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VOLUME VII

JACKSON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

NUMBER 38.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

#### NOTICE.

**DR. H. ADAMS,**  
PROFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE  
CITIZENS OF JACKSON AND VICINITY.

OFFICE—  
On Pearl street, next door to the Baptist Church  
June 15, 1853. 12—

**D. A. HOFFMAN,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
JACKSON, C. H., O.

Office—At D. Hoffman's Store, where he  
may at all times be found when not absent on  
professional business.  
May 15, 1851—11.

**WM S. WILLIAMS,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
OAK HILL, JACKSON CO., O.

OFFICE—At OAK HILL, where he may  
be found at all times, when not absent on pro-  
fessional business. When absent, messages  
left at T. Lloyd Hughes' Eq. will be promptly  
attended to.  
June 23, 1853. 13—11

**R. C. HOFFMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
JACKSON, C. H., O.

Will attend the Courts in Jackson, Athens,  
Pike, Vinton and Gallia counties.  
OFFICE—One door south-west of Daniel  
Hoffman's Store.  
August 9th, 1851—11.

**H. S. BUNDY,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.  
Will attend the Courts in Jackson, Vinton  
and Athens counties.  
Nov. 23, 1850—11.

**ANSELM T. HOLCOMB,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Will practice in the counties of  
Jackson and Vinton.  
Vinton & Gallia Co. Sept. 30, '52.

**W. K. HASTINGS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Will practice in Jackson, and the adjoining  
counties. Particular attention will  
be given to the collection of Claims

OFFICE—  
Over H. W. Whiffle Hardware Store,  
Jackson Sept. 15, 1853. 25—11

**PRICE & TAYLOR,**  
Forwarding and Commission  
MERCHANTS.  
We are prepared to receive Goods, from the  
Rail Road, and forward to the surrounding country.

We are receiving direct from the Eastern  
Cities, the large Stock of Goods ever brought  
to this Market, come and examine for yourselves,  
for it would be too tedious to name our Great Variety.  
PRICE & TAYLOR.  
September 15, 1853.

**GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!**  
GRAVEN, HARNESSED, POWNED, ROLLS, READY AT  
**O. S. SAYLOR'S.**  
To be sold Gold, Gold, Gold.  
THE undersigned having permanently estab-  
lished themselves in this place, would announce  
to the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, that  
they will keep constantly on hand a large lot of  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,  
which they will sell at the lowest cash price,  
all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry re-  
paired. Entire satisfaction warranted or money  
refunded. O. S. SAYLOR.  
Two doors west of the post office,  
In Mrs. Sylvester's Block,  
September 15, 1853. 25—11

**HO FOR A RIDE.**  
Come all ye good farmers who wish to shine out,  
Just come in and let us know what you are about,  
And for Saddles and Harness either common or  
fine,  
Call at my shop for that's just in my line!

**THE SUBSCRIBER** would re-  
spectfully announce to the citizens of  
Jackson and vicinity, that he has per-  
manently located himself here for the purpose  
of carrying on the Saddlery and Harness busi-  
ness, on door east of Price and Taylor's Store,  
where he will be found ready to accommodate  
and make to order any article in his line. Please  
give him a call. D. W. WINFOUGH.  
July 28, 53—11.

**RED LIGHT ELDERADO!**  
C. E. BROOKS, would say to his old custo-  
mers and new ones also, that he has just  
returned from the market, with a large and  
superior supply of Groceries, coffee, tea, sugar,  
clothes, in connection with every article usually  
kept in houses of the kind.  
His Oyster Saloon, has been fitted up in style,  
equal to any in the cities, where, at all times he  
will be happy to wait upon all that come. He is  
constantly receiving Fresh, Spiced and prepared  
Oysters, Sardines, &c. Call and see him at the  
Red Light Saloon. C. E. BROOKS.  
Oct. 5, 1853. 28—11

**Select School.**  
THE organization of a regular Select School,  
has taken place in the town of Jackson,  
and those who are wishing to take the advan-  
tages thereof, will find the way open. Now is the  
time; as the fall term is just commencing.  
N. B. Terms reasonable.  
W. C. DRAPER.  
Jackson, Sept. 29, 1853.

**Look Here Every Body!!**  
JUST RECEIVED; a superior lot of patent  
Improved Safety Fuse. Also Blasting and  
Rifle Powder. For sale low for cash, at  
Sep. 6, 1853—11 H. W. WHITE'S.

