JOURNA BRANDA

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS THE LEGITIMATE SOURCE, AND THE HAPTINESS OF THE PEOPLE THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT.

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Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of

absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. if the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in the preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation.in the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us

as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slightest viis not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations,

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto ex-

States, can legislate for all others.

ed to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, crea- like advantage over us. ted a jealous distrust of our conduct, and in-Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused as it is over all the seas States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the volsion. These considerations should allay all

all nations, and by many liberally exercised. meet them upon that broad ground? Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the products of these provinces enumerated the designs of those who route a temporary force was organized. at severe with immunity in a career of insolence, etany operations. French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we so much so, that, at the commencement of have been happily preserved from the calam- the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and

portions of the country, have been nearly cut international right, but as a mere concession off. Disease has prevailed to a greater exlife, through casualties by sea and land, is in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to without a parallel. But the pestilence has me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifymept by, and restored saliffrity invites the ing, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that neutral property, other than contraband, tho' on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the obgret for the causes which produce it. As a into like stipulations. None of the other ey of making nation, we are reminded that whatever interpowers have as yet taken final action on the that purpose. rup s the peace or checks the prosperity of subject. I am not aware, however, that any any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, objection to the proposed stipulations has been o involve our own. The condition of states made; but, on the contrary, they are ac pendence. From that time to the present, obstacle to their general adoption is in the good will, are essential for the promotion of possibility, that it may be encumbered by tries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike inadmissible conditions.

The King of the two Sicilies has expressed concur in our proposition relative to neutral

The King of Prussia entirely approves of withstanding this, our clearly defined and tiele providing for the renunciation of privanize any such interpolations therein, as the ten times as large as that of the United States. correspondence on this subject between our temporary interests of others may suggest. The foreign commerce of the two countries is envoy at Paris, and the ministor of foreign They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one nearly equal, and about equally exposed to relations of the French Government.

Continent, or of a structural community of hostile depredations. In war between that The position of our affairs with Spain re-Leaving the translation ations to adjust on our part to our mercantile marine, the Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the their political system in the way they may means of our enemy to inflict injury upon character of political revolution, has recently of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for think best for their common welfare, the in- our commerce would be tenfold greater than convulsed that country. The late ministers dependent powers of this continent may well ours to retaliate. We could not extricate, were violently expelled from power, and men, assert the right to be exempt from all annoy- our country from this unequal condition, with of very different views in relation to its intering interference, on their part. Systematic such an enemy, nuless we at ouce departed nal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change,

' duced, on their part, occasional acts of dis to forego resort to privateers, in case this harmony, and preserving peace, between the turbing effect upon our foreign relations .- | country should be forced into war with a two countries. great naval power, is not entitled to more fa- Negotiations are pending with Denmark to vorable consideration than would be a propo- discontinue the practice of levying tolls on sition, to agree not to accept the services of our vessels and their cargoes passing through volunteers for operations on land. When the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim the honor or the rights of our country require exemption therefrom, as a matter of right,it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not is sanctioned, not by the general principles to adopt a distinct political organization, and ordinarily devoted to the military profession, of the law of nations, but only by special to augment the army and the navy, so as to conventions, which most of the commercial make them fully adequate to the emergency nations have entered into with Denmark .which calls thom into action. The proposal The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with of the globe. The government of the United to surrender the right to employ privateers Denmark, provides, that there shall not be is professedly founded upon the principle, paid on the vessels of the United States and that private property of unoffending non-com- their cargoes when passing through the Sound, untary service of a patriotic people, and pro- batants, though enemies, should be exempt higher duties than those of the most favored vides no permanent means of foreign aggres- from the ravages of war; but the proposed nations. This may be regarded as an implied surrender goes but little way in carrying out agreement to submit to the tolls during the apprehension, that we are disposed to en- that principle, which equally requires that continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, croach on the rights, or endanger the security of safer States.

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may embarrass the assertion of our right to
indispensably necessary to the prosperous opty of safer States.

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The with the commander of the Treasury presents a series of taded with benefit to the public service.

