY. Nos. 235 and 237 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.

Surveyor and Civil Engineer. W. W. WILSON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, continues to give his personal attention to all orders.

L. STUBBS. WASHINGTON LODGE No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

D. DeFOREST. W. W. WILSON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, continues to give his personal attention to all orders.

J. M. SCOTT. A. B. SCOTT, Architect, in the rooms formerly occupied by Coffey, over the store of Sperry & Moore perfectly satisfied guaranteed.

RISON & HENDERSON. DEALERS in Hardware, Groceries, Home Furnishings, Tin Ware, &c., No. 30, New Block, Main Street.

A. P. MILLS. DEALER in Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Family Groceries, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

HIRAM J. BEAKES. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Office in City Hall Block, over Webster & Co's Book Store, Ann Arbor.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN. ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plates showing titles of all lands in Washtenaw County, and also showing the names and owners, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the State. Office east side of the Square, Ann Arbor.

W. LEWIT, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at his residence, North side of Huron street, and 24 West of Division Street, Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER. MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, 1 1/2 door West of the Post Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MOORE & LOOMIS. MANUFACTURERS and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Main Street, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

M. GUTTERMAN & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Tailors of Clothes, Cassimere, Tricotine, &c., No. 5, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. B. PORTER. SENIOR DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron Streets, opposite B. & P.'s store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

W. W. WILSON. DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

BACH & PIERSON. DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & GEER. SOLENS, Perovian Wax, Lead, Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door East of Coffey's, Ann Arbor.

C. BLISS. DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at the sign of the Big Watch, No. 27, Francis Block.

J. O. WATTS. DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No. 25, New Block, Ann Arbor.

T. B. FREEMAN. BARRISTER and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main Street, Ann Arbor. Hair, Frizzes and Curl kept constantly on hand.

SCHOFF & MILLER. DEALERS in Miscellaneous School and Blank Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c., Main Street Ann Arbor.

WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY. DISPENSARY of Bibles and Testaments at the Society's Office at W. C. Yorkie's.

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Print, Book, and Colored Mediums, Wrapping Paper, &c. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The Michigan Argus

THE WIDOWED SWORD.

They have sent me the sword that my brave boy wore.

On the field of his young renown— On the battle red field, where his fate was sealed, And the sun of his days went down.

With his hands, and with his feet; That are blind and are so; There is joy in his years.

Though his young head below; And I'll gaze with a solemn delight, evermore On the sword that my brave boy wore.

To favor his name— 'Twas for freedom and home that I gave him away.

Like the sons of his race of old; And though, aged and gray, I am childless He is dearer a thousand fold.

There's glory above him To follow his name— A hand that will love him Who did for his fame;

And as long as I live, my old heart is Round the sword that my brave boy wore.

All so noble, so true—how they stood, how they fell Like a sword in the plague and the cold; Oh, as bravely and well as e'er story could tell.

Of the flowers of the heroes of old. Like a sword and through the foe. Was that fearful attack, That so bright ere the blow.

That so bloody back; And forever among his colors he bore, And here is the sword that my brave boy wore.

It is kind of his comrades, he knew not how kind; It is more than his comrades to me; You know not how kind, and how steadfast of mind.

The soldier to sorrow can be. They knew not how kind they— How grievously wrong; Is the heart that its only Loves loses so young;

And they close his dark eyes when the battle was o'er, And send his old father the sword that he wore.

THE BANKRUPT HUSBAND.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"I'll have to go, Mary; there's no help for it."

She looked up—the lady to whom these words were addressed—in a way which showed that they had struck and hurt her.

She was scolding a child's skirt, and the needle-work had followed her rapid fingers along the flannel like a line of snowy foam; but now the work fell, unheeded, to the floor.

"Ah, John, has it come to that?" asked Mary, the wife of John Malcolm; and the soft bloom in her cheeks vanished away, and the words were spoken in a kind of gasp, as though just beneath them lay a mighty swell and rush of feelings that well might overpower her voice.

