

as we are not acquainted with the advertiser:
A WIFE WANTED.—A missionary's home has been rent by the death of a beloved mother. He needs a comforter, a counsellor, and a friend. The vanity of this world, and the things of it, put them all together, and they will not make a help-meet for man. They will not suit the nature of the soul, nor supply its needs, nor satisfy its just desires, nor run parallel with its never failing duration.—Therefore, it being not good for man to be alone, God created woman to be a help-meet for him. See Genesis ii. 18; Prov. xviii. 22. The applicant must possess a healthy body, practical piety, domestic habits, a competency, and, if possible, a musical talent. Address "Missionary," at this office.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Editorial of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factions and domestic dissensions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one that is not at least, is sure sooner or later to invite foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have looked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected, if it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would aid solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton.—Those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made, to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion, than by giving encouragement to it.

The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, 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 have failed to perceive that the effort for division produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussion with foreign states, because, whatever might be our wishes and dispositions, the integrity of our country and the ability of our government could depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence, needless with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other state, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side, while under this recommendation provision for defending our coast line, ready to occur to the mind. I also in the connection ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications, depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the secretary of war, expressed in his report upon the same general subjects.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interest of commerce and having to grave political importances, have been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable mitigation of the rigor of maritime war, we have renewed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely temporary.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress, in December last, in relation to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens, against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1850. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By the act of the 9th of August last, Congress authorized the president to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against, and to capture pirates.—This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the eastern sea especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of the United States vessels and their cargoes, and the consular courts established by law in eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Haiti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approval of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affaires near each of these new states. It does not admit of doubt, that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

NEW WESTERN RAILROAD RECOMMENDED.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East 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 road as speedily as possible. Kentucky will no doubt co-operate, and through her legislature make the most judi-

ous selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only a very present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future.

THE FINANCES.

The operations of the treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from its present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,837,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$85,578,924 47, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July of \$2,258,976 80. For the first quarter of the financial year ending September 30th, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of July 1st, were \$102,542,569 27, and the expenses \$98,239,733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,302,836 18.

Estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the year and for the financial year of 1862, together with his views of the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted by the secretary. It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the government, will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

THE ARMY.

I respectfully refer to the report of the secretary of war for information, respecting the military strength of the army, and the recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well-being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the safety of the country and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the regular army in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the military academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for the hospitals occupied by the volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons and at the dates respectively named and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter marked A and herewith transmitted.—These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have laboriously fulfilled their respective duties. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army. I further suggest that general provisions be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions by construction and purchase that it may almost be said a navy has been created, and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat and have performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony and increase the efficiency of the navy.

THE SUPREME COURT.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill the vacancies, for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing judges resided within the states now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even upon the supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South would not with reference to territory and population, be unjust. During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean his circuit grew into an empire, altogether too large for any one judge to give the court therein more than a nominal attendance, rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1830 to 6,151,465 in 1860. Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the states shall be accommodated with circuit courts attended by supreme judges, while in fact Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon have never had such courts. Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of judges to the supreme court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with circuit courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort, and the evil of it would be one that will increase as new states come into the Union. Circuit courts are either useful or not useful; if useful, no state should be denied them; if not useful, no state should have them abolished. These modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the supreme court be of convenient number in every event, then first let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the supreme judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their

own number, and independent circuit judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, let the supreme judges be relieved from circuit duties, and circuit judges be provided for all the circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with circuit courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the district courts and an independent supreme court.

REVISION OF FEDERAL STATUTES.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of government Congress has enacted some 5000 acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than 600 closely printed pages and are scattered through many volumes.—Many of these acts have been drawn in haste, and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This well done would, I think, greatly facilitate the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible form the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some whose opinions I respect that all the acts of Congress now in force, of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes of ordinary and convenient size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

PROVISIONAL MODES OF JUSTICE.

One of the unfavorable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suspension in many places, of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is especially the case in all the insurgent states, and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of these states, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts, nor officers, to whom the citizens of other states may apply for the enforcement of their legal claims against citizens of the insurgent states, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as \$200,000,000 due in large part from insurgents in open rebellion to loyal citizens, who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the government. Under these circumstances, I have been urged to solicit to establish by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the usual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent states and territories as may be under control of the government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms, this, however, is not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

It is important that some more convenient method should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the government especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the court of claims, under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, that this branch of business from the rolls of Congress, but while the court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in a great degree fails to effect the great object for which it was created, for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration, whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the supreme court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

THE POST OFFICE.

I ask attention to the report of the postmaster general, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the department: the revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1861, including the amount of unexpended appropriation of \$700,000 for the transportation of free mail matter, was 9,049,296 40 being about two per cent less than the revenue.

