## VILLE TRUCK TO THE TOTAL TO THE TENT OF THE TRUCK TO THE

66 FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

CHARLES F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow citizens of the Senate and

of the House of Representatives : The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deverted to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my conviction of duty will not permit me longer to posipone the discharge of obligation enjoined by the constitution upon the president " to with the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge

necessary and expedient." is matter of congratulation that the Repullie is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS .- CENTRAL AMERICA. Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign eration of Congress.

Ot such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central

two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted, that "neither will Cesta Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the tipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised r assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we rights, which we might assert, independently and degratory to our sovereignty. Meanhad specific anr peculiar interests, only upon of the treaty, in consideration of our geograph- while suitable representations on the subject the conviction that the like restrictions ical position and of other circumstances, which were addressed to the British government. were in the same sense obligatory on Great | create for us relations to the Central Amer-Britain. But, for this understanding of the lean States, different from those of any gov. forde and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the dence contemporaneous with the ratification no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not gent instructions' not to violate the municipality were not intended to apply to the British of substant.

Absured of the correctness of the construcis to be ascribed to the fact, that, in successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country. Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dyeit donfirms the natural construction and un-

t, however, became apparent, at an early present functions, that Great Britain still salar groupe known as the Bay Islands, and the case permits me now to ascertain. belonging, of right, to that State.

th acts or pretensions of Great Britunder the subject of negotiation through the the United States. American Minister in London. I transmit beliewith the instructions to him on the sub- the United States to maintain impartial neu-

Great Britain any political rights.

Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mos- der. in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, ing engagements to the United States.

But the establishment at the Balize, now But our municipal law, in accordance with British North American provinces. state are as distinctly colonial governments of the states are as distinctly colonial governments of the states against any content of the states and distinctly colonial governments and indicate the states against any content of the states against any content of the states and distinctly content of the states against any content of the states a

acquiesce in such a construction of the repect-

the consideration of this government for enturing iuto the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to

ive relations of the two governments to Central America. To a renewed call by this government up-on Great Britain, to abide by and carry into ritory or jurisdiction of the United States, effect, the stipulations of the convention ascording to its obvious import by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Custa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is man on board of any vessel of war, letter of into or from the Baltic sea, during the conpowers, with some of them grave questions prospective only, and did not require Great marque, or privateer. And these enactments tinuance of the treaty, yet may by possibil-Britain to abandon or contract any possess- are also in strict conformity with the law of ity be construed as implying such submission. ious held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in

By the convention concluded between the es over the question of the rights of Great sent, is an attack on the national sovereign-Britain, real or supposed, in Central America and assumes that she had such rights at the S ever occupy, or forty, or colonize, or assume date of the treaty, and that those rights comor exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, prehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Is-It was the undoubted understanding of the lands, and thereupon proceeds by implication United States, in making this treaty, that all to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty of Great Britain or in its public history, indicated that the the present States of the former Republic of be inerely future in effect, Great Britain or in its puble history, indicated that the Celtral America, and the entire territory of still continue to be some still continue to be so remains and the future; that if either then the premise the present and the future; that if either then the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions halfany claim of right in Central America, there, other than the limited establishment

> of the treaty, has of course desired to see it steps were immediately taken to arrest and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to end to acts infringing upon municipal law ernment of Europe.

The British government, in its last communightion, although well knowing the views of proval and sanction; but it also appeared part of the United States, that, in correspon- the United States, still declares that it sees that the public agents engaged in it had strinof the convention, it was distinctly expressed, enable the two governments to overcome all pal law of the United States.
that the mutual covenants of non-occupation obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the lt is difficult to understand how it should

nations associated by so many ties of inter- United States. destood import of the treaty as to all the est and kindred, it has appeared to me not rest of the region to which the stipulations to consider an agnicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend

One other subject of discussion between the being contrary to the rights of the States United States and Great Britain, has grown of er stipulations with the United States, as the war in which she is engaged with Russin restood by this government, have been induced her to make, to draw recruits from

and the correspondence between him and trality during the wars, which from time to the British Secretary on Foreign Affairs, by time occur among the great powers of the which you will perceive that the two govern-world. Performing all the duties of neuments differ widely and irreconcileably as to trality towards the respective belligerent the construction of the convention, and its ef- states, we may reasonably expect them not led on their respective relations to Central to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of sent the case to the British government, in Great Britain so construes the convention, such bostilities, our citizens retain the indi- order to secure not only a cessation of the as to maintain unchanged all her previous vidual right to continue all their accustomed pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in pursuits, by land or sea, at home or abroad, different parts of Central America. These subject to only such restrictions in this relapretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are tion, as the laws of war, the usage of nafounded on the assumption of political relations, or special treaty may impose; and it tion between Great Britain and the remnant is our sovereign right that our territory and the last Congress, that provisions be made of a tribe of lidians on the coast, entered in jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of for the appointment of a commissioner, in to when the whole country was a colonial the belligerent parties, for the transit of their commection with Great Britain to survey possession of Spain. It cannot be successful- armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy and establish the boundrary line, which dicontroverted, that, by the public law of of troops for their service, the fitting out of Frope and America, no possible act of such cruises by or against either, or any other act contiguous British possessions. By reason tidians or their predecessors could confer on of war. And these undeniable rights of neu- of the extent and importance of the country trality, individual and national, the United in dispute, there has been danger of a collis-Great Britain does not allege the assent of States will uitder no circumstances surren-

unito coast. She has, on the contrary, by re- in the pursuance of this policy, the laws authorities in that quarter. The prospect of feated and successive treaties, renounced and of the United States do not forbid their cit- a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherrelinquished all pretentions of her own, and izens to sell to either of the belligerent par- to to induce on both sides forbearance to ascoognised the full and sovereign rights of ties articles, contraband of war, or to take assert by force what each claims as a right. cain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet munitions of war or soldiers on board their Continuance of delay on the part of the two these pretentions, so without solid foundation private ships for transportation; and although governments to act in the matter will inin so doing, the individual citizen exposes his Britain against the Central American States, war, his act does not involve any breach of Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, the regitimate successors to all the ancient national neutrality, nor of themselves impli- cheracter, and value of the possessory rights jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They cate the government. Thus, during the pro- of the Hydson's Bay Company and the propwere first applied only to a defined part of gress of the present war in Europe, our citi- city of the Puget's Sound Agricultusal Comthe coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the zens, have, without national responsibility puny, reserved in our treaty with Great Britwhole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all ain relative to the Territory of Oregon, I part of the coast of Coata Rica and lastly to a therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all ain relative to the Territory of Oregon, I part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are buyers, regardless of the destination of those have reason to believe that a cession of the now reneserted to this extent, notwithstand- articles. Our merchantmen have been, and rights of both companies to the United States, still continue to be largely employed by which would be the readiest means of termi-On the eastern coast of Nicaragna and Great Britain and by France, in transporting nating all questions, can be obtained on rea-Custa Rica, the interference of Great Britain; troops, provisions, and munitions of war to though exerted at one time in the form of the principal seat of military occupation of the port of San Juan the principal seat of military operations, and I present the subject to the attention of Con- in securing the redress of wrongs complained

as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore state with which the United States are at American provinces, has been organized and months, of certain building materials and pro- and of serious public loss, to escape detection. suggestions it contains, as for the interest

ascribing to the convention, entirely changes vice of one, might be fitted out in the ports good faith, and by respect for the law.
While the laws of the United States are

equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less abenlist or enter himself, or hire or retain an and induced the Senate to adopt the resoluother person to enlist or enter himself, or to tion referred to, still continue in full force. go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the The convention contains an article, which al-United States with the intent to be enlisted though it does not directly engage the United or entered, in the service of any foreign state States to submit to the imposition of tolls on either as a soldier, or as a marine, or sea- the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing nations, which declares that no state has the The exaction of these tolls not being justified right to raise troops for land or sea service by any principle of international law, it bein another state without its consent, and that came the right and duty of the United States the place of the general one presented by the whether forbidden by municipal law or not, United States. The British government pass-

Such being the public rights and munici- mand. pal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Paliament passed an act to provide for the engovernment. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the en-gagement of persons within the United States sach claim, and all occupation or authority at the Balize and maintain that, if she had to proceed to Halifax, in the British province any they were surrendered by the conven- of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going, on extensevely, This government recognises the obligations with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal executed in good faith by both parties, and punish the parties concerned, and so put an

> Thereupon it became known, by the adnission of the British governmen the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its ap-

have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without vieldtion of the treaty constantly althered to by tion of the municipal law. The unmistakable this government, and resolved to insist on the object of the law was to prevent any such act, rights of the United States, yet actuated also which, if performed, must be either in violaby the same desire which is avowed by the tion of the law, or in saudied evasion of it woods at the Balize, but with positive exclu- British government, to remove all causes of and in either alternative, the act done would sion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus serious misunderstanding between the two be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the

In the meantime, the matter acquired addiional importance by the recruitments in the Unitted States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were proseday after entering upon the discharge of my that, with Great Britain in the actual occupa- cuted upon a systematic plan devised by oftion of the disputed territories, and the treaty ficial authority; that recruiting rendezvous continued in the exercise or assertion of large | therefore practically unll, so far as regards | had been opened in our principal cities, and authority in all that part of Central Ameri- our rights, this international difficulty cannot | depots for the reception of recruits establishcatominonly called the Mosquito coast, and long remain undetermined, without involving edion our fronties; and the whole business cohering the entire length of the state of Nice in serious danger the friendly relations, which conducted under the supervision and by the aragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she it is the interest as well as the duty of both regular co-operation of British officers, civil regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, nations to cherish and preserve. It will af- and military, some in the North American and was gradually extending its limits, at the ford me sincere gratification, if future efforts provinces, and some in the United States .-expense of the State of Honduras; and that shall result in the success, anticipated hereto- The complicity of those officers in an undershe had formally colonized a considerable in- fore with more confidence than the aspect of taking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such o their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legat It is the traditional and settled policy of proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with a full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to prewrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which wil be communicated to you in due time.

BRITISH RELATIONS -- continued. I repeat the recommendation submitted t vides the Territory of Washington from the ion between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including the crease the dangers and difficulties of the con-

its character. While it holds us I to all our of this country to depredate on the property obligations, it in a great measure releases of the other, all such fears have proved to be Great Britain from those, which constituted utterly groundless. Our citizens have been the constituted the subsisting of the subsisting withheld from any such act or purpose by convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, afthus peremptory in their prohibition of the ter ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that puspose.

.The considerations, which led me to call the attention of congress to that convention. to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfeetly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interest and honor shall de-

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the sound dues, not so must be discound their area is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea; and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas. and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary states had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such paymade by them, the United States, although suffering loss by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce Lower California. of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the tinue without modification, except so far as protected in the enjoyment of it, without inconceded to the Barbary States, still their ex-kingdom of the Two Seilies; a treaty of friends circumstances has given to some of them ad terference on the part of the citizens of any action by Denmark has no better foundation ship, commerce, and navigation with Nicara-in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but gua; and a convention of commercial recipa tax on a common natural right, extorted by those who were at that time able to ob-struct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the cation. United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she in-tends to submit, for the capitalization of the and expenditures of the Treasury, have been Sound dues, and the distribution of the sum to substantially verified. be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the con- riod, exclusive of payments on account of the vention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the con- three hundred and sixty-five thousand three vention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be the same period, the payments made in recompetent to deal with the great internationn other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the conideration of the Sound dues shall be commatter wholly extraneous, a balance of pow-dollars; the receipts for the remaining three

or among the governments of Europe. and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the U.S. the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigatian of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again are affected by the pretensions of Denmark. | cents.

FRANCE. I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congressthe question, then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consulat San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and most friendly nature.

-GREECE. A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country of property belonging to the present American consulat Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

SPAIN. With Spain, peaceful relations are still

amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly pre-

The interposition of this government has cen invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is sponsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed ts government to give due consideration to . claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbenrance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government urgent appeals to its justice will be used to the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA. In regard to the American republics, which rom their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua h's made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measurss to the same end, which on a similar occasion, had the best results in re-assuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and

of amity, commerce and navigation, and for were recommended on former occasions, conrocity with the Hawaiian kingdom have been a partial reorganization of the army, are also negotiated. The latter kingdom and the renewed. The thorough elementary educadeclaration, recognizing as anternational rights their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies Denmark, while resisting our assertions of the principles contained in the convention be them, to a considerable extent, to perform the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts tween the United States and Russia of the 22d the duties of every arm of the service; but to July 1854. These treaties and conven- give the highest efficiency to artillery requirtions will be laid before the Senate for ratifi- as the practical and special study of many