Ob-Some European powers have regarded, the leading powers of Europe concur in pro- provisions in the treaty which ought to be with disquicting concern, the territorial exposing, as a rule of international law, to exposing modified. It was to remain in force for ten pansion of the United States. This rapid empt private property, upon the ocean, from years, and until one sear after either party

ercise of sovereign rights, helonging alike to by privateers, the United States will readily terminate it. I deem it expedient that the Since the adjournment of Congress, the rat- government of Denmark. ifications of the trenty between the United which have, within a comparatively recent States and Great Britain, relative to coast two years since for the purpose of establish-period, subdued and absorbed ancient king-fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the ing relations with the empire of Japan, has doms, planted their standards on every con- British North American provinces, have been been ably and skilfully conducted to a suctinent, and now possess, or claim the control exchanged, and some of its anticipated advan- cessful termination by the officer to whom it of the islands of every ocean as their appro- tages are already enjoyed by us, although its was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of priate domain, would look with unfriendly full execution was to abide certain acts of the ports of that populous country, has been sentiments upon the acquisitions of this count legislation not yet fully performed. So soon negotiated; and in order to give full effect by, in every instance honorably obtained, or as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to thereto, it only remains to exchange ratificawould feel themselves justified in imputing our commerce the free navigation of the river tions, and adopt requisite commercial regulaour advancement to a spirit of aggression or St. Lawrence, and to our fisherine unmolest-tions.

to a passion for political predominance.

ed access to the shores and bays, from which

ed access to the shores and bays, from which Our foreign commerce has reached a mag. they had been previously excluded, on the United States and Mexico settled some of our nitude and extent nearly equal to that of the | coasts of her North American provinces; in | most embarrassing difficulties with that counfirst maritime power of the earth and ex- return for which, she asked for the introductry, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs ceeding that of any other. Over this great tion, free of duty, into the ports of the Unihteres, in which not only our merchants, ted States, of the fish caught on the same justed, and many new cases have been recent ing also, that the intruding party, having no resort to violence and destruction of proper- ground that these were their private proper- ous objections. The service of artiflery is but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, coast by British fishermen. This being the ly added to the former list of grievances.—
are concerned, it is the duty of the executive compensation stipulated in the treaty, for Our legation has been carnest in its endeavand legislative branches of the government to privileges of the highest importance and valexercise a careful supervision, and adopt we to the United States, which were thus volproper measures for its protection. The pol- untarily yielded before it became effective, hitherto without success. This failure is, by which I have had in view, in regard to the request seemed to me to be a reasonable this interest, embraces its future as well as one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws impos-Long experience has shown that, in gener-ing duties upon all foreign fish In the mean al, when the principal powers of Europe are time, the Treasury Department issued a reg- to cause its rights and territories to be recompaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are changered. This consideration led, in the progress of the neutral constant of the neutral nations are changered of the neutral nations are changered. This consideration led, in the progress of the neutral nation, for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected, not only by our citizens, but by for ascertaining the duties paid or se-spected to the constant of the duties paid or se-spected to the constant of the duties paid or se-spected to the constant of the duties paid or se-spected to the constant of the duties paid or se-spected are endangered. This consideration led, in cured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts the progress of the war of our independence; of the British provinces, and brought to our States for the purpose of organizing hostile to the formation of the celebrated confeders markets by British subjects, after the fishing expeditions against some of the States of that the American steamer "Northern Light," to have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of struction of books and papers by the retiring formed.

