With Mexico a dispute has arlsen as to the true boundary line between the territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former Commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line, pursuant to the treaty of Gaadaloupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the Surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this Government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject. There are other questions for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amount of the public debt Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors. PITTSBURGH: CHURSDAY MORNING:....DECEMBER 8 MORNING POST JOB OFFICE. We have now employed in our Job Office an usual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that shall not be beat.

The President's Message has excluded that the property of the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it to the dischar sat.

The President's Message has excluded tions have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak The President's Message has excusued but not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with the Republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them be confirmed and parpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission

Of these objects the first has been in the course of accomplishment in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt of all classes was on the fourth of March, 1852, sixty nine millions one bundred and ninety thousand and thirty seven dollar, payments on account of which have been made since that period to the unount of twelve millions even hunared and twenty nine dollars, leaving gress on Tuesday last, but owing to the Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a Minister was sent thither in July last. As yet, he has had time to visit only one of these States—Nihad time to visit only one of these States—Nights in the most seven hundred and eight six thousand seven hundred and eight and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissencions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more friendly relations between them accounts.

These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage. cure a copy from Cleveland. We have no time for comments to-day, The opinions of the Chief Executive offiutive offi-lations between them respectively, and between Cnational cach of them and the United States. onsidering the vast regions of this contimpt to secure on; and it is reaation in the me f free commerci enerally entertained, as all to the free use of ature has provided for dication. To those more l ed views, it is hoped that Bra tions upon the free use of a river rses so many states and so large a continent. I am happy to inform the Republic of Paraguay and the Ar-a Confederation, have yielded to the lib-policy still resisted in Brazil, in regard to gable rivers within their respective to Treaties embracing this subject, among of ers have been negotiated with those govern ments which will be submitted to the senate a A new branch of commerce, important to the gricultural interests of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru.
Notwithstanding the inexhaustable deposits of
guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining
the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a
more abundant importation of the article. d principles of abso the Chincha islands for it, and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and ect is now under consideration, and there h of that common bond of brotherho cearts in all paris of the Union, when de cason to believe that Peru is dispused to off meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty thousand and twen-We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but in regard to political affairs are ty two dollars. The cause which, under the preexempt from any case of serious disturbance in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have sgitated the country heretofore, are passing away, with the causes which produce them, and the passions which they had awakened; or if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped, that it will only be perceived in the zellous rivalry of the Postmaster General of the income and extensions. penditures by mail steamers, will be found pe Il good citizens to testify their respect for the culinaly interesting, and of a character to eights of the States, their devotion to the Union, nd the common determination of the States Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the pen-sion bureau have been brought to light within that its institutions, its wolfare, and its domest ored negis of the Constitution. This new league of amity, and of mutual confidence into which of amity, and of mutual connaction into walls the people of the Republic have entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassistions in existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remotenation of most plainly defined powers.

From the nature of these claims, the remotenation of most plainly defined powers.

Our Government exists ander a written contract between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects and with specific powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually atimulated by the obvious difficulties of detections in the authority of precedents which had not the description of most plainly defined powers.

Our Government exists under a written contract between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects and with specific grants to their general agent. If then in the progress of its administration there have been departure from the terms and intent of the of amity, and of mutual confidence into which ers, gullty parties have escaped, not through the the people of the Republic have entered, happily want of sufficient evidence to warrant conviction, erritory which, how much scever of them may are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of inghave been questioned, are now universally see and admitted to have been wise in policy, just i haracter, and to advance the human eedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The Thirteen States have grown to be Thirty One, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia. I am deeply sensible of the immens responsibilities which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversities and multiplici same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry, amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine ny to anomine that since the last Concress no articipals have been made by unauthorized expeditions within the United States against either of these colonies. Solid any movement be mealiested within our limits, all the means at my command with or incomed exceed to represent the programment of the incomed exceed to represent the responsibility of the Island of Cotta, place at Haven or in the vicinity of the Island of Cotta, place at Haven or in the vicinity of the Island to our thores, Iylong as it does it is that reach of trade between some of our principal cliffor, and the surpicious yrilance with which foreign intorcourse nationary than with the U.S. is thus guarped, a repetition of such occurreness may well be apprehended.

