George A. Chase, Dublisher,

Montrose, Susquehanna County, Penn'a, Thursday Morning, January 10, 1850.

FOR THE DENOCRAT. LINES ...

On the Death of a Child. My heart still clings to that sweet child? I think I see him now As when the rosy fint of health
O erspread his youthful brow.
In thought I see those features bright,
Replete with hope and joy;
But, ah! disease with deadly blight.

Spares not the lovely boy. look again Alas! he's now With sickness lying low, His cheeks, health's rosy hue have lost— With faverish heat they glow, His dimmid yet instrous eyes reveal A spirit free from stain, But see, - Death comes there's no appeal,

That foe none can restrain. Once more I gaze upon his tace, His theeks have ceased to glow, Death's ley finger has congealed Life's entrent in its flow. hough now with grief I shed a tear, Though sail I heave a sigh, I know bright anyth hovering hear
Conduct his soul on high
St. Juseph's College, Susq. Co., Pa., Dec., '55.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and 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 deferred to this usage until the close of the of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by tering into the convention. It is impossible, "the Union and recommend to their con-"sideration such measures as he shall judge Central America.

that which has arisen out of the negotiations sions held by her in Central America at the without its consent; and that, whether for- 226,848, thereby leaving an estimated balance rence in the poservations on that subject pre- that the question of future relative power, or appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acwith Gest Britain in reference to Central date of its conclusion. America.

exercised or assumed in any part of Central, were surrendered by the convention.

tablishment at the Balize. This qualifica- the subject. tion is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in

obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with also by the same desire which is avowed by would he alike injurious to the sovereignty fords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, positive exclusion of all domain or sovereign. The British Government to remove all causes of the United States. ty and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as Ifons associated by so many ties of interest importance by the recruirments in the Unito all the rest of the region to which the stip- and kindred, it has appeared to me proper ted States not being discontinued, and the It however became apparent, at an early controversy hopeless. day, after entering upon the discharge of my There is, however, reason to apprehend authority; that recruiting rendezvous had

and belonging, of right, to that State

All these acts or pretentions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States the United States and Great Britain has their agents as have been apprehended and of Central America, and to the manifest ten- grown out of the attempt which the exigencies convicted. Some of the officers thus implior of her stipulations with the United States; of the war in which she is engaged with cated are of high official position, and many as understood by this Government, have been Russia induced her to make to draw recruits of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that lemade the subject of negotiation through the from the United States. American Minister in London. I transmit the traditional and settled policy of of the mischief. ject, and the correspondence between him trality during the wars which from time to cause of complaint was not a mere casual and the British Secretary for Roreign M: time occur among the great powers of the occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered fairs, by which you will perceive that the two world. Performing all the duties of neutral, upon with a full knowledge of our laws and Governments differ widely and irreconcilably its toward the respective beligerent States, national policy, and conducted by responsiatra America.

prefersions as to the Mosquito Coast, are tion as the laws of war, the mange of nations to the last Congress, with the rapidly-extending settlements in that refounded on the assumption of political realaion between Great Britain and the remaint
of a tribe of Indians on that costs, entered in
the allignment of a time when the whole country was
solonial possession of Spain. It cannot be
successfully controvered that, by the public lay of Renope and America, no possible
act of a track of the operations of their predecessors,
colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be
lic lay of Renope and America, no possible
act of a track of the operations of their predecessors
act of such Indians or their predecessors
act of such Indians or their predecessors
rights.

The rapidly-extending settlements in thin tree
for the Secretary of War and the
secondary line fleet, that, the main rough lear to predect a set in the first section of the secretary and just
account of a tribe of Indians on that costs, entered in
the report of the Secretary of War and the
proportion of political realsite may dispose; and it is
decided in them, it would be
for the exponiturent of a Commissioner, in
for the appointment of a Commissioner, in
for the intribute the secretary said just
account this, in, in the first law of the internant of the
first war, in effect, that, the nain accompanie documents which
is the proposition of the first war, in effect, that, the intribute control in the
first war, in effect, that, the intribute of the control in the
girc hard principal proposition of the first war, in the first war, in effec

Great Britain does not allege the assent of cumstances surrender.

Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain military operations, and in bringing home though exerted at one time in the form of their sick and wounded soldiers that such military occupation of the port of San Juan use of our mercantile marines is not interdiged the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the occurred, and became the occasion for system occupation of the period occurred, and became the occasion for system occurred, and became the occasion occurred, and became the occurred, and the occurred occurred the occurred occurred occurred the occurred occ American States, is now presented by her as | promit our neutral relations with Russia. the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore armed vessel intended for such hostilities service of another season. contrary to the very letter as well as the against a friendly State. spirit of the convention with the United Whatever concern may have been felt by States as it was at the time of ratification, either of the belligerent powers lest private and expenditures of the treasury, have been

ernment, thus in assertion and act persists in country to depredate on the property of the of the Treasury, that the receipts during the ascribing to the convention, entirely changes other, all such fears have proved to be ut- last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from its character. While it holds us to all our terly groundless. Our citizens have been all sources, were \$65,003,930 ;and that the obligations, it in a great measure releases withheld from any such act or purpose by public expenditures for the same period, exfirst month of the session, but my convictions Great-Britain from those which constituted good faith, and by respect for the law.

are depending, which may require the consid- affirming that the operation of the treaty is

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in attempt to do it, without such consent, is an 873,41. By the convention concluded between the the place of the general one presented by the attack on the national sovereignty. two Governments on the 19th of April, 1850, United States. The British Government both parties covered that " neither will ever" passes over the question of the rights of

America by Great Britain or the United This Government, recognizing the obligaput an end to acts infringing the municipal ficult to devise a system superior to that by importance of the subjects to which they releast an accession to the northern States. It powers of the government, recognizing the obligaput an end to acts infringing the municipal ficult to devise a system superior to that by importance of the subjects to which they releast an accession to the northern States. It powers of the government to interfere in the This Government consented to restrictions see it executed in good faith by poth parties; Meanwhile suitable representations on the is now conducted. Notwithstanding the in regard to a region of country, wherein we and in the discussion, therefore, has not look- subject were addressed to the British Gov- great number of public agents of collection during the last fiscal year, located with milihad specific and peculiar interests, only up ed to rights, which we might assert, indepen- ernment. on the conviction that the like restrictions dently of the Treaty, in consideration of our were in the same sense obligatory on Great geographical position and of other circum-

dence cotemporaneous with the ratification of of the United States, still declares that it the convention, it was distinctly expressed, sees no teason why a conciliatory spirit may that the inutual covenants of non-occuration | not enable the two Governments to overcome

of serious misunderstanding between two na- Meantime, the matter acquired aditional great interests upon which that depends, not to consider an amicable solution of the disclosure of the fact they were prosecuted

present functions, that Great Britain still con- that, with Great Britain in the actual occu been opened in the principal cities, and detinued in the exercise or assertion of large pation of the disputed territories, and the pots for the reception of recruits established authority in all that part of Central America trenty therefore practically null so as regards on our frontier; and the whole business consistent of public affairs, cannot fail to sugcommonly called the Mosquito Coast, and our rights, this international difficulty cannot ducted under the supervision and by the reg. covering the entire length of the State of long remain undetermined without involving ular co-operation of British officers, civil and Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that in serious danger the friendly relations which unilitary, some in the North American provshe regarded the Balize as her absolute do. it is the interest as well as the duty of both inces and some in the United States. The main, and was gradually extending its limits countries to cherish and preserve. It will af complicity of those officers in an undertaking tion of duties on imports, that, in re-adjust- taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet at the expense of the State of Honduras; and ford me sincere gratification if future efforts which could only be accomplished by defvthat she had formally colonized a considera- shall result in the success anticipated here- ing our laws, throwing suspicion over our atbly insular group known as the Bay Islands, tofore with more confidence, than the aspect titude of neutrality, and disregarding our

as to the construction of the convention and we may reasonably expect them not to in- ble public functionaries, impelled me to preits effect on their respective relations to Cen. terfere with our lawful enjoyments of its ben- sent the case to the British Government, in efits. Notwith sanding the existence of such order to secure not only a constitution of the Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito Coast, and in different parts of Central America. These of Central America. These provious and maintain unchanged and established.

The south of the convention of the capacity to meet any requisition whigh their capacity to meet any requisition which their capacity to meet any requisition of the country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the miditary operation. The country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the miditary approach to country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the miditary approach to country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the miditary approach to country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the miditary approach the country approach to country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the country approach to country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the country approach to country situated between the capacity to meet any requisition on the capacity to meet any requisition on the country approach to the capacity of the country approach to the capacity of the country approach to the capacity of the country approach to the capacity o

adjured, were at a, recent period to involve any breach of national neuGreat Britain against the Central American
States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region, and it is not, therefore, believe that a cession of the Territory of Oregon.

They were first applied only to a defined without national responsibility therefore, sold. I have reason to believe that a cession of the justification of the internation of the intern part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterward to gunpowder and arms to all, buyers, regard-rights of both companies to the United the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to less of the destination of those articles. Our States, which would be the readiest means a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they merchantmen have been, and still continue of terminating all questions, can be obtained are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain military operations, and in bringing home

on terminating an questions, can be obtained service of neuranus siege artificity. The united states are now reasserted to this extent, notwithto be, largely employed by Great Britain and on reasonable terms; and, with a view to of the staff in all its various branches belong states wholly beyond their control and and letter of the statute.

France, in transporting troops, provisions, this end, I present the subject to the attention of the movements of troops, and the efficiency thority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them of an army in the field would materially dentirely unattainable, and which they may entirely unattainable, and which they may entirely unattainable, and which they may be accession of the transporting troops, provisions, this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The Colony of Newfoundland, having pend upon the ability with which those dunot legally attempt to compass, they peril United States were to

the rightful exercise of a protectorship over But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the fit out within the limits of the United States of the United States and the British North former occasion, that the duties of the staff injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which the representatives in both houses of Con-State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Isl a vessel to commit hostilities against any American provinces, has been organized and should be mainly performed by details from would be cause of war as between foreign gress to deprive the southern States of the ands, appertaining of right to the same State. State with which the United States are at has comenced its labors; to complete which the line; and, with conviction of the advan-

and now is, understood by this Government, armed cruisers, or other vessels in the service substantially verified. The interpretation which the British Gov- of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this

the consideration of this Government for en- While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment same period the payments made in redemp as to warrant the belief that they will be agine, and constantly aver, that they, whose the Constitution upon the President " to give in my judgment, for the United States to ac- or armament of belligerent cruisers in our tion of the public debt, including interest and to the Congress information of the state of quiesce in such a construction of the respect ports, they provide not less absolutely that premium, amounted to \$9, 844,528. tive relations of the two Governments to no person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist, or enter ning of the present fiscal year, July, 1, 1855, gent exigencies of the protection of the exten- ing, as it does, only in the vague declamato- to the true lovers of their country to aff "necessary and expedient."
To a renewed call by this Government upinitiation of the Cuited States, enlist or enter no feet and the extensive and expedient."

To a renewed call by this Government upinitiation of the Cuited States, enlist or enter no feet the first of the receipts for the full success of the united States. In view of this fact, public is tranquilly advancing in a career of republicant institutions of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdraw representations of the convention of the current fiscal year.

To a renewed call by this Government upining of the present fiscal year, July, 1, 1855, the receipts for the first of the full success of the united States. In view of this fact, and of the extimated receipts for the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the stimated receipts for the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the adknowledged wisdom of the political residuance of the procedure of the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the extimated receipts for the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the extimated receipts for the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the extimated receipts for the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the extimated receipts for the full success of the United States. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full success. In view of this fact, and the estimated receipts for the full su While relations of amity, continue to exist portions of the Central American States of the construction of six steam sloops of the sum of \$86,856,710.

What is the voice of history? When the sum of \$86,856,710.

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If to the actual expenditure of the first war.

British Government has at length replied teer. And these enactments are also in strict quarter of the current fiscal year be added in ment of the territory northwest of the river stitution. Who would wish to see Horida. conformity with the law of nations, which the probable expenditures for the remaining of the act of Congress to promote the effi. Ohio, and for its eventual sub division into still a European colony! Who would be prospective only, and did not require Great declares, that no State has the right to raise three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary ciency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me new States, was adopted in the Congress of joice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of Of such questions, the most important is Britain to abandon or contract any possess troops for land or sea service in another State of the Treasury, the sum total will be \$71, to say more than to express entire concur- the confederation, it is not to be supposed one in the galaxy of States? Who does not

Such being the public rights and the mu-"occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central time on the subject was entertained by the "exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Cos- America, and assume that she had such Government, when, a year since, the British and \$7,750,000 appropriated on account of receipts of \$2,626,206; and that the cost of of five among the largest members of the Un-"ta Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of rights at the date of the treaty, and that those Parliament passed an act to provide for the treaty of Guadalipe Hidalgo. The great re-Central America."

Gentral America."