**TRUE AS SHOOTIG.**  
1600 LBS. Prima Sugar, to be sold at 6 1/2c  
per lb. B. Malasse 31683, 07y  
Goods in proportion. D. LEACH.  
Oct. 27, 1853. 31—11

**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Established in 1850.  
THIS Company continues to insure the lives  
of healthy persons at the lowest safe terms.  
C. ISHAM, Agent.  
Oct. 13, 1853. 29—11

**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### JACKSON STANDARD.



OFFICE IN HOFFMAN'S HALL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS R. MATHEWS,**

JACKSON C. H., OHIO.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1853.

#### TERMS.

The paper will be sent according to order  
per year, in advance, for \$1.00  
If not paid within four weeks, 1.50

These terms will be rigidly adhered to.  
To insure a discontinuance at the end of  
the time subscribed for, all arrears must be  
paid, and positive directions given to that effect.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
All advertisements not having the number  
of insertions marked on them, will be continued  
until forbid, and charged accordingly.

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION  
IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDS IN PREVIOUS  
TO 3 P. M., ON TUESDAY.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered in the House of Representa-  
tives and Senate of the United  
States—being the Thirty-third Con-  
gress—at 12 1/2 o'clock, Tuesday,  
December 6, 1853.

#### FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The interest, with which the people of  
the Republic anticipate the assembling of  
Congress, and the fulfilment, on that oc-  
casion, of the duty imposed upon a new  
President, is one of the best evidences  
of their capacity to realize the hopes of  
the founders of a political system, at  
once complex and symmetrical. While  
the different branches of the government  
are, to a certain extent, independent  
of each other, the duties of all, alike,  
have direct reference to the source of power.  
Fortunately, under this system, no man  
is so high nor none so humble, in the  
scale of public station, as to escape from  
the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the  
responsibility, which all official functions  
imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the  
masses in a government thus organized,  
is the sole reliance of the confederacy,  
and the only security for honest and ear-  
nest devotion to its interests, against the  
usurpations and encroachments of power  
on the one hand, and the assaults of per-  
sonal ambition on the other.

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

Although disease, assuming at one time  
the characteristics of a wide-spread and  
devastating pestilence has left its sad tra-  
ces upon some portions of our country,  
we have still the most abundant cause for  
revereat thankfulness to God for an ac-  
cumulation of signal mercies shewed  
upon us as a nation. It is well that a  
consciousness of rapid advancement and  
increasing strength be habitually associ-  
ated with an abiding sense of dependence  
upon Him who holds in his hands the  
destiny of men and of nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad  
principle of absolute religious toleration  
proclaimed in our fundamental law, and  
rejoicing in the benign influence which it  
has exerted upon our social and political  
condition, I should shrink from a clear  
duty did I fail to express my deepest con-  
viction, that we can place no reliance upon  
any apparent progress, if it be not sus-  
tained 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 consoling to see how promptly  
disaster made true neighbors of districts  
and cities separated widely from each other,  
and cheering to watch the strength of  
that common bond of brotherhood, which  
unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union,  
when danger threatens from abroad, or  
calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign  
powers have undergone no essential change  
since the adjournment of the last Con-  
gress. With some of them, questions of  
a disturbing character are still pending,  
but there are good reasons to believe that  
these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has  
so construed the first article of the con-  
vention of the 20th of April, 1818, in re-  
gard to the fisheries on the north-eastern  
coast, as to exclude our citizens from some  
of the fishing grounds, to which they free-  
ly restored for nearly a quarter of a cen-  
tury subsequent to the date of that treaty.  
The United States have never acquiesced  
in this construction, but have always  
claimed for their fishermen all the rights  
which they had so long enjoyed without  
molestation. With a view to remove all  
difficulties on the subject, to extend the

rights of our fishermen beyond the limits  
fixed by the convention of 1818, and to  
regulate trade between the United States  
and the British North American provin-  
ces, a negotiation has been opened, with  
a fair prospect of a favorable result. To  
protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of  
their rights, and prevent collision between  
them and British fishermen, I deem it ex-  
pedient to station a naval force in that  
quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also ar-  
isen between the two Governments in re-  
gard to Central America. Great Britain  
has proposed to settle them by an amica-  
ble arrangement, and our Minister at Lon-  
don 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 conven-  
tion of the 8th of February last, is now  
sitting in London for the transaction of  
business.

