

Bradford Meporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

spanish au honines

Catholic Majesty's Government.

in January last it was again submitted to Congress

or the Executive. I has received a lavorable con-

ideration by Committees of both branches, but a

reive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consid-

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friend-

Towanda, Saturday. Dreember 10,1853. ------

Terms of The Reporter. **93** 50 per shaum-if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted-for cash paid actually in advance **31** 00 will be deducted. No paper sent overtwo years, nulves paid for. AbtERTISTISTIST, per square of ten lines. So cents for the deat and for much cash subscontent insection. Solucital. An paper sent over two years, do not the AptEntistExasts, per square of ten lines. So cents for the first and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. If URce is the "Union Blork." morth side of the Public Gquare, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Manara. Adams' and Elwell'slaw offices.

Meeting of Congress.

The XXXd Congress commenced at Washington, on Monday last, nearly all the memon Tuesday, at 12, M.

In the organization of the House, some difficulty was apprehended from malcontents, and at the caucus of democratic members on Saturday evening, resolutions were introduced, reflecting on the Administration, which failed by a very decisive vote.

LINN BOYD was nominated for Speaker-J. W. FORNEY for Clerk-and the remainder of the old officers being also re-nominated, country. Its justice was admitted, in our duilomatic correspondence with the Spanish Government, were subsequently re-elected. Of course, the as early as March, 1847; and one of my predeces-House not having got into working trim, no sors, in his annual Message of that year recommended that provision be made for its payment business of importance has been transacted.

n> The length of the Message excludes our usual variety. In Court, the case of the yet there has been no final action upon it. I con-Con. vs. John Hanson, occupied until Friday, the Jury retiring at noon, and up to the time of our going to press have not rendered a verdict

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senute and of the

House of Representatives : The interest, with which the people of the Re-public 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 ed fo of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and sym-While the different branches of the Gometrical. vernment are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the daties of all alike, have direct refer ence 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. of the respective Governments at that place. Por-Upon the usice and intelligence of the marses spant to that agreement he has been released and as relates to the immediate conduct of the public in a Government thus organized, is the sole reli tria has made the conduct of our officers who took patnotism of the two Houses of Congress; and ance of the Contederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on one Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming shand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, million eighty three thousand four hundred ninety. meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the In-

money market and to the industrial and commetelicions, to the mutual suvantage of boh parties. Tive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, cial pursuits of the country. cial pursuits of the country. The second of the above mentioned objects, that of the tatiff, is of great importance, and plan sug-general brithe Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the due on certain articles, and to and to the hee lists many atticles new taxed, and esperi-ally such as enter its manufactors, and after not largely, of at all, produced in the country, is com-mented to your candid and careful consideration when the state the based of the Secretary of the state that

Wib a view to this object, some progress has been and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse and in magning a nearly of commerce and us, with the States which die upon its tributaries and pper branches. Our minister to that country is apper branchas. Our min denily of pur valuable trade with Spala to 958 his efforts to induce the Brazihan Govern terimon antipotant political relations with her, her, and the second sec to open to common ase, under proper sales parder this great natural highway for international trades Cubi and Porto Rico, I am happy to announce that everal of the Soulh American States are deeply in made, by unauthorized expeditions within the Uniterested in this allempt to secure the five navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasona le to expect ed States, against either of these Colonies. S.ouid their co-operation in the measure. As the advan-tages of free commercial intercourse among national any movement be manifested within our limite, all the means at my command will be vigorourly exetted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences are better understood, more liberal views are gen-have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of erally enertained as to the common rights of all lo erally entertained as to the common rights of all to

the free use of those means which nature has prohe island of Cuba, between our cutizens and the snanish an honines Considering the proximity of vided for international communication. To these hat island to our shores-lying, as it does, in the moral, liberal and enlightened views it is hoped rack of trade between some of our principal villes that Brazif will conform her policy, and remove all onner-seary restrictions upon the free use of a river standing arreats due to the Government, and of othe which traverses so many States and so large a part or reforms in the administrative action of his de--and the suspicious vigilates with which toteling necourse, particularly that with the United States, which inaverses so many Stales and so large a parl of the continent Lam happy to inform you that s there guarded, a repetition of such occurrence may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic in the Republic of Paragnay and the Argentine Con-Contederation have yrelded to the liberal-policy still ercourse is affowed between our Con-ul at Hava na and the Captain General of Cuba, ready explaremoted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers nations cannot be made, or prompt rediese afforded, where upury has resulted. All complaint on the within their respective territories. Treaties embrac ing this subject among others have been negotiate with these Governments, which will be submitted part of our cutizens, under the present arrangement. must be, in the first place, presented to this Gov-ernment, and then referred to Spain. Spain again reters it to her local authorities in Cuba for invest o the Senate at the present sersion.

