all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a government thus ore ganized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for home est and carnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and eneroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the

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

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide suread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abunsiant cause for reverent thankfoliness to tive for an accumulation of signal mer cies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be billiotically associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his bands the destiny of men and of mations.

Recognizing the wishou of the broad principle of absolute religious teleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and einicing in the benion influence which has exerted upon our social and politreal condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no segress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been mal- true neighbors of districts and ciic- seperated widely from each other. and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from alread, or calamity impends over us at

POREIGN BELATIONS.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no special change since the adjurnment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are stid pending, but there are good reasons to bolieve that these may all be amicably adjusted.

Smyrna, and after inquiring into the remustances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to ENGLAND. the protection of this government, and For some years past Great Britain has so construed the first article of the took energetic and prompt measures for is a lace. Under an arrangement be 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the ween the agents of the United States fisheries on the northeastern coast, as nel of Austria, he was transferred to to exclude our citizens from somthe custody of the French consul-you of the fishing grounds, to which they oral at Smyrna, there to remain until he freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never agreement of the consuls of the respecte governments at that place. Pursuacquiesced in this construction, but ce always claimed for their fishermen eased and is now on his way to the all the rights which they had To long uited States. The Emperor of Amstria enjoyed without molestation. With a as made the conduct of our officers w to remove all difficulties on that who took part in this transaction a sub subject, to extend the rights of our fishect of grave complaint. Regarding ermen beyond the limits fixed by the Koszta as still his subject, and chimin convention of 1818, and to regulate crischt to wexe him within the furnits of trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable r-sult. To proof this government its consent to the prender of the prisoner, a disavowal et our fishermen in the enjoyment of he alleged outrage. After a careful their rights and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed sonsideration of the case. I came to the onclusion that Koszia was seize I with it expedient to station a naval force in out legal authority at Surviva; that he at quarter during the fishing season. was wrongfully 'detained on board of Embrassing questions have also arishe Austrian brig of war; that, at the

en between the two governments in re-gard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amiarrangement, and our minister at Landon is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.
A commission for adjusting the claims

of our citizens against Great Britain. and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the trans-

arron of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the Coundary between the United States and the British provinces in the morthwest, as designated in the convention of the 18th of June, 18th, and espeeally that part, which sopara es the territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefor present the subject to your notice.

FRANCE. With France our relations continue on the most friendly fasting. The ex-States and that country, might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

BPAIN. Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to antounce, that since the last Congress no attempts have been made by unauthoris d expeditions within the U.S. against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within one limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to represent. S ceral a mosting of course costing taken

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLIV.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1853.

place at Havana, or in the vicinity of among themselves. With Mexico a dis-the island of Cubb, between our citizens pute has arisen as to the true boundary pute has arisen as to the true be line between our territory of New Mexiand the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our co and the Mexicin State of Chihuahua. ores, lying, as it does, in the track of A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line trade between some of our principal cities :- and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particupursuant to the treaty of Gundalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistrike in larly that with the United States, is mining the initial point on the Rio there guarded, a repetition of such oc-currences may well be apprehended.— Frande: but imsunuch as his decision As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed fious for tracing the boundary contained between our consul at Havana, and the in that treaty, and was not concurred in Captain General of Cuba, ready explaby the surveyor appointed on the part of nations cannot be made, or prompt re the United States, whose concurrence dress afforded, where injury has result

All complaint on the part of our

calling the attention of the give a-

ment to a claim for I see, by some or

her subjects, in the case of the selection of

on the obligations imposed by our ex-isting fronty with that contage. Its

ustice was admitted in our diplometic

prespondence with the Sparish gov

eroment, as early as Much. 1817, and

me of my predecessors, in his animal

message of that year, recommon 184 that provision should be made for its pay-

nt. In January Lost it was again

dunitted to Congress by the Executive. This received a favorable consideration

the committees of both branche

out as yet there has been no fir al action

upon it. I conceive that good fath re

paires its prompt adjustment, and I

resent it to your early and favorable

Martin Ko-z a, allangarian by both

came to this country in 1850, and de-clared his intention in due form of law,

become acitizen of the Unit d States

After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board

Austrian brig of war, then lying it

the harbor of that place, and there cor

fined in irons, with the avowed design

to take him into the dominions of Aus

tria. Our consul at Soverna and lega-

tion at Constantinople interposed for

his release, but their efforts were inef-

feetual. While thus imprisoned, Com-

munder Ingraham, with the United

States ship of war St. Louis, arrived at

Turkish empire, he has demanded

nets of its agents, and satisfaction for

he nationality of the United States

of that the acts of our officers, under

circumstance of the case, were just

several demands of the Emperor of

For a more full account of this track

tion and my clear- in regard to it,

for to the corresponding by tween I

burge d'athairs of Austria of the S.

