CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1853.

PRESIDENT'S

official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the ses, in a government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroach-ments of power on the one hand, and the as-

saults of personal ambition on the other. The intetest, of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden ex-tension of the field of enterprize; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a conciousness of rapid advancement and in-creasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and of

Recognising the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our being innuence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deep-est conviction, that we can place no reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity

impends over us at home.
Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without moles-

With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to sta tion a naval force in that quarter during the

fishing season. Embarrasing questions have also arisen be tween the two governments in regard to Cen-tral America Great Brittain has proposed to

settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject. A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Briain, and those of British subjects against the United States organized under the convention of the 8th o Febuary last is now sitting in London for the

transaction of business.

It is in many respects desireable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the Northwest, as de signated in the convention of the 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part which seperates the Territory of Washington from the British possesions on the north, should be traced and

marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive com-merce between the U. States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from som unnecessary restrictions, to the mutal advan tage of both parties. With a yiew to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, I am hap-py to state that since the last Congress no attempts have been made by unauthorized expe-ditions within the U. States, against either of those colonies. Should any movement be man-ifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously used to repress i Several unnoying circumstances have taken place at Havanna; or in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores—lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities-and the suspicious vigi ilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is ther guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic inter-ference is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the Captain General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt re dress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, unde the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this government, and then

referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal or redress to the Captain-General by our Consel, in behalf of our injured fellow citizens. Hitherto, the government of Spai has declined to enter into any such arrange ment. This course on her part is deeply gretted; for, without some arrangement of this tind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional inter Our minister at Madrid is instructed

to renew the proposition, and to press it again on her Catholic Majesty's government. For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this government to a claim for losses, by some of her subjects, in the case of the chooner Amistad. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing reaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomotic correspondence with the Spanish government, as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annuge of that year, recommended that should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both

PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and

House af Representatives:

Fellow-cittlens:—The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, havé direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and mitelligence of the fortune of the consular symmetric to the custody of the French consul-general of Smyrna, there to remain until the should be disposed of by the mutual agree-

agents of the United States and of Austria, ne was transferred to the custody of the French consul general of Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consuls of the respective governments at that place.

Pursuant to that agreement he has been re leased, and is now on his way to the U. States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Kosiza as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish empire, he has demanded of this government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Kosiza was seized without legal authority at Symrna: that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austran brig of war; that at the thime of his seizure he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumsances of the case, were justifable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been deliced. nands of the Emperor of Austria has been de

mands of the Emperor of Austria has been de-clined.

For a more full account of this transaction and my views in regard to it, I refer to the corres-pondenc between the charge d'affaires of Aus-tria and the Secretary of State, which is here-with transmitted. The principles and policy, therein maintained on the part of the United States, will, whenever a proper occasion occurs be applied and enforced.

be applied and enforced.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast empire, which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852 an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with

der the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving this continent, and to aid them in preserving good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a sorious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but, inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appoint was not concurred in by the surveyor appoint-ed on the part of the U. States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that de cision, this government is not concluded there-by; but that of Mexico takes a different view of

e subject. There are also other questions of considerable Inguite against the quantities of considerables magnitude pending between the two republics. Our Minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opeued but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them

cluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these states, 'Nicaragua,' where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the discussion of the state of t the discussions which prevail among them, and n establishing still more intimate and friendly elations between them respectively, and be ween each of them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this continent and the number of states which would be made by the free navigation of the Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories if asses into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in policy so restrictive, in regard to the use o this river, as to obstruct, and nearly ex-clude, foreign intercourse, with the states which lie upon its tributaries and upper bran

Our minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and o use his efforts to induce the Brazilian governmen o open to common use, under proper safeguards his great natural highway for international rade. Several of the South American States tre deeply interested in this attempt to secure he free navigation of the Amazon, and it is the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations is better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these the liberal and onlight tend views it is been nore liberal and enlightened views, it is hop more liberal and enlightened views, it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free
use of a river, which traverses so many States
and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have
yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by
Parall is record to the positively sives with Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers with n their respective territories. Treaties em-pracing this subject among others have been egotiated with these governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present oc-