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this district across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the capital here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of retaining that part of the district and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof through negotiations with the state of Virginia.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the district of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representation in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the government.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the secretary of the interior with the accompanying documents, exhibit the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operation of the patent and general land offices. The cash receipts from the sale of

public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the southern states, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlement in the new states and territories of the Northwest. The receipts of the patent office have declined in nine months about \$100,000 rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the pension office will be largely increased by the insurrection.—Numerous applications for pensions based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension roll, and in receipt of the bounty of the government, are giving the marks and comfort of the secretary of the interior by directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension roll.

THE INDIANS.

The relations of the government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in possession of the insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States appointed since the 1st of March for this superintendency have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of their commissions from the insurgents. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the government has no official information on the subject, letters have been written to the commissioner of Indian affairs, by several prominent chiefs giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the reposition of the country by the federal forces, the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations to the government.

AN AGRICULTURAL BUREAU SUGGESTED.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship only assigned to it in the government. While it is fortunate in its nature as not to have demanded and exacted more from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with great advantage. An annual report, exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, comparative and manufacturing, would present a fund of information of great practical value to the farmer. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might be profitably organized.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels, being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned; two mates engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the haven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration, which will promote the business of the country to its ascending channels. I submit the resolutions of the legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At your last session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the president to take the necessary steps for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held at London in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject, a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the secretaries of state and of the interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured which will be laid before you.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and the owners of the latter thus liberated are at liberty to dispose of them as they may see fit, but it is not possible that some of the states will pass similar enactments for their own benefit, respectively by the operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such cases I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such states according to some mode of valuation, in lieu of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such states respectively, the such persons, on such a plan by the general government, be at once declared free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquisition of territory, and also the expenditure of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The former was at first questioned by Mr Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white settlers, this measure effects that object, and the immigration of colored men, remaining or coming here, Mr Jefferson, however, placed the im-

portance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population. On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of the territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, that without which the government cannot be perpetuated?

The war continued. In considering the policy to be adopted for the suppressing of the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the latter exercise of our best discretion. I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the last session for closing these ports.—So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well as the obligations of law, instead of transgressing, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

PROGRESS MADE AGAINST THE REBELLION.

The inaugural address at the beginning of the administration and the message to Congress at the late special session were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy, out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or subtract to or from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain in this much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehensions on this point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side, south of the line of noble little Delaware. Delaware led off right from the first, Maryland was made to seem against the Union; our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and opened to the government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election have sustained the Union by a larger majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate or any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and I think unchangeably, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurgents. These three states, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, together with the whole of the Union, will be able to furnish a single soldier at first, and more as the war progresses, than 10,000 in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third, and of their doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1500, for months dominating the narrow peninsula region constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the eastern side of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance, and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrection north of the Potomac, or east of the Chesapeake. Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast, of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

SCOTT AND McLELLAN.

Since your last adjournment Lieut Gen Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unimpaired of his merit; yet on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served the country, from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thence forward continually I cannot but think that we are still his debtor. I submit, therefore, for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves, as a grateful people, in the person of a representative of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held at London in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject, a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the secretaries of state and of the interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured which will be laid before you.

OUR COUNTRY.

It would remind our subscribers, and all indebted to us, that an early payment of their dues is important. The amount of each issue is small, but the aggregate of these small amounts is large to us. It is a great source of convenience to have a thorough settlement of all accounts at least once a year. Some who advertise with us, and a great many who take our paper, have failed to square their account up to the first of January, 1861. As we need our dues to enable us to discharge our obligations promptly, we call upon all to make an early settlement.

SQUARE YOUR ACCOUNTS.

It would remind our subscribers, and all indebted to us, that an early payment of their dues is important. The amount of each issue is small, but the aggregate of these small amounts is large to us. It is a great source of convenience to have a thorough settlement of all accounts at least once a year. Some who advertise with us, and a great many who take our paper, have failed to square their account up to the first of January, 1861. As we need our dues to enable us to discharge our obligations promptly, we call upon all to make an early settlement.

THE CALLEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, Dec. 6. 1861.

Our people were highly gratified by the exhibition of the intermediate school under the instruction of Miss Mary Dalton, assisted by Miss Russell's school of Fairbanks, Vt., last Friday evening. The exercises consisted of readings, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, and singing, were all performed. It would be difficult to specify which were the most entertaining, but we were particularly pleased with the singing of the primaries, the dialogue of the middle school, the fairy scene, and the declamation by George Stevens, Richard Eastman, and Willie Harriman. The closing piece, the dialogue of Uncle Sam and the Rebellion, was very fine and well acted, particularly by Uncle Sam, Dr. Eagle and Carolina. Much of the labor must have been bestowed in the preparation for this exhibition by the teachers, and we are happy to say that it was appreciated by all present. Union Hall was packed with people, both old and young, very many unable to procure seats.

A Patriotic Mother.