A new branch of commerce, important to the ag neul und interests of the United Sates, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peiu Notwith-standing the mexhaustible deposits of guano upon gation, and postpones an answer till she had heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating the 1-lands of that country, consulerable difficulties and vexations delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Capare experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. bers being present. The President's Mes-tain General by our Consul, in behalf of our injur-sage, which we publish below, was delivered defined at fellow-cruzens. Hitherto, the Government of culties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article Unfortunarely, there has been a seri-Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her patt is deeply regretted; our collision between our chizens, who have resorted to the Chincha Islands for it, and the Peruvian for, wi hout some arrangement of this kind, the authorines stationed theis. Redis-s for the outrages good understanding between the two countries may commuted by the latter, was promptly demanded by our minister at Luna This subject is now nnbe exposed to occasional interruption Our Miniser at Madrid is instructed to renew the proportion der consideration, and there is reason to believe tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessiand to press it again upon the consideration of her that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to 1 ty of which will appear in the communications o For several years Spain has been calling the a he aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only a peace with all foreign intion of this Covernment to a claim for losses, by constries, but, in regard to political affairs are ex some of her subjects, in the case of the schoole entit from any cause of serious disquietade in our Amistad. This claim is believed to test on the ob igations imposed by our existing treaty with that itomestic relations.

six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same The controversies, which have agitated the coun try heretolore, are passing away with the causes period, five million nine hundred and forty-two which produced them and the passions which they thousand seven hundred and forty-four doltars:showing that the current revenue lailed to meet the had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains. may be reasonably hoped that it will only be per- current expenses of the department by the sum of

wo million forty two thousand and thirty two dolceived in the zealous rivatry of all good chizens to testily their respect for the rights of the States, their ars. The causes which under the present po-tal devotion to the Union, and their common detersystem and laws led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the Renort of the Postmaster mination that each one of the States, its institutions, General; one great cause being the enormous rates its wellare, and its domestic peace shall be held he department have been compelled to pay for alike secure under the sacred ægis of the Consti mail service rendered by railroad companies.

ding laws.

relating to it is most desirable.

year, and, in some instances, merited punishment

nflicted; but, unfortunately, in others guilty par

cient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in con-

sequence of the provisions of limitation in the ex

From the nature of the claims, the remotence

You will find in the Report of the Sectenary

equary of the

the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entite ad-

This new league of amity and of mutual confi The exhibit in the Report of the Postmaster Gen-MARTIN KO-27A, a Hungaijan by birth, came i eral of the income and expenditure by mail steam dence and support into which the people of the Rehis country in 1850, and declared his mention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United public have entered, happily affords inducement and ers, will be found peculiarly interesting and of a opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehen-sive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, character to demand the immediate action of Con-States. After remaining here hearly two years he Numerous and flagrant fraude upon the Pension

risited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was torci bly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war as to the great material interests of the country whether regarded in themselves or in conne hen lying in the harbor of that place, and there with the powers of the civilized world confined in irons, with the arowed design to take

The United States have continued gradually and him into the dominions of Austria. Our Con-ul steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, at Smyrna and Legation at Constantinople interpos r his release, but their efforts were ineffec which how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and ad While thus imprisoned. Commander Ingranam with the United States ship of war St Louis, arriv mitted to have been wise an policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our ed at Smyma, and after inquiring into the circum country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, stances of the case, came to the conclusion that in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States Korzta was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching his release. Under an arrangement between the to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was distant toalms of Asia 1 am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility

transferred to the custody of the French Consul General at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be ity which the present magnitude of the Republic, disposed of by the mutual agreement of the Consuls and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me; the alleviation of which, so far