The military ser- an aggregate amount of \$10,750,000, and \$674,952 greater than the previous year.— State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the state of the military ser- reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, Much of the heavy expenditures to which the When Louisiana was acquired by United States in making this treaty, that all and limits of the Balize, and the colony of of the act, or in its public history, indicated for ordinary opjects of the year, to the sum Treasury is thus subjected is to be ascribed ted States, it was an acquisition not less to be mind, which appreciated the crils of secthe present States of the former Republic of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by that the British Government proposed to at- of \$60,476,000. Central America, and the entire territory of implication to infer, that, if the stipulations tempt recruitment in the United States, nor limble important to the country at the mouth of the admission of new States. In that criefs in each, would thenceforth enjoy complete in- of the treaty be merely future in effect. Great did it ever give intimation of such intention mence of the present fiscal year was \$40.583, to no postage by law, or to very low rates of river Mississippi to become the emporium of tense solicitude pervaded the nation. But dependence and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent,
for the present and for the present and for the future; that if eito the present and for the future; that if eito the present and for the future; that if either then half any claim of right in Central ence or the present incar year was \$40,083, to no postage by law, or to very low taxes of the postage on hard with that charged on letto this Government. It was matter of surto this Government, the whole public debt of the Fedtor, and to the same extent,
the prise therefore, to find subsequently that the
prise, therefore, to find the country advice of the prise
prise, therefore, to find the country advice of the prise
prise, therefore, to find the country advice of the prise
prise, the find the country advice of the prise
prise, the prise in the prise that the pr for the present and for the future; that if eil United States cannot admit either the inferther then had any claim of right in Central ence or the present was standily dany.

America, such claim, and all occupation or that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain Province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in The remnant of certains. authority under it; were unreservedly relin- had any possessions there, other than the the service of Great Britain, was going on stocks, amounting to \$243,000, referred to in gress. quished by the stipulations of the convention; limited and peculiar establishment at the Ba- extensively, with little or no disguise Ordi- my last Message as outstanding, has since and that no dominion was thereafter to be lixe, and maintain that, if she had any, they mary legal steps were immediately taken to been paid. arrest and punish parties concerned, and so I am fully persuaded that it would be dif- suggestions it contains, as for the interest and territory, as in everything else, equally at uncostifutional employment of the legislative tions of the Treaty, has of course desired to law and derogatory to our sovereignty. which the fiscal business of the government fer.

municipal law of the United States.

have been supposed that troops could be rais- of record or account, or to make false returns. were not intended to apply to the British es- all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of ed here b. Great Britain without violation and also requiring them, on the termination of the municipal law. The unmistakeable of their service, to deliver to their successors its material, but also its moral interests, in-Assured of the correctness of the construct object of the law was to prevent every such all books, records, and other objects of a pubvirtue of successive treaties with previous tion of the treaty constantly adhered to by act, which, if performed, must be either in visovereigns of the country, Great Britain had this Government, and resolved to insist on claim of the law, or in studied evasion of Derived as our public revenue is, in chief the rights of the United States, yet actuated it; and, in either alternative, the act done part, from duties on imports, it magnitude af-

> upon a systematic plan devised by official of the ease permits me now to entertain. territorial rights, is conclusively proved by One other subject of discussion between the evidence elicited on the trial of such of

herewith the instructions to him on the sub- the United States to maintain impartial neu- These considerations, and the fact that the

enacted the laws required by the treaty of er British North American provinces.

The commission which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and months of rivers on the coasts

The statements made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts

It appears from the report of the Secretary

The balance in the Treasury at the begin-

nicipal law of the United States, no solici- uncet the last installment of the \$10,000,000 \$9,008,342, and the gross receipts \$7,342, vast territory to the interests and opinions of cusued, when our rictorious armies returned.

The remnant of certain other Government

law declaring it felony on the part of public It is difficult to understand how it should officers to insert false entries in their books

not only of our commerce, but of the other The principle that all moneys not required prescribed by the act of Congress. for the current expenses of the government gest the propriety of an early revision and reing the impost tables and schedules, which and afford protection to our citizens. unquestionably requires essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet tion of the future States to be founded in the to organize the Ferritories of Nebnaska and

present tariff is not anticipated.

it is again presented for the consideration of Union.

Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy,

public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public last Congress has peoceeded in the most satdebt, amounted to \$56,265,393. During the isfactory manner, and with such expedition
debt, amounted to \$56,265,393. During the isfactory manner, and with such expedition
debt, amounted to \$56,265,393. During the isfactory manner, and with such expedition disguise their own injustice, pretend or imSouthern States, as such, gained by this,

subject deserves the consideration of Con- was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexi- pire into the Union. In the counsels of Con-

The report of the Secretary of the Interior

The aggregate amount of public land sold and disbursement, it is believed that the tary script of land warrants, taken up under Thereupon it became known, by the nd. checks and guards provided, including the grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands mission of the British Government itself, that tequirements of monthly returns, render it by States, is 24,557,409, seres, of which the above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth ernment, while in reality it was the endeavor? Britain But for this understanding of the stances, which create for us relations to the the attempt to draw recruits from this countries and effect of the convention, it would Central American States, different from those agents, or neglect involving in receipts the sum of \$1,485,380. In the never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the The British Government, in its last compared that the public agents engaged in it had strength to the whole part of the United States, that, in correspon- munication, although well knowing the views dense constitutions, and attached together by intional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general gov- as the North and the South. ernment to the District of Columbia renders cluding education, more especially in those parts of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made task, as to insure its completion in the time the whole Union.

Information has recently been received, should remain for active employment in the that the peace of the settlements in the Terhands of the people, and the conspicuous fact ritories of Oregon and Washington is disturthat the annual revenue from all sources ex- bed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with Great Britain, they had shaken off all fort to obstruct their execution by riot and ceeds by many millions of dollars, the amount with indications of extensive combinations which remained of undue reverence for Eu- murder, continued, for a brief time, to agineeded for a prudent and economical admin- of a hostile character among the tribes in that rope, and emerged from the atmosphere of tate certain localities. But the true principal feet by reason of the undetermined foreign ded the infant republic, and had begun to ulate its own laws of labor according to its duction of the tariff of duties on imports. It interests existing in those Territories, to turn their attention to the full and systemation own sense of right and expediency; had acis now so generally conceded that the pur- which your attention has already been espe- ic development of the internal resources of quired fast hold of the public judgment, to pose of revenue alone can justify the imposi- cially invited. Efficient measures have been the Union;

The army during the past year has been justify the interposition of the federal Execu-

to give the highest efficiency to artillery redifference to give the highest efficiency to artillery rediffe advisable to inaintain, in time of peace, a social evils of their own, and which are comlarger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the offensive and hopeless undertaking of service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops and the efficiency thority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those dunot legally attempt to compass, they peril United States were to take their pext step in ties are discharged. It is not, as in the case the very existence of the constitution, and all territorial greatness, a similar contingency that, to complete the education of an officer presuming officiously to intermeddle with the fiance of their rights as Sittes, and of the for either the line or the general staff, it is social institutions of the northern States, too stipulations of the constitution. These at desirable that he shall have served in both.—

many of the inhabitants of the latter are per-With this view, it was recommended on a manently organized in associations to inflict shape of persevering endeavors by some of are as distinctly colonial Governments as peace, or to increase the force of any foreign there is needed further appropriations for the tages which would result from such a change tem, because perpetrated under cover of the authorizing the organization of the State of

Is it possible to present this subject as truth-The report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the occasion require, without noticing vital force of the constitution, triumphed over herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval the reiterated, but groundless allegation, that sectional prejudice, and the political errors. operations of the past year, together with the the South has persistently asserted claims and of the day, and the State of Texas returned present condition of the service, and it makes obtained advantages in the practical admin- to the Union as she was, with social institusuggestions of further legislation, to which istration of the general government, to the tions which her people had chosen for themprejudice of the North, and in which the lat- selves and with express agreement, by the your attention is invited. prejudice of the North, and in which the latis, it still remains inadequate to the contin- the present time, this imputed aggression, rest-

bidden by the municipal law or not, the very in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of \$15,623, sented by the Secretary in his report.

| between the States which retained, and those quisition of Louislana? And yet narrow attempt to do it, without such consent, is an 873,41. In the above estimated expenditure of the Postmaster General, that gross expenditure population, escaped notice, or failed to be bly have excluded them all from the Union present fiscal year are included \$3,000,000 to of the department for the last fiscal year was considered. And yet the concession of that provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, 136, making an excess of expenditure over the northern States, a territory now the seat from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to

> to the large quantity of printed matter con- the North than to the South; for while it was co, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite gress there was manifested extreme antagoboundaries of the United States, with far uism of opinion and action between some repwill engage your attention as well for useful greater breadth above than below, and was in resentatives who sought by the abusive and is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to condition of the inchoate States, and to imspeak of Louisiana as acquisition in the spec- pose their own social theories upon the latter.

ial interest of the South.

it proper to commend to your care not only Spain to the United States of ferritory on of constitutional faith proved vigorous entits material, but also its moral interests, in the east side of the river Mississippi, in exclusional faith proved vigorous entitles and only to accomplish this Mereover, it was an acquisition demanded by public fluty under the safeguard of the gensuch progress in the performance of their the commercial interests and the security of eral government, and thus relieve it from ob-

he whole Union.