It is in many respects, desirable that  
the boundary line between the United  
States and the British provinces in the  
northwest, as designated in the conven-  
tion of the 16th of June, 1846, and es-  
pecially that part, which separates the  
Territory of Washington from the British  
possessions on the north, should be  
traced and marked. I therefore present  
the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on  
the most friendly footing. The extensive  
commerce between the United States and  
that country might, it is conceived, be re-  
leased 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.

Independently of our valuable trade  
with Spain, we have important political  
relations with her, growing out of our neigh-  
borhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto  
Rico. I am happy to announce, that  
since the last Congress no attempts have  
been made, by unauthorized expeditions  
within the United States, against either of  
those colonies. Should any movement be  
manifested within our limits, all the means  
at my command will be vigorously exer-  
ted to repress it. Several annoying oc-  
currences have taken place at Havana,  
or within the vicinity of the island of Cuba,  
between our citizens and the Spanish au-  
thorities. Considering the proximity of  
that island to our shores—lying, as it  
does, in the track of trade between some  
of our principle cities—and the suspi-  
cious vigilance with which foreign in-  
tercourse, particularly that with the United  
States, is there guarded, a repetition of  
such occurrences may well be apprehend-  
ed.

As no diplomatic intercourse is allow-  
ed between our Consul at Havana and  
the Captain General of Cuba, ready ex-  
planations cannot be made, or prompt re-  
sponses afforded, where injury has resulted.  
All complaints on the part of our citizens,  
under the present arrangements, must be,  
in the first place, presented to the gov-  
ernment, and then referred to Spain.—  
Spain again refers it to her local authori-  
ties in Cuba for investigation, and post-  
pones an answer till she has heard from  
those authorities. To avoid this irrita-  
ting and vexatious delays, a proposition  
has been made to provide for redress to the  
Captain General by our consul, in behalf  
of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto,  
the government of Spain has declined to  
enter into any such arrangement. This  
course on her part is deeply regretted;  
for without some arrangement of this  
kind, the good understanding between the  
two countries may be exposed to occa-  
sional interruption. Our minister at Ma-  
drid is instructed to renew the proposi-  
tion, and to press it again upon the con-  
sideration of her Catholic Majesty's  
government.

For several years Spain has been call-  
ing the attention of this government to  
a claim for losses, by some of her sub-  
jects, in the case of the schooner *Amistad*.  
The claim is believed to rest on the  
obligations imposed by our existing  
treaty with that country. Its justice was  
admitted; in our diplomatic correspon-  
dence with the Spanish government, as  
early as March, 1847; and one of my  
predecessors, in his annual message of  
that year, recommended that provision  
should be made for its payment. In Janu-  
ary last it was again submitted to Con-  
gress by the Executive. It has received  
a favorable consideration of committees  
of both branches, but as yet there has been  
no final action upon it. I conceive that  
good faith requires its prompt adjust-  
ment, and I present it to your early and  
favorable consideration.

Martin Kosza a Hungarian by birth  
came to this country in 1850, and de-  
clared his intention, in due form of law,  
to become a citizen of the United States.  
After remaining here nearly two years,  
he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna,  
he was forcibly seized, taken on board  
an Austrian brig of war, then lying in  
the harbor at that place, and there con-  
fined in irons, with the avowed design  
to take him into the dominions of Aus-  
tria. Our consul at Smyrna and legation  
at Constantinople interposed for his  
release, but their efforts were ineffec-  
tual. While thus imprisoned, Comman-  
der Ingraham, with the United States  
ship of war *St. Louis*, arrived at Smyrna,  
and after inquiring into the circum-  
stances of the case, came to the conclu-  
sion that Kosza was entitled to the pro-  
tection of this government, and took  
energetic and prompt measures for his  
release. Under an arrangement between  
the agents of the United States and Aus-  
tria, he was transferred to the custody  
of the French consul-general, Smyrna.

there to remain until he should be dis-  
posed of by the mutual agreement of  
the consuls of these respective govern-  
ments at that place. Pursuant to the  
agreement he has been released and is  
now on his way to the United States.

The Emperor of Austria has made the  
conduct of our officers who took part in  
this transaction a subject of grave com-  
plaint. Regarding Kosza as still his  
subject, and claiming a right to seize him  
within the limits of the Turkish empire,  
he has demanded of this government its  
consent to the surrender of the prisoner,  
a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and  
satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After  
a careful consideration of the case, I  
came to the conclusion that Kosza was  
seized without legal authority at Smyrna;  
that he was wrongfully detained on board  
of the Austrian brig of war; that, at the  
time of his seizure, he was clothed with  
the nationality of the United States; and  
that the acts of our officers, under the cir-  
cumstances of the case, were justifiable,  
and their conduct has been fully appro-  
ved by me, and a compliance with the  
several demands of the Emperor of Aus-  
tria has been declined.