This consideration led, in consequence of the would by a missile zens for indemnification, and submissive ac neutry with which struction of the coasts eighers, who have resorted to the United leving with them he woulded by a missile zens for indemnification, and submissive ac neutry with which structed on the coasts eighers, who have resorted to the United leving with them he woulded by a missile zens for indemnification, and submissive ac neutry with which structed on the coasts eighers, who have resorted to the United leving with them he woulded by a missile zens for indemnification, and submissive ac neutry with which structed on the coasts eighers, who have resorted to the United leving with them he woulded by a missile zens for indemnification, and submission in the coasts eighers, who have resorted to the United leving with them he woulded by a missile zens for indemnification, and submission in the coasts eight and the first indemnification, and submission in the coasts eight and the first indemnification, and submission in the coasts eight and the first indemnification, and submission in the coasts eight and the first indemnification, and the first indemnification in the coasts eight and the first indemnification in the coasts eight

vorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the ities of war, our domestic prosperity has not France announced their purpose to observe it United States and great Britain, as to the been chirely uninterrupted. The crops in for the present; not, however as a recognized boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the tories; but the effective measures taken by Pacific, which has already led to difficulties this government compelled the abandonment tent than usual, and the sacrifice of human ever, of these two powerful maritime nations on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britainic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Mexico, as the first of the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and concluded by the United States and Mexico, as taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtainted as shelter there, and their pursuers were drived the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted and great Britain in 1846, regarding posses-sory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, free ships make free goods, except contraband sory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, articles, but also the less contested one, that and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned. that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson Bay Company to the navigabrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot represent them and all other nations, which shaken as between themselves, but also as between tion of the river Columbia; and I therefore press sympathy with human suffering, nor recy of making a contingent appropriation for

France was the early and efficient ally of

the United States in their struggle for indekowledged to be essential to the security of with occasional slight interruptions, cordial neutral commerce; and the only apparent relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two counby both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, to our minister at Naples his rendiness to will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an unsatisfactory character, rights, and to enter into a convention on that The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory empted it from many complications, in which the project of a treaty to the same effect, sub-it would otherwise have been involved. Not-mitted to him, but proposes an additional areign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under well sustained course of action, and our geot cering. Such an article, for most obvious our consular convention with France. There graphical position so remote from Europe, reasons, is much desired by nations having being nothing in the transaction which could being nothing in the transaction which could increasing disposition has been manifested, by naval establishments, large in proportion to imply any disrespect to France or its consul, some of its governments, to supervise, and; their foreign commerce. If it were adopted in certain respects, to direct, our foreign poli- as an international rule, the commerce of a will be satisfactory: Subsequently misunderincreasing disposition has been manifested, by some oil its governments, to supervise, and in certain respects, to direct, our foreign politic in their foreign commerce of a substitution has been made, as I hope occanned communication has been made, as I hope occanned communication across the Istume, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, in case of which is uniterational rule, the committee of the French of the provisions, in case of which is uniterational rule, the committee of the French of the Fren spects to established principles of internal war with a belligerent of paval supremacy, ter of the United States; and, after explanational law. That law the United States have, will show that this government could never tions to this effect, he has resumed his jour-sible to bring the negotiations to a terminal and to insist upon a compliance therewith.—

| Cyane, was ordered to repeat the demands hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a lously adhering to this principle, I find, in land to insist upon a compliance therewith.—

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| Cyane, was ordered to repeat the demands hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a lously adhering to the land to the in their foreign intercourse, uniformly regulation in their foreign intercourse, uniformly regulated and observed, and they cannot recognize power in Europe is at least Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the As

power and the United States, without resort mains as at the close of your last session .abstinence from intimate political connection from our present peaceful policy, and became there has been no propitious opportunity, to with distant foreign nations, does not conflict a great naval power. Nor would this countresume, and press on, negotiations for the adwith giving the widest range to our foreign try be better situated in war with one of the justment of serious questions of difficulty becommerce. This distinction, so clearly mark secondary naval powers. Though the naval tween the Spanish government and the Uni-Our refusal to be brought within, and subject spread commerce, would give any of them a more favorably inclined than the preceding The proposition to enter into engagements make suitable arrangements for restoring ica, which upon their beconging independent,

growth has resulted from the legitimate ex- scizure by public armed cruisers, as well as should give notice to the other of intention to contemplated notice should be given to the

The naval expedition, despatched about

The treaty lately concluded between the and injuries to our citizens remained unadors to obtain, from the Mexican government. a favorable consideration of these claims, but

therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your fament, be in like manner entitled to your fament, be in like manner entitled to your fament, bein like manner entitled to your fament like manner entitled to your famen

vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican terri-

of the undertaking:
The commission to establish the new line

Paraguay; secure to us the free navigation of the river Ia Plata, and some of the larger tributaries; but the same success has not at-The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existance under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the inited States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of oregin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of mote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodicus routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the govern ment to secure these avenues against all dan-

ger of interruption.
In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession trains or caravans and the frontier settlements

last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing interoceanic communications across the Isthmus, company was organized, under the authority the most part, of attizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticiturers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown. and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed declared themselves an independent sover-eign State. If at tome time a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta

ting authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would happened to be present on that occasion, there was no destruction of life. Believing that the Captain of the steamboat come to arrest him by order of some person der of the "Cyane" found himself, have been March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and

on the products of these provinces enumeraties have frustrated the designs of those who route, a temporary force was organized, at severe with immunity, in a career of insolence, etany operations, ted in the same free list, and introduced meditated expeditions of this character, ex-

ject. The other, small in number, eluded the and composed for the most pant, of blacks vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was claudestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtain-

to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this fransit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be, in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and aminu-nition, and night easily seize on the unitimed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognised dependence on, or connection with; any one to which the United States or their injured citizens mig t apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the commercial productions, between these re- outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant

As incidental to these questions, I deem it Finding that neither the populace, nor those forty-four million nine hundred and seventy crease of our military force, and it is believed assuming to have authority over them, manifive thousand four hundred and fury-six dol- that four new fegiments, two of infantry and proper to notice an occurrence which happen-ed in Central America, near the close of the reparation, or even to offer excuse for their fourteen years. There are also remnants of meet the present exigency. If it were necwithin a time specified, he would bombard ceased, but which have not yet been present the additional expense would be comparativethe town.

unity to provide for their personal safety. - | seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhib-To those also who desired to avoid loss of its the fact, that the annual income of the govproperty, in the punishment about to be in- criment greatly exceeds the amount of its pubflicted on the offending town, he furnished the lie debt which latter remains unpaid, only bemeans of removing their effects by the boats cause the time of payment has not yet matured, tion often directed to special objects and inof his own ship, and of a steamer which he and it cannot be discharged at once, except at terests; and the laws regulating rank and pation of the conipletion and importance of procured and tendered to them for that purtible option of public creditors, who prefer to ed in history, seems to have been overlooked, of sparity would be less, the greater extent, and ordisregarded, by some leading foreign States. There is reason to believe that this transit way, a number of adventurers had pose. At length, perceiving no disposition retain the securities of the United States, and on the part of the town to comply with his the other fact not less striking, that the annual more favorably inclined than the preceding the mouth of the river San Juan, in open de to comply with our just demands, and to fiance of the State or States of Central Amer. of her Britannic Majesty's schooner Bermumillions of dollars, the amount needed for a in the symmetry and simplicity essential to da," who was seen to have intercourse, and prudent and economical administration of the had rightfully succeeded to the local sover apparently inuch influence with the leaders government.

eightfully succeeded to the local sover apparently inuch influence with the leaders government.

eightfully succeeded to the local sover apparently inuch influence with the leaders government.

The adventage and persuade The estimates presented to Congress from them to take some course calculated to save the different Executive Departments, at the large staff corps or departments, separates munity, adopted any means to separate them-

nd plunder.
This transaction has been the subject of town, have been chastised with much greater

of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs,

report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all source period, the payments made in redemption of out increase of the military force, these scenes the public debt, including interest and premit will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larum, amounted to twenty-four million three ger scale, and with more disastrous consehundred and eighty dollars. To the sum to quences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive tal of the receipts of that year is to be added that the plainest duties and responsibilies a balance remaining in the Treasury at the are involved in this question, and I doubt not commencement thereof, amounting to twenty that prompt action may be confidently anticone million nine hundred and forty-two thous- ipated when delay must be attended by such and eight-hundred and ninety-two dollars; fearfal hazards. listeen millions of dollars I shall, therefore, judgment, inadequate compensation.

