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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1858.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. weltizens of the Senate and House's

Representatives:

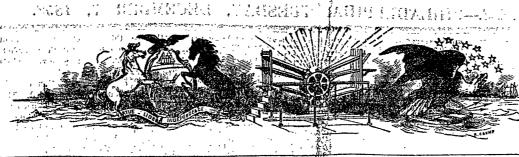
When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Ongress, we have much reason for gratitude, to that Almighty Providence, which has naver failed to that Almighty Providence, which has naver failed to that Almighty Providence, which has naver failed to the forement the Morth and the South on the dengerous subject of slavery had again, become so intense as to threaten the passe and perpetuity of the Confederacy. The application for the similar on Kanses as a State into the Union fostered this unhappy agitation, and prought, the whole ambiect once more before Congress. It was the desire of every partic that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the exottement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much had been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last assession of Jongress.

The Supreme-Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories what This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other by an almost manimum velse to the Rouses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a fees or a laye. State, according to the will of a majority of the people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindigated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

the States has thus been violinated, and a fruitful source of dangerous diseasedon knoon them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the benefical tendency of your, legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their, influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeks organization had all frestraine to fifty. Topeks organization, had all frestraines to fifty. Topeks of finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears, to be tranquit and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson is offen already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fall, in the sud, to prove disastrus to its authors. Had the people of the Territory, yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained as large additional population of industrious and abterprising following, who have been deterredition stating it borders by the cristence of civil striffs kind organized read-line. It was the resistance to rightful authority and the perseyring attempts to establish a revolutionary government, under the Topeksa Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, under a law mort denied to be fair, and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. It their has tilly to the Territorial Government, they disregated the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, they disregated the result of an election. For this, reason, isobened th



a literal.

VOL. 2-NO. 110.

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY. DECEMBER 7, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

Union, but sot until the number of seasons the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Ropresentatives.

Sentatives.

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been avoided had this rule been established at an earlier period of the Government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people. Iram different; States and from foreign countries rush into it; for the Landable purpose of improving, their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms; to construct roads; to establish schools, in the region of the four their condition, with a population of a four thousand they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taration, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted to very different purposes. are thus diverted to very different purposes. The Rederal Goyernment has ever been a liberal parent, i.e., the Tornitories, and a generous contri-butor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Undefit these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful amployments, by prematurely, conting, angry, political contests among themselves, for the heaviet of aspiring leaders. Lis surely no hardship for embryo Gervernors. Senators, and members of congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional district. They surely no the permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted, under the Tomok's Constitution. Resides, it requires some time standing with the Governor standard with the Governor standar

tillities. "A the army to Sait Lake City, The march of the army to Sait Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their deprodations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route. I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land effice in that Territory."

that Territory:

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negetiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hoistilities conducted by Great Britain and France sgainst Canton. He was however, at the same time directed to co.

upon the exercise of their religion. The tre-shall be submitted to the Sanate for appro-

WOL. 2—NO. 110.

Weight provided to Trust States, Moser, Powell and McCallath, for the challeshard of an extending the first state of the challeshard of the proposation of the challeshard of the proposation of the challeshard of the proposation of the proposat

declaration that this indomnification is not found on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arised from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Government to remove. Whilst the Captain General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to axis amine, and redress the wrongs committed by officials under his control, an citizens of the United States. Invited of miking our complaints directly to him at Hayana, we'are obliged to present them through our minister at Madrid. These are thou referred back to the Captain General for information; through our minister at Madrid. These are than referred back to the Captain General for information, and much time is thus consumed in preliminary, investigations and correspondence between Madrid, and 'Oubs, before the Spanish Government, will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two Government would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoid, ed, if the Captain-General were invested with anotherity to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily assertained. We have nitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to confer this power upon the Captain-General were invested with another to span will again be injustrated to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we coupy a different position from this respect we coupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is fast greater than that of any other nation, including. Spain itself, and our cities are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every parts of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the captain that we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is, that Cuba, ip its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and an novance to the American papels. It is she only spot in the civilized world where the Africant short-truth is, that Guba, it amount an aventual and assert the civilized world where the Africant short-truth is, that Cuba, ip its existing colonial transfer for the civilized world where the Africant short-truth is, that Cuba, its existing colonial transfer for the civilized world where the Africant short-truth is, that Cuba, it is existing a new and condition, as a constant source of injury and an novance to the American pap orred back to the Captain-General for information

