ien of Congress. had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the fupon the fundamental condition prece-Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to at an election to be held for that purpose, hold such property there under the guar | should, in place of the very large grants of dianship of the Federal Constitution, so long public lancs which they had demanded unas the Territorial condition shall remain— der the ordinance, accept such grants as
This is now a well established position, and had been made to Minesota and other new the proceedings of the last session were Stat s. Under this act, should a majority alone wanting to give it a practical effect. reject the proposition offered them, "it shall the principle has been recognized, in some be redeemed and held that the people of form or other, by an almost unanimous vote Kansas do not desire admission into the of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory Union with said Constitution under the conthas a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the that event, the act authorizes the people of will of a majority of the people. The just the Territory to elect delegates to form a equality of all the States has thus been vin- Constitution and State Government for dicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous themselves whenever, and not before, it discensions among them has been removed.

dence of your legislative proceedings outside of Kaneas, their influence has nowhere been I tion required for a member of the House of so happy as within that Territory itself .- Representatives of the Congress of the Univ Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of ex ternal influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization, and all resistance to the Ter-zitorial Government established by Con-gress, have been finally abundaned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it heir bappy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, carnot fail, in the end to prove disastrous to its nuthors Had the people of the Territory yie ded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional copula tion of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from intering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a C-natitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the with their will? In either case prolific source of all the evils which have would be precisely the same. rial Government, they disregarded the prin ciple, absolutely escential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote-not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever causemust decide the result of an election. For

ed to adopt a Constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were Lound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all important question which had alore consuited the Teralog; and yet the expenses of lawful Geverrment, persisting in their first made, with or without slavery, as said Con error, refrained from exercising their right stitution may prescribe." to vote, and preferred that chivery should continue rather than surrender their revolution pursuance of the previsions of this act, donory Tepeka eyes neation. A wiscrand on the second day of August last, and it re

section of the control of the contro

## Lebanon



## Advertiser.

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WHOLE NO. 494.

measures of legislation might be adopted as for twelve miles on each side of two rail would remove the excitement from the roads, proposed to be constructed from the States, and confine it to the Territory where Northern to the Southern boundary, and it legitimately belonged. Much has been from the eastern to the western boundary done, I am happy to say, towards the accom of the State. Congress, deeming these plishment of this object, during the last ses | claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just refer The Surrems Court of the United States red, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but be redeemed and held that the people of divious set ferth in said proposition." In is a-certained by a census, duly and legally Whilst such has been the beneficial ten taken, that the population of said. Territory mee of your legislative proceedings outside equals or exceeds the gatio of representated States" The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people, of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all, necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignly and non intervention, have left "the mode and manper of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be ' prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under significant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether de cided one way or the other, should have kindles such a flame of excitement through-out the country. This reflection may prove to be a lessin of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically con-

sidered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union, and then change any provi sion in their Constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another Constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result followed. In their hospility to the Territo difference in point of fact is, that the object wou'd have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected had it been admitted as a State during the last sees on of Congresa. this tenson, seeking to take advantage of meet the approbation of Congress. They

ing the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the seithment of the outstion. For my own part, I should nave been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, there fore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

The services were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th of October, 1857, the Morisons captured and burned on Green river three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy wagons, loaded with provisions and terially that General John on was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June. Our littlearmy behaved admissely in their encampment at Fot Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the nountains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the server and independ with confidence for little for the industry of war employed all his energies to for the first of the Morison supplies, and to muster and send such Constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said Con their own error they denied the authority deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure of the Oci re tion hue elegted to frame a ure for the seitlement of the question. For The Convention, not will standing proceed. | yield my ascent to almost any constitutional

An election was held throughout Kansas

very best ages of the Republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously ter the Union, they are oppressed by the support of the support of the support of common terms of the constitution of the support of common terms of the union of the support of common terms of the union of the support of common terms of the union of the support of common terms of the union of the union of the support of common terms of the union of the union of the union of the support of common terms of the union of the

granted to any State upon entering the Uni | burden of State taxation, and the means ion; and also the alternate sections of land necessary for the improvement of the Ter ritory and the advancement of their own in terests are thus diverted to very different

purposes.

The Federal Government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them of a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress tan to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders—It is sarely no hardship for embryo Governors, Senators, and inembers of Congress to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional district. They surely ought not to be pernatited to rush into the Union with a population less than one half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Besides, it rquires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Extabilish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States equires that this rule should be established by Congress. Eachs State is entitled to two Senators, and at least one Representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest-candighates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the vacual service of the Union have an equal voice with the summary of legislation, the Senators from the smallest State of the Union have an equal voice with the summary of the service of the Union favor of the India States. In all questions of legislation, the Senators of the India States of the Union have an equal voice with the condition of the President of the Union Air services of the Senators of the India States. Prot these rea

rymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upos the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

It is my earnest desire that every mishinderstanding with the government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the Revo lution, to have been amnoyed by a succession of irricating and dangerous questions, the tending their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the development of those feelings of mutual briendship bitween the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common laterest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain wan 'due equally high rous to both. In fact, no two mations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so much good or so much harm. Bentertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform yon, that the long-pending controversy between the two Governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly 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 own most eminent juriets. This quosition was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in bounding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf, of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the most injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free unretriefed use is essentible to the security of the construct of the United States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fall to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the principles of intermational law noon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States i

on the subject, until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the configencement of your last session I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two Governments would prove de to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my has annual fleesage, I stated that overtures had been made by the British Government for his purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the British Government and each of the Central American republics whose ferritorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tener of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the Usited States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper forme now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, and this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two constries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an ansatisfactory condition. In my me-saying December last, I informed you that our event extraordancy and Minister plentlyo

With Spain our relatious remain in an ansatisfactory condition. In my me-sagnof December less, I informed you that our entry 'Straordinary and Minister plening tentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Covenments, and with a determination to have them specially and amicably a justed, if that were possible.—
This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not on mercate.

specify and amically n'insted, if that were possible.

This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not commerate.

The ruission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentacky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and final attempt to obtain justice from that Government.

Spanish efficials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have, from time to time, Inflicted in juries on the persons and property of eur citizens. Thise have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish officials in the morits of which have been fully discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic crossed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the ease of the Black Warrier, under the late. Administration; and that presented an outrage-of such a character as would have justified an immediate assort towar. All our attempts to obtain redress have been been baffled and defeated. The frequent and off-recurring the changes in the Spanish Ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new Minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been demonianted "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American v-seels at different custom-houses in Cuba, so, and long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equisable and just, that after a period of nearly ton years, in 1854, they were recegnized by the Spanish Government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to accert that the sum of one hundred and therty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourier

the examination and adjustment of our American continent, render this an indis claims arises from an obstacle which it is pensable duty. the duty of the Spanish Government to Mexico has been in a constant state of remove. Whilet the Captain General of revolution almost ever since it achieved its Cuba is invested with general despotic audicependence. One military leader after thority in the government of that island, another has usurped the Government in rapid the power is withheld from him to examine succession; and the various constitutions, and redress the wrongs committed by officials under his control, en citizens of the United naught almost as soon as they were preclai-States. Instead of making our complaints med. The successive mevements have afford directly to him at Havanna, we are obliged ed no adequate protection, either to Mexican to present them through our minister at citizens or foreign residents, against lawless Madrid. There are then referred back to violence. Heretofore, the seizure of the I can imagine no possible remedy for these the Captain General, for information; and capital by a military chieftain has been gen-much time is thus consumed in preliminary crally followed by at least the nominal subinvestigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish Gov- period, but not so at the present crisis of ernment will consent to proceed to negotia-Captain General were invested with au Constitution last framed, by military power, thority to settle questions of easy-solution and those who maintain the authority of that on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to constantly changing. Meanwhile the most I do not doubt that this measure will be confer this power upon the Captain General, reprehensible means have been employed by viewed in a Triendly spirit by the Govern and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost in sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuta.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colenial condition, is a consant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense of life soure, solely for the purpose of ar-" that island. The

late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the time, ...

forded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted authors of these outrages, or to prevent their times in Cuba, wars will be waged among the pattern and harbarus abids. the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, imminent danger to his person and propfor the purpose of seizing subjects to superity. There is no adequate protection to ply this trade. In suches condition of affectiver, and in this respect our treaty with fairs, it is impossible that the light of civili that republic is almost a dead letter. zation and religion can ever penetrate these

dark abodes. It has been made known to the world by levying a contribution pro rata upon all the my predecessors, that the United States Independent State of Texas in blending her further, and issued a decree banishing him destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly to be his duty to adopt "the most decided" ustifiable, under the imperative and over uling law of self preservation

The island of Cuba, from its geographical osition, commands the mouth of the Mis sissippi; and the immense and annual-increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from he valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign Power, this trade, of vita! mportance to these Sta es, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to per-petual injury and annoyance in time of Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial Government over the

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, ts value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of he parties, when the great Napoleon tracs ferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for

sland shall remain in its present condi-

this cession The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, reader it expedient, before making another attempt to to retract his steps, and resume diplomatic from California, renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Coogress. This is especially necessary, as it may become int dispensable to success that I should be in trusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after signing the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France; and by ment ef our difficulties. that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their

careful consideration. I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish Govamong the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recomought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our ne gotiations with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States couth of us on this continent, and especiallythose within the limits of N.America isof a peculiar character. The northern frontier, which demands immediate action. Loundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest and predatory Indians roam promiscuously in all that concerns the well-being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have vever hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its intern . affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to our selves, to protect the integrity of its territory against the hostile interference of any other Power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our One alleged cause for prograstination in well settled policy in regard to the North

from time to time adopted, have been set at mission of the country to his rule for a brief Mexican affairs A civil war has been raging hold possession of different States of the led States, restraining the lawless, and pre-Republic, and the fortunes of the war are serving pages along the border.

Constantly changing. Meanwhile the most I do not doubt that this measure will be over it for the reserving pages that both parties to extort money from foreigners, ments and people of Chihuahun and So both parties to extert money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissersion the United States.

The truth is, that this fine country, the protection of their critizens of the Isthmus. The latter than the Isthmus, it is a consistent to the United States of the United States and people of Chihuahua and So chestacle? the United States to the Isthmus. The Isthmus, it is a consistent to the United States of the United States and people of Chihuahua and So chestacle? the United States to the Isthmus. The Isthmus and So chestacle? The Isthmus and Isthmus and So chestacle? The Isthmus and Isthmus and Isthmus and Isthmus and Isthmus an to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this call your attention to the condition of Ari erment and its chizene which may be in-Government to attempt to enforce payment zona. The population of that Territory, tended for transit, and not for distribution in money of the claims of American citizens, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten on the Isthmus, free of custom-house or now amounting to more than ten million dol. thousand souls, are practically without a other charges by the Mexican Govern. lars, against Mexico, because she is destitute government, without laws and without any ment." of all pecuniary means to satisfy these de regular a ministration of justice. Murder

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjusttral Government of Mexico, and has per-formed his duty with zeal and ability. The political condition of the narrow isth-

prisonment, and present

trymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without forded a market for slaves. As long as this repeatedly arread thereto visit Mexico on lawful business without

> on several occasions, endeavored to specified amounts whether held by Mexicans armed men to satisfy the amount. Not confrom the country. Our minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it measures that belong to the powers and ob ligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the hanishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the Government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own

Government should be ascertained.
This Government did not regard the cont tribution imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the tenth articlefor the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico to-the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; this company, as well as its charter, was yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and op pressive measure. Besides, internal fue tions in other parts of the Republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and in terrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our ministers to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his rereserving efforts. And from the temper between the parties, up till the time when manifested by the Mexican Government, he the transit was discontinued Suffice it to had repeatedly assired us that no favorable change could be expected until the United mained crossed, greatly to the projudice of States should give "striking evidence of the United States. Since that their will and power to protect their citi time the competition has ceased between zens;" and that "severe chastening is the the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, only earthly remedy for our grievances." an i, in consequence thereof, an unjust and From this statement of facts, it would have unreasonable amount has been exacted been worse then idle to direct Mr. For-yth from our citizens for their passage to and relations with that Government; and it was

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against that Government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settle-