TREASURY. The statements made, in my last annual

public debt, amounted to fifty-six million hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The balance in the Treasury at the begin-

ning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, Congress. was eighteen million nine hundred and thirdollars; the receipts for the remaining three While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Den- affording in all, as the available resources, or seven hundred and ten dollars.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added ty-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, call your attention to the subject, with recom- thereby leaving an estimated balance in the mendation of such measures as may appear Treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million to be required in order to assert and secure six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight the rights of the United States, so far as they hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalment of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums educe the expenditures, actual or estimated for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the comnebcenient of the present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand thirty-one dollars and, deduction lion dollars,

The remnant of certain other government last message as outstanding, has since been

spirit of the convention with the United States are at States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government. The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persist in ascribing to the convention distingly observed ascribing to the convention which the British government. recently, when it was assented to, payment of their service to deliver to their successors by States, is twenty-four millions five hunbeing promised to be made so suon as the all books, records, and other objects of a pub- dred and fifty seven thousand four hundred lic nature in their custody.

search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet part from duties on imports, its magnitude thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres,

for the current expenses of the government twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifshould remain for active employment in the ty-four acres have been surveyed; but in vent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact | consideration of the quantity already subject render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy setshall occur facilitate their more speedy setneeded for a prudent and economical adminThe peculiar relation of the general governgest the propriety of an early revision and proper to commend to your care not only its tion of duties on imports, that, in re-adjusting ington and Georgetown

ent tariff is not anticipated. ARMY.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian francis, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments ans, with indications of extensive combinaauthorized at the last session of Congress tions, of a hostile character, among the tribes have been recruited and organized; and a in that quarter, the more erious in their pos-large portion of the troops have already been sible effect by reason of the indetermined sent to the field. All the duties, which de foreign interests existing in those Territories, volveon the milital establishment, have been to which your attention has already been essatisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished quiet, and afford protection to our citizens. additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition, which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the sistance to territorial law, assuming the characcompanying documents.

has but served to confirm the opinion then ex- ever, that the occurrence of any such untowpressed of the propriety of making provision, and event will be prevented by the sound by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for sense of the people of the Territory, who, by increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the rea. mine their own domestic institutions, are en-Since the last session of Congress a treaty sons which existed, when these measures

sticaragua have also acceded to a tion given to those officers; who commence years, and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a lar- tion, message, respecting the anticipated receipts ployed in the duties appertaining to the serd principle involved, which affects the right est and premium, amounted to nine million should be mainly performed by details from ges which would result from such a change,

The construction is invited.

The construction with six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the

last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be the probable expenditures for the remaining ready for service early in the coming spring. Great Britain. When that tie was sundered three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary Amportant as this addition to our naval force of the Treasury, the sum total will be seven is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the ex. and social institutions of each its laws of its tensive sea coast and vast commercial inter- property and of personal relation even if the ests of the United States. In view of this political organization, were such only as each fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the one chose to establish, wholly without inpolicy of a gradual and systematic increase terference from any other, siln the language of the navy, an appropriation is recommend of the Declaration of Independence each ed for the construction of six steam sluops of

the act of Congress to promote the efficiency; independent States may of right do l'a The of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say, several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in more than to express entire concurrence in natural productions in religion in systems of the observations on that subject presented by education; in legislation, and in forms of pothe Secretary in his report. Post office. differ in these respects when they voluntarily it will be perceived, by the report of the allied themselves, as States to carry on the

Postmuster General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand United Orlenes from foreign rule which had three hundred and forty-two dollars, and the proved to be oppressive, and to separate: gross receipts seven million, three hundred them permanently from the mother country's and forty-two thousand one hundred and the political result was the foundation of thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expen- federal republic of the free white men of the diture over receipts of two million six hun- colonies, constituted, as they were in distinct. being made of subsequent payments, the dred and twenty six thousand two hundred and reciprocally dependent. State governwhole public debt of the federal government and six dollars; and that the cost of mail ments. As for the subject races, whether remaining at this time is less than forty mil- transportation during that year was six hun, Indian or African, the wise and brave states! dred and seventy four thousand nine bundred men of that day, being engaged dis no extrave and fifty-two dollars greater than the pre agant scheme of social change, left them as stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty- vious year. Much of the heavy expenditures they were, and thus preserved themselves and three thousand dollars, referred to in my to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to their posterity from the anarchy, and the exbe uscribed to the large quantity of printed or recurring civil wars, which have prevailed military occupation of the port of San Juan in bringing bome their sick and wounded gress.