ted for payment, amounting to two hundred- ly light. By this procedure he afforded them oppor- and thirty-three thousand one hundred and

and the formation of the celebrated confederate by of armed neutrality, a prigrary object of which was to assort the formation of the formation of which was to assort the formation of the formation of the formation of which with the proposition of the formation of which was to assort the formation of which with the proposition of the formation in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be, was fired in which he was understood to be with the probably embedded in the problem of the feels, has stimulated to with the probably embedded to the mend to you, for objection of the treaty, by the town such as a sevent with the probably embedded to the formation of the treaty of the central probably embedded to the mend to you, for objection of the feels and properly of our citizens of the mend to you, for on thought the probably embedded to the mend to you, for one probably embedded to the mend to you, for one probably embedded to the ed as a rule of international law. But the arrangement, similar to that regarding British part therein, violated our laws. The energy purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of break up their establishment or to leave them the salutary influence of the independent.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a paincomplaint on the part of some foreign pow- ful character, for the recommendation heretoers, and has been characterized with more of fore made, to provide for increasing the mil-harshness than of justice. If comparisons itary force employed in the territory inhabiwere to be instituted, it would not be diffi- ted by the Indians. The settlers on the froncult to present repeated instances in the his- tier have suffered much from the incursions tory of States, standing in the very front of of predatory bands, and large parties of emimodern civilization, where communities, far grants to our Pacific possessions have been less offending and more defenceless than Grey- massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by severity, and where not cities only have been teaching these wild tribes the power of, and recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the in- their responsibility to, the United States. nocent made profusely to mingle with that From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies : and though these have on all occasions your attention in naturally directed to the displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to inancial condition of the country, always a duty, which on a larger field would have subject of general interest. For complete commanded universal admiration, they have and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the been entirely sacrificed. All the disposables force of the army is already emuloyed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforices, was seventy three million five hundred ded. The public mind of the country has and forty-nine thousand seven handred and been recently shocked by savage at rocities five dollars; and that the public expenditures committed upon defenceless emigrants and for the same period, exclusive of payments border settlements, and hardly less by the on account of the public debt, amounted to unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hund where inadequate detachments of troops have dred forty-nine dollars. During the same undertaken to furnish the needed aid. With-

and at the close of the same year, a corres. The bill of the last session, providing for ponding balance amounting to twenty-million an increase of the pay of the rank and file of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine the army has had beneficial results not only. hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts in facilitating collistments, but in obvious imabove expenditures, also remained in the treas | provement in the class of men who enter the ury. Although, in the opinion of the Secre- service. I regret that corresponding considtary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current | cration was not bestowed on the officers, who discal year are not likely to equal in amount in view of their character and services, and those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly the expenses to which, they are necessarily exceed the amount of expenditures by at least subject, receive at present what is, in my

continue to direct that the surplus revenue The valuable services constantly rendered be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and by the army, and its inestimable importance, economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the complete of the nation can promptly gather in forces of the nation can promptly gather in mencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty- the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the seven million-three hundred and forty thous- wisdom of maintaining a military peace esand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of tablishment; but the theory of our system which there had been paid on the twentieth and the wise practice under it, require that day of November 1854, the sum of twenty any proposed augmentation, in time of peace two million three hundred and sixty-five thous be only commensurate with our extended conduct, he avarned them, by a public procla-other government stocks, most of which are essary carefully to weigh the cost in a case mation, that if they did not give satisfaction already due, and on which the interest has of such emergency, it would be shown that

> With the increase of the numerical force of the army, should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislacommand, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always apolleable to our service. It is not surprising, the harmonious working of its several parts. and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining the necessity of resorting to the extreme last session, amounted to thirty-eight millions many officers from that close connection with measure indicated in his proclamation; but four hundred and six thousand five hundred troops, and those active duties in the field, that officer, instead of according to the request, and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations which are deemed requisite to qualify them did nothing more than to protest against the made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one for the varied responsibilities of high comcontemplated bombardment. No steps of hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred mand. Were the duties of the army staff any sort were taken, by the people, to give and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of apthe satisfaction required. No individuals, if propriations over estimates, however, more their regiments, it is believed that the special any there were, who regarded themselves as than twenty millions was applicable to extra-service would be equally well performed, and not responsible for the misconduct of the comusual annual expenditures. Among these ob improved. While due regard to the securiselves from the fate of the guilty.

