Sculties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerant, would soon recede from that post fel the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our disloyal citizeus abroad have hitherto delayed that act of simple jus-

The Civil War, which has so radically rily disturbed the social conditions and affected by breign nations with reference less ces will claim your most diligent considerato its own merits than to its supposed and tion. often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves .-Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the sup-

ously enforced in a season of great commer cial activity like the present, without com try on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violaion of peutral rights; all such coll sions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possipreserving peace and friendship. In clear tion. cases of these kind, I have, so far as possi-ble, heard and redressed complaints which citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or mil the government of these States are not at mutual conventions to examine and adjust made especially to Great Britain, to France, 1862, prevented by the commander of the blocksding force, off Charleston, from leaving that port with her cargo, no withstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have direct ted the Secretary of State to cause the pa pers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to fa vor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent sets of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sen timents, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Span ish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their Vespective territories.
Under these circumstances I have declined

to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to ne gonate 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 ance from last year, shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here were: For Congressional, Executive and could go with certainty of being received and Judicial purposes, \$5,939,009 29, for foreign adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that intercourse, \$1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous such persons contemplating colonication do expenses, including the min.s. loans, post of the Commissioners, which shows the pro- oped resources in the production of provis the measurement and gress that has been made in the enterprise ions, grains, grain countries as to some others, nor as willing, other like charges. \$14,129,771 50; for exas 1 think, their interests demands. I be penses under the Interior Department. \$3. this respect is improving, and that ere long \$394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, and also the favorable action of Congress this respect is improving, and that ere long \$394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, upon the projects now pending before them

Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and Other information on the subject of the the other European States remain undistur- finances will be found in the report of the To carry out the provision of the To carry out the To carry out the provision of the To carry out the Since your last annual essembling another pear of health and bountful harvests has to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, and while it has not pleased the China and Japan. During the past year Almighty to bless us with the return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us treatment of the Secretaries of the Se best light He gives us, trusting in His own States of our own continent, but more senti ments of cordial good will are believed to be ments of cordial good will are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose salety The correspondence touching foreign af-fairs, which has taken place during the past with our own. The statement officeally year, is herewith submitted in virtual com-pliance with a request to that effect, made Honduras, Peru and Chili. The commission, by the House of Representatives, near the under the Convention with the Republics of close of the last session of Congress. If the New Grenada, closed its session without condition of our relation with other nations having sudited and passed upon all the is less gratifying than it has usually been at claims which were submitted to it. A proformer periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as that it may be able to do more complete justice. we are might reasonably have apprehended. tice. The commission between the United In the month of June last there were some States and the Republics of Costa Rica has grounds to expect that the maratime powers completed its labors, and submitted its rewhich at the beginning of our domestic dif.

The receipts was for the more immediate benefit of a communications to and through them to the

The vast expenditure incident to the mili- a convention of postal representatives, for one united people.

tary and naval opperations required for the purpose of simplifying the rates of forsuppression of the rebellion, have hitherto eign postage, and to expedite the foreign been met with a promptitude, and certainly mails. This proposition, equally important ed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a unusual in similar circumstances, and the to our adopted citizens and to the commer-public credit has been fully maintained. The cial interests of this country, has been favor pression of African Slave trade, has been put continuance of the war, however, and the in ably entertained and agreed to by all the which, thereis operation with a good prospect of come creased disbursements made necessary by the governments from whom replies have been lore, I beg to repeat: "One section of our plete success. It is an occasion of special augmented forces now in the field demand feccived. I ask the attention of Congress country betteres slavery is right, and ought States, bearing interest at the rate of -- lor | Several of our States are above the average pleasure to acknowledge that the execution your best reflections as to the test mode of it on the part of fler Majesty's Govern
your best reflections as to the test mode of it on the part of fler Majesty's Govern
your best reflections as to the test mode of it of the suggestions of the Postmaster General, wrong and ought not to be extended. This the eight census of the United States; said a third to the square mile. Massachusetts of it on the part of Her Majesty's Govern- providing necessary revenue without injury in his report, respecting the further legislaunent has been marked with a jealous reto business, and with the least possible bur
spect for the authority of the United States,
and the righ s of their moral and loyal cit
spect for the suppression of the postal service.