For a more full account of this trans-  
action and my views in regard to it, I re-  
fer to the correspondence between the  
charge d'affaires of Austria and the Sec-  
retary of State, which is herewith trans-  
mitted. The principles and policy,  
therein maintained on the part of the  
United States, will, whenever a proper  
occasion occurs, be enforced.

The condition of China, at this time,  
renders it probable that some important  
changes will occur in that vast empire,  
which will lead to a more unrestricted in-  
tercourse with it. The commissioner of  
that country, who has been recently ap-  
pointed, is instructed to avail himself  
of all occasions to open and extend our  
commercial relations, not only with the  
empire of China, but with other Asiatic  
nations.

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Ja-  
pan, under the command of Commodore  
Perry, for the purpose of opening com-  
mercial intercourse with that island. In-  
telligence has been received of his arri-  
val there, and of his having made known  
to the Emperor of Japan the object of  
his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how  
far the Emperor will be disposed to aban-  
don his restrictive policy, and open that  
populous country to a commercial in-  
tercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to main-  
tain friendly intercourse with the govern-  
ments upon this continent, and to aid them  
in preserving good understanding among  
themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has  
arisen as to the true boundary line be-  
tween our territory of New Mexico and the  
Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former  
commissioner of the United States, em-  
ployed in running that line pursuant to  
the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made  
a serious mistake in determining the in-  
itial point on the Rio Grande; but, inas-  
much as his decision was clearly a de-  
parture from the directions for tracing the  
boundary contained in that treaty, and  
was not concurred in by the surveyor  
appointed on the part of the U. S. whose  
concurrence was necessary to give valid-  
ity to that decision, this government is not  
concluded thereby; but that of Mexico  
takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of con-  
siderable magnitude pending between the  
two republics. Our minister in Mexico  
has ample instructions to adjust them—  
Negotiations have been opened, but suf-  
ficient progress has not been made therein  
to enable me to speak of the probable re-  
sult. Impressed with the importance of  
maintaining amicable relations with the  
republic, and of yielding with liberality  
to all her just claims, it is reasonable to  
expect that an arrangement mutually sat-  
isfactory to both countries may be con-  
cluded, and a lasting friendship between  
them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mis-  
sion to the States of Central America,  
a minister was sent there in July last. As  
yet he has had time to visit only one of  
these states, (Nicaragua,) where he was  
received in the most friendly manner. It  
is hoped that his presence and good of-  
fices will have a benign effect in com-  
posing the dissensions which prevail  
among them, and in establishing still more  
intimate and friendly relations between  
them respectively, and between each of  
them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this  
continent, and the number of States that  
would be made accessible by the free na-  
vigation of the river Amazon, particular at-  
tention has been given to this subject.—  
Brazil, through whose territories it passes  
into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in  
a policy 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 tribu-  
taries and upper branches. Our minister  
to that country is instructed to obtain a  
relaxation of that policy, and to use his  
efforts to induce the Brazilian government  
to open to common use, under proper  
safeguards, this great natural highway for  
international trade.

Several of the South American states  
are deeply interested in this attempt to se-  
cure the free navigation of the Amazon,  
and it is reasonable to expect their co-op-  
eration in the measure. As the advan-  
tages of free commercial intercourse among  
nations are better understood, more lib-  
eral views are generally entertained as to  
the common rights of all to the free use of  
those means which nature has provided  
for international communication. To  
those more liberal and enlightened views,  
it is hoped that Brazil will conform her  
policy, and remove all unnecessary res-

trictions upon the free use of a river which  
traverses so many states and so large a  
part of the continent. I am happy to in-  
form you that the republic of Paraguay  
and the Argentine Confederation have  
yielded to the liberal policy still resisted  
by Brazil, in regard to the navigable  
rivers within their respective territories.—  
Treaties embracing this subject among  
others have been negotiated with those  
governments, which will be submitted to  
the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important  
to the agricultural interests of the United  
States has, within a few years past, been  
opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the  
inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the  
islands of that country, considerable dif-  
ficulties are experienced in obtaining the  
requisite supply. Measures have been  
taken to remove these difficulties, and to  
secure a more abundant importation of  
the article. Unfortunately, there has  
been a serious collision between our citi-  
zens, who have resorted to the Chincha  
islands for it, and the Peruvian authori-  
ties stationed there. Redress for the  
injuries committed by the latter, was promp-  
tly demanded by our minister at Lima. This  
subject is now under consideration, and  
there is reason to believe that Peru is dis-  
posed to offer adequate indemnity to the  
aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all  
foreign countries, but, in regard to politi-  
cal affairs, are exempt from any cause of  
serious disquietude in our domestic re-  
lations.

