bandmen less bountifully than in proceeding sea. small naval force would be very much at the mersons, it has left him with abundance for domes, icy of its enemy in case of a war with a power of tic wants, and a large supply for exportation - decided naval superiority. The bare statement In the present, therefore, as nother past, we find of the condition in which the U States would be ample grounds for reverent than afulness to the placed, after having surrendered the right to re-God of Grace and Providence for his protecting port to privateers in the event of war with a bel-Although our attention has been arrested by pain enament could never listen to such a proposition ful interest in passing events, yet our country. The navy of the first maratime power of Europe feels no more than the light vibrations of the is at least ten times as large as that of the Uniconvalsions which have shaken Europe As in : ted states dividuals, we cannot represe sampathy with bu. The foreign commerce of the two countries are man suffering, nor regard for the causes which bearly equal, and about equally exposed to hos produce it As a nation, we are reminded that tille depredations. In war between that pow- adopt requisite commercial regulations, whatever interrunts the nearest or checks the near terms and the United States, without resort on one. The treaty lately concluded between the United States whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the pros | er and the United States, without resort on our and Mexico, settled some of our most embarrancing diff. perity of any part of christen ion, tends more or part to our mercantile marine the means of our less to involve our own. The condition of States enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be ten foid greater than ours to retailiate. We could not extricate our country from this une-tions between them, and reciprocal good will are essential for the promotion of whatever is desira. once departed from our present peaceful policy, ble in their moral, social, and political condition | and became a great and naval power; nor would Hence it has been my carnest endeavor to main, this country be better situated in war with one of tain peace, and friendly intercourse with all na the secondary naval powers. Though the naval

adopted, and steadily pursued, of avoiding all en. merce, would give any of them a like advantage tangling alliances has hitherto exempted it from over us. The proposition to enter into engagecomplications in which it would otherwise have ments to forego resort to privateers in case this become involved. Notwithstanding this, our country should be forced into war with a great clearly defined and well sustained course of action, unval power, is not entitled to more favorable conand our gaugesphical position, so remote from sideration that would be a proposition to agree Europe, increasing disposition has been mani- not to accept the services of volunteers for opera- therein. fested by some of its governments to supervise. and in certain respects to direct our foreign poli-

In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us to augment the army or navy so as to make into account, and would constrain us to conform them fully adequate to the emergency which calls our conduct to their views. One or another of them into action. The proposal to surrender the the powers of Europe, has, from time to time, right to employ privateers is professedly founded andertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, con upon the principle that private property of unof trary, in many respects, to established principles lending none mbatants, though enemies, should of international law. That law the United he exempt from the ravages of war, but the pro-States have, in their foreign intercourse, nui posed surrender goes but little way in carrying formly respected and observed, and they cannot out that principle which equally requires that recognize any such interpolations therein, as the such private property should not be seized or motemporary interests of others may suggest. They lested by national ships of war. Should the do not admit that the sovereigns of one Conti- 'eading powers of Europe concur in proposing as neut, or of a peculiar community of States, can a rule of international law to exempt private pro legislate for all others. Leaving the trans Atlan | perty on the ocean from seisure, by public armed tie nations to adjust their political system in the cruisers as well as by privateers, the U. States way they may think best, for their common will readily meet them on that broad ground. welfare, the independent powers of this Con tinent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part - and Great Britain, relative to coast beheries, and Systematic abstinence from intimate political connection with different foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our first anticipated advantages are already enjoyed for ign commerce.

This distinct in so clearly made in history. seems to have been overlooked or disregarded ] by some leading for ign States. Our refusal to ! be brought within and subjected to their pecu refree, and to our fishermen unmolested access to liar system, has, I fear, created a jealens distrust the shor s and banks from which they has of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occas been previously excluded on the consts of her simil acts I distribute effect on our for ign N rth American Provinces; in return for which relations. Our present attitude, and post course [ she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into gov wrettrane's waich smult not be juestiched he pais of the Cotted States, or the fish enginthey one purpose are not aggressive not threat on the same coast by Bettish fishermen. This ching to the safety and westare of ethic nations I being the componsation stepulated runting treatschipted to main ain exection defenses, and to just to the United States, which were thus voices

have regarded with disquisting concern, the Ter | dutter and cancel the bonds thus received. this country, in every instance honorably obtain attorn ed; or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression, on

to a passion for political predominance. Our Foreign Commerce has reached a magni tude and extent nearly equal to that of the first already lead to difficulty on the part of the mtimaritime power of the earth and exceeding that | zons and local authorities of the governments. I of any other Over this great interest in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citi- sion, to be joined by one of the part of her Brisens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision and adopt proper measures for its protection -The policy which I have had in view in regard and Great Britain, in 1846, regarding possessory to this interest, embraces its future as well as its rights of the Hudson Bay Company and properpresent security. Long experience has shown ty of the Pagets Sound Agricultural Company, that in general, where the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral | partant to all concerned, that means of settling nations are endangered. This consideration led, chem amicably should be devised. I have reasin the progress of the war of our Independence, on to believe that an arrangement can be made to the formation of the celebrated confederation on just terms for the extinguishment of the rights of armed neutrality-a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine that free ships make Hudson Bay Company to the navigation of the free goods, except in the case of articles contra- river Columbia. I therefore suggest for your conband of war-a doctrine which from the very commencement of our national beginning has gent appropriation for that purpose. been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every mara- | United States in their struggle for independence; time power has by some solemn treaty stipulation recognised that principle, and it might have been | slight interuption, cordial relations of friendship of the country. always a subject of general interest. hoped that it would come to be universally reserved and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented cherished alike by both natious have led to exthis, and in the next great war which ensued. that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected. Among the belligerent States of Eu rope, notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one, so much so that at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France tries Court at that place, by compulsory process announced their purpose to observe it for the present, not however as a recognized international
right, but as a mere concession. For the time
being the co-operation however of these two powwith France. There being nothing in the transing to \$22,342,892 and at the close of
the sam total of the recripts of the recripts of the recripts of the sam total of the sam total of the recripts of the sam total of the sam total of the recripts of the sam total of the sam t erful nations in the interest of neutral rights, action which could imply any disrespect to tures, also remaining in the Transcry. Although appeared to me to afford an occasion inviting and France or its Consul, an explanation has been in the opinion of the Secretary of the Transcry the justifying on the part of the United States, a re- made which I hope will be mitisfactory. Subs: receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to newed effort to make the doctrine in question a quently misunderstanding arose on the subject of exceed in amount those of the last, vet they will an person continue in question a question at least rape and America. Accordingly a portion, con- passing through France, on his way from Loufree goods, except contraband goods; but also the ingreecelly disavowed any design to deay the debt, the amount of which at the commence less contested one that neutral property other right of transit to the Minister of the United the last field year was \$67,340,628, of which there then emeraband, though on board an enemy's States, and after explanations of this effect, he had been paid on the 20th of November, 1854, the ship, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been has resumed his journey and actually returned sam of 822,365,172, leaving a halance of outstanding submitted by this government to those of En-through France to Spain.

rope and America. Prussia acted promptly in I herewith lay before Congress the overesponrope and America. Prussia acted promptly in I herewith lay before Congress the erresponting matter, and a convention was concluded the trees that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles as French government.

to be resential to the security of neutral commerce propitious opportunity to resume and press on ne-Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House and the only apparent abstacle to their general guitations for the adjustment of theserious quisof Represent it cas:

The past has been an eventful year, and will bered by inadmissible oraditions. The King of ment and the United States. There is reason to be hereafter referred to as a marked speek in the two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at the history of the world. White we have been Noples his readiness to concur in our proposition happily preserved from the calimities of wir, relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a preceding to comply with our just demands, twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary ob-

try have been nearly cut off. Discuse has pre- project of a treaty to the same effect submitted vailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sa the him, but purposes an additional article provi crifice of Luman life, through casualities by sea diag for the renunciation of privateering. Such and land, is without a parallel. But the peria an article, for the most obvious reasons, is much lence has swept by, and restored salubrity in desired by nations having naval establishments vites the absent to their homes, and the return large in proportion to their foreign commerce -If it were adopted as an international rule, the If the earth has rewarded the labor of the hus commerce of a nation having comparatively a

disparity would be less, the greater extent, and The wise theory of this Government, so early | more exposed condition of our widespread comtions on laud when the bonor or rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude. It confidently relies on the patriotism of its citizens not ordinarily devoted to the military profession,

Stuce the adjournment of Congress, the ratifi cation of the trenty between the United States to reciprocate trade with the Bri ish North Amer ican Provinces, have been exchanged, and some by us, although its full execution was to abid certain acts of legislation is it yet fully performed So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the navigation of the Sr. Law Our mittery establishment in time of peace is for privileges of the lighest importance and val ?

preserve or in an ing the aborigina, tribes with fairly yielded before it became effective, the relief the limits of the Union one, but it is Our National t ree is intended only for the lightly not be acceded to from want of authority to protection of our croizens abroad, and our Com I suspend our laws imposing duties on all fireign! tucree, diffused as it is, over all the seas of the lish. In the meantime the Treasury department globe. The Government of the United States issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties being essentially pacific in policy, stands pre | paid or secured by bonds on his caught on the pared to repel invasion by the voluntary servic. Coasts of the British Provinces, and brought to sive idea that the American Government would be of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent our markets by British subjects, after the fishing means of Foreign aggression. These or neiders grounds had been made fully accessible to citi tions should amy all apprehension that we are sens of the United States. I receomend to your disp sed to encroach on the rights or endanger bavorable consideration, a proposition which will the security of other States. Some Europeans be submitted to you, for authority to refund the

ritorial expansion of the United States. This. The provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate ex thave also auticipated the full operation of the ercise of sovereign right belonging slike to at creaty be legislative arrangement, respectively, nations, and by many liberally exercised. Un in admit, free of duty, the products of the Unider such circumstances it could hardly have been red States mentioned in the free list of the treation. expected that those among them which have try, and an arrangement similar to that regarding dered to Central America, it was conditionly hoped within a comparatively recent period subduct and the British fish has been made for duties now absorbed their aucient kingdoms, planted their chargeable on the products of those province- sort to violence, destruction of property, or loss of standards on every continent and now possess of enumerated in the same free list, and indroduced ; claim the control of the islands of every ocean, therefrom into the United States; a proposition commander. No extreme acts would have been reas their appropriate demain, would look with for refunding which will in my judgement be in unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of like manner entitled to your tavorable consider

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain as to the bondary, which the Commander of the Cyane found himself line of the territory of Washington, adjoining | have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our the British Possession on the Pacific, which has recommend that provision be made tor a commis-'annic Mujesty, for the purpose of running and

establishing the line in controyersy. Certain stipulations of the 3d and 4th articles of the Treaty concluded by the United States. in question, embracing also, the rights of the sideration the expendiency of making a contin-

France was the early and efficient ally of they reficed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely from that time to the present, with occasional have existed between the governments and poople of the two countries. The kindly sentiments tensive social and commerical intercourse, which I trust will not be interupted or checked by any casual even; of an apparently unsatisfactor; cha-

long since brought into the United States Dis- made in redemption of the public debt, in prentions between the several powers of Bu- excludes the American Minister to Spain from bracing not only the rule that free ships make don to Madrid, but that Government has an

I herewith lay before Congress the orrespon-dence on these subject between our Envoy at Paris and the minister of foreign relations of the ceased but which shows not yet been presented for

nounced, not only as between themives, but also The position of our affairs with Spain remains nounced, not only as between themives, but also
as between thom and all other assions which shall
as at the close of our last session. Internal agianter into like stipulations. Mose of the other
powers have as as yet taken final action on the

The position of our allasts with Spain remains

as at the close of our last session. Internal agiation, assuming very nearly the character of a

powers have as as yet taken final action on the stipulation and it cannot be dasharded easept at the option of country. The late Ministers were violently ex-

beliere that our Missisters will find the present and to make suitable arrangements for restoring and preserving peace between the two countries. Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinual the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargos passing through the Sound. I do not doubt but that we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands that this exaction is

anottoned not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark.—The 5th article of the trenty of '1838 with Denmark, provides that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their surges, when passing through the Sound, higher duties then those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tuile during the continuance of the treaty, and consequently may emberrase the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified; it was to remain in furne for tan years, and till one year after either parts should give notice to the other of intention to terminate.—
I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should

of Japan, has been ably and skillfully conducted to a successful termination, by the officers to whom it was entrast-

ed. A treaty opening certain of the ports of that populous country has been negotiated, and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and out success. This failure is possibly in some measure to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country.— It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly rela-tions with the Mexican Republic and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citisens, but by foreigners who have resorted to the United States, for the purpose of organising heatile expeditions against some of the States of the Republic. The deleuceises constituted in which its freatiers have been left, has stimulated awless adventurers to embark in those enterprises and twiess anyonurer to embark in those solurities and freatly increase the difficulty of enforceme our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfill efficiently those obligations, not analy towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I sm invested, to defeat such criminal preceedings and bring to punishment, those who, by taking a par therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities, have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character

except in two instances; one of these composed of foreign-ers, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican Government itself, it having been deceived as to their real objects; the other, small in numbers, sluded the vigilance of the magnetrates of San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican Territory, but the effective measres taken by this government compelled the abandon-nent of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisious of the treaty of the 30th of December, has been organised,

ad the work is already commenced. and the work is already commenced.
Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation and with
the Republicator Uraguay and Paraguay, secure to us the
tree navigation of the River La Plata, and some of its largest ir butaries, but the same success has not attended our free use of that Biver, I had occasion to present fully in a former message, as I considering the cordial relations which nave long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending regulations will eventually reach a favorable result. Convenient means of transit between several parts of a country, are not only desirable for essential to its existence under our government. Separa ted as are the Atlantic and Pacific opens of the United states, by the whole breadth of the Continent, still the in on the Union, hence the constant and increasing and vest interchange of commercial productions between these re-mote divisions of the Republic. At the present time the most practicable and only commodicus routes for commu-nication between them are by the way of the lethinus o Central Acterica. It is the duty of the government to secure these arenues against all danger of interruption. In relation to Central America, perp'exing questions at ions which subsequently arms concerning inter-occanic communication across the Isthiaus, were, as was supposed, climsted by the (centy of April 19to, 1859; but, unfortun ing as to the import of some of to prostations. A re-sijust ent of which is now under consideration. Or Min sie t London has more a reau us efforts to are inpitsh thi

obstinate silence, they seemed rather desirous to protoke chastisem at than to escape it. There is am ple reason to be sere that this conduct of wanton defiance on their part, is imputable chiefly to the deladeterred from punishing them through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which they pre sumed to think looked with complacency on their aggressive and insulting deportment toward the Uni-

ies, able auject, but has not yet found it possible to bring

much injury had been done the fir: was twice sus-pended in order to affor i an opportunity for an ar rangement, but this was declined. Most of the baild ings of the place, of little value generally were, in he sequel destroyed, but owing to the considerate precautions taken by our payal commander, there was no desir-uction of life. When the Crane was orand expected that no occasion would arise for a re-Instructions to that effect were given to her quisite, had not the people themselves by their extra-ordinary confuct in the affiir frustrated all the poable mild measures for abtaining satisfaction. withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit on tirely defeated, would under the circumstances in citizens for indemnification, and submission, acquies cence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insoleuce and rapipe most dangerous to the lives and property of citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandize continually passing over the Nicaragua route -It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me f the objects of the Cyane's mi-sion could have been consummated without any act of public force, but the arrogant contumacy of the old offenders rendered it their establishments or to leave them possessed with the idea that they might persevere with impani have given rise to serious disputes, and it is im- ty in a career of violence and plunder. This transons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to they had come to arrest him, by order of some per present repeated instances in the bistory of States less than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been

> to mingle with that of the guilty.
>
> Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it will appeared the rob, a temporary force was organized at public expenditures for the same period exclusive of parmention account of the public debt, amount to gathered fre various countries and composed for \$51,018,249. During the same period if e payments the most paper blacks and persons of mixed blood the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be ad !-

I shall therefore continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, as far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the medication of the public

payment, amounting to \$233,179.
This statement exhibits the fact that the annual in I am not aware, nowever, these any conjection from power, and men or very important the United States, and the other fact, not less striking. The right, and discharge the obligations of the proposed stipulations has been made, but I views in relation to its interpel affairs have seen that the manual reverse from all sources, consects, by its fact, a mentaling entablishment of the proposed stipulations has been made, but I views in relation to its interpel affairs have seen that the manual reverse from all sources, consects, by its fact, a mentaling entablishment of the proposed stipulations has been made, but I views in relation to its interpel affairs have seen that the manual reverse from all sources, consects, but I views in relation to its interpel affairs have seen that the manual reverse from a second of the right, and the right and the right, and the right and t

on the contrary, they have been neknowledged coeded. Since this change there has been no many millions of deliars the amount seeded fares pro-

ferent exercitive departments at the fast session amounted to \$38,450,581, and the expressions made to the session \$58,118,958. Of this excess of jects, having no reference to the anneal expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to inset the third article of the treaty between the Unijed States and Mexico, so that in fact for objects of ordinary expanditure the appropriations were limited ations for a reduction The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury pre

sents a series of tables showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and a ge-neral principle of reduction of daties, with a view to revenue, and not protection, may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country. I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in the details of a measure to that effect in connection with the subject. scummend a change in the laws which recent expe rience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government; there is no express provision of law requiring the records and papers of a public character of the several officers of the government to be left The Narai expedition despatched about two years since ter of the several officers of the government to be left for the purpose of establishing relations with the Empire in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books or return false accounts. I. the observance of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers in muny instances have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession important books and papers on the ground that these were their private property, and have placed them beyond the reach of government. Conduct of this character blought to the notice of the present Secre-

tary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his auspicion and resulted in the disclosures that at four ports, namely: Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky and Milwaukie, the Treasury, had by false entries, been defrauded within within the four years next preceding March, 1863, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the etiring officers, and the facility with which similar rauds in the public service may be perpetrated, ren ler the necessity of new legal enactments in the respects above referred to quite obvious. For othe nodifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the Secretary of the Treasuy; that report, and the tables which accompany it farnish ample proofs of the solid foundation in which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary infinence of the Independent Treasury sys em on commerce and all monetary operations. The experience of the year furnishes additional res

sons, I regret to say, of a painful character for the relations heretofore made to provide for inreasing the military force employed in the territory nhabited by the Indians. Tue settlers on the frontier, have suffered muci from the incursions of predatory bands and large par ties of emigrants to our Pucific possessions have been namacred with impunity. The recurrence of suscenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of and their responsibility to the !

States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts. is only possible to detach troops in rinail bodies, as although these on all occasions have displayed ga lantry and a stern devotion to duty, which in a larg deld would have commanded our admiration, th have suffered severely in these conflicts with supernumbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrified All the disposable force of the army is already e ployed in this service, and is known to be wholly dequate to the protection which should be affindd The public mind of the country has been rece. He slipcked by savage atrocities committed on defeig ess emigrants and border settlements, and hardly 😼 by the unnuce-sary destruction of valuable lies where inadequate detachments of troops have und aken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase f the military force, these scenes will be repeated s to be feared, on a larger scale and with more of

trons consequences.

As incidental to these questions, I deem is pa

America near the close of the last session of

o notice an occurrence which happened in Uar

rress. So soon as the necessity was perceived tablishing communications across the Isthmus, commy was organized under the authority of the if Nicaraugua, but composed to the most art of spening such a transit way by the river San Jan au Lulie Nicaraugus, which soon became an gible Sance of the State or States of Central Apricawhich, upon their becoming independent, ha right fully succeeded to the local sovereignty and findic tion of Spain. These adventurers underlock to change the name of the place from San Jan De Norte to Greytown, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the factitious sovereign of the Mosaulto Indiana, they subsequently repulated the control of any pover whatever; assumed admit distinct political organization, and decided them eives an Independent, Sovereign State. | at some time a faint hope was entertained that by might become s stable and respectable committy, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded samert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over that Archiveletian over the committed of the committed over use, a position on the opposite side of theriver Juan vinch was in possession under a title wholy independent of them, of citizens of the United inteseted in the Nicarangua Transit Compar, and which was indispensably necessary to the pro-prous opera-tion of that route across the lathmas. The compane registed their groundless claims, whreupon they occeded to lestroy some of its buildings and a tempted violettly to dispossess it. At later period hey organized a strong force for the propose of de collabing the establishment at Punt Arenas but this mischievers design was defeated by the interpol sition of one of our ships of war at the time in the sarbor of SanJasa. Subsequently this, in Marlast a body of men at Greytown crossed over to

Punta Arena, arrogating authority of arrest on a charge of mader a Captain of one of the steamers of the Transit Company, being of aware that the claim to terreise jurisdiction the would be resisted as it has been on previous occasions, they went prepared to agent it by force of a reprepared to asert it by force of arm. Our Ministe to Contral America Suppened to be present on the occasion, believing and the Captaiof the Steams was innocent, for its witnesses ransaction of which the charge ras founded, and relieving also hat the intruding pary having no jur adiction, intriling over the place where they proposed to make the arrest would encounter desperate re sistance if the persisted in their purpose, he inte-

fered effectuar, to prevent violence and bloodshed town, and what he was there a mon, including sever al of the loc Public Functionaries of the place. sarrounded to house in which he was, avowing that son exercising he chief authority with them it was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A but despatched from the American Steamer Nonern Light, to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be. id in rains, but human life has been recklessly sac- was fired intdpy the town guard, and compelled to eturn. They incidents together with the character of he population of Greytown and their excited stateindaced just apprehensions that the lives and prestry of our citizens at Punta Arenus minent danger, after the departure of the Steamer th her pessengers, for N. Y ing in- had previous given other indications of mischievous

> ly abstracted on the denot of the Transit Company nd taken Greytown. The plunderers obtained its people, w not only protected the wrong does und shared a plander, but treated with reduces and riolence that who sought to recover their property. Buch, in strance, are the facts submitted to my position of government. Justice required that reparation said be made for so many and such ad that a course of violence and plusnumerous trilers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our kissus passing over this transit way. manition, as might easily sign on the marrials to be character of Semmen manition at might easily sign on the marrials to be character of Semmen manitions. And it is described to be character of Semmen manitions and it is described to some statement of the maintenance of the Unitediates, or their injured stages might apply for rea, or which could be hald assessable in any way the category committed. Not should be apply for rea, or which could be hald assessable in any way the category committed. Not should be apply for rea, or which could be hald assessable in any way the category committed. Not should be apply for rea, or which could be hald assessable in any way the category committed. Not should be apply for rea, or which could be hald assessable in any way the category committed. Not should be apply for rea, or which could be hald assessable to a survey of the could be applied to the proper construction and should be applied to the could be a survey. The could be a survey of the section of a survey of the could have the could be a survey. The could have the could have the could have a survey of the and could be a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have be a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the could have a survey of the section of the survey of the survey of the section of the survey of th of a por-

too designees the disregarded, and too guilty to which appears upon our statuss between the laws passing substitution of living treated for protesting life and property at sea and those is any other wather as a resert of outlaws or a for protesting them on land. In most of the statistics Sussemble note was given to the people of Grey-transportation of persons by railway, or by steam-tows that this downment required; them to repair the Milaries tied had done to our estiment, to make mitable applied to insubordination, covardies, or other mitable applied to make of our Minister, and that a ship of ar would be despatched thither to ducing injury or death to passengers on the high the Navy, incharge of the Sloop-of War Cyane, was er of Congress. The whole subject is earnestly ordered to real the demands, and to insist upon a commended to your consideration.

compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace in hose assuming to have authority over them maning of any disposition to make the regard repetition, or even to offer excuse for their source, beatterded them opportunity to provide for their person sufety. To thou also who desired to avoid loss of proper-

ty in the resishment about to be inflicted upon the offending tern, he furnished the means of removing their effect by the boats of his own ship and of steamer ruch he procured, and to idered to them for that purme. At length, perceiving no disposition on the just of the town to comply with his requisitions, he applied to the commander of her Brittanic Majestra schooner Bermada: who was seen to have interco ree, and apparently much influence, with the suders among them to interfere and persuade them; o take some course calculated to save the necessity of reacting to the extreme measures indicated in his proclamation; but that officer instead of account to he rejest did nothing more than to protest against the capemplated hombardment. No steps of any sort see taken by the people to give the attisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regard-dithemselves as not responsible for the misconductof the community, adopted any means to separate immelves from the fate of the guilty Courses I am sure will perceive that the plain-est union and responsibilities of government are

invered in this question, and I doubt not that proast action may be confidently anticipated, when sold is 7.035.000; the amount received therefor chyliquet be attended by such fearful hazards.-The bill of the last session providing for an intree of pay of the rank and file of the army has ad banche al results, not only in facilitating enlistn-nes, out in obvious improvement in the class of negwho enter the service. I regret that corresending consideration was not bestowed on the orion, who is lies of their character and services. nd the expenses of which they are necessarily subroted, receive at present what is in my judgement. undequate compensation. The valuable services radered by the army, and its mestimable imporance as the nucleus around which the volunteer prees of the nation can promptly gather in the hour danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of mainudning a military peace establishment but the of our existent otherwise practice under it require that any proposed ang neutation in time of peace be only can neutorate with nurextende i timits and frontier relations. While scrupulously albering to the principle. I fird in existing orounstances a necessity to bure me of the military force. and it is believed that four new regaments of lutantry, and two of meanted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the costs in a case of such urgency it would be shown that the allutional exsense would be comparatively light. With the inrease of the numerical tance of the arm, would. I think, be combined certain measures of reform inits organic arrangement and administration; the present organization is the result of partial mg sixtion directed to special objects and interests, and the laws regulating ranks and can hard having sections of his domain, beyond present results, to been adopted in my years ago from the British cole, are not always applicable to our aprice. It s not surprising therefore, that the system should , re deficient in the symmetry and simplicity esseutial to the harmonio is working of its several parts, take the same wise and comprehensive views prior and require a careful revision. The present organito and during the last session of Congress. zation, by maintaining large staff coops or departneuts, separates any officers fron that close comnamion with troops and those active duties in the ield which are deened requisite to quality them for the varied reasonabilities of high communit. Were the duries of the ar ny staff in a nie discaarg. elieved that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipling and instruction of 5 000 miles of Road, and grants to the amount of the army improved. While due regard to the so mairly twenty millions of acres of public domain curity of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense or which also dd by cultivated a nonz then would seem to exact on upliquee with the established rule of promition in or finary cases, a ill it can nardly be doubted that the range of promotion by edection, which is now presently solifined to the grade of general officer, could be somewhat extendeven distinguished. Service may have been ren dered by age or infirmity, incapable of performing active duty, and whose a lvance nent. would tend to impair the officiency of the army:

without wounding the just price of the men. who by past services have established a claim to high In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress. I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired hat. apse of years, there should be occasion to renew liable to objectious. The service of Artiflery is into a corps of artillery would be more consistent

untry. The distinction between the wo arms if constructed by private capital. whole force, and greater than the wants of the coun- gances. try demand. I therefore commend the discontineither the arms used, or the character of the service expected to be performed, connected with the proposition for the increase of the army.

certain measures of reform, as the completement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress. The reccommenence to more ample provisions for the discription and general improvement in the character of sea-men, and for the re-organization and gradual in-

crease of the Navy. I deem eminently worthy your The principles which have controlled our policy relation to the permanent in acary force by seaand land, are sound and consistent with the theory of our system and should by no means be d sregarded. But applying the force to the objects partieularly set forth in the preceing part of this Meseage, we should not overlook the present in a mitude that besides the two thousand mile of Atlantic seamore in the progressively increasing exigencies of ally approve of the proposed apprentice system for

few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic early day. nature involving great loss of human life. has proble to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sen. The merchants, marines and ship builders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage by any other in the world, but with the increasing amount of our commercial tomage in aggregate and the larger size and improved equipment of the slips now use thruste had addiently in the upply of sellable season begins to be very actiously to it.

by due regulation for the introduction into our mer-

are with the demands. But the no-seas, beyond the jurisdiction of the States, or where seash delinquencies can be reached only by the pow-

The report of the Post Master General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public services, shows that the expenconduct, he carned them by a public proclamation diture of the year ending June 30, 1854, including that if they all not give actisfection within a time specified he could bombard the town. By this promounts to \$8.710.907. diture of the year ending June 30, 1854, including

was \$970 399; no proportionate increase however can be anticipated for the current year in consequence of the act of Congress of June 231, 1854. providing for increased compensation to all post masters.

From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department instead of defraying its expenses according to the design at its erection, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be. The cost of mail transporation during the year ending June 30th, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by \$495.074.

I again call your attention to the subject of mail

transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestion of the Post Master General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year 11.070.935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8.190.617 aeres brought into market. The number of scree \$9,280 533. The aggregate amount of land sold located under military scrip and land warrants, so lected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads is upwards of 23,000,000 of acres. The increase of lands sold over the previour year is about 5 000,000 acres, and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of 5 500 000 sold, exceeding nearly 4.000 000 of acres, the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year; thus iucreasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury, The commendante policy of the government in relation to setting apart public domain for those who served their country in time of war is illustrated by the fact that since 1790 no less than 30,000,000 acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year in reference to Grants of Lands in aid of the construction of Railroads were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent development would seem to render proper and lesirable. The soundness of the principle tuan asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress. I entertain no doubts but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a par- 12 M. ticular locality may not be enhanced, that in fact a larger amount of money may probably be received in a given time for alternate sections than could have been realized for all the sections without the Impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond hunted the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions, and interests the Government which is the trustee in the matter, for the people of the States are bound to wards of thirty millions of acres of land were with drawn from public sale, with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated and the lands restored to market, and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at last session contemplated the construction of more than even adm tring the right on the part of Congress to be an puestionable, it is quite clear that the propose in order to move the postponement of the

ent to eleven States of the Union and one Territory The reasons assigned for the grants show that it is d with benefit. The service observance of the proposed to put the works speedily in process of rale of senarity leads, especially in time of peace construcion. When we reflect that since the to pro notion of officers who are mentorious, and commencement of the construction of railways in the Linited States, stunulated as they have been by the iaige dividends realized from the early works between the most important points of commerce and population and encouragee by State Legislature and pressed forward by the amazing private enterprise. suitable provision for this class of officers by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil al. 17900 miles have been completed in the Uni ted States in a quarter of a century. When we see the crippled condition of many works commencel and prosecuted on what we deem sound princiciples and safe calculations, when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary commens of liusiness, the extravagant so limited to one year; the practical operation of rates of interest this moment paid to continue operations, the Bankrupteics not inerely in money but in character, and the evident effect upon finanthe provision, it can be produced with any im- ces generally, can it be doubted that the tendency provements which experience may indicate. The to run into excess in this matter. Is it wise to aug present organization of the artiflery into regiments. wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes that of batteries; and an organization of batteries dependent on the action of Congress. Does the spirit which has produced such results need to be persons engaged in the war of 1812 and a stimulated or enecked. Is it not better to leave all | au wars since 1790, set apart for a specu these works to private enterprise, regulated and, on the third Monday of January alled artitlery, are, and have been on duty as in. when expedient aided by the co-operation of states. The stimulant being merely nominal. This nominal artiflery in and the check go together, and furnish a salutary sur service, is entirely disproportionable to the restraint against speculative schemes and extrava-

But it is manifest that with the most effective unce of a distinction which has no foundation in guards there is danger of going too fast and too far. We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclu-I have presented these suggestions with regard sive of the great Pacific road and all its branches. nearly one-third of the entire length of such works now complete in the U.S., and which cannot cost with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty m lbons of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combination of interest of this character, can hardly be over estimated; but independently of chal order. these considerations, where is the accurate knowlbdge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall; 28 proposed roads in 11 States and one Territory. Where will you begin and where end, if to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the General Government be primarily given, the policy will present a proolem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well being as to claim in anticipation the severest analysis. Entertaining known and prospective advantation of our Commercial cause and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examintation and rigid scrutiny. board, we have now a Pacific coast streaming from It was my intention to present on this occasion Mexico to Heitish passissions in the North teeming some suggestions regarding international improvewith wealth and enterprise, and denanding the ments by the general government, which want of constant presence of ships of war. The augments—time at the close of the last session prevented my tion of the Navy has not kept pace with the duties submitting on the return to the House of Represenproperly and profitably assigned to it in time of tarives with objections of the Bill entitled an Act peace, and it is inudequate for the large fields of making appropriations for the perservation and its operations, not marely in the present but still completion of certain Public Works heretofore commenced under authority or jur, but the space in the wealth and an narce of the country. I cordition communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me our national vessels, reas named by the Specieta. to reserve that subject for a special message, which ry of the Navy. The occurrence, during the last | will be transmitted to the House of Congress at an

The Judicial establishments of the Uhited States require modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the Government, are much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made. My former recommendations in relation to suitable provisions for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed.—Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are independent of the control of t character, and are, independent of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized communiy in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration, during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress. Our forefathers, of the thirteen united colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in tounding the Republic of the United States of America, have devoted upon us—their decemdants—the greatest and the most suble trust ever committed to the hands of men; imposing upon all, and especially such as the pubany have invested for the time being with political functions, the most secred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right us posular salf-enversment, to recognize the large-ew likerty of the ladytidual gitisus, with complete secu-rity of the public order; to render shappful obedience to the laws of the land—to unite in deturing their exe-cution, and to frown indignantly on all-combinations to

religious toleration—to preserve the risk causing each to respect these of the other ward every social improvement to the ut of human perfectsbility, by the free action of a mind, not by the obtracte intervention of m or wand, not by the abstractive intervention of mines force—to uphold the integrity and guard the limits of our organic law—to preserve secred from all to it usurpation, as the very palladium of our political vation, the reserved powers of the several fittee of the pouple—to cheriah with leyel feelty and desaffect in this Union se the only sure foundation on the hance of civil liberty med.

affection this Union so the only sure foundation on which the bapes of civil liberty regt.

To administer Government with vigilant integrity not rigid accumumy—to entivate peace and friends with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal limits from all, but to do wrong to none—to eacher limits dling with the internal policy and domestic repair of the distribution was when the rights and the long of the country only us to arms, but to could be long of the country only us to arms, but to could be rights of the rights of the arts of peace, the rulargements of the rights of a traility, and elevate and liberalise the interments of diture of the year ending June 30, 1804. Including a traility, and elevate and liberalise the intersects of a mounts to \$8.710.907.

The gross recepts during same period amounted to \$6.955.585, exhibiting an expenditure over the income of \$1.757.321, and a dominution of deficiency, as compared with last year, of \$361.756. The increase of the revenue to the department for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was \$970.399; no proportionate increase however. to the Divine will co-operate for the promotion of a Supreme good of these United States. FRANKLIN PIRECE Washington, Dec. 4, 1854.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order a 12 o clock. Thirty-seven members were pre-

Prayer by Rev Mr. Slicer.

The Secretary read a letter from Gen Aim son, dated Platte City, Mo., Nov 11, stere that as he could not be at Washington be the 8d week in December, he resigned he per as President of the Senate.

Mr. Hunter moved the acceptance of the signation and that Hon. Lewis Case be Preside protem. Agreed to Hon. Lewis Cass took the chair

Mr. Foote prescuted credentials of Law Brainard, Senator from Vermont to fin then cancy occasioned by the death of Sen A committee was appointed to wait upa President and inform him of the organitum the Senate. Mesers. Dodge and Toner, appointed such committee Mr. Broadhead gave notice of a bill to make

the Bounty land Laws so as to give all man 160 acres. Mr B. also offered a resolution direction:

Committee to enquire into the expedience providing by law for the better preserving lives and property on Steam and other magi vessels. Laid over.

Ou motion of Mr. Hamlin, 12 Cuest agreed upon as the hour of meeting 1 55 P. M -Mr Dodge, from the Comm to wait on the President, reported that he recommunicate through his Secretary Message and documents ordered printing also 1000 additional copies. Adjurned House .- The House was called to order

Prayer was offered by the Rev Mr W. Chaplain.

Upon calling the roll 197 members agen to their names. Charles S Liwis of Value Measrs. Goodwin of N Y and Briston dly were swore in as new members. On motion of Mr. Jones of Tenn, a new was sent to the Senate that a quorum de

House was ready for business, and a comme was appointed to act in conjunction with the be appointed by the Senate to inform the Pra lent that both Houses were ready to receive communication from him The resolution was adopted and the mean

proceeded to draw lots for seats The Speaker called attention to the fact a last day of former session, the Presiden said a veto Mossage of the River and Harbir B. a there being no quorum, the message var then read. Mr. Campbell enquired whether it was

Dece in ber. The speaker replied that the message :

read, and it would then he for the House to action thereon. The message was then read and ordered pri ed, and on motion of Mr. Clingman the furth consideration of it was postponed til. Wedn Jay-Aves 120. Mr. Dawson introduced a Homestead h

ieu of the one returned from the Senia Utah introduced bills relative to their rem

territories. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution. while ver, requesting the President to commun the House, if not inconsistent with the

uterest, any correspondence which has place between this and the French Gurer lative to the refusal of the latter to and Minister to Spain to pass through the w of France. Mr Wentworth of Ill., made an indi motion to have the bill granting pension

Mr Jones, of Tesn., from the jant m tee appointed to wait on President, repres they had performed that duty, and the Pes requested them to say be would at shoes nicate a message in writing Mr. Roady introduced a bill extensu bounty land laws.

Mr. Walbridge offered resolutions, with over, for discussion, instructing the comme Ways and Means to bring in a bill remark present duty on foreign coal, so that II X I ted duty free. Mr Ploronce ineffectually codesyored?

the old Soldiers' Bounty Lind Bill ware

Mr Soldiers asked leave to offer a m that the President be requested to infor-House, if not incompatible with public 1 what were the object of the conterence of can Ministers, and whether it was in pu of orders from the Secretary of State, and

Objections was made.

Mr S. moved to suspend the rules syes 78 nays 102. The President's Message was thes? and read and referred to the committee! whole, and 20,000 extra copies ordered printed. On motion, the Speaker was 10 ed to appoint the standing committee, st House adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon, between two and clock a fire broke out in the engine roo propeller International, which belong to alo and Brantford Railroad and which along side of the Fronzier Mills at Black The fire epread with fearful rapidity. and minutes the boat was enveloped in that stem to stern. The fire communicated Frontier Mills. The propeller was then from her moorings and floated down to sheet of raging fire. She took direction Canada side, and when she had reached and that shows about a will a side in the state of the stat that shore about a mile and a half beiow ing she burned to the water's edge in nearly a total loss. She was valued at and insured for \$20.000. The fire in the Mill spread rapidly

its various stories and before aid could be it was entirely consumed, together with the bushels of wheat. The flour in the mail cipally saved. The mill was owned Ely, Esq., of Rochester. It had been worked by M. Barnum, Esq , during the son, and up to the present time. The med at some \$40,000 and the learn is we Our firemen were on the ground as early ble, but not in time to save the profe loss of the propeller is a serious one to it and Brantford railroad company, but its be promptly filled with a craft that will a wants of the road for the present

tion of the Seretary of the Navy to detail and an assistant engineer to superinted struction of the machinery for the sations to steamers. It has not yet been determined To harmonine a sincere and ardeat devotion to the institutions and religious faith with the most ingressed by. Quecass of the corps are to be