The suspension of species
of the postal service.

FUBLIC LANDS.

The suppression of the African slave trade
for the authority of the African slave trade
for the authority of the United States,
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for the authority of the United States,
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tion required, in his opinion, for the benefits
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for t spect for the authority of the United States, and the righ s of their moral and toyal cit payment by the banks soon after the com-

payment by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session made large mencement of your last session made large is use of United States Notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be and the satisfaction of other just demands be seen content of your last session made large and the former having 63 and the satisfaction of other way could the payment of troops and the satisfaction of other way could the payment of troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be public lands have ceased to be a source of public lands have ceased to be a source of proper time of its delivery as a foresaid and and the satisfaction of the African state trade public lands have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall have been gradual or at one time wit in the later of the former having for an extended proper in the The Convention with Hanover for the al.o- In no other way could the payment of troops lition of the Stadt dues has been carried into and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for .-The judicious legislation of Congress securing the receivability of these notes for loans A blockade of three thousand miles of and internal duties, and making them a lesea coast could not be established and vigor- gal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, parti ally at least, and for the time, the long felt mitting occasional mistakes and inflicting want of an uniform circulating medium, savunintentional injuries upon foreign nations ing thereby to the prople immeuse sums in and their subjects. A civil war occurring discount and exchanges. A return to specie in a country where foreigners reside and car payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuble to produce mutual reclamations between ations to the lowest possible point will al nations which have a common interest in ways be a leading purpose in wise legisla

Convertibility, prompt and certain conver libility into coin, is generally acknowledged have been presented by friendly powers .- to be the best and surest guard against them, There is, however, a large and augmenting and it is extremely doubtful whether a cirnumber of doubtful cases upon which the culation of United States notes, payable in Government is unable to agree with the Gov coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of ernments whose protection is demarded by the people, can be permanently, usefully and the claimants. There are, moreover, many safely maintained. Is there, then, any othcases in which the United States or their er mode in which the necessary provisions citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or mil for the public wants can be made, and the ctary authorities of foreign nations, which great advantages of a safe and uniform cur rancy secured. I know of none which prom once prepared to redress. I have proposed ises so certain results, and at the same time of the foreign States thus interested so unot jectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of such complaints. This proposition has been Congress, well guarded in Its provisions .-To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it furnish circulating notes, on the security of has been kindly received, but has not yet U.S. Bonds deposited in the Treasury.—been formally adopted. I deem it my duty These notes, prepared under the supervision to recommend an appropriation in behalf of proper efficers, being uniform in appearthe owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral ance and security, and convertible always P. Tordens Rivla, which vessel was, in May, into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facili ate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as secu

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady murket demand for Government bonds the adoption of the tecommendation of the measure of considerable weight, in my judge ment, that it would reconcile as far as possi ble all existing interest by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to recognize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured,

now issued by them.
THEASURY RECEIPTS. The receipts into the Trea ury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were \$583,885,247,-06, of which sum \$49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; \$1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, \$152,203, 77; from miscellaneous sources, \$931,787 64; from loans in all forms, \$529,602,460 50— The remainder, \$2,257,065 80, was the bal-

EXPENDITURES.

The disbursements during the same period penses under the Interior Department, \$3,-102,985 52; under the War Department,

