Several of the South American states are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon; and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among Naions are better understood, more liberal 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 restrictions upon the free use of a river which traverses so many states and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine confederation, have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted in 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.

Or twenty, ave mitt ons three in six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience justice of the present system versions.

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 inexhaustable deits of gunno upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties 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.

Uunfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens who have resorted to the Chincha Islands for it, and the Postavian authorities stationed the Postavian authorities stationed the Postavian authorities stationed the Postavian authorities at the control of the control of the postavian authorities at the control of the control of the postavian authorities at the control of th

and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages committed by the latter, were promptly demanded by our misister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnities to the aggreeved parties. We are thus not only at peace with foreign countries, but in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any case of serious

listurbance in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away, with the causes which produced them; and the passions which they have awakened, or if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivairy of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and the common determination of the States, that its institutions, its welfare, and its dourestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the Constitution. This new league of amity, and of mutual confidence into which the people of the Republic have entered, happily affords induce ment and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action as to the great national interests of the country whether regarded in mselves or in connection with the powers of the civilized

The Unit d States have continued gradually and steadily to expand through acquisitions of territory which, how muchsoever of them may have been questioned, are now univer-sally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and to advance the human race in freedom, in pros-

perity 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 imediate conduct of the public bu-iness, is first in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress, and secondly by the direction afforded me by the principles of public policy affirmed by our Fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience and confirmed anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.— Recu.r.ng to these principles which constitute the organized basis of union, we presume that vast as are the functions and the duties of the Federal Government vested in or entrusted to its three great departments, the Logislature, Executive and Judicial, yet the substantive power- the popular voice and the larger capacities of social and material development exist in the respective States, which all being of themselves well constituted republies as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetualting the American 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 have a common interest in their relations to one another and to foreign government. interest in their relations ro one another and to foreign gov-While the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestee affairs of society rest securely upon the several reserved powers of the people of the several states. There is the effective democracy of the Nation, and there is the vital essence of its being and its greatness. Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the Federal Government, the primary one is, the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust

surplus revenue drawn immediately from imports on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures and the products of the earth

ing June 3.th, 18:2, there remained in the treasury a balance of fourteen millions, six hundred and thirty-two thousand, one undred and thirty-six dollars.
The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 20th,

1853, amounted to fifty-eight mil ions, nine handred and thirty-one thousand, eigh thundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and two millions, four hundred and five thousand, seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amonting together, to sixty-one millions, inree hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of paymerts on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three millions, five hundred and fiftyfour thousand, two hundred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two millions, four hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and forty-seven deltars of receipts above expenditures. This feet of increasing the surplus in the Treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the part of my duty in regard to it, seemed to be obvious and clear, namely: first to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the publie debt, so tur as it could possibly 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 accom-plishment in a manner and to a degree hi hly satisfactory.— The amount of the public debt of all classes was on the fourth of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand 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 con-tinuous course of liquidation the sum of lifty-six million four

These payments, although made at the market price of the 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 compercial pursuits of the country.

and of the above mentioned objects-that of the reduction of the tariff-is of great importance, and the plan suggested 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 manufacturies, and are not largely or are not at all throduced in the country, is commended to your careful and candid consideration.

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present system to meet the requirements of the public service, and that while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations the community in ordinary business relations. I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of

improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due to the govern ment, and of the forms in the administrative action of his deprogress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom ses, and of a new mint in California, and an essay office in New York, heretofore provided for by Congress, and also to the eminently successful progress of the coast survey, and of

Among the objects meriting your attention, will be impor-tant recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in n condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests, and commend to your respectful attention the suggestions on this sub-ject made by the Secretary of the Navy.

I respectfully submit that the army which under our system must always be regarded with the highest interest as a nucle-

us around which the nation may gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relation of the country, and the co dition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent, the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the

fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven millions nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and the gross receipts during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars—showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the de-partment, by the sum of two millions forty-two thousand and twenty-two dollars. The causes which, under the present postal system and laws, led inevitably to this reselt are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General—one great cause being the enormous rates the department has been com-pelled to pay for mail services rendered by Rail Road Companies. The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers, will be found peculiarly interesting and of a character to dam: nd 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 instances merited punishment inflicted; but unfortunately in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence to the sovereign rights and dignity of everence to the soverei nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is of necessity furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects of the powers, temporarily vested in us law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desira-