A new branch of commerce, important to he agricultural interests of the United States nas, within a few years past been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible de-posits of guano upon the islands of that coun-cry, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measure have been taken to remove these difficulties and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens who have resorted to the Chincha Islands for it Redresses for the outrages committed by the latter was promptly demanded by our minister at Lima. This subject is now under consider-ation, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the

aggrieved parties

We are thus not only at peace with all for eign countries, but, in regard to political af

fairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies, which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rival: ry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred aegis of the con-

stitution. This new league of amity and mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the republic have entered, happily affords in

and continually to expand through acquisitions of territory which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now uni-versally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character and a great element in the advancement of our country, and with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperi-ty, and in happiness. The thirteen states have

in policy, just in character and a great element in the advancement of our country, and with it, of the human rack, in freedom, in prosparity, and in happiness. The thirteen states have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me: the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress: and secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of ceded to the states as swamp lands, 16,648,253 tion of which, so far as relates to the Immediate conduct of the public business, is first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two flouses of Congress: and secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public policy, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recording to these arthricides, which constitutes are

Recurring to these principles, which constitute in organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast a tre the functions and the dutie of the tederal gov rnment, vested in, or entrusted to, its three greatepartments, the legislative, executive, and judicial yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material devel-organical, exists in the respective States, which, al being of themselves well constituted republics, as they proceeded; so they alone are capable of per-setuating and maintaining, the American Union they proceeded; so they alone are capable of per-petuating and maintaining, the American Union. The tederal government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and himited powers conferred on it by the constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another, and to foreign govern-ments; while the great mass of interest which be-long to caltivated men, the ordinary business of life the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of thepeople of the sev-eral States. There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness

nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the Constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happity I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the government. Ours is almost, it not absolutely, the solitary power of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that deportment of the government.

branches of the public service administered by that department of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the taxpayer, goes on from year to
year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending Jun 30, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of \$14,632,135. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to \$58,931,465 from customs, and to \$2. 405,708 from public lands and other miscella neous sources, amounting together to \$61.337. 574; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to \$43. 554,262; leaving a balance of \$32,425,447 of receipts above expenditures.

The fact, of increasing surplus in the Treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration at a very early period of my administra-The fact, of increasing surplus in the Treaof duty i regard to it to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and, secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and in a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was on the 4th of March, 1853, sixty nine millions, one hund-red and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dol-lars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve millions seven hundred and three thou sand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fifyty-six millions four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hund-dred and eight dollars. These payments, al though made at the market price of the res-toctive classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the great advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signa atility in the relief they have incidentally af forded to the money market and to the indus-trial and commercial pursuits of the country. The second of the above mentioned objects,

that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Sec-retary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country. is commended to your candid and careful co

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service. and that, while properly administered, it oper ates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations. I respectfully ask your attention to sundry

suggestions of improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due to the government and of other reforms in the administrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom-houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress; and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light house Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully sat-isfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commer-cial interests; and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest in-terest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of dan ger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition

tinent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior. In the administration of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars, showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dol

of the Indian tribes in the interior of the con-

lars. The causes which, under the present sys-tem and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster-General; one great cause being the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

punisaments inficted; out, uniquicately, to ors, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provision of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remote

neres; located under other certificates, 9,427 acresceded to the states as swamp lands, 16,648,253 acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of Congress, 1,427,457 acres.

Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, 25,346,992 acres, which is an increase in quantity sold, and located under land warrants and grants, of 12,231,318 acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was 334,451 acres. The amount received therefor, was 623,687 dollars. The quantity sold

therefor, was 623,687 dollars. The amount received the second and third quarters of the year 1853, was 1,609 919 acres; and the amount received therefor, 2,226,876 dollars.

thereior, 2,226,876 dollars.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-two; of which there were outstanding, at that date, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants, is four million, seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand, one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th of September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of September 18, 1850, and March 25, 1852, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred five hundred and five thousand three hundred acres; making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hun-dred and forty acres. It is believed that experience has verified the

wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential

You will perceive, from the report of the Secrotary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revof the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the federal treasury, were erroneous.—
The nett profits from the sale of the publi lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-ninec thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valua-ble to provide homes for the industrious and en-terprising. I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system. except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years-beginning with the administration of Mr. Jef. beginning with the administration of Mr. Jet, lerson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and ovious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the federal government upon the subject. · Numerous applications have been made, and

dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of routs should be restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circum stances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operations of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantia interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examina tion, however, will show that this experienc be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the prin