ing your attention to them. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

ing the United States with Europe, by an for the fiscal year 1861, amounted to \$8,349,-Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to 296 40, which embraced the revenue from I tru-t that the liberal basis upon which it them must have access to this Egypt of the extend the telegraph from San Francisco to all the States of the Union for three quarters has been organized will not only meet your West, without paying toll at the crossings tion, which has proved only less injurious to the merely so that year, notwithstanding the cessation of the temporary reverses which afterward be-The Territories of the United States, with been sufficient to produce a revenue during. On the 22d day of September last, a procunimportant exceptions, have remained un- the same year of \$8,299,820 90, being only disturbed by the civil war, and they are ex- \$50,000 less than was derived from all the copy of which is herewith submitted: The Civil War, which has so radically changed for a moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessal soon be in a condition to be organized as favorable result. The amount expended in the second paragraph of that paper, I now States and be constitutionally admitted into 1861, was \$13,606,759 11. For the last respectfully renall your attention to what ted very deeply the nations with which we the Federal Union. The unmense unsterial year the amount has been reduced to \$11, may be called "Compensated Emancipation." have carried on a commerce that has been resources of those territories ought to be desteadily increasing throughout a period of veloped as speedily as possible. Every step half a century. It has, at the same time, in that direction would 'ave a tendency to with the preceeding years; about \$3.750,000 is the only part which is of certain durabili excited political ambitions and apprehensions improve the revenues of the government and as compared with the fiscal year 1861. The ty. One generation passeth away, and an which have produced a profound sgitation diminish the burdens of the people It is deficiency in the Department for the previous other generation cometh, but the carth abit-throughout the civilized world. In unusual worthy of your serious consideration wheth- year was \$4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal deth forever. It is of the first importance to egitation, we have forborne from taking part or some extraordinary measures to promote year it was reduced to \$2,112,814 57,- duly consider and estimate this ever enduring in any controversy between foreign States, the end cannot be adopted. The means which These favorable results are in part owing to part. That portion of the earth's surface and between parties or factions in such suggested itself most likely to be effected is the cessation of mail service in the insurrec. which is owned by the people of the United

State with foreign governments, proposing these to be an advantageous combination

revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,-476 26, a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period .-The homestead Law, which will take effect ducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expences of the general land office, The discrepancy between the sum here

stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury De partment, arises, as I understand, from the act that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really to incident at the beginning points. The Treasury report, including a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large as to greatly overreach the ported upon by the Interior, and not by the

engaged in open hostilities against the white engaged in their vicinity. The tribes no natural line of Division. settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kankilled by the Indians, and a large amount place. of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known,

and also the favorable action of Congress world. this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an angine seed or by purpose the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been or enlarging the capacities of the great capacities to both these countries from the Binited States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States for the Stat

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. To carry out the provisions of the act of haps, by a physical barrier, but by embarras Congress of the 15th of May last, I have sing and onerous trade regulations, and this ments and views I invite your most candid caused the department of agriculture of the is true whenever a dividing or boundary line The reports of the Secretaries of the lished an extensive system of correspondence Navy and War are herewith transmitted. - and exchanges, both at home and abroad, trade to any port or place north of it, and some of the Slave States the same sum would would not reduce them. These reports though lengthy, are certainly nothing more than brief abstracts of the sul's in the development of a collect knowl south of it, except upon terms dictated by a bas been otherwise done. If so the measure very numerous and extensive transactions edge of recent improvements in agriculture; government foreign to them. 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 content myself with laying the reports before you, ask-ing your attention to them.

edge of recent improvements in agriculture; government foreign to them.

These outlets east, west and south are into dispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit the value of the products and in that view would dispensable to the well being of the products and in that view would dispensable to the well being of the product and economical. Certainly in the collection of the agriculture; and in that view would dispensable to the well being of the product and economical. Certainly in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the method continual in the collection of the spring with the collection of the certainly in the col

It gives me pleasure to report a decided furnished, embracing some valuable tests in separation shall be, but will yow rather that but it would require no ready cash, no bonds improvement in the financial condition of chemical science, now in progress in the la there shall be no such line. Nor are the men, any faster than the cmanciption prolarge clars of our most valuable citizens, and great outside world. They too and each of I tru-t that the liberal basis upon which it them must have access to this Egypt of the lamation was issued by the Executive, a

tory, its people and its laws. The territory States. We have attempted no purpage a scientific exploration of the mineral redirm and acknowledged no resolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contempla ted by threign nations with a force of the United States is well adapted by the people of the United States is we The Postmaster General also opened a they might have been in former ages! Steam valid; as par, or parts of the said Conven. and one third persons to the square mile .correspondence through the Department of and telegraph, in in elligence, have brought THE FUGITIVE SEAVE LAW.