As no deplorantic intercourse is allowed between our Control at Havena and the Capitala General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress aforded where typing has resulted? All complaint on the part of our cit zens under the present arrangement, must be in the first place presented to this Government and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Capital from those and bordies. To avoid this irritating and vextious delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition has been made to provide our of delay a proposition of the complaint of the control of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the pr ties of its interests devolves upon me. The all levistion of which, so far as relates to the im acres; located ander military bounty land war-rants six millions one hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-six acres lo-cated under other certificates nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres; ceded to the States as swamp lands sixteen millions six hundred and eighty four thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres; selected for railroads and ther objects under acts of Congress one milfour hundred and fifty-seven acres. . Total amount of lands disposed of within the acres, which is an increase in quantity sold and located under land warrants and grants, of four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres.

The amount received therefor was six hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853 was one million, six hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and nineteen acres; and the amount re-ceived therefor, two millions, two hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars; the whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th September last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-two, of which there were out country in 1850, and declared his intentions in due form of Law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Sauyroa, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then Jying in the harbor at that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take the latest of the trust reposed for the trust reposed in the harbor and legation at Constantinople, interposed for the trust removed in the latest removed in the high trust removed the thousand and forty-two, of which there were out-standing at that date sixty-six thousand, nine bundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstaeding warrants, is four millions, seven hundred and seventy-loght thousand one hundred and twenty acres. one is, the duty of administering with integri-ty and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds as drawn by taxation from Warrants have been issued to the 30th Sept. last, under the act of 11th Feb., 1827, calling for twelve million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of Sept. 28th, 1850, and March 23d, 1852, the people and appropriated to specific objects by Congress.

Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely the colinerations of Changes. calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acres—making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty the solitary power of Christendom, having a surplus revenue drawn immediately from imports on commerce, and therefore measured by the acres.
It is believed that experience has verified the autof the respective Governments at that place. Purevant to the agreement, the has been released, and is now on his way to the United States.

The Rimperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of green complaint. Regarding Korzia as still! his subject, and claiming a tight to seles him within the limits of the Turkial Empire, he has demanded of this government its consent to the surrouder of the prisoner, a disavowal of the arts of its agrents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusin that flowts was scired without legal authority at Sayrus. That he was wrongfully detained on bord the Austria bris of west, that at the time of his scirus he was clothed with the nutlocality of the United States, and that the sets of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined. For a more full account of this transaction and the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined. For a more full account of this transaction and the conduction of the present sastem.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the state of the public first and the several demands of the Emperor of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury of the transaction of the public for the sum of the present state of the public first proper occasion occars of the public for the public and the Secretary of State, which shape of the public and the Secretary of State, will whenever a proper occasion occars of the public for the same of the public and the Secretary of State, which shape of the same of the public and the Secretary of State, will whenever a proper occasion occars of the public for the same of the public and the Secretary of the Treasury of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury of the pub oction, and yet rigorously promote the gene all weights. Neither as to the sources of the source the Empire of Chins, but with other Asiatic Nations.

In 1832, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Com. Parry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that Island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit, but it is not yet never the command of the experiment of the Emperor will be disposed to shandon his restrictive policy and open that populous country to a numbered and sixty-five dollars, from customs, and two millions, four hundred and five thou-

With Mexico a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between the territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former Commissioner of the United States, whose pointed on the part of the United States, whose pointed on the part of the United States, whose properties of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the part of the United States, whose properties and the properties the public desired to cases where it would be for the interest of a propositive to construction of these works. For the practical poperation of these works.

For the practical to cases where it would be for the interest of a propositive to construction of these works.

For the practical poperation of such grants thus far in advanced and fitty-paperation, the same time the substantial poperation of these works.

For the practical to cases where it would be for the interest of a propositive to construction of these works.

For the practical to cases where it would be for the interest of a propositive to construction of these works.

For the practical to cases where it would be for the interest of a pro tage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market, and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the its delays become so familiar to the country and its delays become so familiar to the country and The second of the above named objects—that the reduction of the tariff—is of great impor-nd the plan suggested by the Secretary freasury, which is to reduce the duties on ain articles, and to add to the free list many icles now taxed, and especially such as enter

nto manufactories, and are not largely, or are not at all produced in the country, is commend-ed to your careful and candid consideration. You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire sdequacy of the present system to meet the re-quirements of the public service, and that while tions of the Circuit Court being devolved on the district judges in all those States or parts of properly administered, it operates to the advan-age of the community in ordinary business re The spirit of the Constitution and a dueregard o justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard I respectfully ask your attention to sundry to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend suggestions of improvements in the settlement of secounts, especially as regards the large sums of to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy acoutstanding arrears due to the government, and of the forms in the administrative action of his tion of Congress.

I will present to you, if desirable, a plan of the forms in the administrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary, as also the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom houses, and of a new mint in California and an assay office in New York, heretofore provided for by Congress, and also to the eminently successful progress of the coast survey, and of the Light House Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention, will be important recommendations from the Among the objects meriting your attention, will be important recommendations from the secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensus. condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests, and commend to your respectful attention, the suggestions on this subject made by the Secretary of the Navy.

I respectfully submit that the army, which uphigh promise of great and general usefulness. I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration I respectfully submit that the army, water our system must always be regarded with for the estimate of works of a local character in the highest interest as a nucleus around which twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million seven bundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, because, independthe nation may gather in the hour of danger, rethe nation may gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation or modification, to adapt it
to the present extended limits and frontier relato the present extended limits and the limits and the folderal reto the present extended it tits and frontier von-tion of the country, and the condition of the In-dian tribes in the interior of the continent, the the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abdudant importation of the article.

Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens who have resorted to some the fiscal year ending June 20, '63 appartment for the fiscal year ending June 20, '63 the Chinaka islands for it and the Peruvian the continent, the interior of the continent in the same period, five million nine hundred and forty two thousand seven hundred and thirty four do

ment of the object sought.

The subject of internal improvements claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has a reverblees been to basis of much political institutions of one portion of the constitutional rights of the states of th jars-showing that the current revenue failed to stimulated by the obvious dimensions of descrition. The defects of the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

The defects of the law upon this subject been departure from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a strong effort to conform most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, aine millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands bave been surveyed, and ten millions three hundred and alaxy-three thousand eight hundred and ninetyslaty-three thousand eight hundred and ninetywithin the state of the republic, and a policy having provoken constant strife without arriving at a conclusion one acres brought into the market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchase and most carnest admirers, should suggest the inquiry, whether there may not be a plan more likely to be crowned by happier results, without

perceiving any sound distinction or evidences to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce which does not equally apply to improvements upon the sea-board for the protection o commerce; I submit to you whether it be safely anticipated that if the po once settled against appropriations b eral Government for Local Improveme ion four hundred and twenty-seven thousand benefit of commerce, localities requiring expendi Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty millions three hundred and forty six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two acres, which is an increase in quantity sold and regarded as a system which, in the experience of the system which, in the experience of the system which is an increase in quantity sold and regarded as a system which, in the experience of the system which is an increase in quantity sold and regarded as a system which is an increase in quantity sold and regarded as a system which in the experience of the system which is an increase in quantity sold and regarded as a system which in the experience of the system which is an increase in quantity sold and regarded as a system which is an increa welve millions, two hundred and thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and eightteen acress over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and thirty-one during the second and thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres.

The amend of the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dispression to the produced some produced some produced some produced some produced some produced some p quite disproportionate to their value, and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose, the interests of all States require it to be abandon-

ed unless hopes may be indulged for the future, which find no warrant in the past. With an anxious desire for the completion the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest. I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan which if applied to this subject may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of ocal enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and he disappointment of cherished expectations. In expending appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of Harbors, which involves questions as to the right of local jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the general Governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty c am would seem necessary to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such construc-tions. This can only be effectually done by

having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause the claims of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, except that conditions over the soil of a State, exc diction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article already reached for a short period of time, co ordinate branches of government.

Carried torward from the point desirable to the eighth section of the first article already reached for a short period of time, co ordinate branches of government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. of the constitution. It is then submitted whether in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the General Government the right of soil should not be first obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases. For the progress made in the construction of roads within the appropriations of the last Congress, within the appropriations of the last Congress, within the appropriations of the last Congress, and the estimate, while the increased of American Statesmen; a companion to Homes of American Statesmen; a companion to H

As incidental to, and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect Harbors of Refuge.

To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happly for our country, its peaceful policy, and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no negrot necessity for preparation and leave few tractices deserts between assailable points, and a patriotic people over ready and generally able. In protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of, our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject, I refer you to appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important modifications of aristing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so lone characterized the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will. I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The excetion of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for main materials and labor during the past summer, but till preparation for the receiption of patients before the return of another winter, is anticipated, and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last for years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will preys an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and will stand as a noble monument of wirdom and mercy.

Under the Acts of Congress of August 31st, 1852, and of March 3d, 1853, designed to secure for the clites of Waehlogion and Georgetown an abundant supply of cood and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the Engineer who had charge of the surveys under the first Act named. The best, if not the only plan released to secure permancially the object sought, was that which contemplates the taking the water from the great Falls of the Potomec, and concequently I give it my approval. means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river blissistipp to the Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the filed making explorations where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is shoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports, of the surveys ordered, will be received in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of uppropriation.

The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy sypense the great delay, and at times fatality attending travel by oither of the Isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from international communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply. These difficulties which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still n a period of peace, would be magnified and still urther increased in time of war, but while the

approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the U. States has been in operation for so long a period of serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can bave an appreciable value when weighed against the obligations strictly to acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the in-Government involved, it would seem both excreased extent of population and legal business of the United States. In this relation the organization of the courts is now confessedly inade-quate to the duties to be performed by them, in the Pacific and Atlantic States.

To guard signist misconception, it should be remarked that although the power to construct or ald in the construction of a road within the limits of a boritory, is not embarransed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a ferritory, for the general government to undertake to administent the affairs of a railroad or canal, or they similar construction and therefore that its compensequence of which the states of Florida, Wit consin, lowe, Texas and California, and districts of other states, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the funcother similar construction, and therefore that its connecen with a work of this character should be incidenta

rather than primary.

I will only add, at present, that fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicit-ous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, as far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution as ex-pounded and illustrated by those whose opinions pounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my tenance of National Unity and efficient ac political faith. In regard to the powers of the federal government, it is, I trust, not necessary to say that no grandeur of enterprise and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard these lights or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitu-

tional progress.
We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security. It is no part thorities should characterize all our exerof my purpose to give prominence to any subject cise of the respective names. which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with premise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction.

dispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, though environed by inherent difficulties,

was yet borne forth in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation in which the voice that object.

our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be voice of his countrymen.

the past casts upon the future. The growth of our population has now

ental to, and indispensable for the exercise of this ous a confederation of self governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its sufe and happy boson transferring with themselves by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil. which are destined to swarm with the fast

growing and fast spreading millions of our These considerations seem fully to justfy he presumption that the law of popula tion above stated, will continue to act with undimished effect through at least the half century, and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than (one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical heavings. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called ipon to perform. Heretefore our system of Government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale in comparison with the development which it must thus assume within a future so near at hand as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation. It is evident that a music store.