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the Improve ments of the age, without in many instance securing for themselves any adequate reward For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and es pecially urge upon early attention the apparently slight, but really important, modification of existing laws therein suggested. The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the Dis-trict of Columbia will, I have no doubt, contin-

te to be manifested. The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat

retarded by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, beore the return of another winter, is anticipal ed; and there is the best reason to believe from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large expe rience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of suffer ers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdor and mercy.
Under the act of Congress of August 31,

1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and consequently, I gave to my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so

appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the Unite States has now been in operation for so long a period of sime, and has, in its general theor and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which nay adapt it to the increase on, and legal business of the United States In this relation, the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa Texas, and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in all those States, or parts of

for spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a

enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the lustitution. The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its bigh promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local eration for the estimates of works of a local

eration for the estimates of works of a local character in 27 of the 31 States, amounting to ,754,500 dollars, because, independently of the rounds which have so often been urged against he application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the character of the complishment of the bjects sought.

The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general govern-ment has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local char-acter within the States, Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the mes-sage of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1820, which met the system of internal improve-ments in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected approprintions in that year for works of this charactea had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding, that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact,

tures from the terms and intent of the compact it is and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our ac-

tion to it.
It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the injury whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowded by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principles op-posed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local impacts of the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local impacts. provements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures, would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the

safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy,—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expendi ture quite disproportionate to their value,-and has resulted in squandering large sums upon ob jects which have answered no valuable purpose -the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion o the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsi with a hone that animated by interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, hich, applied to this subject, may promise some ter than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of ain hopes, and the disappointment of cherishe expectations. In expending the appropriations made by the

tion to works for the improvement of harbors which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict be, ween the authority of the State and general gov ernments. The right to construct a breakwater etty or dam would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve suc onstructions. This can only be effectually done having jurisdiction over the soil. But no lause of the constitution is found on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise urisdiction over the soil of a State, except tha onferred by the eighth section of the first article r, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the general gevernment, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative rovision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you report of the Secretary of War. There is one subject of a domestic nature which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions fo future policy which it in-

olves, cannot fail to receive your early attention different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection for puroses both of defence and commercial intercourse nd more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union which lie on the opposite side of the Rock'v Mountains. That the government has not been unmindful

of this heretofore, is apparent from the aidit has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely untional, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the rogress of completion, for communication by way across the continent, and wholly within he limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support rmies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to all forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was con ferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and population now widespread and vastly mult As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be neharbors of refuge. To appropriations by Con gress for such objects, no sound objection can be

Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave out few trackless deserts between assailable point and a patriotic people ever ready and generall able to protect them. These necessary links, th enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness th ocation and execution of all means of commu

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to he Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examina-tions had not supplies sufficient data, and where

equired by the act of appropriation.

The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated

nas aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would

supply.

These difficulties, which have been encour tered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the impor-tance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expegovernment involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States.

To guard against misconception, it should be

remarked that, although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of, a road within the limits of a territory is not embarassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to underatke to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that the connexion with a work of this character would be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union I shall be so disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those, whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprize, and no present urgent inducement promising po-pular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate consti-tutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our secu-

rity.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inlucement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of ition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differencees of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to de-

throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me may be assurred. The wisdom of men, knew what independence cost—who had put all stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or through ie infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to to participate actively in public affairs, there was of merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of the The reserved powers were scrupulously re-

spected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as spored in the eyes of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power supeoads within the territories, as provided for in the rior to all obstacles, There is no condemnation, which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object.

The gallant men of the South and the North

could stand together during the struggle of the Hevolution; they could stand together In the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field. so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit

alienation of feeling to weaken the power o their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government. I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light

The growth of our population has now brough us, in the destined career of our national history to a point at which it behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective. The successive decimal returns of the census

which the experience of the past casts upon the

ince the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive develop ment, which may be stated, in general terms, a a duplication every quarter of a century. Car ried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if un-checked, will bring us to almost incredible re-sults. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not materially reduce the estimate, while the in creased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years tions had not supplies sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object pe haps hundred, the same ratio of growth sought might be found. sought might be found. The means and time whrich has been thus revealed in our past pro-being both limited, it is not to be expected that gress; and to the influenceof these causes may

branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the large and the steps have continually to expand through acquisitions.