slave-fraile is itelerated: and we are bound by 1888 Mexicans from passing the border and dominate with Great British to meiotain a navative initing depredation; our remote settlers. A face on the east of Africa, at much expense both that distant frontier. The laws are a dead resting slavers bound to that islaind. The late say lister, and life and proporty are wholly inscure, rious difficulties between the United States and Bor this reason the settlement of Arisona is ar-Great Britain respecting the right of search, now if rested, whilst it is of great importance that as on happily terminated, could never have arison if whall of inhabitants should extend all along its Cuba had not afforded a marketfor slaves. Asions southern berder, sufficient for their own protection as this market shall remain open, there can be more and that of the United States mail passing to and hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. From California. Well-founded apprehensions are Whilst the 'demand for slaves continues in Cuba had now entertained, that the Indians and wandering wars will be waged among the next and hashed Mexicans could lawless may break unthe import.

bodes.

It has been made known to the world by my redecessors, that the United States have, our everal occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from pain by honorable negotiation. If this were an emplished, the last relie, of the African slave rade would instantly dispance. We would be

ielations with that Government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Moxloo.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the Government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail and their authority be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit,

diparty prevail and their authority be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires. so far as they may possess the means. But for this oxpectation, I sheuld at once have recommended to Congress to grant the incoessary power to the President, to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our justice and acase, this remedy of reprisals is recognised by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hestile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihushua and Sonora, and our adjoining territories. The local Governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant charm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, eyen to restrain law-less Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredation; on our remote estilers. A withing depredation on our remote estilers.

Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were deal rate over the nerthern portions of Chibushua and complished, the last relic of the African staying Sonora, and to establish military posts within the trade would instantly disappear. We would not same—and this farnestly recommend to Congress, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner, while protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local This is due to our national character. All the government shall be ablished in these Mexicon territory which we have acquired since the origin. States, capable of performing their duties to the of the Government, has been by fair pupchase, Plaited States, restraining the lawless, and preserned the complete of the independent States of the doubt that this measure will be missered.

last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this Government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay in April. 1856, when a company of unarmod Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligorent conduct or party were fired upon by the troops of Qosta Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Govornment of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded.

A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been made by this Government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regret with which the President had with

Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this Government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the

to the Government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that Republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April; 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Granada, in September; 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against Now Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arison between the two Governments as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Ishmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the trausit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States fransported over the Panama railroad. The Government of New Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States.

much at large in my fast annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a -law would mitigate, though it might not provent, the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of speele payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the offects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our cliticans, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities; the rate of interest is there very low; confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again

mercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile through the land. It is in vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must everpreduce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency. Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of treasury notes; and this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of the 23d of payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of fovernment. The would he

or 520,000,000, "to ne applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of Government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weightor measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial, natious. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their ald. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be cased to assertain the average value of any important article for a series of years; and instead to accompany the control of the

valent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

ested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit
of my own observation, to which Congress, in
their better judgment, will give such weight as
they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will
explain, in detail, the operations of that depart-

NOTEDE TO CORRESPONDENTS

ylvania and other States for contributions giving the rent news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interestng to the general reader.

economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the Republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly oreating new objects of expenditure, and sugmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the Government have been mergency st

or refer.

I invite Congress to Institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the mise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important re-

contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of
Congress.

In my last annual message I took occasion to
recommend the immediate construction of ten
small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose
of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress
responded to the recommendation by authorizing
the construction of eight of them: The progress
which has been made in executing this authority
is stated in the report of the Secretary of the
Navy. I concur with him in the opinion that a
greater number of this classed vessels is necessary
for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient
manner the persons and property of American
officens on the high seas, and in foreign countries,
as well as in giarding more effectually our own
coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of
an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the
Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard
to the disposition of the public demain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards
the Indians, and the amendment of our patent
laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of
Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position

laws, are worthy of the serious complex a position Congress. The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most em-The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands on the Treasury, over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that, for the present fiscal year, they will amount to \$6 290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for wive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for 'compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other depart-ments and officers of the Government in the trans partiation of fore retained.

ments and officers of the Government in the transportation of free matter. The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In: 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four million and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased antil in 1858 it has feashed more than eight million and a quarter; and for the service of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten million of foldlars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly antitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress