THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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# The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862. No. 52.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

**The Railway Timekeeper,**

Especially adapted for Army sales. Good imitation gold; will keep excellent time; have fancy hands and engraved dials, the letters standing in relief. This is one of the most taking novelties of the day, and should retail at prices from $20 to $50 each. They are furnished by the case, containing six of different designs, as follows:—Engraved, per case, $33.00. Engraved and electro-gilded, $36.00. Engraved, superior, $39.00. Engraved, superior, and electro fire gilded, $42.00. Engine turned, same material, over which is good silver, heavily plated, $36.—Samples of the foregoing, comprising two of the first, and one each of the others, making half dozen, at the regular wholesale rates, $36.—TERMS, CASH. Will be sent to any part of the loyal states, with bill for collection on delivery. Buyers in the Army will have to send payment in advance, as the Express Companies refuse making collections south of the Potomac. This is just the thing for those inclined to make money among the soldiers. Send in your orders early.

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers.
63, 65 & 67 Nassau St., New York.
nov. 15-3t

**U. S. TAXES.**

THE subscriber has been appointed Assistant Assessor for Talbot County under the Internal Revenue law passed by Congress July, 1862, and gives

**NOTICE,**

TO all Merchants, Traders, Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Liquor Stores and Eating Houses, Manufacturers, Doctors, Lawyers, Tobacconists, Cattle and Horse dealers, Auctioneers, Proprietors of Billiard Tables, and Ten Pin Alleys and others, that they are required to take out Licenses from the first day of September 1862, and to all Butchers that a monthly account of all cattle killed, and Bridge Co.'s that the gross amount of money received, is required, and all persons owning Carriages, Silver or Gold Plate, Diamonds, &c., to hand in a list of the quantities and values of each article that they may be assessed.

I shall remain at my Office in Easton till first of October.

R. THARP,
Deputy Assessor for Talbot County.
Sep 20-tf.

**U. S. Internal Revenue.**

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, DENTON,
September 23d, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, "That every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation," following any of the trades or occupations named in Section 64 of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, is required to obtain License immediately. All applications must be made to the Assistant Assessors.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

1st Division—Worcester county—Joseph J. Ennis, Snow Hill.
2d Division—Somerset county—Robert H. Ellegood, Salisbury.
3d Division—Dorchester county—Levin E. Straughn, Cambridge.
4th Division—Talbot county—Reuben Tharp, Easton.
5th Division—Caroline county—John H. Emerson, Denton.
6th Division—Queen Anne's county—Robert K. Willson, Church Hill.
7th Division—Kent county—Wm. R. Lambert, Chestertown.
8th Division—Cecil county—E. E. Ewing, Elkton.

GEORGE M. RUSSUM,
sep 27-4t Assessor 1st District, Md.

**The National Taxes.**

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessor of Taxes under the act approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," hereby gives notice to the people of the First Collection District of this State, that he has made the following divisions of the District, and appointed the persons herein after named, Assistant Assessors under said act, designating at the same time their Post Office.

No. 1.—Worcester county.—Assistant Assessor, Joseph J. Ennis, Snow Hill.
No. 2.—Somerset county,—Assistant Assessor, Robert H. Ellegood, Saulisbury.
No. 3.—Dorchester county,—Assistant Assessor, Levin E. Straughn, Cambridge.
No. 4.—Talbot county,—Assistant Assessor, Reuben Tharp, Easton.
No. 5.—Caroline county,—Assistant Assessor, John H. Emerson, Denton.
No. 6.—Queen Ann's county,—Assistant Assessor, Robert K. Willson, Snow Hill.
No. 7.—Kent county,—Assistant Assessor, Wm. H. Lambert, Chestertown.
No. 8.—Cecil county,—Assistant Assessor, E. E. Ewing, Elkton.

The above named act took effect on the first day of September instant.

All persons, of whatever trade or occupation, are required to take out license to continue the same. Applications must be made to the Assistant Assessor, who are furnished with blank forms for the purpose. All business done without application as above is contrary to law.—Owners of carriages, coaches, hackney coaches, omnibuses or other carriages, not exclusively employed in husbandry or the transportation of merchandise, are required to report the number and value of the same. Owners of billiard tables, yachts, and gold and silver plate must report the same with the amount of plate owned.