"Yes, Mary, it must come. God knows I've struggled as hard as any man could to weather the storm, and I could have done it, too, if those Western houses had not gone under. But they'll carry us with it."

"I can't realize it yet, John," she said, looking at him in a half-bewildered, half-frightened way that was pitiful to see; "the shock, for the moment, had half-stunned her."

"O, Mary, it was hardest for your sake!" and the words came in that sharp growl which is terrible to hear from the lips of a strong man. The tones roused her at once into full consciousness of what had befallen them, and the part she must bear in it.

"Don't, John—don't take it so hard," her voice struggling up through a sob into a note of brave cheerfulness, and her lips fastening a smile which, though weak at first, yet felt certain would grow strong all the time, just as you feel the sweet promise of the day when the first faint sunbeams struggle weakly out of the morning's mist.

"I could have borne up, Mary, if it had been for you and the children; but that thought cuts to the core—it's more than I can bear."

And for the first time the young wife and mother heard a sob from the lips of her husband, as he bowed down on the arm of his chair. The pride of his manhood gave way at last, and John Malcolm wept like a little child. Then the woman's heart, the woman's power to cheer, and comfort, and strength, roused themselves; the waves went over her but one moment, and then Mary Malcolm forgot herself, and rose up to the height of her true womanhood—the exaltation of self-sacrifice.

"John," said the soft brave voice, "don't ever say that again. Let every thing you say, the heart of your wife never will."

And now she had come close to him, and he felt her small arms about his neck, and her head lay on his shoulder, as tender, as comforting as in their days of brightest prosperity. All through the day he had been looking forward to this hour, and shrinking away from it; and once or twice—God forgive him!—he had glanced out of his office window at the river, which rolled its dark sullen waters in the distance, and a fierce temptation had rolled over him to drop every thing and hurry out there and bury all his pain and anguish under the dark, crumpled sheet of water. But John, in his secret distress, knew that this temptation was the voice of the devil entering into his soul; he was a man who feared God and kept his commandments—he put the temptation aside.

The young husband had not doubted his wife's heart for a moment; but he expected to see her almost stricken to the earth, with the first tidings of the ruin of the house in which he was the head and the heart. He knew that her youth had been nurtured in all the grace and luxury that wealth confers, and he feared the thought of going out into the chill and darkness of poverty. He had not looked for loud lamentations, or bitter reproaches, but he dreaded the silent tears, the mute despair of the white face.

So John Malcolm raised his hot face, stained with the tears that were shed for her sake, and looked into the eyes of his wife; and she answered him with a smile that set even his face in a new serenity and beauty to her husband's eye—a smile so sweet and tender to him, so brave and defiant for the worst of the world could do for them, that it said to him at once all that her words would, and could not, say.

"Ah, Mary, my wife," said the merchant, "I thought when I came into my house, an hour ago, that I was a ruined man; I feel now that I was a very rich one."

"Ruined with me and the children, John?" and now there was some faint reproach in her voice; but she clung close to him.

Adventures of a Courier.

The Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia Press relates the following series of adventures and hair breadth escapes of a courier, recently sent by Governor and General Negley, with important dispatches.

The courier left Nashville on the 2d instant with dispatches and private letters, and passed over the road without difficulty until he reached Mitchellville, and was riding over Red River bridge, when sixteen of Morgan's guerrillas came in sight, and ordered him to halt. He immediately rode near the side of the bridge, and threw most of his papers into the river. The leader, observing the movement, fired his gun, the ball just grazing his head, and immediately ordered him to dismount, wade into the water, and bring out the letters. He obeyed, but instead of recovering, used his best efforts to destroy such letters as he could reach.

The robbers, who were looking at him from the bridge, fired several shots at him, which luckily missed him, but splashed the water all around where he stood. After coming out of the river, he thought he would try and give his captors the slip by running away, but being much benumbed and exhausted, he fell ere proceeding a dozen yards. The guerrillas soon overtook him, and the Lieutenant, placing his revolver at his forehead, told him to go on his knees and say his prayers, if he had any to say, for he had but a moment to live.

