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J. H. LARRIMER, Editor.

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## The Republeau:

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Representatives :-- When we compare the dinon of the country at the present by with what it was one year ago, at the lence, which has never failed to interpose brour relief, at the most critical periods question would ere this have been finally four history. One year ago, the sectionmin become so intense as to threaten the dicated in a constitutional manner. eace and perpetuity of the confederacy. nessures of legislation might be adopted. States, and confine it to the Territory the Inst session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States mardianship of the federal constitution. slong as the territorial condition shell

were alone wanting to give it practical efis some form or other, by an almost unau-The just equality of all the States mission of Territories as States into the has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among ple approving their constitution. them has been removed.

Whils such has been the beneficial tenside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all its resitance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tran quil and prosperous, and is attracting in-

a their happy home. to its authors. Had the people of the been admitted as a State during the last Territory yielded obedience to the laws by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

the people of Kansus to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to Union" upon the terms therein prescribed. the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just

question to a vote of the people, which, in

then voted for a governor and other State census, duly and legally taken, that the dingly.

placed in the ascendant, and the political Union uder the Lecompton constitution, the federal constitution." After this con- legislation, the senators from the smallest dience to the constitution and the laws, the legislature might, at its very first sess-stitution shall have been formed, Congress, States of the Union have an equal vote without rendering it necessary to resort to sion, have submitted the question to a vote carrying out the principles of popular sov- with those from the largest. The same military force. of the people, whether they would or 12 co would not have a convention to amend

14 66 their constitution either on the slavery or 18 00 any other question, and have adopted all 25 00 necessary means for giving speedy effect to "shall then be admitted into the Union as character of a government instituted by with them a proclamation addressed by or existed on the face of the earth, which over three weeks and less than three months 25 the will of the majority. Thus the Kan- a State under such constitution thus fair- sovereign States. I presume no American myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated sas question would have been immediately by and legally made, with or without sla-citizen would desire the slightest change on the 6th day of that month, warning Under these circumstances, I submitted

sary to put the State government into operation accompanied by a strong recom-mendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed tion. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, ber to the House of Representatives. meeting of Congress, we have much rea- whilst it would, within a brief period, have on for gratitude to that Almighty Provi- restored peace to Kansas and harmony to of the case, that a third constitution can be duty of the President to cause a census to the 3d of July last, that they have the Union. In that event, the slavery settled, according to the legally-expressed

on the dangerous subject of slavery, had as unar sovereignty would thus have been vin-With my deep convictions of duty, I The application for the admission of Kan- could have pursued no other course. It is act of Congress. During the session of ple of Kansas. meas a State into the Union, fostered this true, that, as an individual, I had express 1855, much of the time of Congress was mhappy agitation, and brought the whole cd an opinion, both before and during the once more before Congress. It session of the convention, in favor of subus the desire of every patriot that such mitting the remaining clauses of the conwould remove the excitement from the to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human Surely it is not unreasonable to require states, and confine it to the Pervitory manner had the power to rejudge the the people of Kansas to wait, before mashere it legitimately belonged. Much authority had the power to rejudge the the people of Kansas to wait, before mashere it legitimately belonged. Much authority had the power to rejudge the the people of Kansas to wait, before mashere it legitimately belonged. Much authority had the power to rejudge the the people of Kansas to wait, before mashere it legitimately belonged. Much authority had the power to rejudge the the people of Kansas to wait, before mashere it legitimately belonged. has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have three thousand four hundred and twenty been a violation of the Kansas and Neand previously decided, that all American braska act, which left the people of the the States, as well the great business in disens have an equal right to take into the Territory "perfectly free to form and regular terests of the country, demand that the sty under the laws of any of the States, as well the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally the Katsas question. By waiting for a have violated the great principle of popu-

lar sovereignity, at the loundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the This is now a well established position, power, if they thought proper to exercise and the proceedings of the last session it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constiset. The principle has been recognized tution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, mous vote of both houses of Congress, that and delay of a second election. It would a Territory has a right to come into the have been in opposition to many precesin either as a free or slave State, accordents in our history, commencing in the ding to the will of the majority of its peo- very best age of the republic, of the ad-