In the Inaugural Address I briefly point remedy for the differences between the peo ple of the two sections. I did so in language livorced, and go out of the presence and be- accounted for. yond the reach of each other, but the differ nt parts of our country cannot do this .continue between them. Is it impossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation sum derived from the three months now re than friends can make laws? Can treaties slavery it could not continue. Among the

insubordination, and at several points have old question as to terms of intercourse are ally and with compensation, some would re There is no line, straight or crooked, suitasas, renounced the allegiance to the United ble for a natural boundary upon which to versities we waste much strength in strug States and entered into treaties with the divide. Trace through from east to west gles among ourselves, by mutual concussion 872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918 insurgents. Those who remained loyal to upon the line betweed the free and slave we should harmonize and act together.—— 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914 the United States were driven from the country, and we shall find a little more than This would be a compromise among the country. The chief of the Cheroktes has one third of its length are rivers easy to be visited this city for the purpose of restoring crossed and populated, or soon to be populathe former relations of the tribe with the ted, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all of such mutual concessions. If the plan United States. He alleges that they were its remaining length are merely surveyors' shall be adopted it is assumed that emanci constrained by superior force to enter into lines, over which people may walk back and pation will follow, at least in several of the treaties with the insurgents, and that the forth, without any consciousness of their States. As to the first article, the main United States neglected to furnish the protection, which their treaty stipulations rection, which their treaty stipulations rection, which their treaty stipulations rection. In the month of August last, the on paper or parchment, as a national boun

of constructing the Pacific railroad, and thus from them, this great interior reg on is natsuggests the earliest completion of the road, urally one of the most important in the
The liberation of the slaves is the destruc

great interior region is hereby cut off from benefits of the Linion by this means better their representatives in Congress. some one or more of these outlets, not per-

ble information, in anticipation of a more and to their auccessors forever. True to the aggregate sum necessary for compensaclaborate report, which will in due time be themselves they will not ask where a line of ting emancipation of course would be large, mitigate, evils among us. In all its adap abhors separation. In fact it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost.— in 1790 until that of 1860, we should in Our strike pertains to ourselves, to passing 1900 have a population of 103 208,415 and ing of one generation.

PROPOSITION TO AB LISH SLAVERY. Resolved. By the Senate and House of Rep resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both dition. Houses concuring, that the follow ng Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conven tions of the several States, all or any of which variety of climate and production are of ad. Articles when ratified by three fourths of has three millions eight hundred thousand, vantage in the age of one people, whatever the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be with a population averageing seventy three

COMPENSATION. separation of the sections than before. The the value thereof, and all interest paid

The homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inpressed, would be ultimately revived with Article—All slaves who shall have anjoyeut restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the others.—

shall be for ever free, but all owners of such 1800—

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1800 and the cost of surveying and bringing the Physically speaking, we cannot seperate; we who shall not have been disloyal shall be cannot remove our respective sections from compensated for them at the same rates as a seach other, nor build an impassible wall be-provided for adopting abolishment of slavery increase. tween them. A husband and wife may be but in such a way that no slave shall be twice

Article-Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free col-They cannot but remain face to face, and ored persons, with their own consent, at any intercourse either amicable or hostile must place or places without the United States. WANT OF HARMONY.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the than before? Can aliens make treaties easier rebellion could never have existed, without be more faithfully en orded between aliens freinds of the Union there is great diversity than laws can among triends? Suppose you of sentiment and of policy, in regard to sla during the past year, manifested a spirit of on either, you cease fighting, the identical compensation, seme would abolish it gradumove the freed people frem us and some would retain with us, and there are yet oth es minor diversities. Because of these dl-

First, the emancipation; secondly, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the dary. The act of separation, if it comes, length of time for consumating, (thirty seven settlements in their vicinity, with extreme gives up on the part of the sectional obligations below the sectional obligation of the compensation. The ferecity, killing indiscriminately, men, we tions upon the seceding section the furitive emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the men and children. This attack was wholly slave clauses along with all other constitut advocates of perpetual slavory, but the length unexpected, and, there'ore, no means of de fense had been provided. It is estimated from. While I should expect no treaty isfactio. That time spares both races from that no less than eight hundred persons were stipulation would even be made to take its the evils of sudden derangement, in fact from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of But there is another difficulty. The great thought will be disturbed by the measure, and susplcions, which may be unjust, may interior region bounded east by the Alleghe | will have passed away before its consumation. not be stated. Information was received by nies, north by the British d minions, west. They never see it. Another class will hall the Indian Bureau, from different sources, by the Rocky Mountains, south by the line the prospect of emancipation, but will depreabout the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has souri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the must largely attend immediate emancipation suffered great injury from this Indian war. territories of D kotah, Nebraska, and part in localities where their numbers are very A large portion of her territory has been de-populated, and a severe loss has been sustain and will have fifty millions within fifty years that their posterity shall be free forever. d by the destruction of property. The peo- if not prevented by any political folly or The plan leaves to each State choosing the