The captain used his authority in this instance, and prevented his subordinate from murdering him. After stripping and searching him, he was allowed to ride his own horse bare-backed to Gallatin, the headquarters of John Morgan, the robbers having appropriated his saddle, blankets, bridle, &c., together with all his papers and thirty-five dollars in money to their own use.

Morgan's headquarters, he was placed under guard in the house Morgan was then occupying, which was, by the way, Colonel Bennett's residence, who was a prisoner in Nashville some time since, and recently exchanged. The first salutation he received from the chivalric Morgan was, "You d—d villain, we got you at last, and d—n you, I'll have you shot before night." The prisoner told him he could murder him, but said, he leaving a Confederate army discharge from his pocket, I demand a trial by Court Martial.

Morgan, after cursing him awhile, told him he couldn't see why such d—d scoundrels as he wanted to be tried by court-martial, but remarked that he had no time to attend to such matters, and would send him to Breckinridge, at Murfreesboro. The courier having by this means gained time, which, under the circumstances, was what he most needed, he ventured to ask Morgan for his horse.

"I'll give you the horse," said Morgan, "but he need not surely be hung, and I'll hang, and afterwards I shall doubtless see my way clear into business again. But, Mary, don't you know how folks will pity you behind your back, and say you've come down dreadfully in the world, and say that it's a shame that you over threw yourself away on such a poor dog as I am?"

"They won't know what they're saying then, and I certainly shan't care for it." Her smile was clear and bright now, as sunny, and she said, "I'll give you the horse, and come out of it if I can't get it; but I'll give you the horse, and afterwards I shall doubtless see my way clear into business again. But, Mary, don't you know how folks will pity you behind your back, and say you've come down dreadfully in the world, and say that it's a shame that you over threw yourself away on such a poor dog as I am?"

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Liberality in Business.

There is no greater mistake, says a contemporary, that a business man can make, than to be mean in his business.

Always taking the half cent, and never returning a cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer's, who sows three pecks of seed where he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the loss of his seed, he gets ten when he might have got fifteen bushels of grain.

Every body has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish."—A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short sighted enough to believe that their interest can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers.

As a general thing, it will be found other things being equal—that he who is the most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or to those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits are not reciprocal.

We know of instances where traders have enjoyed the profits of hundreds of dollars' worth of trade, and yet have exhibited not the slightest disposition to reciprocate even to the smallest amount. Now, what must necessarily follow from such a course? Why, simply the loss of trade, which, under a more liberal system, might have been retained.

The practice of some men seems to be, to make as little show in the way of business as possible. Such a one, if a trader, takes no pains with the appearance of his store. Everything around him is in a worn-out dilapidated, dirty condition. To have it otherwise it would cost a dollar for whitewash, and perhaps five for painting, and a few dollars besides for cleaning up and putting things to order. As he has no pride in and loses hundreds of dollars' worth of custom for the want of attention to these matters, while his more sagacious neighbor, keeping up with the times, and having an eye to appearances, does a prosperous business.

Another will spend no money in any way to make business, for fear he shall not get it back again. Consequently he sends out no circulars, distributes no handbills, publishes no advertisements; and he is content to stand by the hard times—meaning over the future prospect of notes to pay, no money, and no trade; and comes just where his neighbor expect to come—short, while his neighbor, following in a different track, does all that is necessary to be done to make business, has business; isn't short, but has money to loan; and it would be just like him to get twelve per cent, perhaps more, for the use of it; and we should not blame him for doing so.

The fact is, times have changed—the manner of doing business is different now from what it used to be. It would be just as foolish to insist upon doing business now in the old fashioned way, as it would be to insist upon traveling with an ox team instead of by railroad; to get news by old fashioned stages instead of having it brought by lightning telegraph. The times demand men of enlarged, liberal, energetic souls—men who will keep up with the world as it goes; men of hearts, too, who will not only do to go ahead themselves, but take pleasure in seeing others succeed, and who have public spirit enough to do something for, and rejoice in the prosperity of the people.

