AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PURISHED EVERY THORSDAY MORNING BY American 22 Volunteer. John B. Bratton.

ab it fordation and a state of the state of shird pull. **T.E.R.M.S.** Schoorrrow, **One Dollars and Fifty Conts**, pridinadeance ; Two Dollars and Fifty Conts, pridinad Two Dollars and Fifty Conts, if not versy and Two Dollars and Fifty Conts, if not lidy addread to in avory instance. No subscrip-tion discontinued until all arreatages are paid mleds atthe optimion the Editor. Advisitissment - Accompanied by the cash, and foit craiteding considence in the units of the cash and foit craiteding considence will be insected introd times for ond Dollar, and twenty-free cents for each additional insertion. Those of a great.

foreacn machine institution. Liose of a great. sr length in proportion. Job Piritikod-Buch as Hund-bills, Posting-bills, Famphiets; Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., exe-bills, With Accuraty and at the shortest notice.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Cilizents of the Senate and House of Deriverentatives :

Ripricentative:: The Constitution of the United States provides that Gongress shall assemble an-nually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communications of a public char-scient to the Sinate and Honse of Represen-tives nuitil advised of their readiness to readyre its. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the scs-los, but, my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the oblightion enjoined by the Constitu-tion upon, the President " to give to the Union, and recommend to their considera-tion such measures as he shall judge neces-sarr and expedient." sary and expedient." It is matter of congratulation that the

tion such measures as no shall judge neces-sary and expedient." Is is matter, 'of, congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a ca-teer of property and peace. Analysis relations of amity continue to ex-bibly the source of them grave questions are dependent, which may require the con-sideration of them grave questions are dependent, which may require the con-sideration of them grave questions. Of aicl questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotia-tions with some of them grave questions are dependent. This is the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotia-tions with Great. Britain in reference to Contral America."-By the conventions concluded between the two governments on the 10th of April, 1850, both, parties covenanted that 'mellifer will ever' "occupy, or furtify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicitaging, Costa Blea, the Mosquito coast, or any, part of Contral America." "It wis the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, this all the present States of the former re-public, of Central America, such the thoth contracting parties, engaged equally, and to be made extent, for the present and the thether the the independence i and that both contracting parties, engaged equally, and to the Amiser and the contrat America, by Great Britain or the United States. This Government consented to restric-tions in any part of Central America, such Calm to right in Central America, such Calm to right on the content on a dual that no do-minion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. This Government consented to restric-tions in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. This Government consented to restric-tions in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. This Government consented to restric-tions in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. This Governme

l by his. So elear was this understanding on the So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in correspon-dence cohteniporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly express-ed, that the mutual covenants of non occu-pation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This dynalideation is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with frewhous socretigns of the country, Great Beight no out analogy or dya-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it con-firms the natural construction and under-stood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations ap-The region to which the stipulations ap

It, however, became apparent, at an ear It, however, became apparent, at an ear-ly day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of farge authority in all that part of Cen-tral America commonly called the Mosque-to Coast, and dovering the entire length of **The Siste** of Nicaragin, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually exten-ding its limits at the expense of the State of Ifondarcas; and that she had tormally colonized a considerable insular group. known as the Bay Islands, and belonging of right to that State.

right to that State. All these facts or pretensions of Great All these facts or prefensions of Great Britain, being contray to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the man-fact tenor of her stipulations with the Uni-ted States, as understood by this govern-ment, have been made the subject of nego-ilation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instruc-tions to him on the subject and the corres-pondence between him and the British Sec-r tary on Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments dif-far widely and irreconcileably as to the construction of the convention, and its of-feet on their respective relations in Central fect on their respective relations in Central

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

VOL 42.

To a renewed call by this government up-on Great Britain, to abide by, and carry in-ite effect the stiphtlations of the convention, according to its obvious import, by with-drawing from the possession or coloniza-tion of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Niearagua and Costa Rich, the British government has at length replied, fiftming that the operation of the trady is prospective only, and did not re-quire Great Britain to alandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central A-merica, at the date of the treaty, and the United States. The British govern-ment passes over the question of the rg ghts of Great Britain to all or supposed, in Cen-tral America, and assumes that such had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprohended the protec-torship of the Mosquito Indians, the exten-ded jurisdiction and limits of the Balizo, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and theorem give the supposed of the supposed will continue to hold the contested portuns of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the profiles. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Bar daties establishment at the Balizo, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surredered by the Convention. The government recognizing the obliga-tions of the treaty, Bar desired to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty, In consideration of our geo-gene, which growthered, in its all com-munitation, although well knowing the fourted of the correctness of the con-struct of the surface. The United States, yet are surfaced by the same desire the astro-tist of the treaty, in consideration to the General American States, different from these of the United States, still declares the treaty in consideration to the general dense by the same desire which is a surfaced of the correctness of the con-struction of the treaty constantly declared to by this government, and resolved to in-stand above the British government, to re-move all causes on bisunde

individual and national, the United States will, under no circumstances, surrender. In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citi-zons to soll to either of the belligerent pow-ers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation, and al-though, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of mational neutrality. nor of

