

## E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

## CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECFMBER 14. 1853.

## VOL. L1V. NO 12

President's message.

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

The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Con-gress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of the capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and sym-metrical. While the different branches of metrical. While the different branches of the government are, to a certain extent, in-dependent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the sile of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the rusponsibility, which all official functions

Upon the justice and intelligence of the Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devo-tion to its interests against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the other. on the other. The interest, of which I have spoken, is

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

Although desease, assuming at one time Although descase, assuming at one the the characteristics of a wide-spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad tra-ces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for rev-erent thankfulness to God for an accumu-tion of the spread work was not been and the second transformer and the second to be a second to be lation of signal mercies showered upon us as a mation. It is well that a consciousus a nation. It is well that a conscious-ness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and

ability schede or adjustment of the pro-holds in his hands the destiny of men and of nations. Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principles of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and re-joicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political cou-dition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction; that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by di-vine revelation. In the midst of our sor-row for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disas ter made true neighbors of districts and cities seperated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity pimends over us at home.

pimends over us at home. Ou diplomatic relations with foreign Ou diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergono no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturb-ing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be anicably adjusted. For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the features of the north-eastern coast. as to

fisheries of the north-eastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fish-ing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent that the first state of the state of the fisher that the

the attention of this Government to a claim for lesses by some of her subjects, in the case of the schooner "Amistad." This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Span-ish Government, as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has receiv-ed a favorable consideration by committees no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment and I present it to your early and favorable consideration. cure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens, who have resorted to the Chincha islands for it,

good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I preschi it to your early and favorable consideration. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, is intention, in due form of law to become a citizen of the United States. After ro-maining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was foreibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avow-ed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our consul at Smyrna and legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffec-tual. While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, af-ter inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entiled to the protection of this Gov-terment, and took energetic and priom ted States and of Austria, he was fransfer-red to the custody of the French consul-general, at Smyrna, there to remain until be shoold be disonsed of by the mutual

red to the custody of the French consul-general, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consuls of the respective governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released, and is now on his way to the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the sconduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave comer try, whether regrarded in themselves or in

conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave com-plaint. Regarding Koszta as still his sub-ject, and claiming a right to seize him with-in the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has demanded of this government its consent ally and steadily to expand, through acqui-to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavow-al of the alteged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without and with it, of the buman race, in freedom.

for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Aus-trian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a com-pliance with the several demands of the mere of Austria has been declined. For a more full account of this transac-tion and my views in regard to it, Lrefer to the correspondence between the chargo d'affaires of Austria and the Secretary of State, which is herewith transmitted. The principles and policy therein maintained on the part of the United States; will, when-ever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced. The condition of China, at this time, ren-ders it probable that some important chan-ever a broper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced. The condition of China, at this time, ren-ders the commissioner to that country, with it. The commissioner to that country, with the empire of China, but with only with the empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations. In T3ES, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry,

was sent to Japan,

of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on cortain articles, and grants of lands to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, where it could be for the interest of a proprietor, unto add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into mander like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants

ufactures, and are not largely, or at all, pro-duced in the country, is commanded to your candid and careful consideration. You will find in the report of the Secre-the same time the substantial interests of all

You will find in the report of the Secre-try of the Trensury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that, while properly ad-ministered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business rela-itors. I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of improvements in the settle large sums of outstanding arrears due to the government, and of other reforms in the ad-ministrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to

government, and of other reforme in the ad-ministrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom-houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New-York, heretofore procided for by Congress; and also to the ominently success-ful progress of the Coast Survey; and of the Light-house board. Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretarizes of War and Nävy. I am fully satisfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficien-cy commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and, other interests; and gom-mend to your especind attention the sub-gestions on this subject made by the Secre-tary of the Navy. Interpret of the Navy. Interpret of the Navy. Interpret of the value of the analy which which the bigiest interest, as a nucleus around which the country. and the condition for the analy with the bigiest interest, as a nucleus around which the country. and the condition to dapt it to the country. and the country which atternation, or modification, to adapt it to the country. and the country is and frontier relations of the country. and the country is and frontier relations of the country. and the condition of the from the asplue atternation, or modification, to adapt it to the country. and the condition of the from the asplue atternation of the condition of the from the asplue atternation of the condition of the from the asplue atternation of the condition of the from the asplue atternation of the condition of the from the asplue atternation of the condition of the condition of the condition of the second the asplue atternation of the condition of the from the asplue atternation and atternation atternation of the condition of the conditio when the voluncer fores of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires aug-mentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted for the country, and the condition of the indeed to this most helpless and afflictor Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; class of sufferers, and stand as a noble mon

the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior. In the administration of Post-Office De-ure for the cities of Washington and George-