Jects was embraced ten millions to meet the ty of the rights of officers and to the nice third article of the treaty between the United sense of honor which should be cultivated Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the for redress were founded, had been publicly States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for obamong them, would seem to exact compliance river San Juan, which was in possession und known to all for some time, and were again jects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriation in order a title wholly independent of them, of announced to them. They did not deny any citizens of the United States interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but only recommendation for a reduction of the which is now practically confined to the grade. company resisted their groundless claims; their obstinate silence they seemed rather bles, showing the operation of the revenue servance of the rule of seniority sometimes whereupon they proceeded to destroy some desirous to provoke chastisement than to es- system for several successive years, and as the leads, especially in time of peace, to the proof its buildings, and attempted violently to cape it. There is ample reason to believe g neral principle of reduction of duties with motion of officers who, after meritorious and dispossess it. dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong for the purpose of demolishing the American government would be details himent of Punta Arenas, but this mischlerous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time sition of one of our ships of war, at that time this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arroad.

The table buildings, and attempted violently to be detailed on the country of the delusive idea to that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea to that this delusive idea to that the American government would be decountry. I trust that the deflicitly will be encountered in settling the details of a ineast ure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the provision of the government. There is no experience has shown to be essential to the provision of law, requiring the records sideration. In again commending this meastern of the country of the country, I trust that the deflicitly will be encountered in settling the details of a incast ure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the provision of the government. There is no experience has shown to be essential to the provision of law, requiring the records sideration. In again commending this meastern of the country, I trust that the deflicitly will be encountered in settling the details of a incast ure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the provision of the government. There is no experience has shown to be essential to the provision of the government of the provision of the government of the provision of the country. I trust that the deflicitly will be recountry. I trust that the deflicitly will be recountry. I trust that the deflicit of th fore much injury had been done, the fire was press provision of law, requiring the records sideration. In again commending this meastwice suspended, in order to afford opportu- and papers of a public character, of the seve- ure to the favorable consideration of Connity for an arrangement; but this was declin- ral officers of the government, to be left in gress, I would suggest that the power of plaed. Most of the buildings of the place, of their offices for the use of their successors, eing officers on the retired list be limited to be resisted then, as it had been on previous little value generally, were in the sequel, de nor any provision declaring it felony on their one year. The practical operation of the occasions, they went to assert it by force of stroyed; but, owing to the considerate proarms. Our minister to Central America cautions taken by our Naval Commander, return falso accounts. In the absence of such the lapse of years, there should be occasion to express provision by law, the outgoing offi renew the provision, it can be reproduced When the "Cyane" was ordered to Cen- cers, in many instances, have claimed and ex- with any improvements which experience was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction tral America, it was confidently hoped and ercised the right to take in their own possess, may indicate. The present organization of on which the charge was founded, and believ expected that no occasion would arise for "a sion, important books and papers, on the the artillery into regiments is liable to obvijurisdiction over the place where they proposity and loss of life." Instructions to that efed to make the arrest, would encounter desfeet were given to her commander. And no of the government. Conduct of this characteries into a corps of artillery would be more perate resistance if they persisted in their extreme act would have been requisite had ter, brought in several instances to the notice consistent with the instance of their duties. A purpose, he interposed effectually, to prevent not the people themselves. by their extraor of the present Secretary of the Treasury nat-bloodsheds. The American minister afterwards dinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the urally awakened his sucpicion, and resulted are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, it possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction between the two arms being mere the disturbed condition of that country. It in the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the disturbed condition of that country. It in the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, would, unless the ject of his visit entirely defeated, within the four years next preceding whole force, and greater than the wants of

ISes Fourth Page.)