The controversies which have agitated  
the country heretofore, are passing away  
with the causes which produced them  
and the passions which they had awak-  
ened; or, if any trace of them remains, it  
may be reasonably hoped that it will only  
be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all  
good citizens to testify their respect for  
the rights of the States, their devotion to  
the Union, and their common determination  
that each one of the States, its institutions,  
its welfare, and its domestic peace shall  
be held alike secure under the sacred  
axis of the Constitution.

This new league of amity and of mu-  
tual confidence and support, into which  
the people of the republic have entered,  
happily affords inducement and opportu-  
nity for the adoption of a more compre-  
hensive and unembarrassed line of policy  
and action, as to the great material in-  
terests of the country, whether regarded in  
themselves or in connexion with the pow-  
ers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradu-  
ally and steadily to expand, through ac-  
quisition of territory, which how much  
soever some of them may have been  
questioned, are now universally seen and  
admitted to have been wise in policy, just  
in character, and, with it, of the human  
race, in 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  
to the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am thereby sensible of the immense  
responsibility which the present mag-  
nitude of the republic, and the diversity and  
multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon  
me; the alleviation of which, so far as re-  
lates to the immediate conduct of the pub-  
lic business is, first, in my reliance on the  
wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses  
of Congress; and, secondly, in the direc-  
tions afforded me by the principles of public  
policy, affirmed by our fathers of the  
epoch of 1788, sanctioned by long expe-  
rience, and consecrated anew by the over-  
whelming voice of the people of the United  
States.

Returning to these principles, which  
constitute the organic basis of union, we  
perceive that, vast as are the functions and  
the duties of the federal government, vested  
in, or entrusted to, its three great de-  
partments, the legislative, executive, and  
judicial, yet the substantive power, the  
popular force, and the large capacities for  
social and material development, exist  
in the respective States, which, all being  
of themselves well constituted republics,  
as they proceeded, so they alone are cap-  
able of maintaining and perpetuating,  
the American Union.

The federal government has its appro-  
priate line of action in the specific and  
limited powers conferred on it by the con-  
stitution, chiefly as to those things in  
which the States have a common interest  
in their relations to one another, and to  
foreign governments;—while the great  
mass of interests which belong to cultiva-  
ted men, the ordinary business of life, the  
springs of industry, all the diversified  
personal and domestic affairs of society, rest  
securely upon the general reserved pow-  
ers of the people of the several States.—  
There is the effective democracy of the  
nation, and there the vital essence of its  
being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which  
flow from the nature of the federal govern-  
ment, the primary one is the duty of ad-  
ministering with integrity and fidelity the  
high trust reposed in it by the constitu-  
tion, especially in the application of the  
public funds, as drawn by taxation from  
the people, and appropriated to specific  
objects by Congress. Happily I have no  
occasion to suggest any radical changes  
in the financial policy of the government.  
Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the soli-  
tary power of Christendom having a sur-  
plus revenue, drawn immediately from im-  
posts on commerce, and therefore meas-  
ured by the spontaneous enterprise and  
national prosperity of the country, with  
all indirect relation to agriculture, man-  
ufactures, and the product of the earth  
and sea, as to violate no constitutional  
doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the  
general welfare. Neither as to the source  
of the public treasure, nor as to the man-  
ner of keeping and managing it, does

any grave controversy now prevail, there  
being a general acquiescence in the wis-  
dom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the  
Treasury will exhibit in detail, the state  
of the public finances, and the condition  
of the branches of the public service ad-  
ministered by that department of the gov-  
ernment.