During the last fiscal year, nine millions, eight hundred and nmeteen thousand, four hundred and eleven acres of the pub-lie lands have been surveyed, and ten millions three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety one acres brought into the market. Within the same period, the sales brought into the market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry, amounted to one million, eighty three thousand, four hundred and ninety-nine acres located under military bounty land warrants; six militons, one hundred and forty two thousand, three hundred and sixty acres located under other certificates; nine thousand four hundred and twenty seven acres ceded to the States as swamp lands; sixteen millions, six hundred and cighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres, selected for Railreads and other objects under acts of Congress; one million, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty seven acres. Total amount of land disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty millions three hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two acres, which is an incerase in quantity sold and located under land warrants and grants, of twelve millions two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the mediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount received therefor, was six hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of 1853, was one million, dix hundred and nine thousand, mine hundred and nineteen acres; and the amount received therefor, two millions, two

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system with regard to the public demain in the most essential particulars. You will perceive by the report of the Secretary of the Interior that opinions which have ofter been expressed in relation to the operation of our present land system, as not being a source of revenue to the rederal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three millions two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars. I recommend the exten-sion of the land system over the territories of Utah and New

homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepar-e to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle, in cartain cases, for reasons, and on grounds which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr, Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories, and there are so many and such 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 I ther, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the Fede-

al Government upon the subject.

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 prudent proprietor, and therefore that grants of land to aid in the construction, should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works.

For the practical operation of such grants thus far in advancing the interests of the States in which such works are vocated, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domaid, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, howmense responsibilities which the present magnitude of the Re-public and the diversities and multiplicities of its interests de-volve upon me. The alleviation of which, so far as relates to erimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a rockless or indiscriminate extension of the principle. I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves mything like an adequate reward. For many interestins details upon this subject, I refer you to the tention the apparently slight, but really important modifications of existing la ws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long characterized the action no doubt, continue to be manifested, been somewhat retarded by the great demand for main materials and labor during the past summer, but full pregaration for the reception of patients before the return of another winter, is anticipated, and there is the best ceason to believe, om the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in rolation to the nature and treatment af the disease; that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and will stand as a noble

monument of wisdom and mercy.
Under the Acts of Congress of August 31st, 1822, and of March 3d, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Wahington reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application and of Georgetown, an abundant supply of good and wholeof the public funds as drawn by taxation from the people and suppropriated to specific objects by Congress. appropriated to specific objects by Congress.

When of the Engineer who had charge of the surveys under Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes the first act named. The best, if not the only plan calculated in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if to secure permanently the object ought, was that which connot absolutely the solitary power of Christendom, having a templates taking the water from the great Falls of the Potomac, and consequently I give it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important

work and for its demands, as far as appropriations are con-icerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War. The present political syst in of the United States has oven and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigand sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously premote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasury, nor as to the manner of keeping and
theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modces of the public treasury are controversy now prevail, there

The present political syst in of the United States has oven
the present political syst in of the United States has oven
the present political syst in of the United States has oven
to operation for so long a period of time, and has in its general
theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modces of the public treasury, nor as to the manner of keeping and
theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modces of the public treasury, nor as to the manner of keeping and
theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modces of the public treasury, nor as to the manner of keeping and
theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modces of the public treasury, nor as to the manner of keeping and
theory and much of its details become so familiar to the country and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modour country, its peaceful policy, and rapidly inour vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decimal returns of the census being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in various branches of the public service administered by that department of Government. The revenue of the country levice dalmost insensibly to the tax payer, goes on from year to year, increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the general system, by the functions of the general system. year, increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the wants of the government. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 3.th. 18.2, there remained in the treasury a balance of those States or parts of States.

Carried forward energy of our people are steadily and boldly strug- plication every quarter century. Carried forward gling to supply. All experience affirms that those States or parts of States.

in my judgment demands the speedy action of Congress.

I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration act of appropriation. sand five hundred dollars, because, independently In its political, its commercial and its military ant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to of the grounds which have as often been urged a- bearings it has varied, great and increasing claims growing and fast spreading millions of our race. gainst the application of the federal revenue for to consideration. The heavy expenses, the great These considerations seem fully to justify the works of this character, inequality with conse- delay, and at times fatality attending travel by presumption that the law of population above tirely inadequate to the objects sought.

> and has stood as a deep graven line of division be- creased in time of war, but while the embarrass- embraced within the majestic proportions of the gated by the States to the General Government, kingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, views for your consideration. They have imporrapid progress of expenditures from the national can have an appreciable value when weighed we are called upon to perform. Heretofore our more than one hundred millions of dollars. In that of the Pacific and Atlantic States. der a written contract betweed several States, governments to undertake to administer the af- I trust, immortal characteristic. safely anticipated that if the policy were once constitutional progress.