Union, without a previous vote of the peo-

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical dency of your legislative proceedings out effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection own affairs in its own way, without the may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution pared to enter the Union. not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of reasing thousands of immigrants to make the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In The past unfortunate experience of either case, the result would be precisely Kansas has enforced the lesson so often the same. The only difference in point already taught, that resistance to lawful of fact is, that the object would have been authority, under our form of government, much sooner attained, and the pacification cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous of Kansas more speedily effected, had it ment.

session of Congress. sarge anditional population of of industris incertain approach the approach and the same time approach to co-operate need to believe, that no plan which can be same time. The same time approach to co-operate need to believe, that no plan which can be same time approach to co-operate need to believe, that no plan which can be same time. The same time approach to co-operate need to believe, that no plan which can be same time. The same time approach to co-operate need to believe, that no plan which can be same time. The same time approach to co-operate need to believe, that no plan which can be same time. was and enterprising citizens, who have deemed it wise to an property of the settlement of the question,— reads to establish schools, to erect places with this procaution, there was only sufficiently with the procaution of the settlement willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this ness and to lay the foundations of a flourat was the resistence of rightful authors constitutional measure to make any proposale army behaved authors constitutional measure to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved authors constitutional measure to make any proposale army behaved authors constitutional measure to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved authors constitutional measure to make any proposale army behaved authors constitutional measure to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved authors constitutional measure to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved authors to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved authors to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved authors to establish the world had a right to establish the world had a right to demand. It was any proposale army behaved a right to establish the world had a right to establish sh are volutionary go ernment under the in what has been called the English Com- 1f, in this incipient condition, with a pop-Tall truly sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privateds. In the initial sorry that I cannot also inless trying privated and ing the war-making power, which, under less trying privated and ing the war-making power, which caused the promise, and approved the "Act for the promise, and approved the "A

ple of Kansas had claimed double the been the prolific source of all the evils quantity of public lands for the support of diverted to very different purposes. common shools, which had ever been preto the territorial government, they disre- viously granted to any State upon entering liberal parent to the Territories, and a genparded the principle, absolutely essential the Union; and also the alternate sections erous contributor to the useful enterprises that a majority of those who vote-not two railroads, proposed to be constructed the majority who may remain at home, from the northern to the southern bounfrom whatever cause-must decide the re- dary, and from the eastern to the western wift of an election. For this reason, seek - boundary of the State. Congress, deeming to take advantage of their own error, ing these claims unreasonable, provided, they denied the authority of the conven- by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have lien thus elected to frame a constitution, just referred, for an admission of the State The convention, notwithstanding, pro- on an equal footing with the original ceeded to adopt a constitution unexcep- States, but, "upon the fundamental contionable in its general features, and providition precedent" that a majority of the sing for the submission of the slavery people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the opinion, they were bound to do, under very large grants of public lands which convulsed the Territory ; and yet the op- Minnesota and otler new States. Under ponents of the lawful government, persist- this act, should a majority reject the propby in their first error, refrained from ex- osition offered them, "it shall be deemed ecsing their right to vote, and preferred and held that the people of Kansas do not

