The President's Message.

FELLOW-CITIEERS OF THE SERATE AND HOUSE OF REPRE-SBRTATIVES :

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief at the most critical period of our history.--One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the Boath on the dangerous subject of Shavery had again become so interme as the threaten the peace and perpetaity of the Confederacy. The application for the almination of Kanana as a State into the Union fostered this unhappy attaction, and brought the whole subject once more helter ion, and brought the whole subject once more before ess. It was the desire of every patriot that such longress. measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Terr rigry where it legitimately belonged. Much has been ione, I am happy to say, toward the accomplishment of

this object during the last session of Congress. The Supreme Court of the United States had previously The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American oitizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such prop-erty there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitu-tion so long as the Territorial condition shall remain. This is now a wellicetablished position, and the pro-

seedings of the last Seesion were alone wanting to give is practical effect. The principle has been recognized in eme form or other by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union author as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a truitful source of dangerous dimension among them has been re-

While such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and oppirol its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolution . ary Topeks organization and all resistance to the Territorial Government established by Congress have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory how appears to be tranqui and prosperous, and is attractreasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to law-fai anthority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove dissetrois to its authors. Had the people of the ferritory yielded obedience to the laws en-acted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have evaluationed a large additional population of industri-ous and enterprising citizons, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and or:

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempt to establish a revolutionary government ander the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people f Kannas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions .--This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hustility to the Terri-torial therefore, they disregarded the principle absointery essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote-not the majority who remain at home, from whatever cause-must decide the result of the election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own stror, they denied the author-ity of the Convention thus elected to frame a Constitution. The Convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt The Convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a Constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the aubmission of the Siavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful Gevern-ment, persisting in their first error, retrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that Slavery should continue rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organisation.

A wiser and better spirit seeemed to prevail before the A wiser and outer spirit second to print the property of the people then under the Constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a Mem ber of Congress and members of the State Legislature.-This election was warmly contasted by the two politics ber of Congress and members of the State Legislature.— This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polied than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The Anti-Slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admit-ted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Censtitu-tion, the Legislature, might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether aubmitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, either on the Slavery er any etter of cers to take the place of those who, consulting their per tank and the question is a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, either on the Slavery er any etter ing speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessary for adopting these measures the to Utah. The necessary to adopting these measures the to Utah. The necessary to adopting these measures the store from first are immediately and finally settled. Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the submitted to Congress the strong from the course of my long of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the course of my long submitted the question to a vote of the people, whethe they would or would not have a Convention to amen

to all Territories which may, hereafter such admission is

o the Union. While Congress possesses the underblad power of ad-While Congress poissesses the undershied power of ad-mitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitant, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the sot for the ad-mission of Kaness. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have eccaped all the evils and misfor-tunes to which it has been exposed by the Kaness que-tion.

tion. Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retroof course, it would be unjust to give this rate a retro-spective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practices of the Government, has already formed its Constitution, elsevied its Legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union. The rate ought to be adopted, whether we consider its

The rale caght to be adopted, whother we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the axisting States. Many of the serious disconstons which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country would have been avoided had this rule been es-tablished at an earlier period of the Government Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the instable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is no open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to eroot pinose of religious worship, and te devote their ener-gies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to itsy the foundations of a flourishing and presperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few It is this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they af oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the mary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted

o a different parpose. The Federal Government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their Governments and Legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments by prematurely ex calling angry political contexts among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo Governors, Senators and Members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal these of a single Congressional District. They surely ought not to be permitted to run bintot the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the inte-rior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kan-sas when it made application to be admitted under the Topena Constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Terri-tory at all homoronous and to mit them on a public tory at all homogeneous, and to units them on anything like a fixed poincy. Establish the rule, and all will look

forward to it and govern themselves accordingly. But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is éntitled to two Senators and at least one Bepre State is éntitied to two Senators and at least one Repre-sentative in Congress. Bhould the people of the State fail to elect a Vice-President the power devolves upod the Benate to select this officer from the two highest candi-dates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice-President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legi-lation, the Senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of the Excoutive appointments. All this has worked admi rably in practice, while it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by Sovereign States. I presume no American citisen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some 40,000 or 50,000 people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Wir-ginia and New York in the Senate of the United States? For these reasons I earnestly recommend the United States" For these reasons I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act which shall provide that, upon the applica-tion of a Territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if a share a model which the states of the states of the in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Con gress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a cen-sue of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient then, by the terms of this set, to authorize them to pro ceed "in their own 'way" to frame a State Constitutio preparatory to admission into, the Union. I also recor mend that an appropriation may be made to enable the

mena that an appropriation may be made to evalue the President to take a census of the people of Kanras. The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was use year ago, is a subject for congratuiston. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the Government required that this rebellion should be suppressed, and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I in formed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new Governor instead of Brigham Young, and other Federal officers to take the place of these who, consulting their per

tory to "hold themselves in readiness to ma ment's notice to repel any and all such invasion." and es-tablished martial law from its date throughout the Terri-tory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger in the retrospect, and the vent of the second part and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to block. ade the road by felling trees and destroying the fords of itvers, &c. These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Murmons captured and burned on Green River three of our supply traited, could and ting of seventy five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several bundred arit. burned on Green River three of our supply trains, consis-ting of seventy five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several bundred ani-mais. This diminished the supply of provisions so mato-rially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to asbiat the troops until the lat of June. Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary unsettled and inbos-pitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclument Winter without a margure. They looked forward with confidence for relief murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not discriminated

waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United vessels of the bigh seas from search or defection by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measured received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most furturately, however, no chilision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed 124 recognition of the principles of internation law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1505, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high sens from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned i evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and caunot fail to strongthen inp amicable relations between the tw

fail to ströngthen inp amicable relations between the two constries. The Britch Government, at the same time, proposed to the 1 mi-ted States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrang-ment between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive four certifying the nationan-ity of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying fails colors in the size invited the United States to take the innative, and propose measures for this purpose. While deciming to assume so graves a reijonability, the "scretary of State has informed the listing deveronment that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may beel disposed to offer having oblig of an view, and to consider them in an anicable spirit. A strong option is, however, appressed that the consumption of the ling of any nation is do will are least to despreaded than would be the the tra-tability of any regulations which might be incompations with

nation is in writher leas to be deprecated than would be the ex-tablishine(of an) regulations which might be incomparitore within the freedom of the scas. This government has yet received nor communication specifying the manner in which the British gev-ernment would propose to carry out their suggestion, and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embarraments. Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make I am trip sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between the British and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwut treaty of April, 1560, have been inmaily adjust-ed. At the commencement of your last session I had reason to

Beride, after a exception examination of the motor days then after a correlation of the balance for the second se

Is 35 between Great Britan and Manco, to the beselfs of win-American citizens are chilical by treaty, yet the imposition of t contribution upon forenguers was considered an anyust and on pressive measure. Bestues, internal is goods in other parts of t Republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon t property of our citizens and interraping their commerces. The had been an entire failure on the part of our minister to secu-redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwit standing his persecutive distribution that beinger manufact to the write distribution of the part of our minister to secu-redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwit standing his persecutive distribution that beinger manufact by the Westean cover diment, he ned repeatedly assured us that favorable change could be expected until the t nited Naises also "give attriking evidence of hear win and power to protect the citizens," shift that "severe chasteang is the only estimate would no use worse than file to direct Mr borsy in to retrace his steps a require diplomatic relations with that Government, and it would no sume diplomatic relations with that Government, and it wi herefore, decoded proper to same tion his withdrawal of the legs inter from the City of stexico. Abundant cruse now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostil

Abundant cruse now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostili-ter against the covernment still holding pomeration of the capi-tal "houd they succeed an subling the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a pencefulsettlement of our difficulties. On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their sutherity be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be an instead by a less untriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may posses the means. But for the expectation, i should at four which to take possession of a sufficient por-tion of the President to take possession of a sufficient por-tion of the remote and ansettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pieling units our injuries shall be redressed and our just der tion of the removable and ensetted derivary of mesico, to be need on pickge with our mynresshall be redressed and our just der manda beschnick. We have areasity exhausted every milder mesons of obtaining justice. The sech a case, this remedy of reprints its recognized by the laws of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of percenting actual way. But there is arbother view of our relations with Mex-

ico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our south western frontier, which domands nomediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bauds of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuabua and Sonora and our adjoining Territoriss. The local Governments of these States are periodily helpless, and are kept in a state el constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possess the will, oven to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing epredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, while it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southorn border, sufficient for their own to and from California. Well founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indiana, and wandering Mexicans, equally lawless, may break up the imper ant stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundry. throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine us possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unest-tied irouter, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihushus and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this is car-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> nestly recommended to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local Governments shall be established in these Mexican States capable of perrming their duties to the United States, restraining the inwiess and preserving peace along the bor-I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a triendly spirit by the Governments and people of Chi-hushus and Sonors, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote any lawless irontier, as for citizeus of the United States. And in this connection permit me to recall your at-tention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than 10,000 souls, are practically without a Government. without laws and without any regular administration of justice Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation orthe establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona. The pelitical condition of the narrow isthmus e Coutral America through which transit routes pass between the Atlaptic and Pacific Oceans, presents subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these trainents that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of cummunication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seven teen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast. embrac ing the important State of California and the flourish-ing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All com-mercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct in-terest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two uccans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other notions. The transit by and over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same land over this narrow istamic occupies hearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast in-terests of the rest of the world. While their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolu-in one withouche which hear an from unther source of tionary outbreaks, which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is low important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold con-tracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other na-tions is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The Government of the United States expect more than this, and they will United States expect more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua tran-sit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrali-ty and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nic-aragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from the Companies and individuals who may traverse the routie; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary desire of that Covernment. be closed by an arbitrary decree of that Government. If disputes arise between it and these with whom they at disputes entered into contracts, those must be adjus-ted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the contro-versy. This is our whele pelley, and it cannot fail to

ty of American eltizons passing and repassing to and from our Pasific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a troity between the United States and Nicaragua, the knewledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from commit-ting aggressions on the route, and render our actual

interference for its protection unnecessary. The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign patients, is limited to the employment of diplouacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in residing and repoiling hostile stracks. It would have no nutherity to outer the terrifories of Nicara; us, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and pre test the lives and property of our own citizeus on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct an armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility. Under those circumstances, I samuely recommend

In reterence to the Pagama route, the United States by their existing treaty with New-Grenada, ex-

These treaty stipulations with New-Grenada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legsistion for the purpose of carrying them into effect. The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizeus in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the last two or three years have received the prompt attention of this Government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Vugin Bay in April, 1655, when a company of unarined Americans, who were in no way connected with any whigereal conduct or party, were fired upon by the roops of Cesta Rica, and numbers of them killed and ounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was

iso presented to the Government of Costs Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the mature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay At the time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and

nd reply even had been received to the domaids which had been made by this Government upon that of Comta Rica, more than a year before. Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this institution to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this de-mand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this Government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to seit solid that justice which it has in vain attempted to se-cure by peaceful means from the Government of Ni-caragus and Costa Rica. While it has showed, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the interface of any interface of

Republic, its frequents changes of Government, and its groups the second destant interval discontinues of the second destant of the

not useful innumicatures. It is self-exident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactures it is self-exident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactures it is self-exident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactures is accise, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be pro-duced. No Government, and especially a Government of such limited powers as that of the U sited States, could have prevented the iste revulsion. The whole commercial word seemed for years to have been rushing to thus are tastrophe. The same runnous consequences would have into the same runnous consequences would have to lowed in the United States, whether the dutes upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the Tar-the been controlled by the legislation of any particulat the sum runnous consequences would have existent of the small to under the state of the small out of 1857 had no agency is the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not nave been controlled by the legislation of any particulat the sum necessary for this angle purpose. So the state of the small to confine the former the present is the runnous conserved country. The periodical revulsions which have existed in our particular to postige purpose, so the sum present arbounded system of bank credits shall arow the sum previous and how are arbound to runne the low.

part history must continue to return at intervals so long as our present automoded system of bank credits shall prevail. I ney will, however, probably be the loss so vers in luture, locause it is not to be expected, at least Under those circumstances, I estructly recommend for many years to cone, that the countercal particles during the series of the countercal particles of the observations during the series of the countercal particles. aident, under such restrictions as they may deem pre-per, to employ the land and naval forces of the United Status in prevolting the transit frem being obstructed Status in prevolting the transiting the transit frem being obstructed Status in prevolting th

States in preventing the transit from being obstructed by closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the relives and property of American citizens traveling there-upon, requiring at the same time that these forces if he withdrawn the mement the danger shall have for the prevent the voil in the transit of the passage of such an would meet the same time that these forces if he withdrawn the mement the danger shall have forces are to be and provision, our citizens if he withdrawn the mement the danger shall have for the prevent the eval. The instant of self-preservation might revent the voil instant of the passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the Passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of such an act for the protection of the passage of

citizens, with unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome in-dusity and tode. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Con-

say obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the lathmus, in "closed bags, the mails of the United States not m-"isonation; also the effects of the United States. Gov-"ernasci and not for distribution on the lathmus, free "forement." "Government." Note- and this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000, " to be applied to the payment of appropriations inade by law. Ne sinternam would advise that we should go on inreceiving the national debt is miset the ordinary expenses of the trovernment. This would be a most runnous poli-by. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, it least for the rist year, and this would be greatly mi-ticast for the rist year, and this would be greatly miat least for the first year, and this would be greatly in-paired by having contrasted a large debt in time of peace. It is out true policy to increase our reveaue se as to equal our expenditures. It would be randows to continue to borrow. Resides, it may be proper to observe that the institutal protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff as util, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the continue to our revenue business. To this, surely, increase and while the tariff

ment impulse to our revising business. To this, surely, no person will object. The report of a sessing and collecting duties index a structly revenue taril, i have long entertained and often expressed the option, that sourd policy require-time should be done by specific duties, in cases its which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight for meas-ure, and which non their usually sold by weight for meas-ing which tons their usually sold of equal or nearly equitivative. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of there are classes, rew engit, and foreign wines and spir-its.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, must the only means of securing the revenue against take and inaudulent invoices, and such has been the practhe adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations Besides, specific duties would afford to the American man Besides, specific duties would altor to the American man-ulacturer the modential advantages to which he is larry entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a siding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in mount when he least requires their and. On the ron-trary, when prices tail, and he is strugging against ad-versity, the duties are dominished in the same proportion.

into loss in mouner, and, in a series of years, these would counterla and e can o direr, and abount to the same thing so far as has int rest is concerned. This incoursemence would be triking, when contrasted with the additional se-surity toos adoried against frauds upon the revenue, in "the series, concurses is directly interested." was uniter results, and they might

ent flood year they will amount to \$6,200,000 encludive of the annual appropriation of \$100,0

will be done, without any pay from the I roads where the travel will remunerate the commendations deserve the grave const.

It is freity similar that it would be inerginal Government to exercise the power of construction Basirous by its own immediate agents - with a per-ercesse the patronage of the Kaccuttre to a main and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption liances on the part of Pederal officials could can detect. This can only be done by the scentry of carsful supervision, of individual and price construction of the road ought, therefore to be comparise incorporated by the batter, - it. pocumary interests would be directly interior them assist them in the work by grantar - it. Looks under such conditions and restrict con-transportetion of troops and munitions of with charge, and that of the United States main - it.

In reference to the Pagama route, the United States by their existing treaty with New-Grenada, ex-pressly guarantee the neutrality of the lathmus, "with "the rise that the free transit from the one to the "other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassel ip "any luture time while this treaty exists." "In regard to the Telmuntegee route, which has been fur ergard to the Telmuntegee route, which has been our treaty with Mexico et the 30th of December, 1505, secures to the efficience of the Could States a right of stipulates that neither Government shall "interpress any obstacle" therefor. It also concedes to the United States notion " closed bags, the mails of the United States notion " tended for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned for distribution along the time of the commu-" etoned tare the edicate, of the Conted States Gov-" etoned tare the edicate, of the Conted States Gov-" etoned tare the edicate of the commu-" etoned tare the distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare the distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare the distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare the distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted tor " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted states for the conted tor " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted tor " etoned tare distribution along the time of the conted tor " etoned tare distribution along the time

the fret and most memoritors of these is, that so is

The LF-t and Ho-t mementum of these is, that such a sum due is powerful could of unput between the States of each of the hocky Mountains — This is no serie ("betting a numerical point of view, I consider in fract question of the day. With the eastern front of the states question of the day. With the eastern front of the states question of the day. With the wastern front of the states in the line of the day of the states in the states of the states of the day of the states o populous empires to our commerce, and the pro- es that the nation which has gained in- with tastern Asis has always become was

processions and the number, when has gained between the second se of the United States, pursuant to the provi-sid of March, 1819, "In addition to the actor" trade." Under the second section of the "authorized to make such regulations and a " authorized to make sub regulations are all in any deem expedient, for the safe keeping reip beyond the insists of the United States, of a ... a latter base of the function of the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshaid and which they are brough, "and to appoint a), proma residing upon the Coast of Arina Length reveasing the negroup insisters, or parameter as the base of the United States arised A doubt immanders of the United State arises and the immediate in the prove to the tent in the marshaid of the safe of the tent of the

public life I have never performed any official act which in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfac

er. With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursu no other course. It is true that, as an individual. I had no other course. It is true that, as an individual, I had keep them is expressed an opinion, both before and during the session and the road of the Convention, in favor of submitting the romaining clauses of the Constitution, as well as that concerning Sizvery, to the people. But, acting in an official charac-On the 4th ter, neither myself nor any human authority had the pow er to rejudge the proceedings of the Convention, and de-clare the Constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kan-"perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic inry "periodily iree to form and regainse their domestic in-stitutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitu-tion of the United States." It would equally have viola-ted the great principle of Popular Soversignty at the Joun-dation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a Constitution, without provide them is a subject their constation, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many pre-

edents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic, of the admission of Territories as States nto the Union, without a previous vote of the people ap. proving their Constitution.

s to be lamented that a question so insignificant when It is to be immented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kind-led such a finms of excitement throughout the country.— This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and or warning for our fature guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territo-ry should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their Oppstitution not agreeable to them. ry should first come tate the Usion and then change any provision in their Organization not agreeable to them-esives, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Usion of the same the result would be president the very that the only difference in point of face is, that the Markow The only difference in point of face is, that the president would have been much sconer at tanned, and the presidention of Kansas more speedily ef-fected, had it been admitted as a State during the last ses-sion of Compress.

sion of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any con-stitutional measure to accomplish this object. I therefore excitally acquiesced in what has been called the the Engr lish Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the form of Komes into the Union" moon the terms of the State of Kanme into the Union," upon the terms

Hader the ordinance which accompanied the Lecomp ton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support. of common which had ever been previously granted to any spon entering the Union, and also the alternate see tions of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads ed to be constructed from the northern to the southof the State.

on of the State on an equal footing with mates, but "upon the foundamental condiprecedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at incice to be held for that purpose, should, in place of very large grants of public lands which they had dehe ordinance, accept such grants as had een made to Minnesota and other new States.

this act, bould a majority reject the proposition offered ts hall be deemed and held that the propie of Kansas de re admission into the Union with and constitution under litions set forth is said proposition." it event the sot antherism the prople of the Territory to

r of the show of the second se

Autor this Constitution." cipies of popular sovervignty and non-tainerva-so mode and meaner of its approval or ratifica-of the proposed State"to be "prescribed by hw" see he admitted into the Union as a state under

The becretary of War employed all his energies to for-ward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render re sistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus the necessary supplies are to mainter and the class of the Class of the Class of the Class class of the Class of the Class class of the Class of th

sistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. . In his afforts he was efficiently sustained by cover the deficiency thus neccessarily created, and also provided for raising afforts be was efficiently sustained and also provided for raising thus neccessarily created and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling distributions in the Territory of Utab, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of indican hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there of strict justice, but is medie as special favor. Une alloged cases for processingtion in the

policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody, and expensive war."

These gestlemen conducted themselves to my entire atisfaction, and rendered useful services in axecuting the humane intentions of the Government, It also affords me great satisfaction to state that Goy. Cumming has performed his duty in an able and concilia-

Comming has performed are any any in an able and constitu-tory manner, and with the happent effect. I cannot, in in this connection, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thes. L. Kane, who, from mutives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or perani-ary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement Winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pactfication of the Territory.

Latied States, with cortain modifications. As hegotisticus are still peeding upon this basis, it would not be proper forme nor to communicate their present condition. A final settl-ment of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countres. Our relations with the great Empire of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the Louisment of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character. With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory countilion. In my message of December last, 4 informed you that our hiroly histrandinary and Minister Fleringotenitry to Maind had aske-for his recal, and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending be-tiween the two governments, and with a determination to har them special jund amenably adjusted, it that were possible. This paproes he leven historia details of a mean which is new out in set of the theory of the recal is a statistical of the set of the states which is the theory of the state of the set of the states which is need then the two governments, and with a determination to har:

Spanish officials, ander the direct control of the Captain -Gen-eral of Cubs, have insuited our national flag, and, in repeated in stances, have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numer-ous claume against the spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our ancessite dr-plematic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not ar-rights it as practical result in any single instance, unless we may ejopt the case of the black Warrior under the late Administra-tion is a practical result in any single instance, unless we may ejopt the case of the black Warrior under the late Administra-tions and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been balled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish Ministry have §ees extiguing a reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, unit the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands. Even whist have been denominated "the Cuban claims" in which more than a hundred of our citizens are auryly interested, have

tom: douced in turns so long ago as the year loss. The principle upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just that a ter a pariod of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized in the Spanisa dovernment. Proceedings were alterwards institut to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed, according is their own statement (with which we are astashed) at the sum \$125,055 54. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourieen year when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid wit interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-this of that amount (\$44,578 41) but without interest, if we would a ceft this in this sum sould be also recommanded.

d distributions in the Territory of Utak, for the projection of suppy and emigrant trains, and the suppression of induced and the trained and the suppression of induced and the trained and the suppression of the suppression of the subpression of the superstant trained and the suppression of the superstant trained and the suppression of superstant and apparently dangerous expedition. The induced making and the superstant trained and the superstant the data and and the superstant trained and the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant the data and superstant data and superstant data and the superstant trained the superstant and patriodic citizens anxions to serve their construct the data and and the superstant data and the superstant trained the superstant to and data and the superstant data and the superstant trained the superstant to and data and the superstant trained and the superstant trained the superstant to and data and the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant the superstant data and superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained superstant trained superstant trained the superstant trained trained the superstant trained trained the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained trained trained trained the superstant trained trained the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained trained the superstant trained the superstant trained trained the superstant trained trained trained trained the superstant trained the superstant trained the superstant trained trained trained trained trained

The base been made how n for the world by my predecemora, that the United States have, on several constons, endewarered to acquire the United States have, on several constons, endewarered to acquire Cubs from Spain by bocorable negotiation. If this were accompliable, the last relief of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, it we could, acquire Cubs in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory is which we have acquired since the origin of the Government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever purme, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not pow soutcipate, redering a departure from it clearly justifiable, independent the imperative and overrailing law of self-preservation. The island of Cubs, from its geographical position, commands the mosth of the Missiandpi, and the immense and annually interessing trade, foreign and coust wise, from the yaiter of that no.

The island of Cubs, from its geograph the month of the Mississippi, and the im ereasing trade, foreign and coast wise, fr ble river, now embraces half the sovereig With that island under the dominion of

be acceptable to uther notions. All these difficulties might be avoided if, consistent-ly with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be threwn open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a rea-

nable rate to the Nicaragua Government on passes gers and freight. In August, 1852, the Accussory Transit Company

been more recently added the outrages committed up-on our citizens at Pacama in April, 1650 A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded

cut citizen upon tint Republicit.
been more recently added the outrage committed up-on our citizens in Appi, 1500 A treaty ior the sijustment of these difficulties was conjugated by the Secretary of Situs and the Minister of New Ursunda, in September, 1557, which contained just and acceptable provisions of that purpose This treat.
the secretaria do not the secretaria do not be secretaria to contrasted with the additional to intro state and the Minister of New Grands, but at the certain same do not the Secretaria.
the secretaria do not the secretaria do not be secretaria to contrasted with the additional to intro state and another the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria is directaria do not be secretaria to contrasted with the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria intro state is directaria to contrasted to the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria intro state is directaria to contrasted to the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria is the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro state is and secretaria to the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro state is and secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro state is and secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro secretaria of the secretaria of the secretaria of the intro secretaria of the secretaria of t

mitted against the Unithd States, and indemnify our

duce their setumates for the back back year to the jowest itsn-ingl consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, end Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced ; and uniessa studien and un foreseen sumergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a de-ficiency will active their within the present or the next face year. The lost Office Departments in placed in a permise pos-tion. different from the other demartments and to this I should

more than the rates of interest, and the later rate roowais. Say, The facility with which insurance nay the Agent at Kris, who is fully commission termine rates of promium, and issue Poster out any reference or delays. The Agence 5