> which, in the experience of more than thirty years has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy which, though it has produced some works of conpenditure quite disproportionate to their value, duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a peripolitical union could not long survive.

the interests of all States require it to be aban-

ture, which find no warrant in the past. zens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my timent, which then existed in relation to details and purify. Public affairs ought to be so consideration of the question with a hope that anima- tinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union, that nothing short of the highest tone turing a plan which if applied to this subject may federacy. promise something better than constant strife, of cherished expectations.

tion, and have threatened conflict between the It is a significant fact that from the adoption of private interest, cloaked under public pretexts, ator's son; Fan Jottings, by N. P. Willis; Dr. Grant and the volve questions as to the right of local jurisdic- ity which has made us what we are. authority of the General Government.

Numerous applications have been and no doubt will continue to be made to: grants of lazd in aid of the construction of all such cases. For the progress made in the superior to all obstacles. construction of roads within the appropriations of There is no condemnation in which the voice voice of his countrymen.

from its intense importance and the many inter- nent can no more be expected to hold the same gular purity and wisdom secured unbounded conesting questions of future policy which it involves, opinions or entertain the same sentiments, than fidence and universal respect his failing health per cent. better than buying elsewhere. cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication by which diflude to the means of communication by which difare to be placed in closer connection for purpos-es, both of defence and commercial intercourse, that object, The gallant men of the south and March 2d, 1853, the oath of office was administerand more especially such as appertain to the comthe north could stand together during the struged to him on the 24th of that month, at Aleadue
Silks, ladies if you wish to purchase Silks, it will pay you
the north could stand together during the struged to him on the 24th of that month, at Aleadue
Silks, ladies if you wish to purchase Silks, it will pay you
to call at Horr's before you buy Brocade Silks at 8 a munication of those great divisions of the Union gle of the revolution. They could stand togethestate, near Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, but Striped and Plaid 7 s, Black and Plaid 6 s to 12 s, a very large stock just received.

A. V. HORR. many interestins details upon this subject, I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early at
Mountains. That the government has not been clanger of arms, As their united valor was adesufficient to enable him to return to his home in the more appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early atHORRIS has afforded through appropriations for mail facil- the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to most calm and peaceful way, his long and emiof Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will, I have lities and other purposes but the subject will soon the greater task of founding upon a deep and nently useful career was terminated. present itself under aspects more purely national broad basis, institutions which it has been our | Entertaining unlimited confidence in your in-Columbia and of the Army and Navy of ths Un.ted States, has by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sa- telligent and patriotic devotion to the public innow in the process of completion for communica- cred duty to sustain. It is but a feeble expres- terest, and being conscious of no motives on my tion by Railroads across the continent, and whol- sion of a fact strong and universal to say that part which are not inseparable from the honor ly within the limits of the United States.

> call forth the military to execute the laws; sup- the country upon a foreign soil, will never per- ures, but also those relations of mutual confiand a population now wide spread and vastly vindication of self-government. multiplied.

construct military roads, and protect Harbors of hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which

no sound objection can be raised. Happily for us in the destined career of our National history and legal business of the United States. In this relation the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to erts between assailable points, and a patriotic since the adoption of the constitution have real-The Spirit of the Constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore sam rooting in regard to the judicial triounais. I therefore a mineral to your consideration this important subject, which, individual watchfulness the location and execu- bring us to almost incredible results. A large altion of all means of communication.

which I am prepared to recommend for the en- ascertain the most practical and economical route estimate which the increased average duration of der and Diana Barber, aged 2 years. largement and modification of the present judicial for a rail road, from the river Mississippi to the human life shows to have already resulted from system. The act of Congress establishing the Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the field ma- the scientific and hygienic improvements of the and Abby Beasel, aged 4 years, and 4 months. Smithsonian Institution provided that the Presi- king explorations where previous examination past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the In this village, on the 23d inst., EMMA T. daughter of H dent of the United States and other persons there- had not supplied sufficient data, and where there next fifty and perhaps a hundred; the same ratio T. and R. S. Seymour, aged 5 years, in assignated should constitute an establishment was the best reason to hope the object sought of growth which has been thus revealed in our by that name, and that the members should hold might be found. The means and time being both past progress, and to the influence of these caustated and special meetings for the supervision of limited, it is not to be expected that all the ac- ses may be added the influx of laboring masses the affairs of the Institution. The organization curate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our posnot having taken place, it seemed to me proper is hoped that much and important information sessions, together with the probable accession of that it should be effected without delay. This has will be added to the stock previously possessed, the populations already existing in other parts of been done and an occasion was thereby presented and that partial if not full reports of the surveys our hemisphere, which, within the period in quesfor inspecting the condition of the Institution and ordered will be received in time for transmission tion, will feel with increasing force the natural atascertaining its successful progress thus far, and to the two houses of Cengress on or before the tachment of so vast, powerful and prosperous a its high promise of great and general usefulness. first Monday in February next, as required by the confederation of self governing republics, and

quent injustice is inherent in the nature of the either of the isthmus routes have demonstrated stated, will continue to act with undiminished efproposition, and because the plan has proved en- the advantage which would result from interna- fect through at least the half century, and that tional communication by such safe and rapid thousands of persons who have already arrived at The subject of internal improvements claiming means as a rail road would supply. These diffi- maturity, and are now exercising the rights of theless been the basis of much political discussion, of peace would be magnified and still further in- more than one hundred millions of population tween statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. ment already encountered, and others under new American Union. It is not merely as an inter-The rule of strict construction of all powers dele- contingencies to be anticipated, may serve stri- es.ing topic of speculation that I present these has arrayed itself from time to time against the neither these, nor all considerations combined, tant practical bearings upon all the political duties treasury on works of a local character within the against the obligations strictly to adhere to the system of Government has worked on what may States. Memorable as an epoch in the parties on | constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers | be termed a miniature scale in comparison with this subject is the message of President Jackson it confers within its limit, and to the extent of the the development which it must thus assume withof the 27th of May, 1830, which met the spirit of interest of the government it involved, it would in a future so near at hand as scarcely to be bebut so rapid had been its growth, that the project- and practical route shall be found to aid by all is evident that a confederation so vast and so

sert any principle as opposed to improvements and no present urgent inducement promising as a sacred trust, from the generous confidence needed for the protection of internal commerce popular favor, will lead me to disregard these our constituents. which does not equally apply to improvements up- lights or to depart from that path which experi-

with it a vast augmentation of territory. Distur- the magnitude of dimensions, to which our politibing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citi
With a vast augmentation of the domestic cal system, with its corresponding machinery of laws, is so rapidly expanding with increased vigiliance due it require us to cultivate the cardinal involving the constitutional rights of the States.

But notwithstanding difference of opinion and send will be sold at figures that will make it for the interest of the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citi
With it a vast augmentation of the corresponding machinery of laws, is so rapidly expanding with increased vigiliance due it require us to cultivate the cardinal will be sold at figures that will make it for the interest of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States.

But notwithstanding difference of opinion and sendence in relation to details and purify. Public affairs ought to be so condoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the fu- bing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic cal system, with its corresponding machinery of the works which are regarded by all good citi- But notwithstanding difference of opinion and sen- virtues of public frugality and official integrity duty to ask at your hands a deliberate recon- and specific provisions, the acquiescence of dis- ducted a settled course shall pervade the entire ted by a a desire to promote the permanent and can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to and standard of public morality marks every part and see them. substantial interests of the country, your wisdom our Institutions, and restored a sense of repose and of the administration in its legislation of the may prove equal to the task of devising and ma- security to the public mind throughout the Con- general government.

the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, ffiocial term, if I have power to avert it, those who more and more deeply rooted in the love and conthe exciting of vain hopes and the disappointment have placed me here may be assured. The wis- fidence of the people. dom of the men who knew what independence That nice oconomy which is as far more re. In expending appropriations made by the last cost, who had put all at stake upon the issue of the moved from parsimony as from corrupt and cor-Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to revolutionary struggle, disposed of the subject to rupting extravagance, that single regard for the works for the improvement of Harbors which in- which I refer in the march of power and prosper- public good which will frown upon all attempts