During the last fiscal year, nine million, hundred and nineteen thousand, tour hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been survey is now in the United States. The Emperor of Aus | bu-mess is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and | ed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres brob part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. secondly, in the directions afforded me by the prin- into market. Within the same period the sales by ciples of public policy, uffirmed by our faibers of public purchase and private entry amounted to one that the members should hold stated and special

grants of land to sid in the construction of roads at your hands a deliberate rec question with a hope that, animated by a desire b hould be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of the proprietor, under like circumpromote the permanent and subs antial the interest of the proprietor, under like culture propositive for wisdom may prove equal to the construction of such as of deviaing and matering a plan, which apply these works. For the practical operation of such the sufficient with entried, may prove any which apply stances, l these wolks. If or the practical operation of our practice of this subject, may promise something ben than constant strife the suspension of the power of Stele in which the works are located, and at the local enterprise, and exclung of vain hopes, and same time the substantial interests of all the other Sintes, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sala of the public domain, I refer you to the the disappointment of cherished expectations In expending the appropriations made by the last Congrees several cares have annets in relation report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful last congress several of harbors, which is relation to works for improvements of harbors, which is volve questions as to the right of soil and joindig. examination, however, will show that this experifat from affording encouragement to a reckless or

requirements of the Jublic service, and that, while adoctiminate extension of the principle. mipelly administered, it operates to the advantage If the community in ordinary business relations. I commend to your favorable consideration the Trespectfully ask your stiention to shady sugmen of genius of our country, who, by their inven tions and discoveries in acience and ari, have congestions of improvements in the settlement of acedunts, especially as regards the latge soms of outtribuied largely to the improvements of the age without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many intecesting details upon this subject I refer you to the pariment; which are indicated by the Sectionary ; as also to the progress made in the construction of appropriate reports, and especially orge upon your Marine Hospitals, Custom Houses, and of a new Mint in California and Assay Office in the City of portant modifications of existing taws therein sug-New York, heretotore provided for by Congress; gested

The liberal spirit which has so long marked th and also the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light-house Board. action of Congress in relation to the District of Col-ombia, will I have no doubt, continue to be mani-Among the objects: meriting your attention will umbia, be important recommendations from the Secretaries ferred.

The prection of an asylum for the insane of the of War and Navy, I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded strength and efficiency commensurate wi hithe mag but full preparation for the reception of patients, b nitude of your commercial and other interests ; and fore the return of another Winter, is anticipated commend to your especial attention the suggestions and there is the best reason to believe, from m the on this subject made by the Secretary of the Navy. plan and contemplated arrangements which have I respectfully submit that the Army, which, under been devised, with the large experience furnished our system must always be regarded with the highwith in the last few years in relation to the nature est interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer lorce of the nation gather in the hour of danger. and treatment of disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class requires augmentation or modification, to adapt it of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the conditions of the Indian windom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852 of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cines of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply

e Secretary of War and the Interior. In the administration of the Post Office Depart. of good and wholesome water, it became my duly to examine the export and plans of the engineer ment for the fiscal year ending Jone 30, 1853, the who had marge of the surveys under the act first gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty two thousand seven hundred and filiynamed. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanantly the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the

Great Falls of the Potomac, and consequently, gave it my approval. For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as ap mations are concerned. I refer you to the report

of the Secretary of War. The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so tamiliar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that it nodified in any respect, it should only be in these particulars which may adapt it to the increased ex ient, population, 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 Bureau have been brought to light within the past he States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and California, and districts of other States, are in etlect excluded from the fall benefits of the general avail, it is most wise for the General Gurenneral ties have escaped, not through the want of suffisystem, by the functions of the Circuit Court being to leave to that and individual watchituines the lo leveloped on the District Judges in all these States r parts of States.