ple of that State manifest much anxiety for mistake. It contains more than one third act under it to abolish slavery now, or at the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the country owned by the United States, the end of the century, or at any intermediof the State as a guarantee against future certainly more than one million of square ate time, or by degrees extending over the period has been greater than the interest upon the host littles. The Commissioner of Indian onles, once half as populous as Massachu whole or any part of the period, and it obligated has grown faster than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the interest upon the period has been greater than the interest upon the period has been greater than the interest upon the period has grown faster than the period has gro hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian onles, once half as populous as Massachu whole or any part of the period, and it oblights will furnish full details. I submit setts already is, it would have more than gos no two States to proceed alike. It also Affairs will fornish full details. I submit for your especial consideration whether our favour especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled.—
Many wise and good men have been inpressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

HILITARY BOADS.

HILITARY BOADS.

**Assumed to the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the Ro I submit the statement of the proceedings the deepest and also the richest in undevel pay and not receive, will object, jet that of the Commissioners, which shows the pro-

> tion of property-property acquired, by de scent or by purpose the same as any other than will a dollar property. It is no less true for having been proposed plan.

economical to do it?

THE PLAN PRACTICABLE.

INCREASING POPULATION. This might not and probably would not close before the end of thirty seven jears.—By that time we shall probably have 100. 000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000 as now, and not only so, but not from the land we inhabit, not from our the increase of our population may be exnational homestead. There is no possible pected to continue for a long time after the severing of this, but would multiply, and not period as rapidly as before, b cause our Ter ritories will not have become full. I do not tions and aptitudes it demands union and state this inconsiderately in the same ratio At the increase which we have maintained on an average from our national census.

generations of men, and it cannot without why may we not continue that ratio far be convulsion be hushed forever with the pass | youd that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is an ample re-source. Where our territory limited as were In this view I recomend the adoption of the British Isles, very certainly our populathe following resolution and articles amenda tinh could not expand as was stated, and in tory to the Constitution of the United States, stead of receiving the foreign born as now,

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Rep. we should be compelled to send part of the native born away, but such is not our con-

We have two millions nine hundred and sixty three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions eight hundred thousand Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it Article-Evry State, wherein slavery now more waste surfice by mountains, rivers, lakes exists, which shall abolish the same at any deserts, or other causes? Is it interior to time or times before the first of Jaruary in Europe in any natural advantages? It then the year of our Lord, one thousand oine we are at some time to be as populous as hundred, shall receive compensation from Europe, how soon? As to when this the United States as follows to wit: The may be we can judge by the past and the to every such Biare bonds of the United much on whether we maintain the Union.

to some other parts of our country in natu-This I think cannot be per ectly cured, and tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the ral capacity for sustaining a dense population. It would be worse in both cases after the United States, and the bonds so received or RATIO OF INCREASE. Taking the nation in the aggregate, and

we find its population and latio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as any interruption of colored people north-1790- 5 929 829.

1800-5,305, 937. 35,02 per cent. ratio of increase.

1810-7,239,814. 36,45 per cent. ratio of

increase.

increase. 1850-23,191,876. 35,87 per cent. ratio of increase. 1850-31,443,790, 35,59 per cent ratio of increase.

This shows an average decimal increase of 34.60 per cent in population through the seventy years from first to our last census The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, after much loss on both sides, and no gain the past year, manifested a spirit of past year, manifes erage; thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of in-mender as a means, not in conclusion of, erease in our case is. Assuming that it will but additional to all others, for restoring and 42,323,372; 1880, 56,965,216; 1899, 76,677, CAPACITY TO SUPPORT POPULATION.

we do not ourselves relinquish the charles blood at all.
by the folly and evils of disurier, or by long constitutional concurrence.