officers, for a member of Congress, and propulation of said Territory equals or ex- But justice to the people of the severa Johnson the commander of the forces, in members of the State legislature. This e-ceeds the ratio of representation required lection was warmly contested by the two for a member of the House of Representation to the House of Representation required tablished by Congress. Each State is entirely addressing the Secretary of war from Formula tablished by Congress. Each State is entirely addressing the Secretary of war from Formula tablished by Congress. ceeds the ratio of representation required States requires that this rule should be est addressing the Secretary of War from Fort political parties in Kansas, and a greater tives of the Congress of the Univote was polled than any previous elected States." The delegates thus assemble resentative in Congress. Should the peotion. A large majority of the members of the legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to of the proposed State to be admitted into The auti-slavery party were thus the Union at that time, and, if so, shall didates on the list. In case of the death proceed to form a constitution, and take of the President, the Vice President thus attempted by insufficient means, power of the State was in their own hands. all necessary stops for the establishment elected by the Senate, becomes President Had Congress admitted Kansas into the of a State government in conformity with of the United States. On all questions of desire that the Mormons should yield obeereignty and nonintervention, have left may be said in regard to the ratification of this object. I deemed it advisable, in A- interest. Any serious interruption of the ratification by the people of the proposed All this has worked admirably in practice, State" to be "precribed by law," and they whilst it conforms in principle with the ellipsed by law," and they whilst it conforms in principle with the ellipsed by law, and they whilst it conforms in principle with the ellipsed by law."

to Congress the constitution thus framed, sas, in pursuance of the provisions of this vest some forty or fifty thousand people rebellion against the United States, and with all the officers already elected necesact, on the second day of August last, and collected in a Territory with the attri- offering all those who should submit to it resulted in the rejection, by a large ma- butes of sovereignty, and place them on the laws a full pardon for their past sedijority of the proposition submitted to the and equal footing with Virginia and New tions and treasons. At the same time, I they are now authorized to form another | For these reasons I carnestly recomconstitution, preparatory to admission in- mend the passage of a general act, which any official act which, in the retrospect, to the Union, but not until their number, shall provide that upon the application of has afforded me more heartfelt satisfac- as ascertained by a census, shall equal or a territorial legislature, declaring that the exceed the ratio required to elect a mem- territory contains a number of inhabitants as well as a copy of the proclama-

lawfully framed and presented to Congress be taken, and, if found sufficient, then, a strife between the North and the South will of a majority of the voters, and pop- to be presumed that, after their sad expe- a State constitution preparatery to admisrience in resisting the territorial laws, they express violation of the provisions of an occupied on the question of admitting of Utah, when contrasted with what it Kansas under the Topeka constitution -Again, nearly the whole of the last reasion was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution .-During this brief period the harmony of short time, and acting in obedience to law. Karsas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of required by the act for the admission of and all such invasion, and established and the remainder have been ordered to Kansas, Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already ornied its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now pre-

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have lished at an earlier period of the govern- the Mormons captured and burned on China.

new Territory, people from different States with provisions and tents for the army, and structed to occupy a neutral position in the tion specifying the unmner in which the My recommendation, however, for the and from foreign countries rush into it, for carried away several hundred animals. -- hostillities conducted by Great Britain and British government would propose to carthe present moment have contained a immediate admission of Kansas, failed to the landable purpose of improving their This diminished the supply of previsions France against Canton. He was, however, ry out their suggestion; and I am inclicondition. Their first duty to themselves so materially that General Johnson was at the same time, directed to co-operate ned to believe, that no plan which can be for my own part, I should have been of religious worship, and to devote their cient left to subsist the troops until the cure by treaty those just concessions to opinion on the subject, until I shall have energies generally to reclaim the wilder- first of June. unon upon the terms and the means necessary for the imvertence which accompation of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

Besides, after a careful examination of of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

The federal government has ever been a pointed.

the mode and manner of its approval or treaties, and of Executive appointments. [pril last, to dispatch two distinguished ciand they whilst it conforms in principle with the ell and M Culloch, to Utah. They bore very, as said constitution may prescribe." in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust them of their true condition, and how An election was held throughout Kan- and unequal to the existing States to in- hopeless it was on their part to persist in ople by Congress. This being the case, York in the Senate of the United States?