In the administration of Post-Office De-partment, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was \$7,982,766; and the gross receipts, duving the same pe-ried, \$5,942,734; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expense. of the department by the sum of \$2,042,821 The causes which, under the present posta, system and laws, led institudity to this result-ere fully explained by the zoport of the Posts master General; one great cause being the cure for the circles of Washington that George-town an abundant supply of good and whole-some water, it became my duty to examino the report and plans of the engineer who.had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan, cal-culated to secure permanently the object sought was that which contemplates taking the metar from the Grant Falls of the Deton the water from the Great Falls of the Potomao, and consequently, I gave it my ap-For the progress and present condition of

master General; one great cause being the proval. enormous rates the department has been For the compelled to pay for mail service rendered this imp

normous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies. The exhibit in the report of the Postmast-er General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress. Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been knought to light within the last year, and, in some instances, merited punishments inflicted ; but, unfor-tunately, in others guilty parties have escap-ed, not through the grant of sufficient evi-deuce to the report of the report of the Secretary of War. The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general the-ory and much of its details, become so fam-iliar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if molified in any respect, it should be only in these particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States. In this relation, the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the

deuce to warrant a conviction, but in conse-quence of the provisions of limitation in the cristing laws. From the nature of these claims, the re-moteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of neces-sity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious dif-foulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your soft action relation relation to in the soft action and a duc-early action relation to the soft action and a duc-early action relation to the soft action to the district judges in all of those states or parts of States,

early action relating to it is most desirable. regard to justice require that all the During the last fiscal year, 9,819,411 acres the public lands have been surveyed, and States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribuof the public lands have been surveyed, and 10,863,891 acres brought into market.nals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Con-Within the same period, the sales by public rchase and private entry amounted to 1,but has had prive only amount to bon-obs, 405 acros; located under military bon-ty land warrants, 6,142,860 acres; located under other certificates; 9,427 acres; ceded to the State as swamp lands, 16,684,253 of the present judicial system. acres; selected for railroad and other ob-083,495 acros; located under military boununder nots of Congress 1,427,457 sonian Institution provided that the President of the United States, and other persons acres. The total amount of land disposed of therein designated should constitute an "es-

ly anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring ex-penditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safe-ty or other interests of their commerce might require.

ty or other interests of their commerce might require. If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a set-tled policy, which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite diepro-portionate to their value, — and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose, — the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for he future which find no warrant in the past. With an anxions desire for the completion With an anxions desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duly to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the untry, your wisdom may prove equal to the sk of devising and maturing a plan, which,

supplied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strile, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of chere ished executations hed expectations.

ished expectations. In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threat-oned conflict between the authority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a break-water, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such construc-tions. This can only be effectually 'done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exer-cise jurisdiction-over the soil of a State, exise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, excopi that conferred by the eight section of the first article of the constitution: It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases, where constructions are to be created by the general government, the right of soil should not at first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

made to cover all such cases. For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you, to the gport of the Secretary of Wan

There is one subject of a domestic nature There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future 'pôlicy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide 'expanse of our country are to be also do in closer connections for purposes both no who expanse of our country are to to to placed in closer connection for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the com-munication of those great divisions of the Union, which lic on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

Rocky Mountains. That the government has not been unmind-ful of this heretofore is apprent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other perposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely na-tional, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of comple-tion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States. of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and sup de and maintain a navy ind to call forth the militia to execute th laws, suppress insurrections, and repol in-vasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widesproad and vestly multiplied. As inci-dental to and indispensable for the exercises of this power, it must sometimes be necessary of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect har-bors of refuge. To appropriations by Con-gress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peace ful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for pro-paration, and lave but few trackless describ-between pescilable points out a retivitie paration, and loave but low trackloss describe between assoliable points and a patriotic people over ready and generally able to pro-tect them. These necessary links, the enter-prise and onergy of our people, are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experi-ence affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness, the location and execution of all means of communication.