In the meantime the people of the United the States. States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest of law for the extradition of fagitives from with France and in a second serious war service, with occasional episodes of frantic ef-

period the most conspicuous was the question ritory of Washington. In the Territory of Kausas, there have been of regulation by Congress of the social condi-

none have occurred under circumstances to territory of Lousiana. Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if justify the interposition of the federal Execuactively engaged in defending the Indian tive. That could only be in case of obstruc- territory northwest of the giver Ohio had con- events and legislation; that the same great frontier, the state of the service permitting but then to federal law, or of organized resistance tained a provision, which prohibited the use and sound principle, which had already been few and small garrisons in our permanent to territorial law, assuming the character of of fugitives from service due in any other part applied to Unit and New Mexico, should be fortifications. The additional regiments and insurrection, which, if it should occur, it of the United States. Subsequently to the applied to them that they should stand gal proceedings, could not reach the source thorized at the last session of Congress have would be my duty promptly to overcome and adoption of the constitution, this provision exempt from the restrictions proposed in the been recruited and organized, and a large suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that ceased to remain as a law; for its operation act relative to the State of Missourie portion of the troops have already been sent the occurrence of any such untoward event as such was absolutely superseded by the conto the field. All the duties which devolve will be prevented by the sound sense of the stitution. But the recollection of the fact many thoughtful men, null from the beginon the military establishment have been sat- people of the Territory, who, by its organic excited the zeal of social propagandism in ning, unanthorned by the constitution, conisfactorily performed, and the dangers and law, possessing the right to determine their some sections of the confederation; and, when trary to the treaty stipulations for the cession privations incident to the character of the own dongestic institutions, are entitled, while a second State, that of Missouri, came to be of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equalservice required of our troops have furnished deporting themselves peacefully, to the free formed in the territory of Louisiana, propositive of these States. additional evidence of their courage, and exercise of that right, and must be protected tion was made to extend to the latter territo. They had been stripped of all mortal aucapacity to meet any requisition which their in the enjoyment of it, without interference ry the restriction originally applied to the thority by persistent efforts to procure their

prospect of a speedy arrangement has con- tinued without modification, except so far as executed, and specially enjoined by the con- nor concede all which they had exactingly Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the eigin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and, successing, treaties renonneed and successing, treaties renonneed and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain, in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly all the restriction; and although, in so doing the intividual citizen exposes his property or admired warm at a recent part of the possessory rights admired warm at a recent part of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the every arm of the service; but the duties of every arm of the every arm of the every arm of the every arm of the

able ?
This controversy passed away with the co-casion, nothing surviving it save the dormant.

Missonri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the re-annexing act, that she should be suscepti-

ready for service early in the coming spring. constitutional rights are thus systematically in the progress of time, to those which sprang Important as this addition to our rayal force assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At from previous concessions made by the South. To every thoughtful friend of the Union-

But another struggle on the same point

provide for the territories acquired by the lations of the subject had now become dis When Louisiana was acquired by the Uni- unct and clear to the perception of the pubtional controversy upon the question of the and militained the self-constituting rights of The patriotic and just men who participath the States. In truth, the thing attempted's ted in that act were influenced by motives far was, in form alone, action of the general gov. dissoluble ties the East and the West, as well were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in As to Florida, that was but the transfer by that particular for themselves; and the sense change for large territory, which the United primary object, but also the incidental and States trensferred to Spain on the west side hardly less important one of so amending of that river, as the entire diplomatic history the provisions of the statute for the extradiof the transaction serves to demonstrate. _ tion of fugitives from service, as to place that

stacles raised up by the legislation of some of Vain declamation regarding the provisions such a degree, that, by common consent, it the Union:

Among the evanescent controversies of that was observed in the organization of the Ter-

When, more recently, it became requisite Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if