

Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, Agriculture, Science, and Morality

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:—

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the executive government have sincerely sympathized with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

the unadjusted difference, however, between the two payments as to the interpretation of the 1845 exclusion. The 1845 exclusion was a matter of importance. American fishermen within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was rendered complete by the action of the United States. The just and liberal intention of the home Government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to call the other party to its fishermen to share in the consequences of the opposition of the United States to the fishermen of the United States have, since the bay of Fundy was ascribed to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the fishing interests. By the revenue law the fishermen of the United States entering the waters were granted the same rights as the fishermen of any other nation. In this liberal fishery no payment of duty. In this liberal fishery has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is consequently the cause of the loss of the home consumption. These facts were among the reasons which rendered the sensibility of our fishing interest to the movement in question.

of Cuba formed a prominent part of an annual message. They were in uneasy condition, and a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Cuban people seemed to exist. This feeling has increased with the passage of time, and with the increasing commercial interference between the United States and the island. It is plain, but the Captain General has explained that the United States is armed with no power to treat with the government of Cuba, and he is in any degree satisfied. Any communication with the United States through the American Minister at Havana, or with an agent of a foreign power, is a matter of course. Anxious to avoid the existing inconveniences, he has recently appointed a Minister to Mexico, the newly appointed a Minister to Mexico, and has sent him to Havana on his way. He has respectfully received by the Captain General, and conferred with him freely on the subject, but no permanent arrangement was made. The refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers for the mail to Cuba is certain, for a mail to Cuba, in the opinion of this writer, is not a good presumptive ground for establishing a permanent communication.

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the government of the United States to become a member of the Union of France and to France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should, for the future, collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the West Indian Cays, and should bind themselves to discourage any all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatsoever. This invitation was respectfully declined, for reasons which it is unnecessary to touch much upon in this communication. I say in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful utility, and, besides, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, and with the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertained no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union as the greatest blessing which could befall her. Were this as fraught with serious peril to the inhabitants, or even to a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntary, as dictated by Spain as a most desirable acquisition. In the present circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the conflict a new element of a differential national stock, and a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South, and

always to prevail on such occasions, and we will lead to a satisfactory result, and we will be satisfied to inform you that we have no objection to your having divulged some claims of citizens of the States. which have for many years past been charged by our Charge d' Affaires at Caracas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will prevail in the Congress of that Republic in deciding the merits of the claims. In the recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the door to an improved state of things in that of the governments of Great Britain and the United States to negotiate with effect the new confederacy, we have no objection to the extensive extension of the privilege of the tribunes of the La Plata; and we hereby a friendly notice of this purpose to the States, that we might, if we tho't it necessary, to have the Minister at Caracas to this State, and our Charge d' Affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude with the newly organized confederacy the States composing it. The delays we have taken place in the formation of the confederacy, which has prevented the opening of those institutions, and the

As I have announced our Chamber of Commerce to announce to the Americans which had gone to the Lobos for the Peruvian government was willing to grant them on its own account. This has been carried into effect, by the Minister here, by an arrangement believed to be advantageous to the interest.

Settlements on the shores of the Pacific have given a great extension, and now prospects a new direction; to connect that ocean. A direct and rapidly intercourse has sprung up with East.

The waters of the Northern Pacific the Arctic sea have, of late years, been vented by our wharves. The arrival of

foreigners, I am not without hopes of a successful result to the expedition. If accompanied with success, the advantages will be confined to the United States, but, in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all maritime powers. I have been so successful in stating that in all the preparations for the expedition, the government of the United States has been aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power with any commercial relations with our foreign relations, I invite the aid of Congress to the consideration of that department, and to the opinion to which this branch of the public mind is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, the consequence of our own new wars with the United States, and the efforts to enter into the family of nations. The Department of State has become more extended. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business, and the residue of the business of that kind, and the attention of Congressional departments, the keeping of the records, and the laws of the United States, the subject of the copyright law, the subject of appeals and pardons, and some other subjects referred to interior administration, should be taken from the Department of State, of which it is unquestionably the seat of the service. I would also suggest that the papers appropriated to the State Department be fire proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the selfishness of the government of the Department, and the sections of the management of papers of Washington, and Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that department. The cash receipts into the Treasury for the

ten millions two hundred and forty thousand and one hundred and one dollars (\$207,401,001) and the value of domestic production was one hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars (\$148,661) in nine hundred and eleven millions (\$1,911,000,000) besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and two hundred dollars (\$17,204,026) of foreign merchandise; making the aggregate of our exports one hundred and sixty millions sixty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars, (\$165,605,337) of the above there was exported for foreign consumption five hundred and seven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$428,185) and imported from foreign countries one million two hundred and six hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$1,268,153).

In our first annual message to Congress, I drew your attention to what seemed to me to be the defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment seemed best to remedy its evils, and to promote the prosperity of the country. It has since occurred to change my mind on this important question, and

of our manufactures leaves the foreigner with-
out competition in our market, and he conse-
quently raises the price of the article sent here
from £100 to £150, as is now seen in the increased cost
of iron from England. The prosperity and
wealth of every nation is dependent upon its
productive industry. The foreigner is
stimulated to exertion by finding a ready mar-
ket for his surplus produce, and benefited by
being able to exchange them, without loss of
time, for the expenses of transportation for the man-
ufactures which he desires to purchase. These
requirements, thus in his comfort or convenience
of the foreigner, are not to be neglected. In ad-
dition, he has a portion of the enjoyment in
which he lives is engaged in other pursuits.
Thus most manufactures require an amount of
capital and a practical skill which cannot be
obtained, unless they be protected for a
time from foreign competition from abroad.
The increased prices which the articles upon
the importation of which the constitution has
been forced for revenue, in a manner as to
protect, and encourage the labor of our own
citizens. Duties, however, should not be fix-
ed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign
article, which would be so graduated as to en-
able the domestic manufacturer to compete
with the foreigner in our own market.
By this compulsion to reduce the price of
a manufactured article to the consumer to
the lowest rate at which it can be produced,
this policy would place the mechanic by the
manufacturer, create a mutual interchange
of their respective products, and stimulate
the industry of the whole country.

could also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff, in some cases as a higher duty upon the raw material than upon the article manufactured therefrom, which is the result of the policy of the encouragement of the foreign manufacturer and the discouragement of our own.

Full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, their relations with them have been left to the discretion of the Executive, and in other parts of our territory, particularly in the West, where the Indians have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their lands within those limits have been surveyed and respected. But in California, where the recognition of the government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country, they

territory, has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of the Indians from Florida has long been the object of the government, and it is in which my attention has been steadily.

Admonished by past experience, of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove the military force, resort has been had to military measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, several of the chiefs recently visited Washington, and here acknowledged in writing their willingness of their tribe to remove with them.

[illegible]

For the further prosecution of the After a careful consideration of the I came to the conclusion that it could not be informed in kind of this department. I then directed the surveyor to make the commissioner and surveyor to make their requirements on the department, as could not be paid; and to discontinue all on the southern line of new Mexico. The department had no exact information to the effect that the survey which remained, unexpended in the of the commissioner and surveyor, it is discretionary with them to continue survey down the Rio Grande as far as the surveyor may think enable them; or to discontinue the same. As the surveyor has since arrived from the office in of the survey on the river, with information that the funds assigned to his control are exhausted, and that the officers and other men in the service were dissatisfied with the manner of directing the work and making to their homes. The subject of the promise was doubtless, to the survey of the southern and western New Mexico, in regard to which different views were held by the different departments. It is now suggested that there could be a

with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are embodied by the constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of an copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac to connect the various parts of the city, which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made, to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of affording an unailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will I also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of Washington.

Among all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our nation, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes, by 11,000 men of which the army is composed, of whom 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly settled country.

subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed so long that it can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been committed to their nearly emptied—decimated—libraries, and other reports, from the Government of New Orleans, and from other points. In regard to the necessity for the preservation of the works it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore have secured the appropriations necessary to prosecute them. I have also directed your attention to the remarks on this subject and on others connected with this subject, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. The appropriations have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and for the improvement of the commerce and trade for that purpose will combine very well with economy. Owing chiefly to the increased season when this act was passed, the sum has yet been used in regard to many of the works, making the necessary provision for the completion of the same. With respect to the appropriations, the sums already appropriated will be sufficient to complete them, but most of them

all these categories, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, I have commanded my full approbation; and I doubt will be productive of most successful results.

Officers of the navy were heretofore sent to explore the whole extent of the river, from the confines of Peru to Italy. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the government an important and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the elements of commerce, and which if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this expedition will be communicated to you as

[illegible]

tion of that interest, perhaps the most important upon the government, in applications for extensions and for the extension of the law of a uniform fee bill, providing a compensation for every service required by clerks, district attorneys, and marshals authorizing an additional regiment of cavalry for the use of the army, for the protection of the Indians, and for fulfilling the obligations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal efficiency as our own;" for determining the rank between the naval and civil officers of the army; and between the officers of the army, and navy, the promotion of each; for recognizing the naval academy by fixing the number of officers in command; and providing for a retired list upon the same basis as that of the army; for the settlement and pay of these units for active duty; for settling and paying the pensioners; for the appointment, suspending, and removing of the officers; for the amendment, revise the public statutes of the United States by arranging them in order, supple deficiencies, correcting incongruities, and removing any language, and repeating them in the progress for the improvement of the Government of a commission to negotiate the private claims against the United States.

I am not aware, however, that any of the subjects have been duly cited upon this issue. Without repeating the reasons for the citation of these subjects which have been given in former messages, I respectfully would then again to your favorable consideration.

It due to the several Executive Decisions of this government, to bear testimony to the Affluence and integrity with which the same have been conducted. With all the careful supervision which it is possible for the heads of the departments to exercise, all the due administration and goodwilling of the public mind, very much depends on the vigilance, intelligence and fidelity of the subordi-