pounded and illustrated by those who o opin ions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to sny, that no grandeur of onter-prise and no present urgent inducement pro-mising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which arguments has proved to be sufe and which

mising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to want, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security. It is no part of my purpose to give promi-nence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judg-ment of the people. But whilst the present is bright with promise, and the future full of domand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can nover be without useful lessons of admonition and in-struction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfit the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have-closed over all who are now endeavoring to meat the obligations of daty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful was has just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acceisescence of distinguished elitzens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to

acquerescence of distinguiside citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock du-ring mo official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men who knew what indepen-dence cost—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary strugglo—dis-posed of the subject to which I rofer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and pros-perity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acqui-

had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acqui-escence in, bat a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously re-spected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of causists to justify inference and agi-tation, but the spirit of the compact was re-garded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of eivil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficul-tics, was yet borno forward in apparent weak ness by a power superior to all obstacles.— There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronource upon us, should There is no condemnation which the voice of-freedom will not pronousce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entortain the same sen-timents, than every variety of climate, or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricol-tured product they can unit in a common tural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essen-tial to the maintenance of that object. The gallont mon of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in a more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms.

As there united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has broa or or pivilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and univer-sal, to say that their sons, whose blood min-gled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a forcion soil will programming allocation of a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to awaken the power of their-united offorts, nor internal dissontions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self government. I have thus briefly presented such sugges. tions as seem to mo especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yoursolves of tho light, which the experience of the past casts

to the date of that treaty. Ine Onter-States have never acquiesced in this con-struction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a ove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the to extend the rights of our fishermony yond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a navag force in that quarter during the fishind

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has pro-posed to settle them by an amicable ar-rangement, and our minister at London is rangement, and our minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in ndon for the transaction of business

London for the transaction of business. 1 It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the north-west, as designated in the convention of the 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possesions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therfore

biological that country might, it is conceived, be ro-leased from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties.— With a view to this object, some progress is been made in negotiating a treaty of mmerce and navigation. Independently of our valuable trade with has been

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Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the Islands of Cuba, and Porto Rico,.... am happy to announce, that since the las Congress no attempts have been made by unauthorized expeditions within the United States, against either of those colonios. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the nicaus at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it.-Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, between our citizeus and

island of Guba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores—lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our princi-pal cities—and, the suspicious, vigilance, with which forming indercourse particulate with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is there guard. and a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As not diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our consul at Havanna and, the Captain General of at Havanna and the Captain (conoral of, Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of, our citizons, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this government, and then referred. to Späin-Späin again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from these authors. titis." To avoid these trritating and vexa-tious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captala General by our consul, in be-half of our injured fellow-citizens. Hith-erto the government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two coun-tries may be exposed to accasional interrupt tion. , four ministor at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it

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In 1852, ansexpedit ey pro under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial in-tercourse with that island. Intelligence The Federal Government has its appro-

has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor riate line of action in the specific and lim-ited powers conferred on it by the Consti-tution, chieffy as to those things in which of Japan the object of his visit; but it is ascertained how far the Emperor disposed to abandon his restrictive the States have a common interest in thei will be disposed to abandon his restrictive relations to one another, and to foreign policy, and open that populous country governments; while the great mass of inter to a commercial intercourse with the Unipolicy, and open that populous country ordinary business of life, the springs of in dustry, all the diversified personal and do mestic affairs of society, rest securely upor ed States. It has been my earnest desire to main-

tain friendly intercourse with the govern-ments upon this continent, and to aid them ments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our territory of Now Mexico and the Mexi-can State of Chinahua. A former com-missioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mis posed in it by the constitution, especially if the application of the public funds, as draw by tration from the people, and appropria ted to specific objects by Congress. Inapplithe in determining the initial point in the to Grando; but, inasmuch as his decision vas clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that freaty, and was not concurred in by the changes in the financial policy of the gov treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appointed on the part of the Uni-ted States, whose concurrence was neces-sary to give validity to that decision, this ernment. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the soli

tary power of Christendom, having a surplu revenue, drawn immediately from impost nent is not concluded thereby : but hat of Mexico takes a different view of the on commerce, and therefore measured by th . There are also other questions of consid-

spontaneous enterprise and national pros perity of the country, with such indirect re rable magnitude pending between the two enublics. Our minister in Mexico has lation to agriculture, manufactures and th products of the earth and sen, as to violate inple instructions to adjust them. Nego-intions have been opened, but sufficient rogress has not been made therein to enano constitutional doctrin, and yet vigorously promote the general wolfare. Neither as t progress has not been made therein to ena-ble me to speak of the probable result. — Impressed with the importance of main-taining amicable relations with that repub-lic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friedship between them confirmed he manner of keeping and managing it does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system. The report of the Secretary of the Treas-

ury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the va-rious branches of the public service admin asting friendship between them confirmed perpetuated. Congress having provided for a full misistered by that department of the Govern nent.

sion to the States of Central America, inent. Indinater was sent thither in July last. As insensibly to the tax payers, goes on from these States, (Nicaragua,) where he was year to year increasing beyond either the received in the most friendly manner. It interest or the prospective wants of the Govs hoped that his presence and good offices erninent.

ill have a benign effect in composing the lissensions which prevail among them, and n establishing still more intimate and At the close of the fiscal year ending June 1852, there remained in the treasury ance of \$14,682,186. The public r for the fiscal year anding June 30, 1853, amounted to \$58,031,865 from customs, and to \$2,405,708 from tubic lands and other Friendly relations between them respective-ly, and between each of them and the Uni-ted States.

tinent and the number of States which to \$01,037,574; while the public expendition of the sime states which to \$01,037,574; while the public expendition of the sime states of the sime tinent 'and the number of States which is \$61,337,574, while the public expendi-would be made accessible by the free navi-gation of the river Amazon, particular 4t-intention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose turritories it pisses into the organ, has hitheato persisted in a polloy so restrictive, in regard to the uso of this river, as to 'obstruct,' and nearly ox-diude, foreign commercial intercourse with the States which he upon its tributaries and country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that polloy, and to use his efforts to in-duce the Brazilian government to open to the state polloy, and to use his efforts to in-duce the Brazilian government to open to the gradual government to open to the gradual double double while be double and be and done the Brazilian government to open to the gradual double and be double and the gradual reduction done the Brazilian government to open to upper ibranches. Our minister to that a country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to in-duce the Brazilian government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Soveral of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Ama-zon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. by, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public xigencies, the first has been in the

course of accomplishment, in a manner and the degree highly satisfactory. "The anioper of the public debt, of all clauses, was, on the 4th Murch, 1858, \$96; 190,027; payments on dration in the measure operation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial in-tercourse among hattons are better, under-stood, more liberal views are generally. Intertained as to the common rights of all to the tree use of these means which nature has provided for, international communica-tion. To these more liberal and enlighten-ed views, it is hoped that Brazil, will, con-to route value, and formova all unpressent

ath Althren, 1505, 305, 190, 057, phymentedn necount of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of \$12,703,829, leiv-ing upnaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of \$56,480,708. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the science of the transury, and have sycas, mys been succes reasny, and to the griperal advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the rilief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commanded successful and the second form her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the froq use of a river which traverses so many States, and so large a part of the continent. I am happy

again unon, the consideration of her Catho-is Mainety Government. For several years Spain has been calling do the liberal policy still resisted by jeets, that of the reduction of the tariff, is

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within the fiscal year, 25,848,092 acres; tablishment by that name, and that the mem-which is an increase in quantity sold; and bers should hold stated and special meetings located under land warrants and grants, of for the supervision of the affairs of that in-12.281.818 acres over the fiscal year imme stitution The organization not having taken place. diately preceding. The quantity of land sold durlig the second and third quarters of 1852, was 334,451 nores. The amount re-ceived therefor was \$952,687. The quanti-The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be of-facted without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and cenaral usefulness. ty sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853, was 1,609,919 acres; and the

amount received therefor, \$2,226,876. amount received therefor, \$2,220,870. The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to 80th September eneral usefulness. I have omitted to ask your favorable conlast was two hunared and sixty-six thoussideration for the estimates of works of a

and and forty-two; of which there were outstanding, at that date, sixty-six thousand local character in twenty-seven of the thirtyone States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundnine hundred and forty-seven. The quantired dollars, because independently of the ty of land required to satisfy these outstandgrounds which have so often been ing warrants, is four million seven hundred and seventy eight thousand one hundred and urged against the application of the federal revenue 

for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature tember last, under the not 11th February, 1847, calling for twive million eight hundred of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishand seventy-pine thousand two hundred and eighty acres, under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three ment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interests and good will of all, has, nevertheless, been the basis of much hundred and sixty acros; making a total of twenty five million three hundred and eightypolitical discussion, and has stood as a deep thousand six hundred and forty acres. raven line of division between the statesme It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present sys-tem with regard to the public domain, in eminent ability and patriotism. of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed isself, from time to time, against the most essential particulars. You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which rapid progress of expenditures from the naional treasury on the works of a local char-

have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the Federal treasury, acter within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in wore erronous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty three million its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropri-ntions in that year, for works of this charac-ter, had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars. two hundred and eighty-pine thousand four ndred and sixty-five dollars. I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utali and New

