every description, in a neat and expeditious mannorand on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.,
Solutions, Constables' and other Blanks, printed correctly and neatly on the bost paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

\*\*Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.
Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-cilizens of the Senate and House of Representa-

Our deep and heart felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has be stowed upon us such varied and numer ous blessings throughout the past year .-The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles settlement until it shall become a Sate, tion has far surpassed that of any other formed by our late minisister. These conthroughout the land. Indeed, notwith. standing our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alaingrm difficulties in our progress; but on e ch

successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it ap peared ready to burst upon our head, and the slavery question will, in each case, soon away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

while it is the day of the Decident who been a forgone conclusion. This might tend to rection the other, will have been a forgone conclusion. This might tend to rection the other, will have been a forgone conclusion. guidance and protection ! Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress new Territory will proceed without serious information of the state of the Union," I interruption, and its p ogress and prosper shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry.

Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in them. selves, derive their chief importance from the apprehens on that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such it estimable value as to demand our constant and watchful let me implore my countrymen North or South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to lay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last goneration, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tran-

quil, prosperous, united, and powerful. We ought to reflect that in this age, and We ought to reflect that in this age, and with as much success as their crimes have care and humanity, and those capable of especially in this country, there is an index erved. A number of them are still nullabor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of re-Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are volcances burnt out, and on the lava and arhes and squalid scories of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sus aining com? Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who widely seek to apply the remedy conlinue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course rective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed stract doctriffes subversive of 'the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprito extry these doctrines into practical ef fact. In this view of the subject it outself, and the subj never to be forgotten that, however great!

the States. It is a striking proof of the the clause itself, on which so much care and sense of justice which is inherent in our discussion had been employed by the mempeople, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge in any of the Territories. Even throughout since been done under it a mere usurpation. the late troublels in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly inform. been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy Should that either legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the integrated in the latter will would be intolerable. In the latter

## Lebanon



## Advertiser.

VOL. 11--NO. 29.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 550.

rights of property held under the Federal constitution would depend for the time on the result. The agitation would out the consent of Congress. thus be rendered incessant whilst the terftorial condition remained, and its bane. excitement among the people of the seve-

ral States. Thus has the status of a Territory, duof the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this the blessings of christianity have been ex-been for the prosperity of the Territories as tended to them, and both their moral and ered in the light of binding agreements the East and the West, will meet in the he danger to our institutions has passed virtually settle iteelf; and before the Ter wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians out the other provisions of the conventions. sion. Meanwhile the settlement of the interruption, and its p ogress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarled by

violent political struggles. When in the progress of events the in-habitants of any Territory shall have State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a Constitu-tion preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to em ploy the language of the Kansas and Nebra-ka Act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their The same, to a considerable extent, as on Constitution may proscribe at the time of a neighboring island—the only spot now has happily been recognized, in some form openly tolerated; and this in defiance of vigilance for his preservation. In this view or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress.

been employed, and shall con inue to be ent gain, extorts from the slave as much employed to execute the laws against the labor as his physical powers are capable African slave trade. After a most careful of enduring knowing that, when death and rigorous examination of our coasts and comes to his relief, his place can be suplied ted States. Our commissioner arrived at a thorough investigation of the subject, we at a price reduced to the lowest point by Assumption, the cipital of the republic, on have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United ders. Should this ever be the case in our the 17th of February, having in three States except the cargo of the Wanderer, country—which I do not deem possible— weeks ably and successfully accomplished States except the cargo of the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. the present useful character of the domes-Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not too young to work are provided for with

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other na- now exists between master and slave would tions, condemned the African slave trade,— be converted into mutual distrust and hos It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient | fility. by the framers of the Constitution to de But we are obliged as a Christian and prive Congress of the power to prohibit the moral nation to consider what would be the great credit for the prointness, efficiency, "migration or importation of such persons effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we and economy with which this expedition as any of the States now existing shall should re-open the slave trade. This would think proper to admit" "prior to the year give the trade an impulse and extension 1808."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such supply it would convert the whole slave the pale of the Constitution. It this course power of Congress was common to be pursued, the existing agitation on the States only as might think proper to admit coast into a perfect Pannemonium, for pentition has subject of domestic slavery, like everything the importation of slaves. It did not extend which the country would be held responsible ordinary appropriately an interest to the trade carried on ble in the eyes both of God and man. Its vice, excepting an interest and in the parents of the country and in th other and less threatening controversies.—

abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early
Public opinion in this country is all-pow
as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed erful, and when it reaches a dangerous an act imposing severe penalties and punexcess upon any question, the good sense ishments upon citizens and residents of the United States v trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and en ferced by the act of 10th of May, 1860.