The Organizing Talent of McClellan.

The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, the confidential friend of Secretary Seward, says:

"He was called to Washington. He was called at the urgent request of Gen. Scott. He was called by the unanimous voice of the loyal people. He found the Army of the Potomac a hideous rout. He found mutiny rife in the camp, and insubordination the presiding genius of the field. He found Washington filled with drunken soldiers; Colonels and Brigadier Generals lying 'dead drunk' at mid-day in hotel bar-rooms; regiments whose commanders had not visited them for days; discipline laughed to scorn; riot and lawlessness and rampant all our lines. He changed all this. He bro't order out of chaos. He reinstated discipline. He cleared Washington of the horde of mutineers who had so long infested it. He compelled every competent officer to resign. He compelled Captains and Colonels and Brigadiers to make their headquarters with their commands, instead of at Willard's and the National. He quelled the mutinies that threatened to destroy our army. He checked the disorganizing and demoralizing tendency that had caused such profound and general alarm throughout the country. He converted a mob of worse than undisciplined soldiers—a rabble degraded by defeat and unmanned by panic—into what even Mr. Russell, of the London Times is compelled to call 'one of the finest armies in the world.'"

"Without the organizing genius of General McClellan, where would we have been to-day?"

The famous New York Seventh regiment, which has been sneered at for avoiding "hard knocks," has furnished over 700 commissioned officers to the army since the war broke out. It is said that there are not so many graduates of West Point in the service and certainly there are not any better officers.

The General-in-Chief has determined this winter, in order to lighten the transportation. The Quartermaster's Department is procuring large numbers of shelter tents, and will doubtless soon be able to supply the whole army. This is the strongest possible refutation of the idea of winter quarters anywhere.

The Freeman's Bank of Bristol, R. I., was robbed between Saturday and Monday last of \$15,000 in bills of various banks, and a large quantity of bond notes and other papers. The species was not taken.

The youngest and prettiest girl is no chicken if she is a goose. It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

Gen. Wool and his Colunnnarists.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer: My Dear Sir—It is a well known fact that the President has been importuned, again and again, to remove me from my present command, the Middle Department, by some persons who have not always been on the side of the Union, and who, on the 19th of April, 1861, would have exterminated the Union party. For reasons not communicated to me, these men would urge the President to remove me from an important command, but one very far from being desirable, from the fact that it involves parties and interests exceedingly difficult to satisfy or bring in harmony with each other. Those, with my appropriate military duties, together with numerous appeals daily made for justice, by men imprisoned for various reasons, make it a command exceedingly onerous, and one which claims my attention all day, sometimes all night. All of which, and even more, I could readily endure if I could give perfect satisfaction; but that is impossible with a population differing as it does in the great questions of the day, and divided into irreconcilable parties, who, for local causes, have lost sight of the preservation of the Union, which the loyal States have offered their very life-blood to maintain.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AND EAST SHORE RAILROAD.

These gentlemen they call secessionists, and because, in virtue of my position, I am thrown into official intercourse with them, it is asserted that my actions are improperly influenced by them. Col. Falls has been known for seventeen months, and have always found him an agreeable and entertaining gentleman. In the course of that time I have never heard him utter a word from which I could infer he was a secessionist. My relations with John W. Garrett have been such as to bring him and myself confidentially together, and I can truly say I have never met with a gentleman whose views on the great questions of the day are sounder than his, and if the government had more such men to consult and advise with, the condition of our affairs would not have suffered by their advice and counsel.

If he is a secessionist, I am not aware of the fact from anything that I have ever heard of him. Our relations have been close and intimate, growing out of business transactions, and have been of the most agreeable character. These men, Colonels Falls and Garrett, have been denounced by self styled "Union men" as secessionists. If we might judge from the proceedings recently published in the Baltimore American, their love of the Union is limited to obtaining contracts, and the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Bay Line Steamboats, and their extensive property, and if they cannot succeed in removing Colonel Falls and John W. Garrett from the positions they occupy, or enjoy their extensive patronage, they will again be found—judging from their past conduct—where they were on the 19th of April, 1861, endeavoring to exterminate the real and substantial Union men of the country.

In conclusion I would remark that I know of nothing that I have done, or omitted to do, in an unbecoming devotion, exerting all the powers I possess to suppress the rebellion, that could be complained of by those who would urge the President to remove me from my present command. I know that the people, except those who have complained to the President, are satisfied with my administration. I have a right to ask: Has any officer been more active, prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty required? Or, have I, by any act of mine, justly forfeited the respect and confidence of that government which I have defended for more than half the century, and which I will continue to defend so long as a kind Providence grants me power and ability?

I am, respectfully and truly, yours, JOHN W. WOOL, Major General.

Depth of Mines.

An English journal, gives the following account of the depth to which the bowels of the earth have been pierced in England:

"The depth to which we mine for coal is already great. The pit at Duckenfield, in Cheshire, is 2,004 feet below the surface to the point where it intersects the 'Black Six inches' seam, which is four feet six inches thick, and of the best quality for domestic and manufacturing purposes; from this point a further depth of 500 feet has been reached by means of an engine shaft, the depth of coal now raised from the enormous depth at 2,504 feet. At Pendleton, near Manchester, coal is daily worked from a depth of 2,135 feet, and the Cannel coal at Wigan is brought from 1,773 feet below the surface. Many of the Durham collieries are equally deep, and far more extended in their subterranean labyrinthine. Some of these, and others in Cumberland, are worked out far under the bed of the sea; and on both sides of the island we are rapidly extending our submarine burrowing.

Dolcoath mine in Cornwall, is now working at 1,800 feet from the surface, and is rapidly sinking deeper. The depth of Treavean, a copper mine, is 2,180 feet. Many other tin and copper mines are approaching these depths, and are under the Atlantic waves. In Botallack, Levant, and other mines, man is pursuing his labors daily at half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks, gigantic steam engines, with cylinders 100 inches in diameter, are employed in pumping water from these vast depths.

Winding engines, which are masterpieces of mechanical skill, are ever at work, raising the minerals from each dark abyss, and "man engines," of considerable ingenuity—so called because they bring the weary miner to the light of day, saving him from the toil of climbing up perpendicular ladders—are introduced in many of our most perfect conducted mines.

Our coals cost us annually 1,000 lives, and more than double that number of our miners perish from accidents in the mines, or at an unusually early age—thirty-two—from diseases contracted by the conditions of their toils. By the industry of our mining population, there is annually added to our national wealth considerably more than thirty million sterling. This, when elaborately by the process of manufacture, is increased in value ten-fold.

The United States Court in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has made a decision which is of interest to a numerous class. James Anderson, who became forty-five years old subsequent to the enrollment, was drafted, and before being sworn into the service claimed exemption on the ground of age. His plea was held to be valid.

Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, fearing there will be an organized resistance to the draft in the city of Milwaukee, has issued a proclamation warning all those who contemplate such a movement of the consequences which will follow.

COMPLAINTS TO THE PRESIDENT. Whether these men urged the President to remove me for the part I acted

A Scotchman's Opinion of Americans.

We give a passage from a book just written by a Scotchman who has travelled in the United States, and who thus speaks of the extravagance of American women:

"The ladies of the United States are great dressers indeed, the dresses of American women generally—at least of the more rich class—are something fabulous in expense, taking into consideration the rank and fortune of the wearers and their rich husbands. The dresses often equal, in richness and expense those of our crowned heads in Europe. What do you think of a lady's dress powdered over with diamonds—her husband probably a cotton broker! Ladies there think nothing of expending a large proportion of the profits of a year's trade in a few dresses."

"Of course, we must suppose that this is in great cases, done with the knowledge and approval of the husband. He works, and pays, and his wife wears the costly opima."