The plan is proposed as permanent conmuch one huge example of secession breed-

other debts without it.
THE COST OF THE PLAN. gle till to day, without paying anything on resting upon me, you will perceive owe less upon that debt now than estness I may seem to display.

an owed upon it then, and thus be Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose each man owed upon it then, and thus because our increase of men through the whole if adopted, would shorten the war, and period has been greater than six per cent., the debt. Thus, time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population inrelease faster than unpaid interest accumu
Is it doubted that it we here, Congress and excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time, in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number an hundred millions. to pay until we number an hundred millions. What by a different policy we would have to pay now, when the number is only thirty one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, actual receipts for the year \$487,788,324 97, and now transmitted to Congress. I respect present rebellion, and every man of this money more easily paid, we can preserve the deported and the American voters, through I cannot make it better known than it

already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is no objection Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain urged against the colored persons remaining United States to be organized. The command may be fixed. Place it between the now missioner informs me that within the period of a few months the department has established an axions are remaining or country, or place it South of March, and consider whether, if that measure that deportation should probably sonance in the control of the sum we have expended in the war since in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining in the sum we have expended in the war since in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining the sum we have expended in the war since in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining the sum we have expended in the war since in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining the sum we have expended in the sum we have expended in the sum we have expended in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining in the country which is not largely imaginate the colored persons remaining the sum we have expended in the country which is not largely imaginate. Kentucky, or North of Chio, and still the March, and coasider whether, if that measter that deportation should be a the wages of white labor, and very surely truth remains, that none south of it can ure had been promptly accepted by even the wages of white labor, and very surely truth remains, that none south of it can use of the Slave States the same aum would south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them.

These outlets east, west and south are inbe prudent and economical. Certainly it is leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it.

DEPOSTATION. With deportation even to a limited ex-tent, enhancing wages to white labor, as mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it and you increase the price of it Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for, and wages of white

But it is declared that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land .-Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous?— Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites, Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is even without their presence, would injure and displace white labor and white laborers, 11 there ever could be a proper time for more arguments, that neither more nor less of it. Emane mere arguments, that time is surely not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

COMPARISON OF THE BACES. There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any appar-ent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delewase, are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to and Deleware, are all in this condition. six whites, yet in its frequent petitions to the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emahabile ion South send the free people North?— People of any color seldom run, unless there be something to run from? Heretofore, colored people, to some ex ent, have fied North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from boild bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wager, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their la-THE WAL TO BE PUSHED IN ANY EVENT

This proposition can be trusted off the mutua interests involved, and in any event cannot the North decide for itself to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been ward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District last spring. What I have said of the perpertion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860, having no reference to per-sons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here. The plan consisting of these Ericles is 1830-12,866,020. 33,49 per cent. ratio of recommended, not but that a restriction of the national authority would be accepted with its adoption; nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State guments apply to both. This plan is recomcontinue, it gives the following result: 1870, preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclu-872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; sively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, These figures show that our country may while it would cost, considering amounts be as prosperous as Europe now is at some and manner of payment, and times of pay-point between 1920 and 1930, say about ment, and the amounts would be easier paid 1025, our territory, at 73 1.3 persons to the than will be the additional cost of the war square mile, being of the capacity to contain if we rely solely upon force. It is most 217,185,000; and we will teach this too, if likely-very likely-that it would cost me

While it cannot be foreseen exactly Low without the concurrence of first, two thirds of Congress, and alterwards three fourths of ing lesser ones indefinitely, would retard the the States. The requisite three-fourths of population, civilization and prosperity, no the States will necessarily include seven of one can doubt that the extent of it would be the slave States. Their concurrence, if obvery great and injurious. The preposed tained, will give assurance of their severally emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of popuon the new constitutional terms. This assurance of their severally petuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all that emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary strug- trust that in view of the great responsibility either principal or interest, each man of us of respect to yourselves in any undue carn-

lessen its expenditure of money and blood. Is it doubted that it would restore the Na-

Executive, can secure its adoption? us imagine better," but "han we all do better." Object whatseever is possible, still the question recurs, "can we do better?"—
The doguns of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is than will a dollar for emancipation on the to the stormy present. The occasion is proposed plan. with the occasion. As our case is new, ed we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

IN CONCLUSION. Fellow-citizens-We cannot escape his We, of this Congress, will be rememb in spite of ourselves.

No personal significance or insignification can spare one or another of us. [Continued on Furth Page.]