the Constitution, until the officers and soldiers of that sound fiscal administration which in the leg-The right to construct a brakewater, jetty, or the revolution had passed to their graves, or islative department guards against the dangerdam would seem necessary to carry with it the through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, power to protect and preserve such constructions. ceased to participate actively in public affairs, and in the executive, maintaining an unsleaping This can only be effectually done by having ju- there was not merely a quiet acquiescence, but a watchfulness against the tendency of all nationrisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the con- prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of al expenditure or extravagance. Where they stitution is found on which to rest the claim of the States. The reserved powers were scrupu- are admitted elementary public duties, which the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the lously respected. No statesman put forth the may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to sortments that can be found at any establishment in Ohio, soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth narrow views of casuists to justify interference and urged in view of the more impressive sense section of the first article of the constitution. It and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was re- of that necessity which is directly suggested by is then submitted whether in all cases where con- garded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indis- the consideration now presented. Since the adstructions are to be erected by the general Gov- pensable. For the great excitement of civil lib- journment of Congress, the Vice President of the ernment the right of soil should not be first ob- erty, though environed by inherent difficulties was United States has passed from the scenes of tained and legislative provision be made to cover yet born forth in apparent weakness by a power earth, without having entered upon the duties of

the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the of the people will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While than thirty years a seat in one or the other of the There is one subject of a domestic nature which men inhabiting different parts of this vast conti- two houses of Congress, and having by his sin, ferent parts of the wide expanse of our country can unite to a common object and sustain com- cumstances has been justly regarded as irrepara- meres 20 cts, Alpacens 1 s to 4 s cobergs 2 s 6 d to 5 s, Gingwhich lie on the opposite side of the Rocky er in the more trying period which succeeded the his strength gradually declined, and was hardly unmindful heretofore, is apparent from the aid it quate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of Alabama, where on the 18th of April, in the their sons whose blood mingled so often upon and advancement of my country, I hope it may The power to declare war, to raise and support the same field during the war of 1812, and who be my privilege to deserve and secure not only armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to have more recently borne in triumph the flag of your cordial corporation in great public measpress insurrections and repel invasions, was con- mit alienation of feeling to weaken the power dence and regard which it is always so desirapress insurrections and repel invasions, was conmit alienation of feeling to weaken the power dence and regard which it is always so desirate ferred upon Congress, as a means to provide for of united efforts, nor internal dissensions to particle between members of co-ordinate Four of united efforts, nor internal dissensions to particle between members of co-ordinate Ravenna, Nov. 14, 1853. Rowell, Witten & Co. the common defence, and to protect a territory alike the great arm of freedom uplifted for the branches of government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions As incidental and indispensable for the exercise as seem to me especially worthy of your considof this power it must sometimes be necessary to eration. In providing for the present, you can the experience of the past casts upon the future. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, The growth of our population has now brough!

lowance for a diminished proportional effect of The surveys before alluded to were designed to emigration would not very materially reduce the will seek the privilege of being admitted within for the estimates of works of a local character in The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themtwenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting has aroused and will doubtless continue to exert selves by a peaceful and healthy process of incorto one million seven hundred and fifty-four thou- a very general interest throughout the country. poration, spacious regions of virgin and exuber-

tional cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the prinmessage the President admitted the difficulty of To guard against misconception, it should be ciples of the Constitution, as understood by those bringing back the appropriations of the govern- remarked that although the power to construct or who have adhered to the most restricted construcment to the construction of the Constitution set up aid in the construction of a road within the limits tions of the powers granted by the people and in 1798, add marked it as an administrative proof of a territory is not embarrassed by that question the States. Interpreted and applied according to of the necessity of guarding that instrument with of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits those principles, the great compact adapts itself sleeplesss vigilance against the authority of pre- of a State, is nevertheless held to be of doubtful with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited cedents which had not the sanction of most plain- power, and more than doubtful propriety, even extension of that benign system of federative ly defined powers. Our Government exists un- within the limits of a territory, for the several self-government of which it is our glorious, and

uniting for specific objects and with specific grants fairs of a railroad or canal, or other similar con- Let us then, with redoubled vigilance, be on to their agent. If, then, in the progress of its ad- struction, and therefore that its connection with a our guard against yielding to the temptation of ministration there have been departures from the work of this character should be incidental rather the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the terms and intent of the compact, it is and will ev- than primary. I will only add, at present, that pressure of the motives of conceded temporary er be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, advantage and apparent temporary expedience. which our fathers left us, and to make a strong and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores The minimum of federal Government compatieffort to conform our action to it. It would seem of the Republic may be bound together by insep- ble with the maintenance of National Unity and THOSE HOLIDAY HATS have arrived. We rec'd 4 cases that the fact of a principle, having been resisted erable ties of common interest, as well as ef efficient action in our relations with the rest of from the first, by many of the wisest and most common fealty and attachment to the Union, the world should afford the rule and measure of Curled and Rib'd crown 71, width 62, Bell crowned, call and patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having shall be disposed, as far as my own action is constructed of our powers under the general clau- get a good fit immediately, provoked constant strife without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to
tion as expounded and illustrated by those whose clusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to tion as expounded and illustrated by those whose erence to the sovereign rights and dignity of eve-

In like manner, as a manifestly inseparable on the sea-board for the protection of foreign com- ence has proved to be safe, and which is now condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and merce; I submit to you whether it may not be radiant with the glow of propriety and legitimate of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly settled against appropriations by the General Gov- We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the ernment for Local improvements, for the benefit overlook the ark of our security. It is no part of several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affecf commerce.

my purpose to give prominence to any subject tionate spirit, language and conduct, in regard to the conduct, in regard to the conduct of the co modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, the deliberate judgment of the people. But while ests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the present is bright with promises, and the future opinion, which may respectively characterize the safety or other interests of their commerce full of promises and inducement for the exercise them. Mutual forbearance, respect and noninmay require. If that can be regarded as a system of active intelligence, the past can never be withceded importance, has been attended with an ex-

In still another point of view is an important said county. and has resulted in squandering large sums upon of filled with anxious apprehension of a successobjects which have answered no valuable purpose, ful war which had just terminated. Peace brought practical duty suggested by this consideration of

Thus will the feueral system, whatever expan-That this repose is to suffer no shock during my sion time and progress may give it, continue

> to approach the treasury with insiduous projects the station to whice he had been called by the

Having occupied almost continuously for more

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order of the Directors, the Portage Co. Br. Bank, in Ravenna, will be closed, on the 24th Nov., Thursday, Thanks | They vary in size from 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 4, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 5 octaves. Prices \$40, \$45, \$48, \$60, \$80, \$100. The 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 4 and 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) octaves, are made giving Day; 25th December, Christmas Day: Ist of January on a p New Years day; and 4th of July. Bank open for business octaves are in plano form. The 5 octave plano cases are got from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 3 o'clock. Discount day, every up in the same style and size, and are finished as good for \$30, as those that are sold by pediers and at Music Stores for \$100. Tuesday. Discount Committee meets daily at 11 o'clock, November 18, 1853.

Dr. TUBBS will be at the Prentiss House, Friday afternoon and Saturday 30th and 31th December. See advertisement in another column.

In this village on the 3d inst., ADDA, daughter of Alaxan

In this village, on the 25th inst., JOHN, only son of A. S

In this viliage on the 26th inst., HENRY A., only of Doct. E. H. and Hannah O. Wait, aged 3 years. In Windham, on the 25th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia,

## Mew Advertisements.

Dissolution. NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership hereto-fore existing, under the title of Jas. Twitt & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. E. Twitt having disposed and transfered his entire entire interests in the concern to Mr. Jus, Twitt, who is duly authorized to settle all the affairs of the firm. JAS. TWITT. Ravenna, Dec. 6, 1853.

Settle Up THE subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons, that he is desirous of settling up his business for past years, and would ask all who are idebted to him by note or book account, to call and settle the same, on or before the first o January next. WILLIAM CAINE. Ravenna, Dec. 6, 1853.

FARMERS' TAKE NOTICE. alike the interests and good will of all, has never-culties which have been encountered in a period freemen will close their eyes on the spectacle of Subscribers will grind from now until the 1st day of April next, all kinds of grain for every 12th bashel.

Dec. 5, 1853.

WHITTLESEY & BROTHER.

BRIAR-HILL COAL. THE Subscribers have thirty tons of Briar-Hill Coal for Sule.

WHITTLESEY & BROTHER. OVER SHOES, Ladies India Rubber Buskins, Ladies do Boots, Gent's do Shoes, just received at

MBROIDERIES, a most splendid stock of Embroidered Collars, do Under-Sleeves, do Under H'dkfs, do Linen H'dkfs, can be found at very low prices, at Dec 3. Horn's. internal improvements is its conceptive infancy, seem but expedient and proper if an economical yound the present of the existing generation. It ed appropriations for that year for works of this constitutional means in the construction of a road varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, character had risen to the alarming amount of which will unite by speedy transit the populations in habits and interests, could only be kept in namore than one hundred millions of dollars. In that of the Pacific and Atlantic States

RAVENNA HAT STORE



James Twitt & Co.,

WE are now receiving our 2nd stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising the largest stock of Hats, Caps and Furs ever brought to this village, call in and take a look at I last Thursday, they are the prettiest style and the most durable Hat that has ever been offered for sale, sizes, Brim at Twitt's. A good assortment of Straw Bonnets, Colored and Plain 25 dozen Kossuth Hats, 10 do Hungarian do, 10 do Piare

CLCTHING. SOMMERVILLE & REDFIELD. Dec. 7, 1853.

PREMIUM FLOURING MILL THE subscribers are still doing business at the Ravenna Summit Mills, and also in Campbellsport, notwithstand

ing the reports put in circulation by the proprietors of Steam Mills and Water Mills in this vicinity, that we have broke down, and were not doing custom business, and as is our custom, are making flour that stands the test in every case where it is used. Our flour stands A. No. 1, wherever it is known, and takes the premium over all other Flour made, whenever it is each buy a flour (made expectation). price, for first quality. Our Flour is made from the best article of Wheat, and we make no Flour from poor wheat, that we may be enabled to sell cheaper than our neighbors.
All orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 28, 1853. BAY STATES, another big lot of Shawla just received, con-sisting of Bay States and Brochas Cushmeres, &c. Call

Nov. 28, 1853. HATS AND CAPS, a fine assortment just received and sell ing low at nov 28 PRENTISS\*. OOKING OLASSES, a large assortment and at very low prices can now be found at now 28 PRENTISE'. I ADIES WINTER DRESS GOODS, the largest and best assortment in town, consisting of I im and printed De-la incs, Cashmeres, Paramettas. Theber cloth, morings &c., just opening at nov 28,

NEW BOOKS AT LITTLE'S BOOK STORE. SECOND War with England, by T. J. Headley; Memoles of Rev. D. Judson; the Old House by the River; Life of nov 29.

## TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

TOTHWITHSTANDING the low prices at which goods have been sold at the Shalersville Cheap Store, the subscriber has just returned from the east, and is now receiving we are now offering many goods lower than ever before.

A. V. HORR, is still sailing a very choice article of Sugar at 6 ets per lb, do not pay 7 or 8 ets for a poorer quali-ty, Nov. 28th, (LOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, a large assortment A. V. HORR'S. O on hand selling fast, at LOUR constantly on hand and for sale,

UFFALO ROBES, some prime ones just received selling

ADIES you can go to the Shalersville Cheap Store and

purchase goods at such prices as to save from 10 to 25

Musical Instruction. MISS H. S. MORTON, of New York, has lately taken up her residence in Ravenna, (nearly opposite the Town Hall.) where she will be pleased to obtain pupils upon the Pi-ano Forte, Melodeon, Scraphine or Melo Pean, which she will teach at the usual prices. Persons wishing to receive instructions at their own rest-

November 15, 1853. Jas. Twitt & Co. SECOND Fall Stock of Fall Goods for 1853, comprising all the late styles. A splendid assortment of Furs, 3 Bales of Buffalo Robes, 20 cases of Hats, 50 doz. Caps, &c.

G. F. Green & Co. Manufacturers of Melodeons, Ravenna, Ohio. We wish to call the atention of all who would



like to purchase a good in-strument, without paying a second profit, to call and examine the following instrui of which an assortment will be kept on hand, if possible All the above instruments are warranted good, and will be. kept in repair free of charge.

In regard to sweetness of tone, quickness of touch, power and ease of blowing, they stand unrivalled by any-pediars declarations to the contrary, nothwithstanding. Please call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing JUP All kinds of reed instruments repaired at a low price

and in good style. Satisfaction given or no pay. II Shop over LITTLE's Bookstore. AUREN STOW.

ECTURES to Young Men, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The perusal of this little volume will be of immense value to you young men. It is just the book for the winter eve-HALL'S BOOK STORE. T ECTURES to Young Men, on the formation of Character, HALL'S BOOK STORE.

Books! Books! KEY to Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stow; Wide Wide World; Life Pictures; Peep of Day; Line upon Line, by author of Peep of Day; Here a Little and there a Little; Precept upon Precept; Lady of the Lake, (embellished); Lofty and Lowly; Walter Colton's Works; T. S. Arthur's Select Tales, beautifully bound. A choice stock of beautifully bound Bibles, Testaments, &c., &c., also Stationery, Blank Books, &c., in every variety, and very cheap for HALL'S BOOK STORE . ready pay at

NEW MUSIC. With music, sweet music, we greet you again." L ILLY Dale, Katy Durling, song and quartette, Home Again, song and quartette, Bon Bolt's Reply, Billy Grimes, Sailor Boy's Last Dream, Woodbury-Walt for the Wagon, Answer to Walt for the Wagon, Uncle Tom's Lament for Evn. Woodbury-Old Folks at Home, Mountaineers Farewell-Bakers, Childs Prayer, &c., with a good assortment of waltzs, polkas, quadrills, &c., may be found at HALL'S BOOK STORE.

MAN be found a spleddid assortment of Plain and Fancy FINE Broadcloth, Overcoating &c. at SOMERVILLE & REDFIELD.

A FEW patterns left of those beautiful Velvet and Grenedine Vestings, at Somenville & Reppeting. FURNISHING Goods of all kinds, for the ready pay, cheap Somerville & Redrieto's.

SECOND ARRIVAL of Fall and Winter Goods at the "Stone Store." ROWELL, WITTER & Co., are now receiving their sec-

embraces ver style and quality, and will be sold as cheap as any st ck if Goods in northern Ohlo. Please give us a call and jt dg : for yourselves. Novemb . 1, 1853. FIFTY CENT TEA-A new lot of that good fifty cent Tea, ROCERIES-A large lot now receiving which will be sold

Ravenna, August 25th, 1853. NAIL BONNETS-Colored Pearl, do Belgrade, black fancy Pedal, Cobargh, Pedal, Belgrade and edging, embroider and wing.

Rowell, Witter & Co. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CCORDEONS, Violins, Flutes, Fifes and Flageoletts, just received from the Importers in New York. Also, best quality of Violin, Bass Viol and Gultar Strings, Rosin, Bridges, Tail Pieces and Bows. Pedlars supplied with Accordeons CLOTHING.

HAV'NT had time till now to tell the people that our stock of clothing has been renewed, and that we continue to recieve fresh New Goods every month. SOMERVILLE & REDFIELD, Nearly opposite the Bank.

RECEIVED LAST WEEK, by Railroad, a large variety of Goods suitable for Fall and Winfer trade. The subscriber would invite his friends and customers to give him a call, DRESS GOODS-French Merinoes, Coburgs and Paremet-Alapaccas and Lustres, Ginghams and Prints, figured and platu HAWLS—A large variety, Brocha, new style Bay State Black and Fancy colors, Silk, at SEYMOUR'S

BLACK SILKS-A large stock, all widths, at low prices, DRESS TRIMMINGS—Black Silk Lace, Black Silk Fringe; Velvet Ribbons, colored Gimps, and colored silk Braids.

B. Little, BOOKSELLER, Stationer and Fancy Goods Dealer, north of the Prentiss House, has received a large and general assortment of goods recently purchased in New York, which he offers on the most favorable terms for cash or ready pay.— School Books and Stationery at wholesale or retail low for cash. Please call and examine before making your purchas--you can buy cheap of

Nov. 14, 1853. STATIONERY, Paper, Ink, Quills, Gold Pens and Cases, Rubber, Sand and Boxes, Sealing Wax, Mouth Glue, Parchment, Biotting Paper, Letter Stamps, Drawing Pencils and Paper, Cards, Gum Labels, Bristol Board, Paints, Paper Weights, Envelopes, Ink Stands, &c, for sale by Nov. 14, 1853.

B. LITTLE.

10 DOZEN more of those large size white cotton hose the, best article for one shilling \$\phi\$ pair, ever offered in this market, and they are going fast, at jun 7 H L Day's

To the Fashionable.

All orders promptly attended to.

WHITTLESEY & BROTHER.

Campbellsport, Nov. 28th, 1853.

P. S.—Cob Corn, and all kinds of coarse Grain ground on short notice.

Attachment Notice.

Notice

Notice

Notice

Notice is hereby given, that at my instance an attachment was this day issued by Clinton Young, a Justice of the Peace of Hiram township, Portage County, Ohio, against the goods, chattles, moneys, credits, and effects of Lathrop A. G. Grant, Hiram W. Pierce and Gideon Hard, non-residents of said county.

Dated the Fashionable,

A. BOUCHE, has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop, to a stand opposite the Prentiss House, where he will continue the Manufacturing of all styles of Boots and Shoes, and would solicit a share of public patronage. He feels confident that from his long experience in the business, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may be pleased to patronize him. Gentlemen's French Calf, sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; sewed and pegged Boots, Opera patent leather Tongue Boots; and many other fashions, too numerous to mention. He intends to confine himself principally to the manufacture of Gentlemen's Ware.

Repairing done in good order and on short notice. Particular attention paid to cash Customers.

A. BOUCHE, has removed his Boot and Shoes hope.