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Discount of Pitter o embarrassment already encountered, and others be termed a miniature scale in comparison under new contingencies to be anticipated, may with the development which it must thus confederation so vast and so varied, both in adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to except the powers it confers. Within this limit, and to the extent of the interest of the its and interests, could only be kept in and its and interests, could only be kept in na

ers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent expedience. The minimum of federal Government compatible with the maintion in our relations with the rest of the world should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the Constitution. A spirit of strict adherence to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States in a provincial relation to the central aucise of the respective powers, temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust, from the generous confidence of our constituents. In like manner, as a manifestly insepar able condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clev r If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all to guillings.

the love and cenfidence of the people. That nice econemy which is as far more removed from parsimony at from corrupt and corrupting extravagance, that single reof the people will not pronounce upon us should gard for the public good which will frown upon all attempts to approach the of the people will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insiduous projects of private interest, this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions or entertain the fiscal administration which in the legislative same sentiments, than every variety of soil department guards against the dangerous or climate can be expected to furnish the temptations incident to overflowing revenue, same agricultural products; they can unite and in the executive, maintaining an unto a common object and sustain common sleeping watchfulness against the tendency to a common object and sustain common steeperg waternamess against the tendency principles essential to the maintenance of of s.il national expenditure or extravagance. Where they are admitted elementary public The gallant men of the south and the duties, which may, I trust, be deemed as

greater task of founding upon a deep and having emered upon the duties of the stabroad basis, institutions which it has been tion to which he had been called by the Edgs-2 barrels for sale by our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but Having occupied, almost continuously. our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but Having occupied, almost continuously.

The sustain of a faith strong and for more than thirty years a sent in one or the sustain of the sustain a feeble expression of a faith strong and universal to say, that their sons, whose blood mingled so often on the same field during the war of 1812, and who have during the war of 1812, and who have a comply horne in triumph the flag of universal respect, his failing health was dec3

1 dec3

SMITH & SINCLAIR.

1 dec3 the country upon a foreign soil, will never watched by the nation with painful solicipermit alienation of feeling to weaken the tude. His loss to the country, under the power of their united efforts, nor internal circumstances, has been justly regarded as dissentions to paralyze the great arm of free- preparable. In accordance with the act dom uplifted for the vindication of self-gov- of Congress of March, 1853, the oath of office was administered to ham on the 24th I have thus briefly presented such sug- of that month at Alcadus estate, near Matgestions as seem to me especially worthy of anzas, in the Island of Cuba; but his DUNAR'S MONTHLY, FOR DECEMBERyour consideration. In providing for the strength gradually declined, and in Alabapresent, you can hardly fail to avail your ma, where on the 18th of April, in the selves of the light which the experience of most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career wits terminated. Entertaining unlimited confidence brought us in the destined career of our Na- your intelligent and patriotic devotion to tional history to a point at which it well be- the public interests, and being conscious of hooves us to expand our vision over the vast no motives on my part which are not insepprospective.

The successive decimal returns of the of my country, I hope it may be my privicensus since the adoption of the constitution lege to deserve and secure not only your have revealed a law of steady progressive cordial co-operation in great public meas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Steamboat Auction Sale. THE first class powerful steamboat C. E. WATKINS, built at New Albany, heavily timbered, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, December 13, at the Water Works Landing Cheinnat. She has 2 good engines, 10 feet stroke, 23 inch cylinder 6 3 bilgs pump; firs security; fire engine hose, sparke screen; all in good order, The machinery works true on firm cylinder timbers. Her measurement is 600 tons, carries 700 tons. Hull sharp built, recently capited. Boat thoroughly repaired November 1852, with furniture complete, and now insured as first class.

1852, with farmiture complete, and now insured as new class.

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tional cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted constructions of the powers granted by the people and the States. In terpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adopts itself with healthy case and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government of which it is our glorious, and I trust immortal characteristic.

Let us, then, with redoubled vigilence be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives.

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