The revenue of the country, levied al-  
most insensitively to the tax payer, goes on  
from year to year increasing beyond ei-  
ther the interests or the prospective wants  
of the government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1852, there remained in the  
treasury a balance of fourteen millions  
six hundred and thirty-two thousand one  
hundred and thirty-six dollars. The pub-  
lic revenue for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1853, amounted to fifty eight millions  
nine hundred and thirty-one thousand  
eight hundred and sixty-five dollars four  
dollars and five cents, and other miscel-  
laneous sources, amounting together  
to sixty-one millions three hundred and  
thirty-seven thousand five hundred and  
seventy-four dollars, while the public ex-  
penditures for the same period, exclusive  
of payments on account of the public  
debt, amounted to forty three millions five  
hundred and fifty-four thousand two hun-  
dred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a bal-  
ance of thirty-two millions, four hundred  
and twenty-five thousand four hundred  
and forty-seven dollars of receipts above  
expenditures.

This fact, of increasing the surplus in  
the treasury, became the subject of anx-  
ious consideration at a very early period  
of my administration, and the path of my  
duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious  
and clear, namely; first, to apply the sur-  
plus revenue to the discharge of the pub-  
lic debt, so far as it could judiciously be  
done; and, secondly, to devise means for  
the gradual reduction of the revenue to  
the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects, the first has been in  
the course of accomplishment, in a man-  
ner and to a degree highly satisfactory.—  
The amount of the public debt, of all class-  
es, was on the 4th of March 1853, sixty-  
nine million one hundred and ninety thou-  
sand and thirty-seven dollars; payments  
on account of which have been made since  
that period, to the amount of twelve  
million seven hundred and three thousand  
three hundred and twenty-nine dollars,  
leaving unpaid and in the continuous course  
of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six million  
four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven  
hundred and eighty dollars. These  
payments although made at the market  
prices of the respective classes of stocks,  
have been effected readily, and to the  
general advantage of the Treasury, and  
have at the same time proved of signal  
utility in the relief they have incidentally  
afforded to the money market and to the  
industrial and commercial pursuits of the  
country.

The second of the above mentioned ob-  
jects, that of the reduction of the tariff,  
is of great importance, and the plan sug-  
gested by the Secretary of the 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 manufactures, and are not  
largely, or not at all produced in the  
country, is commended to your candid and  
careful consideration.

You will find in the report of the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, also, abundant  
proof of the entire adequacy of the pres-  
ent fiscal system to meet the requirements  
of the public service, and that, while prop-  
erly administered it operates to the advan-  
tage of the community in ordinary busi-  
ness relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sun-  
dry suggestions of improvements in the  
settlement of accounts, especially as re-  
gards the large sums of outstanding ar-  
rears due to the government, and of other  
forms in the administrative action of  
his department, which are indicated by  
the Secretary; as also to the progress  
made in the construction of Marine hos-  
pitals, custom-houses, and of a new mint  
in California and assay office in New  
York, heretofore provided for by Con-  
gress; and also to the eminently success-  
ful progress of the coast survey, and of  
the light house board.

Among the objects meriting your atten-  
tion will be important recommendations  
from the Secretaries of War and Navy,  
I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the  
United States is not in a condition of  
strength and efficiency commensurate  
with the magnitude of our commercial and  
other interests; and commend your espe-  
cial attention to the suggestions on the  
subject, made by the Secretary of the Na-  
vy, respectfully submit that the army,  
which, under our system, must always be  
regarded with the highest interest, as a  
nucleus around which the volunteer  
forces gather in the hour of danger, requires  
augmentation, or modification, to adapt it  
to the present extended limits and frontier  
relations of the country, and the condi-  
tion of the Indian tribes in the interior  
of the continent; the necessity of which  
will appear in the communications of the Sec-  
retaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the post office  
department for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1853, the gross expenditure was sev-  
en millions nine hundred and eighty-two  
thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dol-  
lars; and the gross receipts, during the  
same period, five millions nine hundred  
and thirty-four thousand 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 thirty-  
two dollars. The causes which, under

the present postal system and laws, led in-  
evitably to this result, are fully explained  
by the report of the Postmaster General;  
one great cause being the enormous rates  
the department has been compelled to pay  
for mail service rendered by railroad  
companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Post-  
master General of the income and expen-  
ditures by mail steamers will be found per-  
fectly interesting, and of a character to  
demand the immediate action of Congress.  
Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the  
pension bureau have been brought to light  
within the last year, and, in some instan-  
ces, merited punishment inflicted; but,  
unfortunately, in others, guilty parties  
have escaped, not through the want of  
sufficient evidence to warrant a convic-  
tion, but in consequence of the provisions  
of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims