

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1853.

H.B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

To ADVERTISEES .- . The circulation of the American among the different towar on the Saroneha Is not exceeded if counded by my paper published in North ern Pennsylvania.

Main Bloss, Diestern EDITOR'S TAULE.

Business Notices.

A public sale of the personal effects of the late Rev. J. P. Shindel, will be held at his late residence, on Thursday, the 15th inst. See the traveller will be astonished to find that whole villages have advertisement.

BENJ. HENDRICKS, as Guardian, advertises some real estate for sale in another column .--- and others, have sixty or seventy houses under way. Be-faw them, again, but a short distance, commerce the im-

Fou TAR HOLIDATS .- We refer our readers to the advertisement of James B. Fidler of Philadelphia, for holiday presents.

GORRY' LADY'S BOOK .- The January number 18 supposed by mone to be identical with the identication of this magazine is already on our table. We vent in the Schuylkill region, which, however, is only twenty eight for thick. It is expressed by computed indhave perused its pages with pleasure, and it is ges, that all the coal in the Schuylkril segion, ale well filled with spiendid illustrations, and sound level, will be exhausted, in five or six years. When that and intelligent reading matter. The plates of time arrives, the coal west of the Broad Moustain will be the title pages are rich in their desigh, and their reso ted to. execution is done to perfection. The colored fashion plate is a rich affair and goes ahead of supendous work, and will cost over a million of dalarsall competition. A host of patterns are to be front it will pay, even for coal purposes alone, is no longer a question of doubt, but only of time. When completed, it found in its pages, among which are the "Hungarian Circle,' 'Hostense Mantelet,' 'Victoria,' also from the Susquehanna, by easy grades, which at me, in a country might, it is conceived, be released children's dresses, crochet work, embroidery, &c. The book is edited with spirit, and a determine. tion on the part of Mr. Godey, to please his numerous readers. He opens the New Year with a splendid book, and we are satisfied, he will end the year as he has commenced it. For proof of visitly to the mineral weath of the Schuylkill region. On this, we refer the reader to back volumes of the the property of Henry C. Carey at St. Clair, a large per-Lady's Book. Persons wishing to subscribe for At a depth of 405 feet they struck a six foot vein of cont. happy to announce that since the last Conthis magazine should do so at once, commencing and then passing through 21 feet of slate, they came on to greas no attempts have been made, by unau-with the new year 1854. Terms \$3 per annum, the mannoth year, which proved to be 25 feet thick.- thorized expeditions within the United States, Address L. A. Godev, publisher, Philadelphia.

17 The President's Message, by prescription right, occupies a large portion of to-days paper, to the exclusion of other matter more interesting and quite as use-Sul

THE NEW YEAR 1854.

. On the first of January next, "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL" will commence its sitth volnew type and dress throughout, and will proprietor of the "Pictorial" has purchased the entire good-will of Barnum's New York "Illustrated News," and has merged port & Einira, and the Cattawissa mil roads, have eaga-

proceeded to vote for Speaker. The first ! ballot being announced, the vote stood as fol-Linn Boyd, Dem. 143 Joseph R. Chandler, Whig, 25 James L. Or, Dem. Solomon G. Haven, 6

the House shortly after adjourned.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED ...

Columbia House, Philadelphia, Dec 6, 1853. The trip from Sambury to Philadelphia is much less fa-

months, great and important changes have been effected in the cost region through which the turnpike passes. The traveller will be astonished to find that whole villages have between the governments in regard to Cen-s, rang up in that time. At Moont Cannel a number of trail America. Great Britain has proposed to new buildings are in progress of construction. A few miles set the them by an amicable a trangement, and Certher down, the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Company provenants at the collector near Ashland. Upwards of seventy buildings are here being exected. The Locust in coal is of superior quality, and is admirably

adapted to the smalling of iron and other purposes. A vein has been oneard forty seven feet in thickness. This your

To reach this, and to open properly these vast mines of wealth, the Broad Mountain will have to be tunneled -- a project that has often been talked of. It will be a will open a grand therongulare for the trade and travel merce between the United States and that come will be, an they me now, principally below water view to this object, some progress has been

Mr. Magiunia' discovery of the mammath vein, under-Overlying these veins, is a strata of solid rich, 60 feet in against either of those colonies. Should any

mt, has discovered the same veine, by buring, on their ity, at about the same depth.

The proposed subscription to the Sanbury & Erie rail road by the City connects is again under consideration. There is now here a Committee of gentlemen from Erics urging the unportance of immediate action upon this sub-

The Connells are to meet on Thursday, when the matter will be acted on. The result, I think, will be favorable, although there is now a stronger outside pressure against the project than previously, when the resolution was pas-sed, but which was suspended on account of the difficulty between the President and the Councils. The Presidents think they are equitably, if not legally, bound to repeal the be printed upon the finest paper. As the resolution suspending the subscription. Our friends from Eric say that immediate action is all important-that longer delay will endanger the whole enterprise. In the meantime, the Company engaged in completing the Williamsged to endotse the bonds of the Sanhery & Edie; for \$160. that journal in the "Pictorial," the public 000, for the purpose of completing the road from Milton to heard from those authorities will reap the advantage of this concentra Williamsport, on condition that they are to have a lease of these irratating and vexations delays, a pro-The contract can be numified, however, at any time, by the Sunbury & Eric Company, on certain alignilated er litions being complied with. should the City subscription -The money market is still tight, though much cashe talent and number. The must liberal ar- prospect that England and France may engage in the coar terruption. et, and if so, a general war in Europe is more than pro-

SUNBURY AMERICAN AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

icably adjusted

For some years past, Great Britain has so with the empire of China, but with other perpetuating the American Union. Construed the first article of the convention Ariatio nations.

Mr. Boyd was declared elected Speaker of the House. The House then, on motion, proceeded to ballot for Clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for Clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for Clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no proceeded to ballot for clerk. John W. For-they teceived 121 votes, and there being no

the fishing season Embarrassing questions have also arisen

our minister at London is instructed to enter A commission for adjusting the claims of

of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for

lesignated in the convention of the 15th of separates the territory of Washington from be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

most friendly footing. The extensive commade in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation

Spain we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood movement be mannested within my limits

ties. Considering the proximity of that island

-and the suspicious vigilance with which complaint on the part of our citizens, under their co-operation in the measure. the present arrangement, must be, in the first

Our diplomatic relations with foreign pow-ers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress' With some of them, questions of a disturbing char-acter are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amand extend our commercial relations, not only

In 1852 an expedition was sent to Japan under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial inter-course with that island. Intelligence has Intelligence has reganized oppsition against him, he was, of the date of that treaty. The United States having made known to the Emperor of Jacourse, re-elected Clerk. All the other old have never acquiesced in this construction, pan the subject of his visit; but it is not yet officers were re-elected without opposition. all the rights which they had so long enjoy- disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, ed without molestation. With a view to and open that populous country to a commer

remove all difficulties on the subject, to cial intercourse with the United States, extend the rights of our fishermen beyond It has been my eatnest desire to mail It has been my earnest desire to maintain extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the second of within the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, friendly intercourse with the governments tion, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fixed between the United per the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United between the United to and them in preand to regulate trade between the United upon this continent, and to aid them in pre-States and the British North American provand its greatness. inces, a negotiation has been opened, with a selves. With Mexice, a dispute has arisen There is a vant difference between starting at 3 o'clock fair prospect of a favorable result. To pro-as to the true boundary line between our terat night in the stage, or in the morning after breakfast in the cars. The time, though only shortened four hours to Potroville, appears only half as long. Those who travel on and British fisher men, I deemed it expedient the United States, employed in mining that the tampike will observe that during the past twelve to station a neval force in that quarter during line pursuant to the treaty of Gundaloupe Hidalgy, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but, pily I have no occasion to suggest any radi inasmuch as his decision was clearly a depar- cal changes in the financial policy of the ture 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 con-currance was necessary to give validity to on commerce, and therefore measured by

citizens against Great Britain, and those that decision, this government is not conclu- the spontaneous enterprise and national prosded thereby, but that of Mexico take a different view of the subject. There are also other questions of consider

boundary line between the United States and ple instructions to adjust them. Negotiations the British provinces in the northwest, as have been opened, but sufficient progress has the manner of keeping and managing it does June, 1846, and especially that part, which of the probable result. Impressed with the separates the territory of Washington from importance of maintaining amicable relations the British possessions on the north, should with that republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually sat-With France our relations continue on the islactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them

confirmed and perpetuated. Congress having provided for a fu'i mis-tion to the State of Central America, a min ister was sent thither in July last. As jet he has had time to visit only one of these states. Nicaragqua,) where he was received in the (Nicaragqua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a be-for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, nigh effects in composing the dissensions amounted to \$58,931 865 from customs, and to which prevail among them, and in establish- \$2,405 708 from public lands and other mising still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States. Considering the vast regions of this con-

inent and the number of States which would be made accessible by the free navigation of 447 of receipts above expenditures. all the means at my command will be vigor-ously exerted to repress it. Several annoy-been given to this subject. Brazil, through sury, became the subject of anxious considwhose territories it passars into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrict istration, and the path of daty in regard to it tive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly exclude, foreign conto our shores, -- lying, as it does, in the track merchal interconse with the States which he of trade between some of our principal cities upon its tributaries and upper branches.--Our minister to that country is instructed foreign intercourse, particularly that with to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to more, to the standard of the public exigencies: the United States, is there guarded, a repeti-use his efforts to induce the Brazilian governs. Of these objects, the first has been in the tion of such occurrences may well be appresment to open to common use, under proper hended. As no diplomatic intercourse is safeguards, this great initial highway for ment to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great united highway for international trade. Several of the South of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the ume, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, all concells in the concells. The President and the directors having equided their willingness to follow his example, as soon at the Concells interaction of the South of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of this attempt to secure the free navigation of afforded, where injury has resulted. All the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect en dollars; payments on account of which

place, presented to this government, and then lercourse among nations are better under- three thousand three hundred and twentyreferred to Spain. Spain again refers it to stood, more liberal views are generally enterher local authorities in Cuba for investiga. tained as to the common rights of all to the timnous course of liquidation, the sum of fiftytion, and postpones an answer till she has free use of those means which nature has six million four hundred and eighty-six thou-To avoid provided for international communication - sand seven hundred and eight dollars. These To these more liberal and enlightened views, payments, although made at the market price where it would be for the interest of a protion of the strength of the two papers upon the point of the road, for 20 years the contractors hind. position has been made for a direct appeal it is hoped that Brazil will conform her poli- of the respective classes of stocks, have been prietor, under like circumstances, thus to upon the free use of a river which traverses tage of the treasury, and have at the same many States, and so large a part of the time proved of signal utility in the relief they continent. I am happy to inform you that have incidentally afforded to the money marhe republic of Paraguay and the Argentine | confederation have yielded to the liberal pol-icy still resisted by Biazil, in regard to the The second of the above mentioned chritories. Treaties embracing this subject among others, have been negotiated with the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to these governments, which will be submitted reduce the duries on certain articles, and to to the Senate at the present session A new branch of commerce, important to e-necially such as enter into masufactores. the agricultural interest of the United States, and are not largely, or at all produced in the for losses, by some of her subjects, in the has within a few years past, been opened case of the schooner Amistal. This claim is with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhausticountry, is commended to your candid and careful consideration. You will find in the report of the Secretary believed to rest on the obligations imposed ble deposits of guano upon the islands of that by our existing treaty with that country .- country, considerable difficulties are experiof the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system enced in obtaining the requisite sapply Measures have been taken to remove these to meet all the requirements of the difficulties, and to secure a more abandast service, and that, while properly administerimportation of the article. Unfortunately, ed, it operates to the advantage of the comthere has been a serious collision betwee numity in ordinary business relations. our citizens, who have restored to the Chin-Drespectfully ask your attention to sundry oha islands for it, and the Pernvian anthorisuggestions of improvements in the settleecutive. It has received a favorable can- ties stationed there. Rodress for the outrament of accounts, especially as regards the sideration by committees of both branches, ges, committed by the latter, was poor large sums of outstanding arrears due to the demanded by our minister at Lima. government, and of other reforms in the ad-I conceive that good faith requires [subject is now number consideration, and there | ministrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to is reason to believe that Pecu is disposed to offer adequate indemnities to the aggrieved the progress made in the construction of matine hospitals, custom houses, and of a new We are thus not only at peace with all for must in California and assay office in the eign countries, but in regard to political afcity of New York, heretofore provided for by fairs are exempt from any cause of serious. Congress; and also to the eminently success al progress of the Coast Survey, and of the lisquietude in our domestic relations. The controversies which have agitated the Light-house Board. aken on board an Anstrian Leig of war, then country heretofore are passing away with lying in the harbor of that place, and there the causes which produced them, and the tion will be important recommendations from atined in irons, with the avowed design to passions which they had awakened; or, if

constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and

ate line of action in the spacific and limited During the last fiscal year, 9,819,411 acres powers conferred on it by the Constitution, powers conferred on it by the Constitution, of the public lands have been surveyed, and chiefly as to those things in which the States 10,303,891 acres brought into market. Withhave a common interest in their relations to in the same period, the sales by public pur-one another, and to foreign governments; chase and private entry amounted to 1,633, while the great mass of interests which be-495 acres; located under military hounty presented for inspecting the condition of 11 while the great mass of interests which be-long to cultivated men, the ordinary business land warrants, 6 112 300 acrest located under of life, the springs of industry, all the diver- other certificates, 9,427 acres; ceded to the progress thus far, and its high promise sified personal and domestic affairs of socie-ty, test securely upon the general reserved lected for railroad and other objects, under I have omitted to ask your favorable co iy, test securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States.--There is the effective democracy of the na-There is the effective democracy of the na-

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the Federal Government, acres over the fiscal year immediately prethe primary one is the daty of aliministering with integrity and fidelity the high trust re-the 2d and 3d quarters of 1852, was 334,451 posed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public fund, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropri-ated to specific objects by Congress. Hap-919 acres and the amount received there-of the specific diversion of the providentirely inadequar-to the accomplishment of the objects sough and 3d quarters of the year 1853, was 1,609.-919 acres and the amount received there-claiming alike the interest and good with 919 acres ; and the amount received therefor, 2.226,876 dollars

government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the soli-Warrats have been issued to 30th of Sep

perity of the country, with such indirect retember last, under the act of 11th Februry, ation to agriculture, manufactures and the 1817. calling for 12 879,280 neres; under acts products of the earth and sea, as to violate of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, the transaction of business. Able magnitude pending between the two is constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously It is in many respects desirable that the republics. Our minister in Mexico, has amig for 12 505,360 acres; making a total ealli of 25.384.640 acres, It is believed that experience has verified the sources of the public treasure, nor as to

the wisdom and justice of the present system, not been made therein to enable me to speak any grave controversy new prevail, there be with regard to the public domain, in most ing a general acquiescence in the wisdom of essential particulars

the present system. The report of the Secretary of the Trea-sury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service adminisaree of revenue to the federal treasury tered by that department of the Government. were erroneous. The nett profits from the The revenue of the country, levied almost

sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of 53,289,465 dollars insensibly to the tax-payer, goes from year to year increasing beyond either the interest or the prospective wants of the Government. At the close of the fiscal year ending June, Mexico, with such modifications as their pecultarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide humes for the industrians and enterprising. I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land sys cellaneous sources, amounting together to tem, except by modifications in layor of the \$61.337,574, while the public expenditores actual settler, and an extension of the preemption principle in certain cases, for reasons for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, am and on grounds, which will be fully devel \$48,554,262; leaving a bulance of \$34,425.aped in the reports to be laid before you

Congress, representing the proprietors he territorial domain, and charged especial y with power to dispuse of territory belong-ing to the United States, has, for a long course eration at a very early period of my adminyears, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, excreised the power to construct roads within the territories ; and there charge of the public debt so far hs it could are so many and obvious distinction between this exercise of power and that of making judiciously be done; and secondly, to devise toads within the States, that the former has means for the gradual reduction of the revenever been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now by considered the settled construction of the power of the federal government upon the subject.

Nurserous applications have been made. and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land in aid of the construction of their co-operation in the measure. have been made since that period to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, nine dollars, leaving unpaid, and in the conshould be used otherwise than might be extion of roads should be restricted to cases,

From the nature of these claims, the re- | plan, which I am prepared to recommen moteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of neces-sity, furnished, temptations to erime have. The act of Congress establishing

The act of Congress establishing t sity, furnished, temptations to erime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious diffi-culties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fa-tal to the ends of justice, that your early ac-tion relating to it is most desirable. The act of Congress, establishing t Smithsonian Institution provided that i President of the United States, and oth persons therein designated, should constitu-au "establishment" by that name, and th the members should hold stated and speci

meetings for the supervision of the affa the Institution. The organization not ha Institution, and appreciating its success!

sideration for the estimates of works of a an increase in quantity sold, and located un-der land warra: is and grants, of 12 231,818 been urged against the application of the fee eral revenue for works of this character, is equality with consequent injustice is infarent in the nature of the proposition, and be of all, has nevertheless, been the basi

The whole number of land warrants issued of much political discussion, and has store under existing laws prior to the 30th of Sep-tember last, was 266,042; of which there statesmen of eminent ability rnl is of all powers delegated by the States in

from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national trees ury on the works of a local character w this the States. Memorable as an croch in the history of this subject is the message of P esident Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars. In that message the President admitted he difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guardamounted to the sum of 53,250,465 dollars I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New had not the sanction of its most plainly do-

fined powers

Our government exists under a written compact 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 departures from the terms and intent of the impact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed a andard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to

conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant stille, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most carnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results .--Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle so opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the scaboard to. the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely auticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the bea efit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, mise the fund pected from a pradent proprietor, and there- necessary for such constructions as the safety tore, that grants of land to sid in the construct or other interests of their commerce might

require. If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years to time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a For the practical operations of such grants settled policy,-which, though it has produthus far, in advancing the interests of the ced some works of conceded importance, has States in which the works are located, and at been attended with an expenditure quite the same time the substantial interests of all he other States, by enhancing the value and disproportionate to their value, - and has resulled in squandering large sums upon obpromoting the rapid sale of the public durefer you to the report of the Secrajects which have answered no valuable purpose,-the interests of all the States require it to be abundoned, unless hopes may be dulged for the future which find no warrant to the past. With an auxious desire for the completion reckless or indiscriminate extention of the of the works which are regarded by all good emzens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, unimated by a desire to in set. promote the permanent and substantial inletests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maang a plan, which, applied to this subject. may promise something better than constant strile, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vais hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations. la expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arise in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threa-tened conflict between the anthority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the but full preparation for the reception of pa. power to protect and preserve such construcions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. clause of the Constitution is found on which to test the claim of the United States to exhe large experience furnished within the creise jurisdiction over the soil of a State ast few years in relation to the nature and except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article 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 Under the acts of Congress of August 31, first be obtained, and legislative provision be 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to se. made to cover all such cases. For the progress made in the construction town an abundant supply of good and whole- of roads within the territories, as provided some water, it became my duty to examine for in the appropriations of the last Congress. the report and plans of the engineer who had I refer you to the report of the Secretary of There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the sought, was that which contemplates taking many interesting questions of fature policy the water frem the Great Fails of the Poto- which it involves, cannot fail to receive you mae, and consequently, I give it my ap- early attention. I allude to the means e communication, by which different parts of For the progress and present condition of the wide expanse of our country are to be this important work, and for its demands, so placed in closer connexion for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the States has now been in operation for so long Union, whice lie on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains. That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the and it has afforded through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the particulars which may adapt if to the increas. general subject will now present itself under ed extent, population, and legal basiness of the United States. In this relation, the or-tional by reason of the surveys ordered by the United States. In this relation, the original by reason of the surveys ordered by ganization of the courts is now confessedly. Congress, and now in the process of comple-tion, for communication by tailway across them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wiscensin, Iowa, Texas, and Cali-fornia, and districts of other States, are in ef-fect excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the cur-rait court being devolved on the district to real forth the militia to execute the cuit court being devolved on the district to real forth the militia to execute the cuit court being devolved on the district Judges in all those States, or parts of States. The spirit of the constitution and a due re-to provide for the common defence, and to gard to justice require that all the States of protect a territory and a population now the Union should be placed on the same foot- widespread and vasily multiplied. As incinately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sofficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

The North American Conl Company, about a mile dis. j all the means at my command will be vigor-

Independently of our valuable trade with

ing occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicioity of the island of Cuba, be-tween our citizens and the Spanish authori-

one, both in the artistic and literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on "Glea- be assle, this proposition will full of course son's Pictorial" as heretolore, and a large rangements have been completed, and such as will enable the proprietor to produce by

far the finest illustrated journal yet publish. ed, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The Columns of the "Pictorial" will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the na- cal. While the different branches of the vy and merchant service, with fine and ac- government are, to a certain extent, indecurate portraits of every noted character in have direct reference to the source of power the world, both male and female. Sketches Faitunately, under this system, no man is so also be given, with numerous specimens or ta be excape from the scatting, from the animal kingdom, the birds of the which all official functions imply. air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant spe- the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the cimen of art. It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty four square inches, giving a

tions-and forming a mammoth weekly. paper of sixteen octavo pages. Tenms :--- Three dollars per annum.

Published every SATURDAY, by

F. GLEASON,

Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, BOSTON, MADS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-Ist Stanlon. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

SENATE .- The credentials of Mesors, Johnson, of Arkansas; Allen, of Rhode Island; Bell, of Tennossee ; and Slidell, of Louisiana, were presented, and they were all sworn in and took their sears. Mr. Gwin gave notice It is well that a consciousness of rapid adof several bills in furtherance of the interests of California. Mr. Brodhead gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, at an early day, providing for the extension of bounty land warrants to soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. Dodge, of lowa, gave notice of his inten. claimed in our fundamental law, and r tion to offer a bill providing for the establishment of a territorial government in Nebrasks. On motion, it was ordered that the daily I fail to express my deepest conviction, that hour of the meeting of the Senate the 12 o'clock, M. Mr. Leonard introduced a reso o'clock, M. Mr. Leonard introduced a rate national integrity, resting upon the great lation calling upon the President for information troths affirmed and illustrated by divine revtion relative to the Sandwich Islands. The elation. In the midst of our sonow for the resolution lies over one day under the ruley, willicted and suffering, it has been consoling

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF

THRATIET, JENT PREPARED AND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Read before Congress, December 6, 1853.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :

The interest with which the people of the realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmettipendent of each other, the duties of all, alike, high, and none so humble, in the scale of

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a government thus organised, is only security for honest and carnest devotion to its interests, against the asorpations and encroachments of power on the one hand great amount of reading matter and illustra- and the assaults of personal umbition on the

The interest of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the new obligations, resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been and the amazing energy with entered which its resources for meeting the domands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wale-spread and de-vastating pestilence, has left its sad traces on his way to the United States. The Emupour some portion of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thanktolness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. vancement and increasing strength be habitdependence upon Him who holds in his ually associated with an hands the destiny of man and of nations. Recognizing the wielom of the broad

principle of absolute religious toleration proing in the benign influence which it has ion. I should shrink from a clear duty, did wa can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained b

resolution lies over and day under the rules. House —At 12 o'clock the contrained by the Cherk of the House calling the members to order. The relies of this frame and cities separated to get a more full account at this tragsaction to get a more full account at this tragsaction to get a more full account at this tragsaction to get a more full account at this tragsaction to get a more full account at this tragsaction to get a more full account at this tragsaction to get a more full account at this tragsaction to see how promptly disaster mode true and my views in regard to it, 1 refer to the correspondence between the charge d'affairs of Austria and the Secretary of State, which to lies therewith transmitted. The principles and policy, therein maintained on the part of the policy, therein maintained on the part of the duties of the federal government, vested in, or entrosted to, its three great departments, or entrosted to, its three great departments, laws.

Consul, in behalf of our injured fellow citi-Hitherto the government of Spain has Zetts. declined to enter into any such assangement This course on her part is deeply regretted for, without some arrangement of this kind, han a few weeks since. The news from Europe is any the good understanding between the two icy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the addition is also made to the corps, both in lossy locket for. From present appearances, there is a countries may be exposed to occasional in. mavigable rivers within their respective tor-Our Minister at Madrid is in structed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her

Catholic Majesty's government. For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this government to a claim ustice was admitted in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish government, as early as March, 1817; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that ear, recommended that provision should be contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note one of the best evidences of the resident, is entired as received a firmable contained the base of the best evidences of the resident, is entired to Congress by the Exbut as yet there has been no final action . upon it. as prompt adjustment, and I present it to

your early and tayorable consideration Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came | parties. o this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey . While at Sinyma, he was forcibly seized, take him into the dominions of Austria - any trace of them remain, it may be reason-Our Consul at Smyrns and legation at Con- ably hoped that it will only be perceived in stantinoply interposed for his release, but the zealous rivaly of good citizens to testify cy commensurate with the magnitude of our their efforts were mellectual. While thus ord, Commander Ingraham, with the United Status ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszia was entitled to the protec-

tion of this government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the general, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consols of the respective governments at that place. Pursuant to that

on his way to the United States. The Emsubject of grave complaint. Koszta as still his subject, and claiming was solved without legal authority at Smyrna; I am deeply sensible of the immense re-that he was wrongfully detailed on beard of sponsibility which the present magainde of exerted upon our social and political condi- the Austrian brig of war; that at the time

> Emperor of Austria has been declined. For a more full account of this trapaction affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, and my views in regard to it, 1 refer to the sanctioned by long experience, and consecra-

their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the tions on this subject, made by the Secretary States, its institutions, its welfare and its do- of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the mes is peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred mais of the constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual onfidence and support, into which the peo- the nation gather in the hour of danger, reple of the republic have entered, happily affords inducements and opportunity United States and of Austria, he was trans. fords inducements and opportunity for the ferred in the custody of the French consul- adoption of a more comprehensive and unembatrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, the continent; the necessity of which will apwhether regarded in themselves or in connection with the powers of the civilized hirm:

The United States have continued gradoperur of Austria has made the conduct of our ally and steadily to expand, through acquiflicers who took part in this transaction a sitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, Regarding are now universally seen and admitted to right to seize him within the limits of the have been wise in policy, just in character. Torkish empire, he has demanded of this and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, government its consent to the sorrender of in prosperity and in happiness. The thirteen the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its States have grown to be thirty-one, with and satisfaction for the alleged on- relations reaching to Europe on the one side, rage After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Kosgia wasseized without ingalacthority at Smyrma; I am deeply sensible of the immense re-

the tepublic, and the diversity and multithe seizure he was clothed with the na. plicity of its interest, devolves apon me; tionality of the United States; and that the the allevistion of which, so far as relates to mail service rendered by failroad companies. acts of our officers, under the circumstances the immediate conduct of the public busiof the case, were justifiable, and their con-duct has been fully approved by me, and a and patriotism of the two Ronses of Conter-General of the inco emphance with the several domands of the gress; and secondly in the directions afforded me by the principles of public pulicy,

ket and to the industrial and commercial our

jects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by tary of the literior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will add to the free list many articles new taxed. be far from affording encouragement to a

principle. commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries

ence and art, have contributed targely to the improvements of the age, without, in many stances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many intersting details upon this subject Liefer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon early attention the apparently slight, but really important, modifications of exis-

ing laws herein suggested. The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The creation of an asylum for the insane f the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for materials and labor doring the past summer; tients, before the return of another winter, is

Among the objects meriting your attenanticipated ; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arthe Secretaries of War and Navy. 1 am fulangements which have been devised, with satisfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficient treatment of the disease, that it will prove an commercial and other interests; and comasylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble mead to your especial attention the suggesmonument of wisdom and mercy.

army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as cure for the cities of Washington and Georgeuncleas around which the volunteer forces of quires augmentation, or modification, adapt it to the present extended limits and charge of the surveys under the act first War. The best, if not the only plan, calnamed. frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of

culated to secure permanently the object pear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior. In the administration of the Post-Office Deproval.

partment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand far as appropriations are concerned. 1 refer seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the you to the report of the Secretary of War. The president judicial system of the United gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars ; showa period of time, and has, in its general the ing that the current revenue failed to meet bry and much of its details, became so ing that the current revenue failed to meet ory and initial to the country, and acquired so en-the sum of two million forty-two thousand the sum of two million. The causes which, in any respect, it should only be in those under the present postal system and laws, particulars which may adapt it to the increasbal inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General ; me great cause being the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster-General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found pecaliariy interesting, and of a character to demand the

immediate action of Congress. Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the