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to by the more powerfal nations of Europe. If the manner of payment of, the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute former-ly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was in its origin nothing but a tax on a common, autural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoy-ment of it, but who no longer possess that power. Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Ballte Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, includ-ing the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit.-For the cap-italization of the Sound dues, and this dis-tribution of the source of their maritime commerce to and from the Datie. I have declined in behalf of the affect the ques-tion of her right to levy the Sound dues.— A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take conjuzance of that particu-lar question, as that 'of access to the Baltic. Above all by the Sound dues are in the baltic. Above all by the Sound dues such the proposition, it is contemplified that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commercial freedom, as well as that 'of access to the Baltic. Above all by the shallowed that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commispied with, and made subordinate to. a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power agning the governments of Europe.

the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and nade schordlnate to, a matter wholly extraneous; the balance of power among the governments of Europe. While, however, rejecting this proposi-tion, and insisting on the rigit/al free trans-it into and from the Baltic, I have express-ed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the nariga-tion of the Sound or Belts. I lay before you, herewith, shadry docu-ments on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Schould no sat-isfactory arrangement he soon concluded, I shall spin call your attention to the sub-ject, with recommendation of such meas-ures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Demmark. **FRANCE**. Lannounce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, the existing between this go-vernment and that of France, respecting the French consult as As Francisco, has been and the Kingdom of Greece, grawing out of the several years between the United States and the Kingdom of the sub-let of the two governments continue to be of the onst friendly nature. **OBEFOR**. A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, grawing out of the sequestration, by the public authorities of that country. of property belonging to the sequestration, by the public authorities of the to settisfiction of the party interest-tid to the settisfiction of the party interest-ed and of both governments. **SPAIN**. With Spain, parceful relations are still

Sugar numerou and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents. In the above estimated expenditures of the present fixeal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalments of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with M-xico, and seven millions sev-en hundred and fifty thonsand dollars ap-propriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven hundred and fifty thonsand dollars, and raduce the ex-penditures, actual or estimated for ordina-ry objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thou-sand dollare.

ed and of both governments.

ed and of both governments. SAIN. With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintaneed, and some progress has been rade in a curing the relar so of wrongs com-plained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who filegally setzed and detained the stormer Black Warrior at Havan i, but has also pad the sum claumed as ind-muity for the loss thereby inflicted on cutzens of the United States. In consequence of a destructive hurricane

as ind-minity for the loss thereby inflicted on critizens of the United States. In consequence of a destructive hurricane which visited Guta in 1814, the supreme authority of that shand insued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, tree of duty, but revoked it when half the period only had elaysed, to the injury of critizens of the U. States, who had proceeded to set on the fifth of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the partice aggreeved un-fil recently, when it was assented to, pay-ment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained. Satisfaction claumed for the arrest and asserb of the steamer El Dorado has notyet been accorded, but there is reason to be-liver that it will be, and that case, with ob-ers, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not aban-don the hope of concluding with Span some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholy prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba will render then less frequent, and

AT \$2,00 PER ANNUM.

NO. 31.

is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted exhibits in tail the pa-val operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it means an environment of the service.

val operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legian-tion, to which your attention is invited. The construction of the six steam frig-ates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such ex-pedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the com-ing spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains innde-quate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive san coast and rast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the ac-knowledged wisdom of the policy of a grad-nal and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the con-struction of six steam shoeps of-war. In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the effi-ciency of the navy, it is unu execution of the ast of congress to promote the effi-ciency of the navy. It is unu execution of the ast of Congress to promote the effi-ciency of the navy. It is unu execution of the ast of Congress to promote the effi-ciency of the navy. It is unu execution of the ast of Congress to promote the effi-ciency of the navy. It is unu execution of the ast of Congress to promote the effi-cutrement in the observations on th at subject presented by the Secretary in his report. ty-eight dollars. The balance in the Treasury at the be-ginning of the present flacal year, Jaly 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount to-gother, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty four dollars; thus aftording in all, as the available resources of the current flacal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight budred and flay-six thousand seven hun-dred and the dollars. If, to the actual expenditures of the cur-

dred and ten dollars. If, to the actual expenditures of the cur-rent fiscal year, be added the probable ex-penditures for the remaining three quar-ters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be acventy-one million two hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 183, of fifteen million is hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents. presented by the Secretary in his report.