The spirit of the Constitution and a due regard to justice, require that all the States in the Union of the tinbunals to pass upon them, and the mode should be placed on the same looting in regard to in which the proof is, of necessity, lurnished, temp the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to lations to crime have been greatly stimulated by by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects your consideration this important subject, which, in iny judgment, demands the speedy action of Con i the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action gress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, to the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsoni. in Institution provided that the President of the U S., and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and

tion, and have threatened conflict between the ac thority of the State and General Government. The tight to construct a break water, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This an only be effectually done by having julishe in over the soil. But no clause of the Confound on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a States to except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. It is then up mitted whether, in all cases where constructions are perect by the General' Government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative proision be made to cover all such cases. For the progress made in the construction of roads within the Territories, as provided for in the

appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of War. There is one subject of a domestic nature, which

from its intrinuic importance, and the many interes ng questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allode to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection, for the purpose both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of hose great divisions of the Union which he on the pposite side of the Rocky Mountains.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this Leretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afford. ed, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purpose. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the survey ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communications by railway across the Continent, and wholly within the limits of the Unit led States.

The power to declare war. to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repeal invasions, was conferred up on Congress, as means to provide for the common defense, and to protect a territory and a population now wide spread and vasily multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of that power, is must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors at refuge. To ap propriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our consirr, to peaceful policy and rapidly-increasing population impose upon as no urgent meessing fur preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts betacen assailable points and a patriotic people ever 'ready and generally able to protect them. These becenan links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and builly struggling to supply. All esparience affirms that wherever private en erprise with cation and execution of all means of communications.

The surveys before alluded to were designed a ascertain the most practicable and economical roat for a railroad from the Mississ.ppi to the Pade Ocean. Parties are now in the field making the plorations, where previ us eximinations had not not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought mythes found. The means and time being both limited is not to be expected that all the accurate knowedge desired will be obtained; but it is hoped ini much and important information will be added . the stock previou-ly possessed, and that partiand not full reports of the surveyes undered will be ceived in time for transmission to the two Houses f Cougress, on or before the first Monday in Februar next, as required by the act of appropriation Th magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has a

The interest, of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condution of our relations with several from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide spread and devastating pestslence, has left its said traces upon some portions o Austria has/been declined. For a more full account of this transaction and our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumula my views in regard to it. I refer to the correspontion of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation dence between the Charge d'Affairs of Austria and It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated the Secretary of State, which is herewith trausmit ted. The principles and policy, therein maintainwith an abiding sense of dependence upon Him ed on the part of the United Sates, will, when who holds in his hands the destiny of men and of ever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and ennations

Recognizing the windom of the broad principle The condition of China, at this time, renders in of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in ou probable that some important changes will occur in fundamental law, and rejolcing in the benign influence which i has exerted upon our social and po stricted intercourse with it. The Commissioner to luess. litical condition, I should shrink from a clear duty that country, who has been recently appointed, in did I fail to express my deepest conviction that we instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress if it be not enstained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustra In 1852, an expedi ion was sent to Jagan, under ted by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been conhe command of Commodore PERRY for the pursoling to see how promptly disaster made true pose of opening commercial intercourse with that pily I have no occasion to suggest any radical neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from Island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival changes in the financial policy of the Government each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotheshood which unites all or of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn hearts in all parts of this Union when danger threat ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed immediately from imposts on commerce, and thereens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have | the United States. undergone no essential change since the adjou nment of the last Congress. With some of them, Ity intercourse with the Governments upon this con- stitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the questions of a disturbing character are still pen ting, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjused

For some years past, Great Britain has so constraed the first article of the Convention of the 20th can State of Chihuahua. A former Commissioner wisdom of the present system of April, 1818, in regard to the Fisheries on the of the United States, employed in running that Northwestern coast, as to exclude our citizeus from | line pursuant to the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, | exhibit in detail, the state of the public finances, some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely mide a serious mistake in determining the ini- and the condition of the various branches of the resorted for nearly a quarter of a contory subsequent | tial point on the Rio Grande; but, inasmuch, as | publice service administered by that department of to the date of that treaty. The United States have his decision was clearly a departure from the di- the Government. never acquiesced in this construction, but have al rections for tracing the boundary contained in that ways claimed for their fishernien all the rights which treaty, and was not concurred in by a surveyor ap-they have so long enjoyed wi hout molestation. - pointed on the part of the United States, whose increasing beyond either the interests or the pros-With a view to remove all difficulties on the sub ject-to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond decision, this Government is not concluded thereby; At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, the limits fixed by the Convention of 1818, and to but that of Mexico takes a different view of the 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of regulate trade between the United States and the subject. British North American Provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment Our Minister in Mexico has ample instructions to and other miscellaneous sources, amounting togeth of their rights, and prevent collision between them adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but er to \$61,337,574; while the public expenditures able to provide homes for the industrious and enstation a naval force in that quarter during the fishing sesson.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America Great Britain has proposed to settle them by at smicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subfriendship between them confirmed and perpetua-

A Commission for adjusting the claims of our ci vention of February last, is now sitting in London

for the transaction of business. It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the tinited States and the British Provinces in the no-thwest, as designated in the Convention of the 15th June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Wasingto from the British possessions on the north, should be ted States. traced and marked. I therefore present the subject

to your notice. With France our relations continue on the most

sible by the free navigation of the River Amazon,

Empire, he has demanded of this Government in of the people of the United States. consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavow-

Recurring to these principles, which constitute al of the acts of its agents, and sa'i-faction of the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast the case, I came to the conclusion that Kozzra was as the functions and duties of the Federal Governforeign powers: by the new obligations resulting setzed without legal an hority at Smyrna; that he men', vested in, or entrusted to is, three great de was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian putments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, brig of war; that, at the time of his service, he was yet the substantive power, the popular force, and and the amazing energy with which its resources [clothed with the nationality of the United States ; [the large capacities of social and material developfor meeting the demands of humanity bave been and that the acts of our officers, under the circum. ment, exist in the respective States, which, all be stances of the case, were insufiable, and their con ing of themselves well constituted republics, as preceded, so they alone are carable of maintaining and duct has been fully approved by me, and a compli ance with the several demands of the Emperor of perpetuating the American Union. The Federal

Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the Constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen one another, and to toreign governments; while acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. the great mass of interests which belong to cultiva-The quantity of land sold during the ted men, the ordinary business of life, the springs ol industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States There is the effective Democracy of the nation, that vast Empire, which will lead to a more unre | and there the vital essence of its being and its great-Of the practical consequences which flow from

the nature of the Federal Government, the primary and extend our commercial relations, not only with one is the duty of administering with integrity and the Empire of China, but with other Asiatic na- fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the Constitu-

ion. e-pecially in the application of the Public Funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Hap hanges in the financial policy of the Government there, and of his having made known to the Emper- Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that force measured by the spontaneous enterprise and populous country to a commercial intercourse with national pro-perity of the country, with such indirect relations to agriculture, manufactures, and the pro-

ducts of the earth and sea, so as to violate no continent, and to sid them in preserving good under-general weltare. Neither as to the sources of the standing among themselves. Wi h Mexico, a dis- public treasure, not as to the manner of keeping pute has arisen as to the true boundary line be- and managing it. does any grave controversy not iween our territory of New Mexico and the Mexi prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will

The revenue of the country, levied almost insenincicasing beyond either the interests or the prosoncurience was necessary to give validity to that pective wants of the Government. sixiv-five dollars.

\$14,632.136. The public revenue, for the fiscal There are also other questions of considerable year ending June 30. 1853, amounted to \$58,931,inagnitude pending between the two Republics - [865 from costoms, and \$2,405,708 from public lands] require.

and the British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to sufficient progress has not been made therein to for the same period, exclusive of payments on ac. terptising, I am not prepared to recommend any enable me to speak of the protable result. Im. count of the public debt, amounted to \$43.554,262; pressed with the importance of maintaining amica. leaving a balance of \$32,425,447 of receipts above ble relation with that Republic, and yielding with expenditures. liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to This fact, of increasing surplus in the Treasury,

expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to became the subject of anxious consideration at oped in the reports to be laid before you. both countries may be concluded, and a lasting very early period of my Administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious

and clear-namely : first, to apply the surplus reve-Congress having provided for a full mission to nue to the discharge of the Public Debt. so far as i tizens against Great Britani, and those of British sub-jects against the U. States, organized under the Con-thither in July last. As yet he has had time to vis-vise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue er to construct roads within the Territories; and it only one of these States, (Nicaragua,) where he to the standard of the public exigencies.

was received in the most triendly manner. It is Of these objects the first has been in the course this exercise of power and that of making toads hoped that his presence and good offices will have of accomplishment in a manner and to a degree within the States, that the former has never been benign effect in composing the dissensions which highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt considered subject to such objects as apply to the prevail among them, and in establishing still more. of all classes was, on the 4th of March, 1853, \$69,- letter. and such may now be considered the settled intimate and friendly relations between them re 190.37: payments on account of which have been construction of the power of the Federal Governspectively, and between each of them and the Uni- made, since that period, to the amount of \$12,703,.) ment upon the subject. 329-leaving unpaid and in the coetinuous course

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and of liquidation, the sum of \$52 486,708. These paythe number of States which would be made acces-midule, although made at the market price of the sible by the free navigation of the River Amagon, respective classes of stocks thave been effected res. It is not believed to be within the intent and manuary of the River Amagon, respective classes of stocks thave been effected res. respective classes of stocks have been effected rea- to be within the intent and meaning of the Consti- | rant for the past.

five acres; located under military rante, six million one handred and forty two thous it seems to me proper that it should be effected eral interest through-at the country. In typic or and tour hundred and twenty-seven acres; located without delay. This has been done; and an occa-its commercial, and its million is million it are a start of the country in the rest is a start of the country in the rest is a start of the country in the rest is a start of the country under other certificates, nine thousand tour hundr ed and twenty-seven acres: ceded to the State as swamp-lands, sixteen million six hundred and eigh- cersful progress thus far, and its high promise of fatality attending travel by either of the litters ty-tour thousand two hundred and fifty three acres; great and general orefulness. selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of I have omitted to ask your favorable considera Congress, one million four hundred and twenty ation for the estimates of works of a local charac seven thousand four hundred and fifty seven arres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fircal year, twenty-five million three hundred and tortythousand five hundred dollars, because, indepen six thousand nine hundled and ninery-two acres-

dently of the grounds which have so often been which is an increase in quantity fold and located urged against the application of the Federal Revenue for works of this character, inequality with con under land warrants and grants, of twelve million two handred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred sequent injustice is inherent in nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishments of the objects sought,

third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and thir-The subject of internal improvements, claiming ty-four thousand four hundred and fitty one acres alike the interest and good will of all, has nevertie The amount received therefor was six hundred and less been the subject of much political discussion. twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-sevand has stood as a deep graven line of division been dollars. The quantity second and third quarters tween statesmen of great ability end patrio ism of the year 1853, was one million six hundred and The rule of strict construction of all powers delenine-thou-and nine hundred and ninetcen acres ;- | gated by the States to the General Government has and the amount received therefor, two million two arrayed uself, from time to time against the rapid hundred and twenty six thousand eight hundred progress of expenditures from the National Treasand seventy-six dollars. The whole number of land warrants issued unarv on works of local character within the States -

Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subder existing laws, prior to the 30th of September ect is the Message of President Jackson. of the 27th last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand nine of May, 1830, which met the system of internal hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land re- improvements in its compatative infancy; but so ourred to satisfy these outstanding warrants is four rapid had been its growth, that the projected apmillion seven hundred and seventy eight thousand propriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than one one hundred and twenty acres. Warrants have been issued to 30th September

hundred million of dollars ast, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling In that message the President admitted the ditfor twelve millions eight hundred and seventy nine | ficulty of bringing back the operations of the Govthousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, ernment to the con truction of the Coestitution, set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof calling for twelve million five hundred and tive of the necessity of guarding that instrument with thousand three hundred and six'y acres-making a sleeplets vigitance against the authority of precetotal of twenty-five million three hundred and eighdents, which had not the sanction of its most plain ly-four thousand six hundred and forty acres. ly defined powers.