Again: The States themselves had a to intend the natural consequences of his clear right to waive the Constitutional privown teachings. Those who announce ab ilege intended for their benefit, and to pro- ment of Africa. The chief motive of war hibit by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. sed should their heated partizans advance Several of them exercised this right before resources of that fertile but miserable coun one step further, and attempt by violence that period, and among them some contain- try might then be devel ped by the hand ing the greatest number of slaves. This of industry and afford subjects for legitu fect. In this view of the subject it ought gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all snoh States, because may have been the political advantages they themselves had removed the constitu resulting from the Union to every portion tional barrier. Congress accordingly passed

bers of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has

ed, to interfere in a single instance, with the the States, its efficient exercise would have right of the master. Had any such attempt been impossible. Is that event any one to submit it to the Senate.

jority of the members of the legislature at these laws would have failed of effect for national honor. The conduct of our minis each successive election, and the sacred want of a naval force to capture the slevers ister on the occasion has received my en

These acts of Congress, it is believed, ring the intermediate period from its first this period their advancement in civilizaphysical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be diffibe dreased would be the introduction of consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, f possible, be more deplorable. At pres hly better than that of the coolies which est of the master have combined to produce and guidance of our merchants trading with this humane result. But let this trade be the Chinese empire. re-opened, and what will be the effect? a neighboring island -the only spot now This sound principle on earth where the African slave trade is adjusted. It happily did not become ne-eccanized, in some form openly tolerated; and this in defiance of cessary to employ the force for this pursolemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their exe-All lawful means at my command have cution. There the mister, intent upon pres the competition of rival African slave tratie institution, wherein these too old and

himselt." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Peistsang .-It was well and wise to confer this power As the exchange did not take place until on Congress, because, had it been left to deemed proper, before its publication, again

event, there would be a struggle for a ma. laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, as this may be consistent with our own tire approbation

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental have, with very rare and insignificant ex conventions - the one for the adjustment ful influence would keep alive a dangerous ceptions, accomplished their purpose. For and satisfaction of the claims of our citi a period of more than half a century there zens, and the other to fix the tariff on im has been no perceptible addition to the ports and exports, and to regulate the trannumber of our domestic slaves. During sit duties and trade of our merchants with Chins. This duty was satisfactor ly persubsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any fermal ratifica Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property be more deleterious on the interests of the contracting parties. This was not deemed master or on those of the native-born slave. Territories on a common platform, having cult to determine whether the effect would tion or exchange of ratifications by the mote their welfare. From natural causes Of the evils to the master, the one most to proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the ified copies, nowever, did not reach Shange whole mass, and produce most deplorable hai until after the departure of our minis ter to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt ent he is treated with kindness and human is entertained that they will be ratified and ity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not exchanged by the Chinese government, reached the number required to form a overworked. His condition is incompara should this be thought advisable; but, un der the circumstances presented, I shall modern nations of high civilization have consider them binding engagements from employed as a substitute for African slaves. their date on both parties, and cause them Both the philanthropy and the self-inter to be published as such for the information

It affords me mitch satisfaction to inform you that all o.r difficulties with the repub-lic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily pose which Congress had placed at my command under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858 On the contrary, the President of that republic, in a friendly spiri'. acceded promptly to the just and reasons ble demands of the Government of the Unithe 25th of January, 1859, and left it on weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treatiewhich he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the senate

to young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and a tachment which now exiels between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hos diffig.

But we are obliged as a 'Christihn and moral nation to consider what would be the given the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave to supply it would convert the whole slave be command of the vetera and gallant which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to was fitted out and conducted. The command of the vetera and gallant be command of the vetera and gallant be command of the vetera and gallant which the country would be held responsible in the command of the vetera and gallant be command of the vetera and gallant to the command of the vetera and gallant be command of the vetera and gallant to the conting would be held responsible in the eyes both 'of Ged and man. Its petity tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wire against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to cupply it would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to cupply it of the naval appropriation for the same for the purpose of seizing slaves to cupply it would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to cupply it of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these stands of the supply it would the be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other of the propose of the standers. On the other band, when a market for On the other hand, when a market for and they are all now usefully and actively

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus ail the world be closed against the arrade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The isologier any demand for slaves The rescurces of that fertile but miserable country might then be devel ped by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christian i y and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been able to the spains grain grain and proportion be made in the same prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the wist and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the wist of the wards the such as the prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subjects of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subjects of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subjects of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subject of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subject of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subjects of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subject of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the admirable conduct of the officers and the subject of the conficers and the subject of the world.

Our relations with the great empires of France and the subject of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and the subject of the conficers and the

saized as a smale, lie would kill him on the spot. The affair thus ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a pelition to the General, through the United States Inspector of Gustoms, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Coupang at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Cuptain George E. Pickett, 9th infantry, to establish his company on Bollevie, on San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the Southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to six hundred and ninety-one men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion.

over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large navel force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile, act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his, government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during this intervening period while the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieutenant General Scott was despatched on the 17th of September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast should be deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any ovent, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has project, and them is non, having successfully accompli

ment in the silairs of Mexico since my instannaia measage, and I am again obligadta ask the earnist attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, [1857.] and Gen. Commonter was chosen President almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first assession commenced on the 16th of September, [1857] and continue for four years. On that day Gen. Commonter appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico. took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month after wards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the Republic to Gen. Zoloaga. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President, his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and con. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, Gen. Juar 2. proceeded to form, at Guanajaato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, at the capital government of Mexico. The constitutional government, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon estabilished with his cabinet at Vera Crus. Meanwhile, the gevernment of Zuolaga was carnestly resisted in many parts of the Republic, and even in the capital a portion of the army having pronounced it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of offizens was invited for the choice of a new President. The assem by lected Gen. Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuolaga was trusted for the choice of a new President. The assem by lected Gen. Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuolaga was twited for the choice of a new President. The assementating become by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues wi

ton, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no besitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government. If the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ener since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the constitutional government has not been able to establish its power over the whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. Gen. Miramon maintains himself at the capital, and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the meantime the excesses which always attend upon civil war, i. Mexico. are constantly recurring. Ourrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic, but "softra safthe interest of our commerce and of our citizens who have visited the country as merchanta, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been a war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men samot be expected to in au.—
Important contracts involving large expenditures, entered into by the central governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful passessions have been suddenly expelled the country, in definance of treattee course of justice has not been saft from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States lave heen seized without law, and a all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a

American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Taoubaya while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and, without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the fate of Ormon-I Chusa, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican General, not only without a trial, but without a way coujecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on swerst trying occasions, an I his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community.—Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illristrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizous in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the fully remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the gower of the Government of the United States," wrote our late Minister in 1850, "and of its purposes to punith these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citivens with absolute impunity. "I hope the the President" (wrote our present Minister, in August last) will feel authorized teask from Congress the power te enter Mexico with the military forces of the U.S., at the call of the constitutional authorities, in other grants of the United States, and that local firms and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power fa confeired upon him,

the power of the United States in that country to reduces the wrongs and protect he rights of our citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus he rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico inself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily fee, a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and incalculable stored miseral wealth. She occupies an important position be ween the Gulf and the occan for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to an archy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have seemeny interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result. Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immed ato neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them?

Yet without support from some quarter, it is impossi

the 3d of March, 1859, without having

with it, remain wholy industrent to sach a result to Can the United Stores, respectably, which ought to share the minuted ate neighbor thus to attory liked and injured. Yet without support from some quarter, it is imposted that to perceive how Morkice can resume her pusition among nations and enter niew a career which promises any good results. The did which share requires, and that she should have, it belongs to this diversity of the second that she should have, it belongs to this diversity of the second that she should have, it belongs to this diversity of the second that she should have, it belongs to this diversity of the second to th

in the midst of their embartasements with the secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconstituted with one wise and sattled policy in the first in the domestic concerns of foreign us acception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion. From which she has, proved wholly unable t-extricate herself, the is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditil into our territory. In the fate and in her fortune—in the power to establish and angintain a active government—we have a far deeper interest scicilly, connectisity, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different tablished policy.

It repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual Message, that authority may be given to the fresident to establish one or more, temporary military posts across the Mexican like it Sofora and Chinnahas where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican elitically, as well as in property of American and Mexican elitically as well as increased during the past season. A state of lawles needs in read to the increase of the restablished policy.

It is believed, have prevented much injury and many property of American and Mexican elitically as divisioned for the property are there wholly issecure. The population of Arizonia, now numbering more than termination of the property are the wholly issecure. The population of Arizonia, now numbering more than termination of the property are the wholly issecure. The population of Arizonia, now numbering more than termination of the property are the embory of the restriction of the government of the restriction of the government of that referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that referred i

ed in an earnest manner and not without hope of succass.

I doen it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the ps sage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpres of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transitacross the Parama, Nicaragua and Tebauntepec routes, against sudden and lawless, outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former measaxes in support of this measure. Saffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of wat amounts of treasure passing and repussing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval lorce to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless agizure and conflication in the norts of Mexico and the Sagnish American States, when those countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred as I have already stated would of itself in a great degree, provent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection orgad against the grant of this authority is that Congress, by conferring the would vilant the Constitution—that it would he a transfer of the war meaking, or, strictly speaking, the war-deedning power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, the process of the court of the executive. If this were well founded, it would, or course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, or the process of the court of the process of the court of the process of the court of the court of the process of the court of the process

the course of Justice has not been sets from controlland a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vess-1 of the United States have here reized without law, and a country officer she protected against, such setters here the the states have been reized without law, and a country officer she protected against, such setters here there is a substant officer she protected against, such setters here there is a substant officer she protected against she grant of the threat of the such setters here there is a substant of the such setters here the such setters here is the such setters here

most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this condition and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraghay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port! To deny this power is to repare the navy in a great degree useloss for the protection of the lives and property of America citizens in countries where nother protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty in the Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having

the origin of the Federal Covernment, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of the new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work-and this without expense o the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirtythree States which had net relected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immedi itely, these States would have been vir. tually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their logislatures, at great inconvenience and expense to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these states would not elect until after the beginning of Angust, and five of these ten not until October and November.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguae Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success. country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency. even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive

of great good. In a time of sudden und alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which, all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay If, under such circumstan-ces, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous.

I, therefore, recommend, to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day provious to the 4th of March in each year of

with making, or, atrictly appeaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of courso, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection of rest.

Congress possess the sole and excusive power, under the constitution, to declare war." They alone an "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintains a navy." But after Congress chall have declated war, and provided the force, necessary, to carry it on, the President and Vice President, and this measure that of the force necessary, to carry it on, the President and the plant language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the laws of nationaterm and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gain in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enomy. It will not be declared that under this power Congress could. If they hope the president to employ the force at his command to reize a vessel belonging to an an imperative duty that the var-making power. Bettern Congress condition of the var-making power thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to reize a vessel belonging to an an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against this would be the under this power Congress belonging to an an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against the construction of a President conceive how this beat on the state of the state of the construction of the construction of the framers of the construction of a President and volude the constitutions.

The president and vice President and history proves at the president of the framers of the construction of a President and volude the constitution.

The president and vice P invasion." I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other

means.

I repeat the opinion contained in my last any nual message, that it would be expedient for the Government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would loster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal efficials could prevent. The construction of this read ought, therefore, to be intrusted to incorporate companies or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of cerporate and hidividual interest.

I venture to assert that the additional cost of

I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road.—And yet this resert would, after all, be inadequate for their defence and protection.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravigant expenditure, produced by our overflowing Treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The

to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all how to scrutinize ourex-

ed ought to teach us all how to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to residuce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates.

To these I favite the scruting of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them attil lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or motion, so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afhouses, as must sometimes be the case, I may af-[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]