The present condition of the Territory ulation. It was then in a state of open probably have resulted in a long, bloody character of the government required that the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, appointed a new governor instead of Brig take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. protect those civil officers, and so aid them as a posse comitatus, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detach ment of the army to accompany them to the purpose of contribu-Utah. The necessity for adopting these cation of the Territory.

martial law from its date throughout the Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

Territory. These proved to be no idle. The march of the army to Salt Lake Cigion" to stampede the animals of the Unifire to their trains, to burn the grass and route. their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade road by felling trees, and destroying the tablishment of a land office in that Torrifords of rivers, &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effec-

these trying privations. In the midst of this, on my own authority, without usurppressed by the burden of the State taxa-sand miles from home, they passed the se-Congress.

energies to forward them the necessary first making another earnest attempt to questions in a practical manner, alike hethe working of our form of government. It has paid the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers and the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers and the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the early settlers and the exception of the early settlers and the exception of the exception of the early settlers. It has paid the exception of the exception of the early settlers and the exception of the tive assemblies out of the common treas- sistance on the part of the Mormons hope- of the severe chastisement which had then last annual message I stated that overury, and thus releived them from a heavy less, and thus terminate the war without but recently been inflicted upon the Chi- tures had been made by the British govcharge. Under these circumstances, the offusion of blood. In his effort he was nese by our squadron, in the capture and ernment for this purpose in a friendly spinothing can be better calculated to retard efficiently sustained by Congress. They destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge rit, which I contially reciprocated. Their their material progress, than to divert them granted appropriations sufficent to cover an dieged insult to our flag. from their useful employments, by premathe deficiency thus necessarily created. The event has proved the windom of our from direct negotiation between the two turely exciting angry political contests a and also provided for raising two regimentality. Our minister has executed governments; but to accomplish the same mong themselves, for the benefit of aspirments of volunteers, "for the purpose of his instructions with eminent skill and a object by a negotiation between the Briing leaders. It is surely no hardship for quelling disturbances in the Territory of bility. In conjunction with the Russian tish government and each of the Central embryo governors, senators, and members Utah, for the protection of supply and Plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but ef American republies whose territorial inof Congress, to wait until the inhabitants emigrant trains, and the suppression of In- feetually co-operated with the English terests are immediately involved. The shall equal those of a single congressional dian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily and French plenipotentiaries; and each settlement was to be made in accordance This was they had demanded under the ordinance, district. They surely ought not to be perthe all-important question which had alone accept such grants as had been made to mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union, with a pop-ments into service. If there had been I rate treaty with China, of a highly satis-mitted to rush into the Union of the late of the large counties in the interior of some of selecting them, so great was the number by our own plemipotentiary will immedithe States. This was the condition of of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious ately be submitted to the Senate, Kansas when in it made application to be to serve their country in this distant and I am happy to announce that through admitted under the Topeka constitution. apparently dangerous expedition. Thus the energetic, yet conciliatory efforts of

constitution. A majority of the people ever, and not before, it is ascertained by a forward to it and govern themselves acror-

assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenty, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, which, if in a State, would entitle them to tion, and their reports, are herewith sub-It will be seen by their report of confirmed the opinion expressed by Gen-Kansas, before its population shall have by the terms of this set, to authorize them oral Johnston, in the previous October, as sached the designated number. Nor is it to proceed, "in their own way," to frame to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they are sion into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation be made to enable the President to take a census of the peoidea of resisting the authority of the Uni-

> and expensive war." These gentlemen conducted themselves this rebellion should be suppressed and to my catire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane atentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner and with the happiest effect, I cannot in this connexion refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Tho mas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official char-

extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of imbabitants, very this contraction of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you, that the governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the unnessed his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops are stored, and peace prevails throughout into our own Territory of Utah. By this the Territory.

the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Threats, Forts Bridger and Supply were the Education of the Mormons, as powerful effect in restraining the hostile the nationality of vessels suspected on to deprive our treeps of a shelter after feelings against the United States, which their long and fatiguing march. Orders existed among the Indians in that region, have also invited the United States to take were issued by Danie' H. Wells, styling and in securing emigrants to the far west the initiative, and propose measures for himself "Lieutenant General, Navoo Les against their depredations. This will also this purpose. Whilst declining to assume be the means of establishing military posts ted States troops on their march, to set and promoting settlements along the State has informed the British govern-

the whole country before them and on Arcommend that the benefits of our their flanks, to keep them from sleeping land laws and pre-emption system be exthe tenden to the people of Utah, by the es-