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the Republic, there is rea son to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may posse s the means. But for this expectation, I gress; to grant the necessary power to the mendation in December, 1847, and it was President, to take possession of a sufficient repeated by my immediate predecessor in portion of the remote and unsettled territory December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our indemnity is fairly due to these claimants injuries shall be redressed and our just deunder our treaty with Spain of 27th October, mands be satisfied. We have exhausted 1795; and whilst demanding justice we every milder means of obtaining justice .-In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preven-But there is another view of our relations

with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining territories. The local Governments of these States are perfeetly belpleer, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indiane. They have not the power if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and commisting depredations on our remote centiers. A state of in doing this, he would act upon his own anarchy and violence prevails throughout responsibility. that distant frontier. The laws are a doub letter, and life and property are wholly in recommend to Congress the passage of an secure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilse it is in great im. restriction as they may deem proper to emportance that a closin of inhabitants should extend all along as recovered barder sofficient led States in preventing the transit from for their own protection and that of the being obstructed or closest by lawless vio-United Stated mail passing to and from lence, and in protecting the lives and prop-California. Wellife unded approximations erry of American citizens traveling there are now entertained that the Indianr, and upon, requiring at the same time that these wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may forces shall be withdrawn at the moment break up the important stage and postal the danger shall have passed away. With communication recently established between out such a provision, our citizens will beour Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, progress, and to lawless violence. throughout the whole length of Arizona .evils, and no mode of restoring law and nama and Tehuantepec routes. order on that remote and unsettled frontier. but the Government of the United States to drawn, as soon selectal governments shall

And in this connection, part it me to re also, that effects of the Builder Salves Gov. punity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore repeat my recomnent of all pending questions with the Cent mendation for the establishment of a Terri-

warious parts of the republic, im calculable importance, as a means of comi der of our citizens, by munication between their Atlantic and Pa-

throughout seventeen degrees of latitude ou the Pacific coast, embracing the important state of California and the flourishing Tervitories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If any arm of the sea, connecting the two eceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be preended that there States would have the ight to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other rations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interst, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the daty of other nations to require that this mportant passage shall not pe interrupted by the civit wars and revolutionary out preate which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, calming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragna. The commerce of other nations that reputore is almost a dean letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis of such petty controversies. The Government of the United States expect no more ment of the United States expect no more than this and they will not be satisfied with instantly disappear. We would not, it we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the Government, has been by buting, and his property was seized by and the territory was seized by and his property was seized by an armedimen to satisfy the amount. Act can arbitrary decree of that Government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts these most be adjusted by some fair tribut nal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail

cific possessions. The latter new extend

to be acceptible to other nations. All these difficulties might be avoided if, consistent with the good faith of Nicaragua the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan Government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessiry Transit Compony made its first intergreanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continue in successful operation, with great advan-1856, when it was closed, and the grant to summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the Government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, sprious disc putes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the Government, thereatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to parrate the various proceedings which took place

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of therefore, deemed proper to sanction his November, 1857, by the Secretary of State withdrawal of the legation from the city of and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured. not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretext this trea ty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan Government will appear by the papers herewith com-municated from the State Department.— The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to per-

form her duty in this respect From the feebleness of that republic, its constant internal dissensions, this but has come a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragu the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from a monit ting aggressions on the route, and remort our actual interference for its protection

The Executive Government of this coun try in its intercourse with foreign matters, s limited to the employment of alphamacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately re-ort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in repelling and resisting hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaraena even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character. in the vicinity to march to their relief; but

Under these circumstances, I carnestly act authorizing the President, under such ploy the land and naval forces of the Uniconstantly exposed to interruption in their

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Par

United States, by their existing treaty with assume a temporate profestorate over the New Granada, expressly guarantee the northern portions of Chibinahua and Sonora figurality of the Isthmus, "with the view tion. Many of the difficulties between the for some time throughout the republic, between the control Governments would be obviated, and a tween the Central Government at the lity of long train of regotiation avoided, if the Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the Congress. This protection may be with in some life training training the little with the little with the little little with the little little with the little little with the lity of little little with the little little with the little little little with the little At regard to the Tehnantepecroute, which and those who maintain the authority of that be established in these Mexican States, car like scenario seen opened noder the most Constitution. The antagonist parties each public of performing their duties to the Unit favorable suspices, cur treats with Mexico

neither Gove been in erpose any

These treaty stipulations with New Gran. and other crimes are committed with im ada and Mexico, in addition to the consider erations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicara. claims of our citizenes, some of them aris mus of Central America, through which gua, during the last two or three years, have sing out of the violation of an express pro-vision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of ment. Some of these injuries were of the and others from gross injuries to persons as deep interest to all commercial nations. It well as property, have remained unredress is over these transits that a large portion of at Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a comsed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances the trade and travel between the European pany of married Americans, who were in no against these greivances have been addressed and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. way connected with any belligered conduct without effect to that Government. Mean To the United States these routes are of in or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and