been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was mevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things. Congross legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not hence legislate otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the imprescripti-ble right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the accessive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the

Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insufrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the censtifution and the laws place in the hands of the

In these parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has bean assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power .-All government in the United States rests. substantially upon popular election. The freedom of election is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud.

But the people of the United States are themselves all sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the

If he had such power the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the

people of the United States. elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience | further increase of our naval force. demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unmise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place, inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and effications

means for the redress of wrong. I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects | veys had been made of 16,873,699 acres, a for which that was ordained and established, and will take all necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment of all the constithe citizens of the United States, contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information of recent events in this municated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Depart-

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty four million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars ; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to pinety-two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The expenditures, icluding three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico and including sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty millions one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and one dollars; and, including the latter, to seventy-two millions nine hundred and forty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to twelve millions seven hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas-making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Of this sum of forty-five million five hundred and twentyfive thousand three hundred and nineteen dol lars, including premium, has been discharged. reducing the debt to thirty million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, all of which might be mid within one year without embarassing the ublic service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, can-

not be pressed to payment by the government. On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt, and ten millions paid by the treaty to Mexico, has been forty-eight millions of dollars. It is beliaved that, under an economical administration of the government, the average expenditures for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum. pless extraordinary occasion for its increase should

The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for funds and augmented receipts, probably from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to excoed forty-eight or fifty million dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, an I again urge it upon the consideration of Congres-

restored without one drop of blood having | ner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dic-tate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxat ion be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes and all sections and interests of the country. I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special ques-tions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers, and all other public property, to be turned over by the outgoing officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all public money in the vaults of the treasury, or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposit or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I in-vite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishent. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed .-Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly formed settlements of that remote portion of the

From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations ducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the my, and further observation has but served to onfirm me in the views then expressed, and to eneree on my mind the conviction that such meaires are not only proper but necessary.
I have, in addition, to invite the attention of

Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the arr. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War. The condition of the navy is not merely satisfacory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers. in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliacitity of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years -The execution of the law of Congress, of Februa-28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The ystem of granting an honorable discharge to faithul seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without a cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidentdestined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult t procure. Several hundred American boys are non n a three years' cruise in our national vessels and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvements in that

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security

branch of the service, I commend to your favora-

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and impor-

The aggregate sales of public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,878 acres; for which has been received the sum of \$8,-821, 414. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, 30,100,230 acres, making a total aggregate of 39,328,108 acres. On the 30th of September last, surlarge portion of which is ready for market.

The suggestion in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of tutional rights, privileges, and immunities of the business of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in Territory will be found in the documents com- the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the and seven thousand eight hundred and sixtyeight dollars; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars-making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million seven hundred and eighty seven thousand and fortysix dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1855. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country hove been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to

the cost of transportation. The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures. must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recomrendations of the Post Master General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines serve the consideration of Congress I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement the Post Master General respecting the sums w paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepee and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of micable relations with all foreign powers. When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one re-lating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central Amerea, threatened to disturb the good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the oth-

er is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment, The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 18th of April 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretensions absequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories. In or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were emed by the United States not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of stroversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister has coneluded, and which will immediately be submitted to the Senute for its consideration. Should the sup-

contemplated by the original convention will have

been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June. 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the British North American provinces the coast of the British North American provinces with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected extensively with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable efupon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United tates and the British provinces in America.

The experts of demestic articles to those provines during the last year amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of he preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imports therefrom, daring the same period, amounted to more than twenty one millions .- an increase of six millions upon those

of the previous year. The improved condition of this branch of our ommerce is mainly attributable to the above-men-

tioned treaty. Provison was made in the first article of that mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties may be overcome, however, by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other governments have also sought to obtain the like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an agrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a sat isfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the ondition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment -There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen. or has much progress been made in the adestment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of ocal disputes growing out of that intercourse have not been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations two principles for the security of neutral com-merce; one that the neutral flag should cover goods excent articles ontraband war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels'belligerents, should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law, having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war-Russia-as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recog-

nition of them both in Europe and America. But Great Britain and France in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Bri tain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions-Privateering is and remains last fiscal year, were ten million four hundred sholished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions-that in relation to blockades-there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished,"-I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent state, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the Uni-

ted States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness .-The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of states, but of essential importange to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operations, would receive the assent of all still left to the depredations of the public

armed ernisers. I have expressed a readiness on the part of ples contained in the declaration of the con-

ed as to effect the object for which, as is pre- nama, or by the general government of New sumed, it was intended, the immunity of pri- Granada. vate property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment : "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contrabrand." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maratime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have

made any communication in reply. Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definite action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference at Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in enreaty for a commission to designate the deavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurance of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maratime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of the State, a copy of which is here transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies and now independent members of the great family of nations, but the unsettled con-dition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, hastened to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexice, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although carnestly urged upon his attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. olitical condition of that country, however, has en such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensible to the continued friendly

association of the two Republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have dipomatic relations with that State. Through its territory has been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

The protection of both required that the exsting power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion.

Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and awaiting further developements I have refused to

receive either. Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that Republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulations with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from topnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the

government of that Republic. The Congress of New Granada had also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported agross the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama mount, it could not be submitted to by the U-

The imposition, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that Republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the Isthmus have been induced instruction on the subject from the government of the Republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a meapany, composed mostly of American citizens. should be persisted in, it will be the daty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still greater import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the 15th day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the Railroad Company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the Railroad company. I caused full investiga-tion of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactory that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government ed of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were kill-

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it requires seshow that local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a this government, to accede to all the princi- portion of inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing-to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the Government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our paval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and roperty of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the Republic of N. Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of interoceanic communication so important at this time, not to the U. States only, but to all other maritime states both of

Europe and America. Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus and satisfactory security for the general inter-

ests of the United States. the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point tionality," before its repeal. He indulges in you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare.

Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvass of its mariners whiten every sea: and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only nations an harden into manhood.

Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union.

To us, of this generation, remains the not the power of the United States. We have, at length, reached that stage of the national caour foreign pelations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other re-publics in America, and to place ourselves, in the calmiess and conscious dignity of right, by the side of the greatest and wealthlest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance, and the he United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private ife with sentiments of profound gratitude to he good providence which, during the period my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order | that I had been in company with a skunk."

and tranquility throughout the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1856.

A Washington letter writer says :- As soon as the principal Southern members are all in, went into the prisoner's room in the jail to a cancus will be held in regard to national make fire, David Hockenberry and John G. politics. I believe I have good ground for Stigert, both of whom had been sentenced to saying that the object of this cancus is neither a term of imprisonment, for largeny, we think, Railroad Company. If the only objection to to influence Mr. Buchanan now, nor attempt rushed by him and out of the door. When this exaction were the exhorbitancy of its a- even the intimidation of the North, but simp- they got out of the jail, they took down the ly to lay the foundation for a distinct Southern alley, followed by the Sheriff's son, a lad of aparty, to accept the final issue on the slavery bout ten years of age, who kept in sight of the question, presented as it will be in 1860. It is runaways. The Sheriff hearing the noise, a desperate step, but perhaps the best and only came out of his room, when he was informed way of deciding this question. In the late of what was going on, and immediately went canvas there were so many side issues, indi- in pursuit. The runaways took down to the rect influences and false pretences used that swamp back of Mr. Archibald Shaw's the boy to suspend its execution, and to wait further the Southern people are not satisfied. They following closely, and calling out "here they do not believe it was an entirely anti-Southern vote. They therefore desire some positive is- they took refuge under Mr. Shaw's new barn, sure so extraordinary in its character, and so sue, so made as to preclude all doubt, and where they were re-captured and from thence clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Compeople upon the only question which can endanger the Union or create domestic discord. That issue is simply whether the South shall extend with their system of slave labor side by side and equally with the North. The Democratic party hacks will have to clear the track, for the locomotive is coming.

Holloway's Pills, the best Remedy in the gratifying evidence of the growth of the coun-Union for Female Complaints .- These Pills try. During the last four years, there have are particularly recommended to the citizens been added to the Post Office service some of the Union for their extraordinary efficacy ten thousand miles of railroad being as much in female complaints; and their are alike val. as had been brought into requisition in the uable either to the daughter verging into preceding ten years. womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life. It has been proved beyond all contradiction, of New Granada. I have, therefore, demand- that those celebrated Pills will cure all disorders to which females are peculiarly subject, and enable them to pass their critical periods of life without exposing themselves to those ed, with full indemnity for property pillaged dangers they too often incur by other treat- Geary shall be sustained. The vacancy has

On Sunday the 30th November, a son of Pemaritime powers. Private property would be rious consideration. Recent incidents tend to of the family, got hold of a gun and accidenter Fink, of Somerset, Pa., during the absence tally shot a younger brother, causing instant

Daniel J. Neff, of Hollidaysburg, convicted rain urge it upon the consideration of Congresposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in learning to the security and protection of persons or property of manslaughter and sentenced to two by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects abandonment of privateering can be so amendhaving been taken, either by the State of Pain the penitentiary, has been pardoned.

Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 10, 1856.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We occupy a large portion of our paper today with the last annual message of President Pierce. A fair share of the document is devoted to a defence of the Administration in relation to Kansas, in which he lays the origin of the disturbances to the efforts of the east ern emigrant aid societies; but he fails to say aught against the efforts at colonization made In addressing to you my last annual message by the pro-slavery men. He has by some means discovered that the Missouri Compromise was "obsolete" and "null for unconstitua lengthy and bitter attack upon the Republicans, who, he says, whilst "pretending only to prevent the spread of slavery into new States," were "really influenced with a desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States." This assertion of the President is simply false, and is a fair sample of others that he makes. actually at peace at home and abroad; that It is really humiliating to witness the Chief station to not only denounce and abuse the opponents of his measures and policy as enemies the continent, that cities and populous States of the Constitution, the Union, and the peace of the country, but to grossly misrepresent them. Nothing more, however, could be expected from such a source.

So much of the message as relates to the finances, as refers to the reports of the heads of Departments, to our foreign relations, &c., is clearly and pungently written.

II. BUCHER SWOOPE .- This notorious individual has issued over his own name an "Address," paradoxical as it may seem, "to the Americans of Clearfield," which address was printed in the Locofoco office in this town. Jehos-a-phat! what an awfully terrible fellow Bucher is just at this time ! He is

"More peevish, cross and splenetic, Than dog distract or monkey sick,"

and pitches into everybody, except straight ess noble task of maintaining and extending Fillmore men, in the most magniloquent style, not forgetting to give the Raftsman's Journal reer, in which the dangers to be encountered, a pop-gun salute as he passes along. He can and the exertions to be made, are the inci- beat Gulliver and Baron Munchausen at telling big stories, and we know of no one who could compete with him in this respect, unless it would be the brok, who it is said was kicked out of the infernal regions for lying. If anybody will believe what he says, they can do so, if they choose. For our own part, we do not think it worth while to refute, as we readily can, his falsehoods; for whilst we would be disposing of one, he could have at least a half dozen equally plausible ones manufactured estless spirit of enterprise of the people of to put in its place. So you see, numerically considered, it would be a losing game for us. Besides, we have a similar reason for refusing to particularly notice him that the lion had for declining to meet the skunk in single combat. "How," said the skunk, "do you refuse?" "Yes," said the lion, "for although I should do ever so well in the combat, yet every one who came near me for a month would know

> PRISONERS ESCAPED .- A CRASE .- On last Thursday when Mr. Ross, one of the County Commissioners, who boards with Sheriff Reed. go," Finding themselves so hotly pursued,

> The deficiency in the Post Office Department for this fiscal year, is about two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, or something more than one hundred thousand over last year. Its operations have been greatly extended, and the facilities largely increased. A single fact, in this connection, furnishes a

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL DONALDSON .- The resignation of Donaldson, United States Mershal of Kansas, reached Washington city last week, and has been accepted. A great effors is making to have him re-appointed in spite of Gov. Geary, but the President insists that not been filled. Mr. Fain, Deputy under Donaldson, is acting Marshal of the Territory.

WINTER .- On last Wednesday afternoon there was a sudden change in the atmosphere in this region, and towards evening snow commenced falling rapidly. On Thursday morning the ground was frozen and continued so of manslaughter and sentenced to two years ever since. We are now experiencing all the rigors of winter.