Lieutenant Beattie, of company I, Vt., who is now in Essex county recruiting, to fill up that regiment, informs us that at Island Pond one night this week a Mrs. Stevens of Holland brought in to him her two only sons to enlist for the defense of our country. This trio of patriots left the home about 12 o'clock at night in order to reach the recruiting officer before he should leave in the morning. Though it was many tears and heart-yearnings that the mother took leave of these her only sons, yet how far to a free will offering. These boys live to see the stars and stripes floating over every state and fort in our land, and then may they return to rejoice and comfort the declining years of her who will hold them back when their country needed their services.

Missionary Convention.

A Missionary Convention will be held at the Congregational meeting house at 12 o'clock on Wednesday Dec. 11th, commencing at 10 o'clock and continuing through the day. Rev H. Warren of Maine, Dr Perkins of Persia, Rev H. Hazen of India, and others will be present. Hospitalities will be extended to those from abroad. Sabbath school children will be especially noticed.

THE PASSUMPSIC R. R.—Meetings are being held in Orleans county with a view to perfect arrangements with the Passumpsic railroad shall be extended to Canada line.

Why are Mason and Slidell like the Apostle Paul? Because they are ambassadors in bonds. Eph. 6: 20.

above labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors how, by the use of it, induces him to labor.—This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best for capital, that I shall hire laborers and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded, that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves, and further it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both of these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.—Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another to labor for them. And a large majority belong to neither class,—neither work for others, nor have others working for them. In most of the southern states a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters. While in the northern, a large majority are neither hired nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their shops, taking care of their products. Many indeed, and not a few, of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital, that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them. But this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the fixed laborer being fixed in that condition for life. Many indeed, and not a few, of capital in these states, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world, laborer for himself, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.—This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system, which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy, to all, and improvement of the condition to all; no man being more worthy to be trusted than those who toil upward from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch another which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, all of which liberty shall be lost.

Honor to whom Honor.

Col Thomas has appointed as Quartermaster, Mr E. E. Smith of Montpelier, who has nearly the whole charge of fitting out the regiment, with how much success, may be judged by the fact, that the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the Quartermaster Fairbanks' accounts, stated, that although the regiment left the State second in none, in point of equipment, the expenses were less by some thousands of dollars than those of any other regiment. Mr Smith has been with the 6th regiment since they left the State, and his appointment to this post is a peculiarly excellent one.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Fullly concur with the Free Press.

In regard to the eminent fitness of Mr Smith for the office of Quartermaster, but it is a great error to say that "he had nearly the whole charge in fitting out the sixth regiment, with how much success," &c.

Mr Wm. B. Hatch of New York.

Mr Wm. B. Hatch of New York was authorized by Gov Fairbanks to purchase the entire outfit for the sixth regiment, which he performed with ability and strict fidelity to the interests of the state. Notwithstanding the advance in the price of any cloth, the regiment, as stated by the committee, was "equipped at an expense to the state of thousands of dollars less than any outfit that was fully equipped by the state."

Mr Smith was employed to receive and take charge of the packages consigned to him by Mr Hatch, and after the arrival of the outfit at Montpelier, he rendered valuable assistance in distributing the outfit to the regiment.

Brief Locals.

Subscribers who have heretofore taken their Caledonian at this office will hereafter find them at the post office.—Be human! On Monday last, the coldest, most blustering day of the season, three-quarters of the horses hitched on Main street were left by their drivers without blankets, or any covering whatever. Some Christians might learn kindness of the heathen Aztecs.—The addition of six inches or more of snow on Sunday night to the previously accumulated stock now makes the sleighing complete.—If the person who took the fald lantern from the fence on Central street near Cott's stable, on thanksgiving evening, to return the same to the Drug Store on Plain, no names will hereafter be called, exposure made.—There are already among those who if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 2,500,000 people. The struggle of today is not altogether for to-day. It is for a vast future also.—With a firm reliance in Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE CALLEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, Dec. 6. 1861.

Our people were highly gratified by the exhibition of the intermediate school under the instruction of Miss Mary Dalton, assisted by Miss Russell's school of Fairbanks, Vt., last Friday evening. The exercises consisted of readings, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, and singing, were all performed. It would be difficult to specify which were the most entertaining, but we were particularly pleased with the singing of the primaries, the dialogue of the middle school, the fairy scene, and the declamation by George Stevens, Richard Eastman, and Willie Harriman. The closing piece, the dialogue of Uncle Sam and the Rebellion, was very fine and well acted, particularly by Uncle Sam, Dr. Eagle and Carolina. Much of the labor must have been bestowed in the preparation for this exhibition by the teachers, and we are happy to say that it was appreciated by all present. Union Hall was packed with people, both old and young, very many unable to procure seats.

A Patriotic Mother.

Lieutenant Beattie, of company I, Vt., who is now in Essex county recruiting, to fill up that regiment, informs us that at Island Pond one night this week a Mrs. Stevens of Holland brought in to him her two only sons to enlist for the defense of our country. This trio of patriots left the home about 12 o'clock at night in order to reach the recruiting officer before he should leave in the morning. Though it was many tears and heart-yearnings that the mother took leave of these her only sons,