2nd. Manufactures, where not especially exempt, are required to make return to the Assistant Assessor within ten days after each and every month of the actual sale, made by them during the preceding month.

*Auctioneers* are required to make a monthly report of the gross amount of their sales.

The *Proprietors or Manager of Rail Roads or Steamboats* are required to make a monthly report of the gross amount of their receipts.

*Butchers* and others whose business it is to slaughter, for sale, any cattle, calves, sheep or hogs, shall make a monthly return of the number respectively slaughtered.

3d. All persons whose income, derived from any source whatever, shall exceed six hundred dollars [$600] per annum, will be required to report the same to the Assistant Assessor at as early a period as practicable after the 31st day of December, proximo.

Schedules of articles subject to tax can be had after a short time, on application to the Assistant Assessor, together with any information that may be required. GEORGE M. RUSSUM,
Assessor 1st Collection District, Md.

Assessors Office,
Denton, Maryland.
Sep. 11th, 1862. Sep. 13-4w.

PRUNES.—Fresh Imperial Prunes, new crop—at (nov 8) DAWSON & BRO'S.

**A Sadiron Heater.**

LADIES who practice economy would do well to examine this article; it is really something new and valuable. You will find it at the Hardware Store, corner of Dover and Washington streets, Easton. [sep 27

**For Philadelphia.**

THE schooner "Elizabeth Jane," Captain Christopher, will leave for Philadelphia about the 10th of October. For freight or passage to or from Philadelphia apply to THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.,
Easton, Md.
JAMES L. BEWLEY & CO.,
oct 4-tf 326 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NEW

**FALL & WINTER GOODS.**

**THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.**

THOMPSON & KERSEY have just received from the city a beautiful assortment of

Calicoes,
Cassinets,
Cassimeres, &c.

all of which they propose to sell at a very small advance for the Cash, or to punctual, short time customers. sep 13

**Spring and Summer Millinery GOODS.**

MRS. KATE PLUMMER would most respectfully inform her old customers and all who may desire anything in her line of business that she has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

**Millinery and Fancy Goods,**

suitable for the present and approaching seasons. She deems it useless to enumerate articles. Her stock will be found to compose everything adequate to carrying on the above business. In addition to making up new work she still continues to do

REPAIRING

with neatness and at the shortest possible notice. The public are most respectfully invited to call and examine her stock. Shop at the old stand, next door to Mr. Jos. Rasin's store. [may 3

**PURE KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,**
combining
**PERFECT SAFETY WITH AN ECONOMICAL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.**
FOR
**Brilliancy, Intensity and Softness IT IS NOT EXCELLED.**

And as a Sewing or Reading Light, it will be found even more desirable than Gas, possessing a softness and steadiness entirely relieved from the flicker which always accompanies a gas light. This light far surpasses that produced from any other Oils or Fluids now in use, and for

**ECONOMY AND SAFETY**

It is particularly recommended—burning at a cost of less than three-quarters of a cent per hour, and cannot be inflamed any more easily than common whale oil. Lamps altered to burn the above oil. KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of the latest and most approved Patterns, with Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., for sale by
sep 7 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

**600.000** MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862, cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada is combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distance between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 or $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000 on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the war department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYDS GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo, shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sandbar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price $1 in sheets, $2 in pocket form, and $2 50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept 17, '62.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir:—Send me your map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES,
sep 27-3t Secretary of the Navy.

**CASH, CASH, CASH,**

WANTED in exchange for Goods that everybody want and everybody must have. Call with your cash at the Hardware Store and get the worth of your money. We take any kind that will pass in Baltimore or Philadelphia.
sep 27 H. M. NICOLS & Co.

We would like a little of the above on old accounts. Some have stood long enough for your credit and ours, and would ease your mind by a settlement. H. M. N. & Co.

LA CHICA.—6000 prime Havana Cigars of this favorite brand, just received and for sale low, by
nov 6 DAWSON & BRO.

[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

**The Mother and Child.**

The flowers you reared repose in sleep,
With folded bells where the night-dews weep,
And the passing wind like a spirit grieves
In a gentle dirge through the sighing leaves.
The sun will kiss the dews from the rose,
Its crimson petals again unclose,
And the violet ope the soft blue ray
Of its modest eye to the gaze of day;
But when shall the dews and shades that lie
So cold and damp on thy shrouded eye,
Be chased from the folded lids, my child?
And thy glance break forth so sweetly wild?

The fawn, thy partner in sportive play,
Has ceased his gambols at close of day,
And his weary limbs are relaxed and free
In gentle sleep by his favorite tree.
He will wake ere long, and the rosy dawn
Will call him forth to the dewy lawn,
And his springtly gambols be seen again
Through the parted boughs and upon the plain;
But oh, when shall slumber cease to hold
The limbs that lie so still and cold?
When wilt thou come with thy tiny feet
That bounded my glad embrace to meet?

The birds you tended have ceased to sing,
And shaded their eyes with the velvet wing;
And, nestled among the leaves of the trees,
They are rocked to rest by the cool night breeze.
The morn will the chains of sleep unbind,
And spread their plumes to the freshening wind;
And music from many a warbler's mouth
Will honey the grove, like the breath of the south;
But when shall the lips, whose lightest word
Was sweeter far than the warbling bird,
Their rich wild strain of melody pour?
They are mute! they are cold! they will ope no more!

When heaven's great bell, in a tone sublime,
Shall sound the knell of departed Time,
And its echoes pierce, with a voice profound,
Through the liquid sea and the solid ground,
Thou wilt wake, my child, from the dreamless sleep
Whose oblivious dews thy senses steep.
And then shall the eye, now dim, grow bright
In the glorious rays of heaven's own light;
The limbs that an angel's semblance wore,
Bloom 'neath living trees on the golden shore;
And the voice that's hushed, God's praises hymn
'Mid the bands of the harping seraphim.

## The President's Message.

Although the message is shorter than usual and is looked upon with great interest, we are compelled to omit a portion of it. We give a synopsis of all except that portion which refers to "Compensated Emancipation," and that we give in full:

It is a document which deserves as it will undoubtedly command, immediate and general attention, its contents being of great and wide spread interest. It opens, as is customary, with a reference to our foreign relations, which, however, seem to be by no means assuring or pacific. Still the President thinks that these foreign relations are more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might reasonably have apprehended. Perhaps the most significant paragraph in this part of the Message is that our troubles have "excited political ambitions and apprehensions, which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world:" that "we have forborne taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States;" and that "we have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution." This undoubtedly points to the condition of affairs in Mexico, the ambition of France and Spain as there manfested, and to the apprehensions of England respecting our vast power as affecting her Canadian colonies. In view of the numerous complaints of wrongs suffered by subjects of foreign governments under the blockade, the President suggested to Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, mutual conventions to adjust these, as well as the unsettled claims of our citizens against those governments; but although the proposal has been kindly received in each case, it has not yet been formally adopted. This brief statement will show that the ability which Mr. Seward has brought to the management of our foreign affairs in the present very delicate posture is much greater than he has received credit for. This proposition has placed all complaints from governments in such a state that their settlement will be likely to adjust also many of our own old scores.

The President says of the prosperity and progress of our territories, that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. This fully sustains what we have already asserted and contended for, and proves that the subject is one demanding the prompt and energetic action of Congress. Although President does not specify these territories, there can be no doubt that he refers to Colorado and Nebraska. In order to aid in the settlement of all the territories, he suggests a thorough scientific exploration of their mineral resources.

On the subject of the National finances the message urges a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period, and the adoption of a general banking law, by which all banking corporations would be furnished with government circulating notes on the security of U.S. bonds disposited in the Treasury Department. This is understood to be Mr. Chase's plan for the regulation of the National currency on such a basis as will secure its redemption at the counters of the banks as well as of the subtreasuries. The President urges that this would lighten the burthen of that party of the public debt employed as securities for the notes, and at the same time greatly facilitate the negotiation of new loans by the steady market demand for government bonds which the adoption of this system would create:

The actual receipts for the year were $487,788,321.97, and the actual expenditures $474,744,788,16. Of these disbursement the War Department absorbed $394,368,407.36, and the Navy Department $12,674,500.59. For interest on the public debt the payments were $13,190,324.45. The revenue of the Post-office Department shows a curious state of affairs; it is $8,299,820.90, being only $50,000 less than was driven from all the States of the Union during the previous year. In the same time the expenditures of the department have been reduced $2,481,000; yet such has been the reckless legislation of former years that the department still shows an annual deficit of $2,112,814.