It is believed that experience has verified the Our Government exists under a written compact wisdom and justice of the present system, with rebetween sovereign States, unsting by specific obgard to the public domain, in most essential particjects, and with specific grants to their general agent. f, then, in the progress of its administration, there You will perceive, from the Report of the Secrehave been departures from the terms and intent of tary of the interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, land system, as not being a source of revenue to the and to make a stern effort to conform our action to Federal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profile from the sale of public lands to June 30, 1853, it. It would seem that the fact of a principle hav ing been resisted from the first by many of the wis-est and most patriotic men of the Republic, and polan ounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hun dred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and icy having provoked constant strife, without arriv.

ing at a conclusion whech can be regarded as satis-I recommend the extension of the land system actory to its most earnest advocates, should sugover the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico, gest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan with such modifications as their peculiarities may likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to as-

sert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upessential change in the land system, except by modon the seaboard for the protection of foreign comifications in favor of the actual settler, and an exmerce. I cabmit to you, whether it may not be sale, tension of the preemption principle in certain cases for reasons and grounds which will be fully develly anticipated that, if the policy were settled against appropriations by the General Government for local mprovements for the benefit of commerce, locali-

Congress, representing the proprietors of the terties requiring expenditures would not, by modes ritorial domain, and charged especially with power and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the to dispose of territory belonging to the United States fund necessary for such construction as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in there are many and obvious distinctions between the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give this exercise of power and that of making roads it the character of a settled policy-which, though it has produced some works of conceded imporlance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value-and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt answered no valuable purpose-the interests of all will continue to be made for granis for land, in aid the States require it to te abandoned, unless hopes ed of the subject to which I refer, in the out

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With France our relations continue on the most stokes are gauge on the invert Amazon, respective classes of stokes; have been enceded rea-friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country, might, it is conceived, for released from some unneccesary re-conceived, for released from some unneccesary re-conceived for released from a problem of released for released

not having taken place, ed, and will doubtless continue to exclue, a very presion was thereby, presented for inepr cling the 'con- r,ed, great, and increasing claims to constitute dition of the Institution, and appreciating its suc- The heavy experse, the preat delay, and at mass routes, have demonstrated the advantage when would result from interritorial communications of such safe and rapid means as a railroad would see

ation for the estimates or worke or the states, among to ply. These difficulties, which have been encountries the manufact and hity-four these difficulties, which have been encountries and hity-four these difficulties, which have been encountries and hity-four these difficulties. in a period of peace, would be magneticed and st. further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, mar serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such work, neither these nor all considerations comsined can have an appreciable raise, when weigh against the obligation strictly to adhere to the Consutution, and faithfully to execute the powers a confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the Government involved, it would seen with expedient and proper, it an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all curstitutional means, in the construction of a read which will unite, by speedy transit the population of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, altho the power to construct or aid in the construction of of a road within the limits of a territory is not en-barrassed by that question of jurisdiction with would arise within the limits of a State, it is nertheless, held to be of doubtful power, and more the loubtful propriety, even within the limits of a teritory, for the general Government to undertake a administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal or ber similar construction, and therefore that us const-tion with a work of this character should be notdental rather than primary. I will only adia pre-

subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Recubic shores of the Republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shalts disposed, so far as my action is concerned, to follow he lights of the Constitution, as expounded an illustrated by those whose opinions and expesitions constitute the standard of my political faith is read to the powers of the Government. It is, I trust, as nececessary to say that no grandeur of enterpret, and no present urging inducement promising pipelar favor, will lead me to disregard those ugais it to depart from that path which experience an proved to be safe, and which is now rad an with glow of pro-perity and legitimate cons. in the We can afford to wait, but we canne progress.

any subject, which may properly be rearted as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the prople-But while the present is bright with prematthe future full of demand and inducements at exercise of active intelligence, the past can ent e without useful lessons of admonston ant 47 tion. If its dangers serve not as beacons, ter a evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise leaf When the grave shall have closed over all and now endeavoring to meet the obligations of the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period Bar with anxious apprehension. A successful will just terminated. Peace brought with it a value mentation of identity. Disturbing questions are bearing apprendix and the successful are successful and the successful are successful and are successful and are successful are successf bearing upon the domestic institutions of one a tion of the confederacy, and involving the Consult tional tights of the States. But, notwithstand differences of opinion and sentimout, which " existed in regard to details and specific prorised the acquiesence of distinguished citizens, where votion to the Union can never he doubted, has fi renewed vigor to our institutions, and rest sonse of repose and security to the public ihroughout the confederacy. That this repose suffer no shock throughout my official urm, if h power to avert il, those who have placed me may be assured. The wisdom of men, who is what independence cost-who had put all at apon the issue of a Revolutionary struggle-