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Mrs. R. W. Weaver, Proprietress.]

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THE DREAM OF EUGENE ARAM. BY THOMAS BOOD.

THOMAS HOOD, born in London, in 1798. was the son of a respectable publisher, of the firm of Vernor, Hood and Sharpe. He was brought up an engraver-he became a writer of "Whims and Oddities," and he grew into a poet of great and original power. The slight partition which divides humor and pathos was remarkably exemplified in Hood. M.sfortune and feeble health made him doubly sensitive to the ills of his fellow creatures. The sorrows which he has delineated are not unreal things. He died in 1845, his great menus have been previously recogby Sir Robert Peel, who bestowed o him a pension, to be continued to his wife. That wife soon followed him to the grave The pension has been continued to their children.]

aren.) T'was in the prime of summer time, An evening calm and cool, And four-and twenty happy boys Come bounding out of school: There were come that ran, and some that leapt, Like troublets in a stream.

Away they sped with camesome minds, And souis antouched by sin; To a level mead they came, and there They drave the wickets in: Pleas leasently shone the setting cun Over the town of Lynn.

Like sportive deer they coursed about, And shouled as they ran-Turning to mirth all things of earth, As only boyhood can; But the usher sat remote from all, A melancholy man !

His hat was off, his vest apart. For a burning thought was in his brow, And his bosom ill at case: So be leaned his head on his hands and read The book between his knees !

Leaf after leaf he turned it o'er, Nor ever glanced aside; For the peace of his soul he read that book In the golden eventide: Much study had made him very lean, And pale, and leaden-eyed.

At last he shat the ponderous tome; With a fast and fervent grasp He strained the dusky covers close, And fixed the brazen basp; "O God, could I so close my mind, And clasp II with a clasp !"

Then leaping on his feet upright, None nearing on his test opright, Some moody turns he took; Now op the mead, now down the mead, And past a shady nook; And fo! he saw a little boy, That pored upon a book.

"My gentle lad, what is't you read-Romance of fairy fable? Or is it come bistoria paga, Of kings and crowns unstable ?" The young boy gave an upward glance— "It is the death of Abel."

The usher took six hasty strides, As smit with sudden pain; Six hasty strides beyond the place, Then slowly back again : And down he sat beside the lad, And talked with him of Cain .

"O, God! it made me quake to see Such sense within the slain ! But when I touched the lifelers clay The blood gushed out amain ! For every clot, a burning spot Was scorehing in my brain !

'My head was like an ardent coal My heat as solid ice; My wreiched, wreiched sol, I knew, Was at the devil's price: A dozen times I groaned, the desd Had never groaned but twice,

'And now from forth the frowning sky, From the Heaven's to most height, I beard a voice—the awful voice Of the blood-avenging sprite: Thon guilty man¹ take up thy dead, And hide it from my sight.

"I took the dreary body up, And cast in a stream— A sloggish water black as ink, The depth was so extreme. My gentle boy; remember this Is nothing but a dream !

"Down went the corpse with a hollow plunge, And vanished in the pool; Anon I cleansed my bloody hands, And washed my forchead cool, And sat among the urchins young That evening in the school

Oh. Heaven ! to think of their white souls "On, Heaven 1 to think of their with And mine so black and grim ! I could not share in childish prayer, Nor join in evening hymn : Like a devil of the pit I seemed, 'Mid holy cherubim !

And peace went with them one and all, And each calm pillow spread; But Guilt was my grim chamberlain That lighted me to bed, And drew my midnight curtains round, With fingers bloody red !

"All night I lay in agony, In anguish dark and deep ; My forred eyes dared not close, Bat seared aghast at sleep ; For sin had rendered unto her For sin had rendered unto I The keys of hell to keep!

"All night I lay in agony; From weary chime to chime, With one besetting horrid bint, That racked me all the time-A mighty yearning like the first Fierce impulse unto crime !--

"One stern tyrannic thought, that made All other thoughts its slave: Stronger and stronger every pulse Did that temptation crave-Still arging me to go and see The dead man in his grave!

"Heavily I rose up, as soon As light was in the sky, And sought the black accursed pool With a wild misgiving eye; And saw the dead in the river bed, For the faithless stream was dry !

"Merrily rose the lark, and shook The dew drop from its wing; But I never marked its morning flight, I never heard it sing: For I was stooping once again Under the horrible thing.

"With breathless speed, like a soul in chase I took him up and ran— There was no time to dig a grave Before the day began: In a lonesome wood, with heaps of leaves, I hid the murdered man!

"And all that day I read in school, But my thought was other where ! As soon as the mid-day task was done In secret I was there; And a mighty wind had swept the leaves, And a still the corse was bare !

"Then down I cast me on my face, And first began to weep, For 1 knew my secret then was sue That earth refused to keep; Or land or sea, though he should be Ten thousand fathoms deep!

"So wills the flerce avenging sprite-Till blood for blood atones. Ay, though he's buried in a cave, And trodden, down with stones, And years have rotted off this flesh-The model whell even his here. The world shall see his bones!

adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the terri-

very small; but if it were greater the proviswould be equally just and reasonable .-These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States,

and are now the property of their masters .-This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country-and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution.-To haze summarily confiscated the property been an act of gross injustice, and contrary. to the practice of the older States of the

Union which have abolished slavery. A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th September, 1850, and the Constitution and laws of the United States were thereby ex-

officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a Secretary, three Judges of the Supreme Court, a Marshal, and a District Attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our laws and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs throughout this perior, he had been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose

of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State. The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing through a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by Divine appointment, they obey

his commands as if these were direct revela-tions from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian a-gents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any govemment in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake

the path of duty. As Chief Executive Mag-istrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its lim its. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new governor and other federal officers for Utab, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse com-itatus, in case of need, in the execution of

the laws. With the religious opinions of the Mornons, as long as they remained mere opin-

ions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious senti-

totated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He promoted by such a road; and, above all, it is max steamers of light draught. For some years the Government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such the take to the mounteins, and bid defi-mall; but if it were greater the provision. The number of these are mall; but if it were greater the provision. The number of these are mall; but if it were greater the provision. The number of these are mall; but if it were greater the provision. The number of these are mall; but if it were greater the provision. The number of and the provess of government. The number of these are then take to the mounteins, and bid defi-the number of the provisions of a provention. The number of these are the number o tory are reserved. The number of these are icg; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired making power.

ritories; and humanity itself requires that we ting myself to any particular route.

the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country, I am sorry to be oblig Territory of Utah. I recommend to Congress the establishment

of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I thousand seven hundred and twenty-four need scarcely adduce arguments in support dollars and eighty five cents, (70,822,724.85) of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citi-ty three thonsand eight hundred and ninety rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantage under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, espe-and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen cially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this

route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the constitution .-Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support arms," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the mili-tra to "repel invasions." These high sover-thousand five hundred and twenty eight doleign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indupensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a neces-

sary consequence not only that we possess dity to invest a government with the unlim. ited power to make and conduct war, and at

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. these tribes, while others have remained The commercial interests of the whole coun- gress to the recommendation of the Secretary true to their allegiance, and have communi rated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He promoted by such a road; and, above all, it ten small war steamers of light draught.

by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Ter-the Pacific railroad, without finally commit-

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be will furnish a detailed statement of the conshall be the last. To triffe with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such en imporing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this man-the effusion of blood. We can in this man-the effusion of the public service de-mount of revenue received from all sources into the transmitting the from the transmitting the from the transmitting the transmitting the transmitting the from the transmitting the from the transmitting the transmitting the transmitting the transmitting the from the transmitting the transmitting the from the transmitting in slaves already in the Territory, would have ner best convince them that we are their into the treasury during the fiscal year endfriends, not their enemies. In order to ac- ing the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight milcomplish this object it will be necessary, ac-lion six hundred and thirty-one thousand cording to the estimate of the War Depart-five hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixtyment, to raise four additional regiments; and seven cents, (68,632,513 67) which amount this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents. tended over it "so far as the same or any ed to recommend such a measure; but I feel (\$19,901,325 45,) remaining in the treasury provision thereof, may be applicable." This confident of the support of Congress, cost at the commencement of the year, made an act provided for the appointment by the Pres-ident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be ex. lars and twelve cents, (85,532,839 12.)

The public expenditures for the fi-cal yea ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seven ty million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four zens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now six dollars and ninety one cents (\$5,943,896 without any efficient protection. Their pres. 91) were applied to the redemption of the ent number is already considerable, and is public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commence ment of the present fiscal year on the 1st dollars and twenty-seven cents, (\$17,710,-114 27.) The receipts into the treasury for the first

quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, twenty million nine hundred and twenty-rine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty one cents, revenue are of great importance, their im -[\$20,929,819 81,] and the estimated re-portance is far greater as fornishing homes to attain the important objects contemplated and nineteen dollars and eighty one cents, ceipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are thirty six million seven and industrious citizens, who desire to sub-hundred and fifty thousand dollars [\$36,750- due and cultivate the soil. They ought to may have one good effect should it cause 000] making with the balance before stated be administered mainly with a view of pro-an aggregate of seventy five million three moting this wire and tenevotent policy. In the practice of a wise and judicious econhundred and eighty nine thousand nine hun- appropriating them for any other purpose, dred and thirty four dollars and eight cents, we ought to use even greater aconomy than [\$75 389,934 08,] for the service of the if they had been converted into money and of prodigality and extravagance in our legispresent fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first sury quarter of the present fiscal year were twenlars and thirty seven cents, [\$23,714,528 37] mium.

ing three quarters, to 30th Jane, 1858, are cautious in its exercise. fifty one million two hundred and forty eight Actual settlers under existing laws are profifty one million two hundred and forty eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, [\$51,248,530 04.] including in-terest on the public debt, making an aggre-tert of a quarter-section, or a 160 acres of four cents are the public debt, making an aggre-tert of a quarter-section, or a 160 acres of fence. In the present crisis of the country the power, but it is our imperative duty to gate of seventy-four million nine-hundred land. The remainder may then be disposed it is our duty to confine our appropriations and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and of at public or extered at private sale in un-fifty-eight dollars and forty one cents, (\$74,-imited quantities. htty-eight dollars and forty one cents, (\$74,-963,958,40.) leaving an estimated balance in be treasury at the close of the organit four is a construction that only the model. The new different course. In all cases, care ought to revolting to the moral and religious sent: the power to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your the transmet final a great extent in the public lands. The constant of the transmet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your to make and conduct war, and at meet your the transmet final a great extent in the public lands. The constant war and the transmet your to make and conduct war, and at the money granted by Congress sequence has been that large portions of the transmet final sequence has been that large portions of the shall be faithfully and economically applied. eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and hu

A great part of all this may be idle boast- vor of expediting a work which, in my judg- etrate the rivers of China. We have but few ment, is clearly embraced within the war- which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors.

Some of our most valuable interests and This class of vessels of light draught, great in the coast defence. The cost of their con- ereign States.

struction will not be great and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure peace they will prove as effective as much as it has been compelled to do for several larger vessels, and often more usoful. years past, for an important portion of the One of them should be at every station

four should be constantly employed on our are shown by a deconnial statement of the Atlantic and Pacific coasis. Economy, utility number of post offices, and the length of post and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of mealculable a tvantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, or 230,000

each. The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerons important and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our rela-

tions with the Indians. Our system for the disposal of the public lands, originating with the fathers of the rein practice. Already thirteen States and sevlands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundfuture prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 363,362,-461 acres of the public lands.

Whilst the public lands as a source of for a hardy and independent race of honest by Congress.

To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enthousand five hundred and twenty eight dol- joyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality and spediency, would be to violate one of which three million eight hundred and of the most important trasts ever committed ninety five thousand two hundred and thirty to any people. Whilst I do not deny to two dollars and thirty nine cents, [\$3,895,- Congress the power, when acting bona fide 232 30] were applied to the redemption of as proprietor, to give away portions of them to the extent of my constitutional competenthe public debt, including interest and pre- for the purpose of increasing the value of the cy.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105 336 miles; and in the year 1837 there were 242, 691 miles of the post road, including 22,-

530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported. The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about

325,000. The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and nost vulnerable points are thus left exposed we may indulge the sgreeable anticipation

that at no very distant day they will be inspeed, and heavy guns would be formidable corporated into the Union as one of the sov-It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster Gen'l that the Post Office Department to keep them in commission. In time of still continues to dopend on the Treasury,

means of sustaining and extending its operawhere we maintain a squadron, and three or tions. Their rapid growth and expansion roads commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 post offices; in 1837, 11, 177; in 1847, 15 146; and in 1857 they number 26,586. In this year 1,725 port offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are eppointed

by the President. The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th Jane, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to \$11.507.670. To defray these expenditures, there was to the credit of the department of the 1st July, 1853, the sum of \$879,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free public, has been improved as experience free mail matter, produced \$3.053,951; and pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the remainder was supplied by the approprithe growth and settlement of our western ation from the treasury of \$2,250,000 gran-States and Territories. It has worked well ted by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of \$666,en Territories have been carved out of these 883 made by the act of March 3,1857. leaving \$252,763 to be carried to the department in the accounts of the current year. I comless prospect this presents to our country of mend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence

In to the practice of a wise and judicious econ-ose, ony both in public and private expenditures. An overflowing treasury has led to habits the proceeds were already in the public trea- lation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause forming this duty, I pledge my co operation

The probable expenditores of the remain-tation to abuse this power, we cannot be too withholding the means necessary to accom-

Under the federal Constitution, "every bill

the Presiden'; and, if not approved, "he shall

return it with his objections to that House in

which it originated." In order to perform

this high and responsible dury, sufficient

time must be allowd the President to read

and examine every bill presented to him for

approval and signature attached

And long since then, of bloody men, Whose deeds tradition saves; Of lonely folk cut of unseen, And hid in sudden graves; Of borrid stabs, in groves forld And worders done in cave

And how the spates of injured men Shrick upward from the sod-Ay, how the ghosily hand will point To show the burial clod; And unknown facts of guily acts Are seen in dreams from God!

He old how murderers walked the earth Beneath the curse of Cain, With erimson clouds before their eyes, And flames about their brain— For blood has left upon their souls Its everlasting strain !

"And we'l," quoth he, "I know for truth, Their pags must be extreme— Wo, wo, unuiterable wo— Who spill life's sacred stream ? For why? Methoogh last night I wrought A murder in a dream !

"One that had mever done me wrong-A feeble man, and old : 2 led him to a loaely field, The moon shone clear and cold : Now here, said 1, this man shall die, And I will have his gold !

"Two sudden blows with a ragged stick, And one with a heavy stone, One hurried gash with a hasty knife-And then the deed was do There was nothing lying at my feet, But lifeless flesh and bone !

"Nothing but lifeless flesh and bone That could not do me ill; And yet I feared him all the more For lying there so still. There was a manhood in his look, That murder could not kill !

"And lo ! the universal air "And to the universal air Seemed lit with ghastly flame— Ten thousand thousand dreadful eyes Were looking down in tlame : I took the man by the hand, And called upon his name,

"Oh God, that horrid, horrid dream An don, that norrid, horrid dream Bestis me now awake ! Again-again, with a dizzy brein, The human lite I take ; And my red hand grows reging hot Like Crammer's at the stake.

"And still no peace for the resiless clay Will wave or mould allow; Will wave or mould allow; The horid thing pursues my soul-li stands before me now !? The fearful boy looked up and saw Huge drops upon his brow !

That very night, while gentle sleep The urahin's cyclide kissed, Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn, Through the cold and heavy mist; And Eugene Aram walked between With gyves upon his wrists.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN SAHARA DESERT .- At the meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, in New York, on Monday, a paper was read giving an account of the uccess which has thus far attended the sinking of Artesian wells in the great African Desert of Sahara. The first well was bored in May, 1856, in the basis of Oued river, near Tamerma, by a detachment of the "Foreign Legion," conducted by Engineer W. Juss. Water was obtained in June at the rate of 600 hogsheads per hour. The joy of the natives at the discovery was unbounded, and, with great solemnity, they consecrated it by the name of "The Well of Peace." Another bore in Tamaqua gave 120 qrts. per minute. The temp. of the water in both cases was about 75 degrees Fahren-heit. The supply of water furnished by these wells will, by means of irrigation, produce vegetation where none was ever seen before.

A verdant Yankee expectant for office, was advised at Washington to apply for the Consulship of the Lobos Islands, vice Guano, removed. He had his letter written before he discovered the joke

States, become the legitimate subjects for the view cannot "protect" California and our Pa-jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My in- cific possessions "against invasion." We The amount of the public debt of the Constitution and laws of the United tier. Without such a toad it is quite evident cannot by any other means transport men structions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these principles. At their date a hope was these femore and distant portions of the cents [\$29,060,386 90] indulg ed that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and main- republic.

taining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished; Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United closed against us in the event of war with a five thousand, one hundred and fifty-four actual settlers. Statue. Unless he should retrace his steps as to enable it to blockade the ports at either The amount of estimated expenditures for reserve the public lands as much as may be the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these as to enable it to blockade the ports at either acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would

only be employed as a posse comitatus when roads. called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result .--He knows that the continuance of his despolic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will: and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws of both God and man. He has therefore, ton several years, in order to maintain his ind pendence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and mun tions of war, and in disciplining the Mon

mons for military service. As superintend ent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the U. States. This, according to our information he has accomplished in regard to some of

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July

Experience has proved that the routes was three million, eight hundred and ninetyacross the Isthmus of Central America are five thousand, two hundred and thirty-two

end of these routes. After all, therefore, we the remainding three quarters of the present for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. can only rely upon a military road through fiscal year will in all probability, be increas- We shall thus not only best promote the our own territories; and ever since the origin ed from the causes set forth in the report of prosperity of the new State and Territories, more unfounded. of the government Congress has been in the the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, and the power of the Union, but shall secure practice of appropriating money from the that authority should be given to supply any homes for our posterity for many generations. public treasury for the construction of such temporary deficency by the issue of a limited amount of Treasury noies, is approved, and within our jurisdiction many additional and requires, has been rendered impossible. The

ing a military railroad to connect our Atlan- a law.

aggerated. The distance on the Arizona by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, disposition and habits, it is impossible alto-route near the 32d patallel of north latitude, of the interior and of the Postmaster General. gether to restrain from committing aggres. he owes to the people, and approve bills between the western boundary of Texas on They all contain valuable and important in- sions on each other, as well as upon our fron- which, for want of time, it is impossible he the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of formation and soggestions which I commend tier citizens and those emigrating to our dis-California on the Colorado, from the best to the favorable consideration of Congress. tant States and Territories. Hence expen- do this subject the country and individuals exploration now within our knowledge, does As stated in the report of the Secretary, sive military expeditions are frequently ne- to great loss and inconvenience. not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, eration for so short a period of time, and un- lawless and hostile. der circumstances so unfavorable to a just favorable. For obvious reasons the Governavonable. For ovrides reasons no coverts, der circumstances so unavonable to a just able present so influence them to remain at ment ought not to undertake the work itself development of its requiris as a revenue meas. Able present so influence them to remain at

gress might assist either by grants of land or | ion. roncey, or by both, upon such terms and couditions as they may deem most beneficiat for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and eco- sons proving this increase of the army, under, ed well in practice, and it will doubtle nomical transportation of troops and muni- existing circumstances, to be indigenerable. | prove to be less expensive than the present tions of war, but elso of the public mails. I would call the special attention of Con- system.

companies, and thus the price has greatly which shall have passed the House of Repre-The amount of the public debt at the com- enchanced to those who desire to purchase mencement of the present fiscal year was for actual settlement. In order to limit the sentatives and the Senate shall, before it betwenty-nine millions sixty thousand three area of speculations as much as possible, the comes a law," be approved and signed by hundred and eighty six dollars and ninety extinction of the Indian title and the extention of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or Companies, as they at best but a very uncertain and unreliable dollars, and thirty-nine cents, [\$3,895,232 39] have done heretofore, I recommend that the mode of communication. But even if this -leaving a balance unredeened at this time intermediate sections retained by the Govwere not the case, they would at once be of twenty-five million, one hundred and six- criment should be subject to pre-emption by

The difficulties and expense of construct- I accordingly recommend the passage of such populous tribes of Indians, a large portion most important business of each session is

ment ought not to undertake the work itself development of its results as a revenue meas. able prevents to influence them to remain at the control of the prevent to be the peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed President either to suffer measures to be the better policy to colonize them in come laws which he does not approve, or to be committed to other agencies, which Con- least for the present, to undertake its revis- to be the better policy to colonize them in

incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly, such bills were confined to specific appropriation for carrying into effect existing laws and the well established policy of the country, and little time was then re-the President for their examination.

approval. Unless this be afforded, the Constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worze, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the to each Act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the Constitution The extension of our limits has brought of which are wild, untractable, and difficult generiy crowded into its last hours, and the tic and Pacific States, have been greatly ex- I transmit herewith the reports made to me to control. Predatory and warlike in their alternative presented to the President is eith-

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bille, at the The present system of making them valu- last hours of the season, on new and important subjetes. This practice constrains the

suitable localities, where they can receive