**Compensated Emancipation.**

On the 22nd day of September last a Proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper I now respectfully call your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation."

The nation may be said to consist of the people, its territory, 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 be the home of our National family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs and intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion, as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:

"One section of our country believes slavery is *right*, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is *wrong*, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases *after* the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate.—We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse either amicable or hostile, must continue between them.—Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous, or more satisfactory, *after* separation than *before*? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than law, can among friends? Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always: and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

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 free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length, are merely surveyors' 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 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 Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes 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, already has above ten million of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions 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 magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest, and also the richest, in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has, as yet, been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of those outlets, not, perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrasing and onerous trade regulations.

And this is true, *wherever* a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. *Which* of the three may be best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all, of right, belong to that people, and to their successors, forever. True to themselves, they will not ask *where* a line of seperation shall be, but will vow, rather, that there shall be no such line.—Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to, and through them, to the great outside world. They too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary.

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part; not from the land we inhabit; not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact, it would, ere long, force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost.

Our strife pertains to ourselves—to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

"*Article*—. Every State, wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein, at any time, or times, before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:

"The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of for each slave shown to have been therein, by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond, only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

"*Article*— All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them, at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way, that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

"*Article*— Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide, for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States."

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue.

Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together.—This would be compromise; but it would be compromise among the friends, and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States.

As to the first article, the main points are; first, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it—thirty-seven years; and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement—in fact, from the necessity of derangement—while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measures will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will depreciate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great; and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State, choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object. Yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent, or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge?

And if, with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*; but it is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger* one. And it is easier to pay any sum *when* we are able than it is to pay it *before* we are able. The war requires large sums, and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large. But it would require no ready cash; nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years.—At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of thirty-one millions, as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period, as rapidly as before; because our territory will have not become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first national census, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room—our broad national homestead—is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three-millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country, at some time, average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface, by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are, at some time, to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this *may* be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it *will* be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are already above the average of Europe—seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157; Rhode Island, 133; Connecticut, 90; New York and New Jersey, each, 80. Also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio, since passing that point, as ever before; while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country, in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find a population and ratio of increase, for the several decennial periods, to be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 3,929,827 | | |
| 1800 | 5,305,937 | 35.02 | per ct. ratio of inc. |
| 1810 | 7,239,814 | 36.45 | " " |
| 1820 | 9,638,131 | 33.13 | " " |
| 1830 | 12,866,020 | 33.49 | " " |
| 1840 | 17,069,453 | 32.67 | " " |
| 1850 | 23,191,876 | 35.87 | " " |
| 1860 | 31,443,790 | 35.58 | " " |

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first, to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase, at no one of these seven periods, is either two per cent. below, or two per cent above, the average; thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable, the law of increase, in our case, is. Assuming that it will continue, gives the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | 42,323,341 |
| 1880 | 56,967,216 |
| 1890 | 76,677,872 |
| 1900 | 103,208,415 |
| 1910 | 138,918,526 |
| 1920 | 186,984,335 |
| 1930 | 251,680,914 |

These figures show that our country *may* be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1930—say about 1925—our territorirry, at seventy-three and a third persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000.

And we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance, by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With these, we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt, 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 struggle, until to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now, than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men, through the whole period; has been greater than six per cent.; has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus, time alone, relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying 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 a hundred millions, what, by a different policy we would have to pay now, when we number but thirty one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners; and hence, provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on one hand, or on the other, in so much as it comes to no thing, unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious.

It is insisted that their presence would injure, and displace white labor and white labors. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free, than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them opan to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probaly enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely, would not reduce them. Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market—increase the demand for that, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the coun