retary of State, which is have a latential mitted. The prescribes and policy, there

in maintained on the part of the Unite

The condition of China, at this time

renders it probable that home import-

ant changes will occur in that vast em

pire, which will lead to a more more

stricted intercourse with it. The com-

been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open

and extend our commercial relations,

not only with the empire of China; but

In 1852 an expedition was sent to

Japan, under the command of Comman

lore Perry, for the purpose of opening

commercial intercourse with that a mpire. Intelligence has been received of his ar-

rival there, and of his having made

known to the Emperor of Japan the

disposed to abandon his restrictive pol-

ommercial intercourse with the U-

I. ica: been my carded desire to main-

rain friendly intercourse with the gor-

the m in preserving good and estan ling

ier, and open that populous country

nivel States.

with other Assatie nations,

siloner to that country, who has

States, will, whenever a proper occa-

securs, be applied and enforced.

fiable, and their conduct has been fully

approved to me; and a complane- with

Austria has been declined,

maideration.

citizens, under the present arrangement, ed thereby; but that of Mexico takes a must be, in the first place, presented to different view of the subject. this government, and then referred to There are also other questions of connsiderable magnitude pending between the two republics. Our minister Spain. Spain again refers it to her cal nuthorities in Cuba for investiga tion, and postpones an answer till sh Mexico has ample instructions to adhas heard from those authorities. To just them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not avoid these irritating and vexatious de lays, a proposition has been made to een made therein to enable me to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain General by our consul, speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining in behalf of our injured fallow-citizens Hitherto, the Government of Spain has and of vielding with liberality to al declined to enter into any such arrangeher just claims, it is reasonable to expert that an arrangement mutually samplacto A to both countries many be ment. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrange ments of this kind, the good under concluded and a listing friendship bestanding between the two countries may ween them continued and perpetuated. be exposed to occasional interruption Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to pressit again upon the consideration of her-Catholic Majorty's government.

was necessary to give validity to that

Congress having provided for a fall mission to the States of Central Amerier a monster was son thiner in July but. As yet he has had time to visit

Totally againer. It is hoped that his preside and good offices will have a somewhich preval among them, and in establishing still more infimiter and friend's relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States

continent, and the number of states free navigation of the river Amazon particular attention has been given to ritogies it proses into the ocean, has hithand persected in a policy so restrictive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the states which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches, ther minister to that comtry is instructed to obtain a relaxation: of that policy and to use his efforts to induce the Braz lian government to open this great untural highway for international trade. Several of the South American states are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free pavigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expeet their co-operation in the measure, As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better unally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for internutional communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views, it is hopand remove all unnecessary restri upon the free use of a river, which traverses so many states and so large a part you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yiel! ed to the liberal today still resisted by should be disposed of by the mutual Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective textitories, Trea-

enate at the present session. ant to the agricultural interests of the set, been opened with Peru. itlistanding the mexhaustable decesits of guana upon the islands of that counry, considerable difficulties are experi enced in obtaining the requisite supply.

— More ares have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more

abindant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious respected to the Contribution islands for it. not the Peruvian authorities stationed mitted by the latter, was promptly dethere is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer advante not unit y to the aggreved parties.

DOMESTIC PRACE.

We are thire not only at pende with all foreign countries, but, in regard to affers, are exempt from any of serious disquietade in our

The controversies, which have agitatof the country has tolors, are passing away with the causes which produced their and the passons which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the z alons their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their ommon determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its weifur and its domestic proceshall be field a like secure under the sacred negis of the

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support, into winds the people of the republic have enter happily affords in-incement and opporcity for the adoption of a more coley and action, as to the great mateinterests of the country, whether garded in themselves or in connecn with the powers of the civilized world.

object of his visit; but it is not yet as-certained how far the Emperor will be The United States have continue gradually and stendily to expand, three equisitions of territory, which, how ichsoever some of them may linve Leen questioned some quow universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our coun-

freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe, on the one side, and on the

other to the distant realms of Asia-I am deeply sensible of the immenresponsibility which the present mignitude of the republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its inforests; devolves upon me: the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom nu-l patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and, secondly in the directions afforded ma by the principles of public polity, aff im-ed by our fathers of the epoch of 1708, sanctioned by long experience, and con-secrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Resurring to these principles, which stitute the organic cash of noion, we perceive that, vast as are the funcerament, vested in, or entrusted to its three great departments, the logislative, exocurive, and judicul, yet the substantive power, the popular force and the large capacities for so-cal and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselve well constituted republics, as they pro-ceeded, no they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the A-merican Union. The federal government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States those to one unother end to foreign our eruments; while the great mass of intewhich belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversitied personal and domestic affairs of society, red s early upon the general reserved poners of the nember of the several States Considering the vast regions of this nation, and there the vital essents of

its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal genconment, the primary one is the daty of administering with integrity and it delity, the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriate to specific objects by Congress, Happily I have necession to ourse any relicid changes in the financial policy of the government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary his revenue, drawn immediately for immeds on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national properity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of stitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure. nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave contraversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present

The report of the Scentary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service, administered by that depart ment of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the tax payer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond

ing June 30, 1853, there remains hin the trensury a bilance of fourteen milion six beinefred and thirty-two thon The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to 6: tv-eight million mas hundred and the ty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five distlats from customs, and to two million four bundles I and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public Lands and other miscellaneon sour - amountify together to say one million three bundred and this seven thousand five how book and we ty-four dollars, while the public eye no ditures for the same period, exclupayments on a count of the public delt, amount of to forty three million five hundred and fifty four thousand and sixty two dellars, heaving a belians of thirts two million four hundred and twenty seven dollars of receipts above expend

treasury, became the subject of auxious consideration at a very early period of to in record that several to mental secand clear, would first, to apply the surplus recently to the dis leave of the public debt, of far as it would jurission. by be done, and, secondly, to device means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the studend of the public

exigencies.
Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree biggety satiactory. The amount of the public delit, of all classes, was, on the of March, 1813, sixty-nine million one bundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve mil-tion seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unraid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fiftysix million four handred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These paymons, although male at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected reality, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have, at the same time, proved of signal utility in the re-tief they have incidentally affinded to soney murket and to the industrial and commercial parelite of the country

THE TARREST The second of the que we me nil med

Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufact tures, and are not largely, or at all, pro duced in the country, is commended to

your cambel and except consideration. You will find in the report of the S-cretary of the Tressury, also, aband-ant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the remirements of the public service, and that, while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the comiunity in ordinary business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to indry suggestions of improvements i the sett ement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstand of other reforms in the administratiaction of his department, which are in dieated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, costom houses, and of in the city of New York, heretofer provided for by Congress; and also to he eminently successful progress of the just Survey, and of the Lighthons

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS. Among the objects merating your at ention, will be important recommends ons from the 8-vetary of War and Navy I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strengths and efficiency onmersurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and commend to your especial attention the the Secretary of the Navy. I respect fully submit that the army, which, my ber our system, must always be regard ed with the highest interest, as a nucle us around winch the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the honr of danger, requires augmentation, or modification to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tibe in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the laterior.

POST DIFFERA In the a mini-tration of the Post Of ice Department for the fi-cal year end ing June 30, 1853, the gross expendi ture was seven millions nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hund red and flity-ix dollars; and the grass receipts during the same period, five housand seven hundred and thirty four dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department, by the sum of two million forty two thousand and thury two dellars. The causes which, under the present postal system and and laws led mevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster ioneral; one great cause boing the coimpelled to pay for mail service ren-

dered by reilload companies. iaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be ter to demand the immediate as thou of Concress

Numerous and flagrant, fearels upon some instances, merited punishment inwant of sufficient cyldense to warrest a conviction but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the exist

From the nature of those claims, the emotoriess of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the aroul is, of necessity, furnished, temptanes to crime have been greatly stoon ated by the obvious difficulties of detect The defects in the law upon the subject are so apparent, and so fittel to the cods of justice, that your early act on relating to it is most desirable. PRINCIP EASING During the list fixed year, nine mil-

ion eight hundred and nineteen thous and four hundred and eleven neres of the public lands have been surveyed and ten million three bandred and sixty the thousand eight hundred and nin ty one acres brought ado market. With-in the same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and unity-flor acres; located six unideas one laundred and forty two lousand Greekun led and sixty acres hon and your hundred and twenty and macro, and dothe States as swamp lands, sixteen million six chambred and hiry three heres ; selected for the road and ther objects, under nets of Congrecon the usered four Lumbred and fitte seven seves. Total unsum of lands dis million three bundred and fortyal ward nine hand of and minety two and located under had warrant and grants, of twelve million two housdrel and thirty-one thousand eight hur ired and eighteen agree over the fiscal year mame listely preceding. The quan ity of land sold during the second of quarters of 1852, was three hun drest and thirty four thousand four hundred and fifty one acres. The amount twenty-three thousand six hundred and lighty seven dollars. The quantity sold e second and third quarters of the year 853, was one million aix hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and nincen acrest and the amount beginning twenty six thousand eight bundred and eventy six dollars,
The whole number of land warrant

and under existing laws, prior to the \$31 of Sopt m'er hat was two hon-

try, and, with it, of the human race in I objects, that of the reduction of the ' dred and sixty-six thousand and furtytarill, is of great importance, and the two, of which there were outstanding, that date, sixty-six thousand mir hubdred and forty-seven. The quanti ty of land required to satisfy these out standing warrants, is four million seven hun ired and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been i-sued to 30th of September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve milon eight hundred and seventy-bin thousand two hundred and eighty neres; under acts of September 28. 1859; and March 22, 1852, calling for twelve million five bundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acres; three hundred and eighty four thou sand six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience his vertfied the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the pub-You will persone, from the report of

the Secretary of the Interior, that epinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of reveue to the federal treasury, were erro neous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three mil lion two hundred and eighty nine the sand four hundred and sixty-five dollars. I recommend the extension of the

land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require Regarding our public domain as ly valuable to provide homes for the inustrious and enterprising. I am not change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual set ion principle in certain cases, for reasons

and on ground, which will be fully do veloped in the reports to be laid before Congress, representing the propriet ors of the territ rial domain, and char ged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, begin-ning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and obvious, distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now considered the settled construction

of the power of the federal government

meon the subject. HAILHOADH. Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land, in aid of the consume on of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prodent proprietor, and there-fore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like ein struction of these works. For the proctical operation of such grants thus far. and popularly interesting, and of a in alymping the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the Pension Pareer have been brought | the public domain. I refer you to thereto light within the last year, and, in part of the Secretary of the Interior. A exreful examination, however, will show flicted; but, unfortunately, in others, that this experience is the result of a just fording encouragement to a reckless or

in liseriminate extension of the principle INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIED I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genins of our coun try, who, by their inventious and dis coveries in science and art, have contri buted largely to the improvements of the age, without in many instances, se earing for themselves anything like as adequate reward. For many interest in relictails from this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and espethe apparently slight, but really important medifications of existing laws therein suggested.

DISCRICT OF COLUMNIA. The liberal spirit which has so long

tion to the District of Columbia will, have no doubt continue to be manifested The exection of an asylum for the insame of the District of Columbia, and of the army and mays of the builds. States, has been somewhat retarded, by the great demand for materials and be bor sluring the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, efore the teturn of another t antic puted; and there is the lest rea son to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which lines been devised, with the large experience formished within the last few years of relation to the nature and treatment of e disease, that a ndi prove an asyluu indeed to this most help'ess and afflet el class of sufficers, and stand as a

noble monument of wisdom and mercy. Under the act of Congress of Angust 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, design ed to seeine for the cities of Was ington and Georgetown an altendar quely of good and wholesome water. t became my duty to examine the reert and plans of the engineer who had large of the surveys under the net ir t named. The best, if not the only dan, en'enlated to secure permanently object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from he Great Falls of the Potomic, and asequently, I gave to it my approval. For the progress and present condi-tion of this hupertant work, and for itlemands, so far as appropriations ar oncerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

SUDJCIANY. The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, i its general theory and much of its de-

NUMBER 51. and acquired so entirely the public con-

the same footing in regard to the judi-

cial tribunals. I therefore commend to

your consideration this important sub-

ject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will

dan, which I am prepared to recom

Smithsonian Institution provided that

onstitute an "establishment" by the

iold stated and special meetings for the

supervision of the uffairs of the Institu-

ion. The organization not having ta-

This has been done, and an occasion

was thereby presented for inspecting th

ondition of the Institution, and appro-

ciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and gen-

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I have omitted to ask your favorable

consideration for the estimates of works

of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one

million seven hundred and fifty-four

The subject of internal improve

In that message the President admit

which find not the sanction of its most

Our government exists under a writ-

ecific grants to their general agent.-

ten compact between sovereign States uniting for specific objects, and with

If then, in the progress of its admini

tration, there have been departures from

t is, and will ever be, proper to refer

fathers left us, and to make a stern of

fort to conform our action to it. I

would seem that the fact of a principle

having been resisted from the first by

many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy hav-

ng provoked constant strife, without ar

garded as satisfactory to its most earn

ry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier re-

listinction, or intending to assert any

Is the protection of toright commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be suf-ly anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce

timate and proper, not the fund recessary for such constructions as the sufety

or other interests of their commerce

If that can be regarded as a system.