General of the income and expenditures by mail of be dided the influx of laboring masses from doutleation of the present judical system.

The united States have continued gradually and in some instances, merited in due form of law, to become a citizen of the surveys ordered will be obtained, for the added the influx of laboring masses from doutleation of the present judical system.

The united States have continued gradually to expand through acquisitions provided that the members should hold stated and continually to expand through acquisitions or before the first Monday in Fabruary part as an order organization of the present judical system.

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The united States have continued gradually to expand through acquisitions or before the first Monday in Fabruary part as a present in decing and the present judical syste be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accessions of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy prowith themselves, by a peaceful and healthy pro-cess of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effact, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arthat thousanus of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population, embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation, that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform.—Heretofore our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development. comparison with the development, which, it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as carcely to be beyond the present of the existing

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial ex-tent, in habits and in interest, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federa-tive self-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal character. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compat ible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of which world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the genera-clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of account of the constitution to the constitution to substitute the constitution to substitution to the constitution to substitution to substitu every State, rather than a disposition to subordi-nate States into a provincial relation to the cenl tral authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of

our constituents. In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate suits. In proceedings of the several states and the several states are the several states and the several states. tionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the result in the sentiment. an enlarged exercise of the most liberal princi ples of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union on so vast a scale, could

not long survive. In still another point of view, is an import-

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtue of public frugality, and official integrity and purity—Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction whall neverted the critical frugality and purity when the conviction when the conviction when the conviction of the conviction when the conviction of the conviction of the conviction of the conviction of the conviction when the conviction of the convict sentinent which the sentine will be acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed a sense of the administration and legislation and legi system, whatever expansion time and prog-ress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the

That wise economy, which is as far removed from

people

people

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupting extravagance, that single regard for the public good, which will frown upons an intempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under the public pretexts.—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptation incident to overflowing revenue and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchridness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is direct, y suggested by the considerations now presented. Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his falling health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress, of March 3.1832, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of the month, at Aradine estate, near Mantanzas, on the island of Cuba, but his strength gradually usedined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calim and peaceful war, his long and eminently useful career was terminased.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelli-

way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operations in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1853.

Hensler's Confectionary, Fruit and Toy Store.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all orders in his line of business; he has now ready for sale Candies of all kind, both common ready for sale Candies of all kind, both common and fancy. Fruit of every description, such as Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Dates, &c.; also nuts of every kind, such as Almonds; Filberis, Creamnuts, Grenoble Walnuts, Peanuts, &c. He has fitted up a room for the purpose of showing one of the largest and most splendid assortment of Toys ever exhibited in this city. Also sugar toys of all patterns with Lemon figures.—Ros. Cakes, Burnt Almonds, French Secrets, Motton logeness (a new article) Courch Logeness. &c. toe Lozenges (a new article) Cough Lozenges, &c.
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cakes of all kinds baked to order at the shortest
notice, and warranted good. Large cakes, such
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Almond, &c., &c., iced and ornamented in a style which he defies competition, and on the most reasonable terms. Also Balls, Parties & Private Familes furnished with all kind of refreshments and warranted to get the worth of their money. All arders from the country promptly attended to.
SAMUEL HENSLER,

nov 8 tf-42)

Yew London Academy.—New London Chester County don Chester county, Pa. The Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the first Mon-lay of November, and continue five months.

Terms.—Boarding and Tuition in Sciences. Mathematics and ancient Languages, \$65.

The extras are Music, German, French and Phonography which are taught at the usual charges.
The Academy is situated in a beautiful village,
distinguished for the intelligence and morality of
its citizens and vicinity; and offers rare inducenest citizens and vicinity; and offers rare induce-ments to those looking for a retired and favorable place for study. Such are invited to inquire into its advantages before going elsewhere. A Catalogue can be seen at the office of the Lancaster Intelli-gencer, or by addresses.

can be seen at the unice gencer, or by addressing JAS. McDOWELL,

Wanted.—1000 ibs. I allow for which cash will be paid at the sign of the Last.
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