"There is some excuse, or at least, explanation of this, to us, astounding extravagance, in the circumstances of American housekeeping. As a rule, the inhabitant of an American city does not keep house. He has no opportunity, therefore of displaying his wealth, and because, in virtue of my position, I am thrown into official intercourse with them, it is asserted that my actions are improperly influenced by them. Col. Falls has been known for seventeen months, and have always found him an agreeable and entertaining gentleman. In the course of that time I have never heard him utter a word from which I could infer he was a secessionist. My relations with John W. Garrett have been such as to bring him and myself confidentially together, and I can truly say I have never met with a gentleman whose views on the great questions of the day are sounder than his, and if the government had more such men to consult and advise with, the condition of our affairs would not have suffered by their advice and counsel."

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THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, December 1, 1862.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last assembling, another year of health and abundant harvests has passed, and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we cannot but press on, guarded by the best light he gives us, trusting that in His own time and way all will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in brief, to you, as it respects the relations of our country to other nations. It is, I trust, not without interest to you, as it shows the progress of our foreign relations, and the manner in which we have conducted ourselves towards other nations.

As the condition of our relation with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory that a nation so unhappily distracted as we 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 difficulties, so unwisely, and, unsuccessfully, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that position which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country.

But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hindered that act of simple justice. The civil war which has so radically changed the manners, the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has 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 agitation we have foreborne taking part in any controversy between parties and factions in any 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.

Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

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

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the State dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

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 incurring 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 a trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violations of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and, possibly, to produce national reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship formally announced.

In clear cases of this kind, I have so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been preferred 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 naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the government of these States are not prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual conventions, to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally accepted.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian barkentine Admiral P. Torstens Riola, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the Commander of the blockading force of Charleston, from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel.

I have directed the Secretary of State to examine the papers in this case to be communicated to the proper authorities.

COLONIZATION OF NEGROES. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their 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 principles, 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 territories.

Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first receiving the consent of the State to which the colony was to be sent, and with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as 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 yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent from here could go with a certainty 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 these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interests demand. It being, however, the duty of the Government, and they are, ere long, there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. 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 these measures.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed.

Very favorable relations also continued to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, and China and Japan during the last year.

There has not only been no change of our position in relation to the independent States of our continent, but our friendly relations have been here better existing and believed to be entertained by those neighbors, whose safety and progress are so 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 Republic of New Grenada closed its session without having audited and reported upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proclamation is pending to revise 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.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH. I have favored the project of connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by the Pacific Telegraph wire the wire that is being extended across the Russian Empire.

THE TERRITORIES. The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and are not excused from the ordinary duties of citizenship to justify 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 mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly 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.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY. The reports of the Secretaries of the Army and of War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are so carefully more than abstracts of the very numerous and expensive transactions and operations 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 themselves. I therefore contact myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

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But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the cultivated corn and cotton meets, and which included part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and a part of Colorado, have about ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by some wholly or partly prevent the increase of the population of the States more than one-third of the country owned by the revolted States—certainly more than one million of square miles—one half as populous a mass already, as it will have more than 75,000,000 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.

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There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through from East to West, upon the line between the two sections, and you shall find the little water courses, one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly on both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary.

The fact of our separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the cultivated corn and cotton meets, and which included part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and a part of Colorado, have about ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by some wholly or partly prevent the increase of the population of the States more than one-third of the country owned by the revolted States—certainly more than one million of square miles—one half as populous a mass already, as it will have more than 75,000,000 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 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. To carry out the provisions of the Act 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, this Department established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable facts in chemical science now in progress at the department.

THE POST OFFICE. It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, as compared with its several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,349,296.40, which embraced the revenue for all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Confederate States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient 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 expenditure shows a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was \$13,606,789.11. The last year's amount has been reduced to \$11,125,904.13, showing a decrease of \$2,480,885.00 in the expenditures. This is pressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully request your attention to what may be called condensed emancipation.

THE DISSENT QUESTION. A nation 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 forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever-enduring part.—That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to the home of one nation, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent, and its variety of climate and productions, are of advantage to the eye of the people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs and intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

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