Thave occasion, also, to congratulate been avoided, had this rule been estab- tually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, you on the result of our negotiations with than would be the establishment of any

Green River, three of our supply trains, You were informed by my last annual with the freedom of the seas. This gov-Immediately upon the formation of a consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded message, that our minister had been in- erament has yet received no communicaforeign commerce, which the nations of carefully and in the best spirit examined Our little army behaved admirably in the world had a right to demand. It was any proposals which they may think pro-

nied the Lecompton constitution the peo- provement of the Territory and the ad- mur. They looked forward with confi- the nature and extent of our grievanvancement of their own interests, are thus dence for relief from their country in due ces, I do not believe that they were of such sion, I had reason to hope that, emanciseason, and in this they were not disap- a pressing and aggravated character, as pating themselves from further unavailing would have justified Congress in declaring discussions, the two governments would The Secretary of War employed all his war against the Chinese empire without proceed to settle the Central American

surrender their revolutionary Topeka or constitution under the conditions set forth Besides, it requires some time to render it has ever been, and thus may it ever bell our consult general in Japan, a new trea-Striction.

The wisdom and economy of sending ty has been concluded with that empire, in the proposition.'

The wisdom and economy of sending ty has been concluded with that empire, as this would wipe out the last remaining the proposition.'

A wisdom and better spirit seemed to present in capan, a new treation of the last remaining the proposition.'

The wisdom and economy of sending ty has been concluded with that empire, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two act autorizes the people of the Territory, at all homogeneous, and to sufficient reinforcements to Utah are constitution and the two act autorizes the people of the Territory or another than the mass of a population collected in a sufficient reinforcements to Utah are constitution and the two acts are two acts and the two acts and the two acts and the two acts are two acts and the two acts and the two acts and the two acts are two acts are two acts and the two acts are two acts and the two acts are two ac vall before the first Monday of January elect delegates to form a constitution and unite them on anything like a fixed poli- tablished not only by the event, but in ment our trade and intercourse in that countries. last, when an election was held under the State government for themselves, "when- cy. Establish the rule, and all will look the opinion of those who, from their posi- quarter, and remove from our countrymen cy. Establish the rule, and all will look the opinion of those who, from their posi-

ion. The treaty shall be submitted to the enate for appproval without delay.
It is my earnest desire that every mis-

understanding with the Government of Great Britain, should be amicably and speclily a ljusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the evolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themelves and so conducive to their common commerce between the United States and to both. In fact, no two nations have eycould to each other so much good or so much harm. Entertaining these sentiments, I am

ratified to inform you that the long penling controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitaion and search, has been amicably adjust-The claim on the part of Great Britforcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels, in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters were traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the coastwise trade between the different states of the Such vexatious interruptions this Territory, were the inducements could not full to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were tel States. A less decisive policy would addressed to the British government as gainst these violations of our rights of sovs.eignty, and a naval force was at the ame time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas, from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other natson." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the governacter or pocutiary compensation visited ment of the United States, in the note of Utah during the last inclement winter, for the Secretary of State to the British Minthle purpose of contributing to the pacificient at Washington, of April 10, 1858. which secures the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search, in time of peace, under any cirumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evineing a just regard for the law of nations, and

> The British government at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effecgood grounds of carrying false colors. They so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of ment that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation, is an evil far less to be deprecated, regulations which might be incompatible

I am truly sorry that I cannot also inpromise, and approved the great Britain and the Union, they are op- inhospitable region, more than a thou- the constitution, belongs exclusively to Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwar treaty

At the commencement of your last sesproposal was, to withdray these questions pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A financial settlement of these questions is greafly to be desired,