In the penceful possession of the penceful possession of the conduct of the appropriate authorities of the Central functions. The colony of Newfoundland, having endicated wither by the acted the laws required by the treaty of the the officers, who illegally seized and detained the rightful areas in the rightful areas of the conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the commercial inter- bias also paid the sum claimed as indemnity is now conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the responsibility that constants are the steamer bias also paid the sum claimed as indemnity is now conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the responsibility that constants are the steamer bias also paid the sum claimed as indemnity is now conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the responsibility that constants are the steamer bias also paid the sum claimed as indemnity is now conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the responsibility that constants are the steamer bias also paid the sum claimed as indemnity is now conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the responsibility that constants are the steamer bias also paid the sum claimed as indemnity is now conducted. Notwithstanding the of mail service on random of the responsibility that conducted in the random of the r the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the same based on th

and nine acres; of which the portion sold was Derived as our public revenue, is, in chief tifteen million seven hundred and twenty nine affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million not only of our commerce, but of the other four hundred and eighty-five thousand three great interests upon which that depends. hundred and eighty dollars. In the same pe-The principle that all moneys not required ried of time, eight million seven hundred and

istration of public affairs, cannot fail to sug- ment to the District of Columbia renders it reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. material, but also its musil interests, includ-It is now so generally conceded that the puring education, more especially in those parts pose of revenue alone can justify the imposi- of the district outside of the cities of Wash-

the impost tables and schedules, which up. The commissioners appointed to revise questionably require essential modifications, and codify the laws of the District have made a departure from the principles of the pros- such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received. that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indipecially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized reacter of insurrection, which, if it should oc-Experience gathered from events which cur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, how its organic law, possessing the righ titled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right and must be of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly-extending settlements in hat region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I command the subject to your early atten-

ger force of that arm than can be usually em. CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT. I have thus passed in review the general vine of field and siege artillery. The duties state of the Union, including such particular of the staff in all its various branches belong concerns of the federal government, whether It appears from the report of the Secreta- to the movements of troops, and the efficien- of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared ry of the Treasury, that the receipts during cy of an army in the field would materially to be desirable and useful to bring to the tions of their maritime commerce to and from the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, depend upon the ability with which those duspectal notice of Congress. Unlike the great the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the from all sources, were sixty-five million three ties are discharged. It is not as in the case United States, to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denofficer of the line, and it is not doubted that mestic strife. Whatever of discontent or to complete the education of an officer for public dissatisfaction exists; is attributable to either the line or the general staff, it is desi- the moverfections of human nature, or is inhundred and ninety-three dollars. During rable that he shall have served in both incident to all government, however perfect. the same period, the payments made in re-the same period, the payments made in re-demption of the public debt, including inter-former occasion that the duties of the staff jects of political agreements of examples of the public debt, including inter-should be mainly nerformed by details from lie mind, consist, to a great extent, of examples With this view, it was recommended on a which human wisdom can devise. Such subeight hundred and forty-four thousand five the line; and, with conviction of the advanta- geration of inevitable evils of eyer zeaf in social improvement, or mere imagination of it is again presented for the consideration of grievance, having but remote connexion with any of the constitutional functions or duties of the federal government. To whatever ex-The report of the Secretary of the Navy, tent these questions exhibit a tendency men-herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval acting to the stability of the constitution. or operations of the past year, together with the the integrity of the Union, and no farther, present condition of the service, and it makes they demand the consideration of the Execusuggestions of further legislation, to which tive, and require to be presented by him to

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were tic origin, by geography the mutual tie of common dependence on they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute sulf-government. The municipal State had full power to levy war conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, In regard to the steps taken in execution of and to do all other acts and things which litical administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily

> war of the Revolution The object of that was to disentiral the United Colonies from foreign rule which had