.In that message the President admitted he difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the nstitution set up in 1798, and marked it as and enterprising, I am not prepared to re-commend any essential alange in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and in extension of the an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly depre-comption principle. In certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before

fined powers. Our government exists under a written compact between sovreign States, unling for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the prog-ress of its administration, there have loen you. Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especial-ly with power to dispose of territory belong-ing to the United States, has, for a long departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our ourse of years, beginning with the adminis-tration of Mr. Jofferson, exercised the pow-

fathers left us, and to make a course of years, beginning within the territories; and there is a construct roads within the territories; ions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such objections of the Federal Gov-erriction of the power of the Federal Gov-

or intending to assert any principle so op-posed to improvements needed for the pro-tection of internal commerce, which does not meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be equally apply to impovements upon the sea used other than might be expected from a n of foreign c used other than might be expected from a board for the protection of foreign commerce, prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that I submit to you, whether it may not be safe-

Il means of communication The surveys before alluded to were designe o ascertain the most practical and economic route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous ex-aminations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge de-sired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the acrys's ordered will be received in time for transmis-sion to the two Houses of Congress, on o before the Jet Monday in, February pext, as oute for a railroad from the river Missission before the let Monday in, Fobruary pert, as required by the set of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has recused, and will doubless continue to excite aroused, and will doubiless continue to excite a very general interest throughout the coun-try. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, faility attending travel by either of the isth-mus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from inter-territorial comfiftunication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply. These difficulties, which have been encoun-tered in a period of peace, would be magnified

and still further increased in time of war, But whilst the ombarrismonts already enountered, and others under new contingen to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neithe these, nor all considerations combined can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligations strictly to adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both extended and nvolved, it would seem both expedient and roper, if an economical and practicable rou hiall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a read, which will unite by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States.

of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to con-struct or ald in the construction of a roud within the limits of a territory is not embar within the innits of a territory is not end of rassed by the question of jurisdiction which would grisp within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power and more than doubtful propriety, even with in the limits of a territory for the general government to undertake to administer the povernment to undertake to administer the constructions, and, therefore, that its connec on with a work of this character should h tion with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that fully approducing the megnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseperable the of common interest as well on a common for a mon interest as well as of common fealt and attachment to the Union, I shall be di osed, so far as my own action is concerned, s follow the lights of the constitution, as exupon the future. The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well beoves us to expand our vision over the vast ective. he surcessive decennial returns of the

The suscessive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive de-velopment, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter contury. Carried forward from the point already reach-ed, for only a short period of time as applica-ble to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to al-most incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished propor-tional effect of emigration would not very ma-terially reduce the estimate, while the increas-d average duration of human life, known to

ed average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygionic improvements for the past fifty years hygionic improvements for the past fifty years will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past pro-gress, and to the influence of these causes may be aded the influx of laboring classes from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our posses-sions, logether with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so tast, powerful, and prosporties, and seek the privilege of being ad-mitted within its safe and heppy basom, transferring with thomselves, by a peaceful transferring with thomselves, by a poncoful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exhuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast growing

and fast-spreading millions of our race. These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption that the law of population above stated will continue to act with andi-minished effect, through at least the next half ministed effect, through at least the noxt balf century, and that thousands of persons who have already scrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced with-in the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon the there pointed duties we are called upon to perform. Heretafore our system of government has worked on what: our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development, which it must as-sume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing gen eration.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial oxtent, in habits, and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by these who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers most restricted sconstruction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Inter-proted and applied according to these princi-ples, the great compact adapts itself with healthy case and freedom to an unlimited ex-tousion of that beings system of foderative solf-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exagainst yielding to the temptation o Concluded on fourth page.

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