hiels in the experience of more than

there years, less at me time so com-

manded the public judgment as to give it the character of a willed policy.—

works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite dis-

proportionate to their value, and has

resulted in squandering large sums up

on of jeets which have answered no val

States require it to be abandoned un-

less hopes may be included for the fu-

With applicate desire for the comple

on of the works which are regarded

animated by a desire to permete the

purpose, the interests of all the

which find no warrant in the past,

which, though it has produced so

ifies requiring expenditures would

advocates, should suggest the inqui

at a conclusion which can be p

Without perceiving any sound

plainly defined powers.

the basis of much political discus-

sald be effected without delay --

name, and that the members sho

ent and model

mend, for the culargement and mod-cation of the present judicial system.

turing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting vain kopes, and the disappointment of cheriaired expectations.

Hanpoust AND READS,
In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, accerdizens have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harlors, which myelve question as to the right to self and jurisdiction, and have threatened confirt between the authority of the State and general governments. The right reconstruct a breakwater, jetty, or dans, would seem, necessarily, is sarry with it the power to probet and preserve such constructions. This can only be effect fisience, that if modified in any inwhich may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States. In this relation, the construction. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise organization of the courts is now conedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which the States of Florida, Wisconsin, lown, Texas and California, and disjurisdiction over the soil of a State, extricts of other States, are in effect except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all eral system, by the functions of the cirmit court being devolved on the district cases where constructions are to be ealges in all those States, or parts of rected by the general government, the The spirit of the constitution and a and legislative provision be made to due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on cover all such case.

turing a plan, which, applied to this

For the progress made in the con-struction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic napresent to you, if deemed desirable, a ture, which, from its intrinsic impor tance, and the many interesting ques-The act of Congress establishing the cannot fail to receive your early atten-tion. I allude to the means of commu-nication, by which different parts of the the President of the United States, and ther persons them in designated, should wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer conn ction for pur-pores course, and more especially such as appertion to the communication of these great divisions of the Union, which he on place, it seemed to me proper that on the opposite sides of the Rocky

Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the all it has aff ded; through appropriations for unil facilities and other purposes. But the general analyses will now present itself under appears more imposing and torre purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now by the process of completion, for communication by railway mores the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to reserve

thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for militia to execute the laws, suppress in-surrections, and repel invasions, was works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is imberent in the conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to nature of the proposition, and because protect a territory and a population now wide-spread and vasely multiplied, As incidental to and to the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the object As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must some ments, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has, nevertheless, been times be necessary to construct military roads and protect hurbors of refuge To appropriations by Congress for anch objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delega population, impose upon us no argent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between manifolds ted by the States to the general goverament has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expoints and a patriotic people eventrally and generally able to protect them.—
These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and holdly struggling to stroply. All experience affirms that, wherever pripenditures from the intional treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the measure of President Jackson, of the 27th May, 1830, which met the system of internal ate enterprise will arall, it is most wise aprovements in its comparative infanfor the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the but so rapid had been the growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had ocation and execution of all means of rises to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars. PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

The surveys before ultuded to were designed to accretain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as all admonstrations ocean. Parties are now in the field in 1798, and marked it as all admonds making explorations, where previous ory proof of the necessity of guarding examinations had not supplied sufficient that instrument with sleepless vigilance data, and where there was the best reagainst the authority of precedents, son to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time bei limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered, will be received in time for transmission to the two Houses of Con-February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will deathtless continue to excite a and will doubtless continue to excite a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its esammerial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and piercasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage, which would result from interior rial communication by such safe and rapid mouns as a milroad would supply, These difficulties, which have been principle as opposed to improvements meded for the protection of internal renamence, which show not equally apply to improvements upon the scaboard for the protection of foreign commence,

encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still farther increased in time of war. But whilst the embarresements already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be an-ticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, nei-ther these, nor all considerations combined, can linve an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution and faithfully to execute the powers it confirs. Within this limit, and to the estent of the interest of the government colved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and prac-tical roate shall be found, to aid, by all onstitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be re-marked, that although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of, a road within the finits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of julunits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a causal or other est, I have deemed it my duty to ask. similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this char-acter should be incidental rather than nt your hands, a deliberate re consider permanent and substantial interest of the entiry, your wisdom may prote equal to the tack of devicing and marks. A dantic and. Pacific shores of the tack