the to say more than to express entire con-currence in the observations on thit subject presented by the Secretary in his report. **FORTOFICE.** It will be perceived by the report of the Post-matter General, that the gross expend-iture of the department for the list fiscal year was nine million nine hundred and fixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dol lars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million aix hundred and sixty eight housand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail ransporta-tion during that year was six hundred and fifty-two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the havy expenditors to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of print-er franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on betters; and to the great cost of mail service on railronds and by occan st-aners. The suggestions of the north end the secretary of the Inte-rior will engage your attention, as well for the useful suggestions it contany, as for the interest and importance of the subject taken which they refer. The aggregate amount of public landford inter year or land warrants, tiken-up under grants for roads, and splect datery built he last fixed year. located will fini-tiary serip or land warrants, tiken-up under grants for roads, and splect date waven lands by States, is twent four million fire hundred and fifty-seven thomsulf our hun-ned was fiften million suce hundred and sin-don as fiften and splear bundred and fin-st of roads and fifty-seven thomsulf four hun-dred and fifty-seven thomsulf four hun-ned was fiften million suce hundred as dated the hast fitten to fur million fire hundred and fifty-seven thomsulf four hun-ned was fiften million suce hundred as dated

grants for roads, and selected of swamp lands by States, is wenty four million five bundred and fifty-seven thousand four hun-dred and fifty-seven thousand four hun-dred and fifty-seven thousand four hun-dred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-nine thousand five bundred and eighty-five thousand three bundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and fight dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight thousand fifty-four acres have been surroyed; but, in consider-ation of the quantity intrody subject to an-try, no additional tracts have been brought into market. The pocular rolation of the general gov-ernment to the District of Columbia renders if proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its monal interests, including education, more expectation. The commissioners appointed to revise and eading the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of congress. Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settiments in the Ter-ritories of Oregon and Washington is dis-turbed by hostilities on the part of the In-duns, with indications of extensive combi-nations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more enerous in

b) objects of the year, to the sam of saids periods and doilare. The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year was forty million dive hundred and thirty-one doilars, and, deduction being made of anh-sequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than fort whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than fort whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than fort who hundred and forty three thousand dollars referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid. I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the flead business of the government, it is belived that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement, or noglet, including the requirement, it movy, howerer, the second or nothey prof asilons public loss; to escape detection. I renow, howerer, this comparison for account, or to make false refers to has requiring the month is not so the put of public officers to has requiring the month of a law declaring it follow, on the put of public officers to has requiring them on the termination of their service to each, and other olycets of a public nature in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of the preserve and the service to each, and other olycets of a public nature in their conductions in wards the inverse is in their set of the server of a public nature in their conductions the public preserves and books, received and other olycets of a public nature in the server is a negative of a public nature in their set of the server be a server of a more their set of the server beard or account. ords, and other objects of a public nature in their custody. Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperi-ty, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that de-uonds.

other great interests upon which that de-point. The principle that all moneys not requir-ment should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the con-science for that the smull revenue from all bources exceeds, by miny millions of dol-ters, the amount needed for a product and economical administration of public adairs, and the term of the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of concedent hit the purpose of revenue alone and produces which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the present tariff is not anticipated. ABML

turbed by hostilities on the part of the In-duans, with indications of extensive combi-nations of a hostille character among the tribes in that quarter, the more heroux in their possible effect by reason of the unde-termined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has al-ready been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is he-heved, will restore quiet, and afford protec-tion to our entrems. In the Territory of Kanas, there have been hers prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstan-ces to justify the interposition of the feder-al Eventite. Thit could only be in case of obstructions to federal law, or of organ-ized resistance to ferentorial law, assuming the character or insurrection, which, it it should occur, it would be uny data prompt-ly to overcome and suppress. I cherich the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be pre-ented by the sound sense of the peoplu of the Terri-tory, who, by its organic law, ponewing the right to determine their own domestic invi-tations, are entitle, while depending them alves on the peoplu of the Terri-tory. Alo, by its organic law, ponewing the right to determine their own domestic invi-tations, are entitle, while depending them

sation, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Decis-retion of Independence, each State, had "full power to lovy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, estabilish commerce, and to do all other acts, and things which inde-pondent States may of right do." Theset<sup>7</sup>-natural productions, in religion, in mystems, of political administration; and in the forms, of political administration; and they con-tinued to differ in these respects when they value to differ in these respects when they contract language of the revolution. The object of that war was to disstiftral-the United Colonics from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to sepa-re the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct, and reciprocally indepen-dent State Governments. As for the shifts when for the colonies, constituted, as they are of bar contravers and shifts being and barses, whether Indian or African, the wing engaged in no extravegant scheme of thus preserved thomselves and the post-stute them perceasives and their poster-ing citil wars, which have presside of the days, being so and brave statesmen of that days, being so they presserved them serves the source of the state percenter them as they wore, and thus preserved thomselves and their poster-tring citil wars, which there percented in oth-ancia. merica.

er revolutionized European colonies of A-merica. When the confederated States found It convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general gov-ernment direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, interach of confin-ing it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitu-tion, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, to delegate only acci-power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, con-sistently with those purposes, of the indo-pendent powers of the individual States.— For objects of common defence and scenri-ty, they intrusted to the general govern-ment certain carefully defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent soveraignizes. Such is the constitutional theory of our government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among medium republics, through nearly three gen-trop of blood shed in civil war. With free-dom and concert of action, it has enabled us to content successfully on the battle-field against foreign toes, has elevated the feelded using in industrial productions, and our

against foreign focs, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has ruised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the gratest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with ag-gregate strength, has ostablished the prac-ticability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in e frequent with confederate States. The Congress of the United States is, in e frequent with confederate States. The Congress of sovereignities, which good mean in the Old World have sought for bedrould never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the matable leagues for common action, from the matable leagues for common action from the matable leagues for common action from the matable leagues for common action from the matable leagues of a states, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovering th in the control to States, with its reserved rights of the Sintes, and their equal representation. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States multiple to the roppation its proportionate weight in the common counsels, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones anthority to excreise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the Senate induced to the smaller ones anthority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal states themseless of the special power was equally necessary to their, for the senare power was equally necessary to their, for the senare the tager formers, neither the shaller one permit, an other shaller and expedient, particular the agererate of the specin

because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each

State Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights in which a portion of the States constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another States constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the southern than in the northern States. A population of this class held in subjection; existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more scrous concernment in the South than in the North, on account of na-tural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would dimmish, and; sconer or later, cease to exist in some States, it might increase in others. The pseuliar char-neter and magnitude of this question of local rights not in material relations only, but still more in social once caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution. Hence, while the general government, as well by the cumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated and therefore refused it, uses of attack or offence it was placed under t, was included in to tota this instruct, in the ense of attack or offence it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense f defence against either invasion or domestic indence the healt other local interests of the In there against error local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipula-ted as well for itself as for each and all of its entrans and every citizen of each State, be-came solennuly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or la-bor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State, Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guar-anty of all the rights of every State against in-terference on the part of another, was the pre-sent form of government established by our fathers, and transmitted to us; and by no oth-er means is it possible for it to exist. If only fathers, and transmitted to us; and by no oth-for means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local in-terests—if a portion of the State assime to im-pose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfill their obligations to them—we are no longer united friendly States, but disfracted, hostile ones with little capacity left of com-mon advantage, but abundant means of recip-rocal injury and mischief.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856.

ry of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, ending June 80, 1855, from all sources, wero sixty-five millions three thousand nine hundred and thirty dol-

three thousand nine hundred and thirty dol-lars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six ullion three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public dobt, including interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twen-ty-eight dollars.

ty-eight dollars.

"OUR COUNTRY -- MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT -- BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

Aminica. Great Britain so construes the conven-tion, as to maintain all her previous pre-tensions unchanged over the Mesquito coast and in different parts of Central A-nierica. These protonsions, as to the Mos-quito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribu of Indians on that coast, entered find at a time when the country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their pre-decessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights. Great Britain down not allege the assont the Spain as the origin of her claims on the given in the successful of an allege the assont

Great Britain doe not allege the assent of Spain As the origin of her claims on the Mesquite censt. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and expressive treaties renon-ced and relinquished all protensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal torms. Yes these protensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly aljured, were, at a recent period rowred by Great Britain against the Con-tral American States, the logitimuts success-sors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain if thai region. They were first applied on-ly to a defined part of the coast of Nicara Sus, they are now reasserted to this extent notwitbegaiding engagements to the United Estimation.

Norwitz tanging angagements to the United Stategi. ... On the castern coast of Niparagua and Coata Rica, the interfurence of Greit Brit-sin, though offered at one time in the form of military occupation of the. Port of San Juan del Norte, then in the pesceful pos-session of the appropristo nuthorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protec-torship over the Mosquito tribo of Indians. But the establishment at the Balizo, now reaching for beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same state of Januics or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very latter, as woll as to the

as that of Januaics or Ganada, and therefore contrary to the very letter, as well as to the pirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is understood by this government. The interpretation which the British gov-ernmunt; times in ascertion and act, persists in userifying to the convention, entirely changes its charater, While it holds us to our obligations, it in a great measure ro-leases Great Britsin from those while con-stiluted the consideration of this govern-ment for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the Uni-ted States to acquipace in such a construc-tion of the respective relations of the is of the respective relations of the two covernments to Contral America.

the huzards of var, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility theretore, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the desti-nation of these articles. Our merchant men have been, and still continue to be largely employed by Great Britain and France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal sont their stek and wounded soldlers, but such use of our mercantile marine is not intertheir sick and wounded solders, but such use of our mercantile marine is not inter-dicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not com-promit our neutral relations with Russia. But our nunicipal law, in accordance with the source of the source of the source of the source of the but our nunicipal law, in accordance with

the law of nations, perceptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States,

only foreignera, but our own citikens, to fl out, within the limits of the United States, a vosaci to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any for-cign armed vessel intended for such hostili-ties against a friendly State. Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the builigerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the aer-vice of one, might be fitted out in the ports of the contry to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law. While the laws of the Union are thus per-emptory in their prohibition of the equip-ment or armament of builgerent orulsers in our ports, they provide not tess absolutely that the person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, collat or enter limself, or to go beyond the limits or enter limself, or to go beyond the limits or fur lister of matione, or provise. And these enactments are also in strict conform-ity with the law of nations, which declar s, that no state has the right to rake troops for land or sea service in another state with-nut is consent, and that, whether forvidden by the municipal law or not, the vory st-temat to be different and the trained to be due to the read of the reader s, that no state has the right to rake troops for land or sea service in snother state with-nut its consent, and that, whether forvidden by the municipal law or not, the vory st-tempt to do if, without, such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty. Such being the public rights and the mu-

Such being the public rights and the mu-nicipal law of the United States, no solici-tude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military ser-

tercourse with the United States, as the other or British North American provinces. The commission, which that treaty con-templated, for detormining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the fishery in rivers and months of rivers on the coast of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organ-ized and has commenced its labors; to com-plete which there is needed forther appro-priations for the service of another season.

These considerations, and the fact that

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere cas-ual occurrence, but a deliberate design, en-tered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by re-sponsible public functionaries. Impedied ma to present the case to the Bittish govern-ment, in order to secure not only a censa-tion of the wrong but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

I BRITISH AMERICAN RFLATIONS. I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connection with Great Britnin, to survey and estabilish the boundary line which di-vides Washington Territory from the con-tiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent d uger of collision between the subjects of Great Bri-tain and the citizens of the United States. Including their respective authorities in flat

tain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a specify arrange-mont has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forhearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dan-gers and difficulties of the controversy. Mismoderstanding exist as to the extent, character and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bas Company and the prop-orty of the Paget's Sound Agreeoflural Company, reserved in our treaty with Gra at Britain relative to the Territory of Gregon. I have reason to believe that a session of the rights of both companys are the United

the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions can be obtainof terminating all questions can be obtained ed on reasonable terms, and with a view to this end. I present the subject to the atten-

this effect in the sentence of the laws required by the treaty of the sente of the laws required by the treaty of the sente forting, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other sentence of the sentence of

BRITISH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

due time.

priations for the service of another season-source of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, no-tice was given to Donmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this govern-ment to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, com-merce, and navigation between that King-dom and the United States, whereby either work mirth after the work torming the and the and the second states where the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose. The considerations which led me to call

date of notice for that purpose. The considerations which led mo to call the attention or Congress to that conven-tion, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in fail force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly enguge the United States to anomit to the imposi-tion of toils on the vessels and cargoes of Annorleann passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the trary, yet may, by passibility, be construed as im-plying such aubmission. The exaction of those toils not being justified by any prin-ciple of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to or lower themaol. In the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand. I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the sub did a so much because of their sanctur, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the event withing his a secondary matter.

but because it is in effect the recommitted of the right of Dennark to treat one of the great maritime high ways of nations as a close sea, and the unvigation of it as a priv-ilege for which rithute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it. upon these who have occasion to use it. This government, son a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its deter-nination to maintain the freedom of the serva, and of the great natural chunnels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coered the payment of tribute from all nations whose alings irequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering loss by their dep-redations them many other nations, return-ed the explicit answer, that we proferred war to tribute, and thus oppond the way to the relief of the commorce of the world from an ignominous tax, so long submitted wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate them

whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement. IFAIGO. The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its eithers, on ac-count of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican Republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past. has not allowed its government to give due consid-eration to claims of private reparation, and has apported to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. Li, if the revolutionary movements which have lately occurred in that Republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgout appeals to its

movements which have lately occurred in that Republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be compatible and its and its may be compatible of the theory of the state of the state of the state of the state which, from their proximity, and other cou-aiderations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant sim strictly to observe all the obligations of political iriendship and of good neighbor-hood, obtacles to this have arisen in some of them from their oven insufficient power to check tawless irrupitions, which in effect throws much of the task on the U. States. Thus it is that the distracted internal cou-dition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incombert on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizents to he same ond, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Moxican States of Soners and Lower California. TREATLES.

States of Sonora and Lower California. TREATLS. Since the last action of Congress, a trea-ty of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surronder of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies i a treaty of friendahip, commerce and navigation with Nic tragus, and a convention of commer-oial reciprocity with the Hawalian kingdom have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragus have also ac-coeded to a declaration, recognizing an in-ternational rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Rissla. of the 221 of July, 1854. These traniles and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

The statement mude in my last annual mossage, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified. It appears from the report of the Secreta-

ARNT. The army, during the past year, has been ictively engaged in defending the Indian ronter, the state of the service permitting actively ergaged in defending the Indan fronther, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our perma-nent fortifications. The additional regi-ments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organiz-ed, and a large portion on the troops have alroady been sent to the field. All the du-ties which devolve on the military estab-lishment have been satisfactority performed and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops, have formshed additional evidence of their courage, zual and canceity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the details of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the re-port of the Scenetary of War and the accom-unying documents. Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual mes-sage, has but served to confirm the opinion the appression of the propriety of making provision, but serve from events which have transpired blace do confirm the opinion the appressions which existed, when these measures were recommended on for-ther server server required for the officient relation of the last for disolved offic-cers to its one of them sufficient formative ser-vice. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on for-ther occasions, continue without modifica-tion, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

these measures were recommended on tor-mor occasions, continue without modifica-tion, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force. The recommendations, heretofore nade for a partial reorganization of the army, are also renewed. The thorough clemen-tary education given to those officers who connence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable oz-tent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest offica-oy to artillory, requires the practice and special study of many years, and it is not, thurefore, believed to be advisable to main-tani, in time of pacce, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appentialing to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of two atom in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops

The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops and the officiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which these duties are alkebarged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a spe-ciality, but requires, also, an intimate the object of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the solution of an officer for either the line or the General staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former oc-casion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it

tory, who, by its organic tax, possessing the right to dtermine their own domestic insti-tutions, are entitled, while deporting them selves peacefully. It to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the en-joyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States. The southern boundary line of the Terri-tory has never been surveyed and estab-lished. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contigu-ous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrasing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arnse. For these and other considerations, I commond the subject to your early attention.

your early attention. jour early attention. CONSTICTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERSMENT. I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particu-lar concerns of the tederal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to mo desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress — Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these Uni-ted States are wasning their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strift. What-ever of discontent or public dissuitisaction extras, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all gov-function nature, or is incident to all gov-ernments, however perfect, which human windom can devise. Such subjects of po-litical agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist to a great extend of caggeration of inevitable evils, or over real in social im-provement, or mere imagination of griev-ances, having but remote connection with any of the constitutional fuctions or duties of the tederal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitu-tion or the integrity of the Union, and no farther, they domand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress. CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT

the Excentive, and require to be presented by him to Congress. Before the Thirteen Colonics became a confederation of Independent States, they were associated only by community of trans-allantic origin. by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common depen-dence on Great Britain. When that ife was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of, absolute self govern-ment. The numleipal and social basitu-tions of each, its laws of property and of poreonal relation, even its political organi-

rocal injury and mischief. Practically, it is immaterial whether aggres-sive interference between the states, or deliber-ato refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroncous conviction or blund prejudice, whether it be perperated by direction or inde-rection. In either case, it is full of threat and rection.

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)