# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:-

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this government, and the Congress of the United is and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts, to settle States is again assembled to legislate for an Empire these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to ob-of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who tain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subfirmly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the world the most stable and permanent government on earth. Such is the result of the labors of those who have

gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it to posterity.

We are at peace with all the world and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blessed by a kind Providence with an abund-ance of the fruits of the earth, although the Destroying Angel for a time visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence. Yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand and to restore the inestimable blessing of gen eral health to a people who have acknowledged his power, depricated his wrath and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the destructions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters. It is a proper theme of Thanksgiving to him who rules the destinics of nations, that we have been enabled to maintain, amids all these contests, an independent and nutral posi-tion towards all belligerent powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British Navigation Laws, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports will, has indergone another revolution, and he abides the for equal benefits to all, it would be neuthor just nor ances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be (under existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to enter in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture or productions of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imports and charges, as vessels of the Unitad States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted into British ports, entering them, and on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislativo arrangement, the late act of a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the British Parlisment, by which Great Britsin is the lasting confidence and friendship of that Republic brought within the terms proposed by the act of The Message of my predecessor to the House of Congress of the first of March, 1847, it is hoped Representatives, of the 8th of February last, com-

will be productive of benefits to both countries. A slight interuption of diplomate intercourse, ter there has been received. It is therefore unnesincere satisfaction with which we shall declare and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic acthe arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and credited to this government. A trascript of that to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition Minister Rlenipotentiary from a sister republic to correspondence is herewith submitted. which we have so long been, and still remain bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I entered upon the discharge of my Executive duties, I was apprised that a War Steamensued, between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the obser

vance of the treaty, were deemed by me to be due obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion in taking the office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive by the correspondence submitted to you in connexion with the subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter. Although a Minister of

the United States to the German Empire was ap-pointed by my predecessor, in August, 1849, and

of Nicaraugua by a company of American citisen, nsuccessful effort to be free. Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, presented with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable di-plomacy to procure the adjustment. Our late Charg-ed' Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. G. W. Hopkins, made de Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. G. W. Hopkins, made prefect the work.

All nations are invited by the State of Nicaraugus to enter into the same treaty stipulation with tain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge will also her, and the benefit to be derived by each from such bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and an arrangement will be the protection of this great zeal The revolutionary and distracted condition of inter-oceanic communication against any power Portugal in past times has been represented as one which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize of California and New Mexico, they will have insti-of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens; but I must now say it is a matter of profound regret that these claims have not cranal, on the payment of the same tolls. The work, and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem vet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do if contracted under these guarantees, will be a band to themselves most likely to effect their solety and justice to the American claimants has now assumed of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, happiness." By awaiting their action all cause of justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly between the nations of the earth. Should the great uneasiness may be avoided and confidence and kind make it the subject of a special message to Congress maritime States of Europe consent to this arangewith a view to such ultimate action .s your wisdom and patriotion may suggest. With Russin, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark any) the energies of their people and ours will co-Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. ve still maintain our accostomed amicable relations. During the recent revolutions in the Papal States our Charg ed' Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence which, indeed, he was enterprise, if properly protected, will cumplete the tion. dirocted by my predecessor to withhold, until he work should it prove feasible. The parties who have should receive further orders. Such was the unset-procured the charter from Nicaraugua for its contled condition of things in those States, that it was struction, desire no assistance from this government laws over California, and measures have been taken not deemed expedient to give him any instructions beyond its protection; and they profess that having to organize the custom houses at that and other on the subject of the credential letter, different from those which he had been presented by the late ad-ministration, until the 25th of June last, when, in ever that protection shall be extended to them.consequence of the want of correct information of Should there appear to be reason, on examining the San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understool, that

barrassed during the existence of the treaty. It is

if in his judgment sufficiently stable; or, if not, to ration of the route. Should such a work be con-await further events. Since that period, Rome structed under the common protection of all nations, collections and direct the avails (with such allowestablishment of a government eufficiently perma- expedient that any great maritime state should command the communication. The territory through nent to justify opening diplomatic intercourse with With the republic of Mexico it is our true policy to from the claims of any foreign power. No such

cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, nothing has occured of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful obsurvance of the treaty and mun use of mankind. municating, in compliance with the resolution of which occurred between this government and France ed at Querataro, on the 30th May, 1848, by the large sum of money for this right of transit across rapidly increased commissioners of the U. States, and the Ministers the Isthmus of Tehnantepec. The Mexican gov- I have transitered the Indir of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, hav-

The Commissioners on the part of the United

States, for making the boundary between the two Republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego, aonable tall to the owners of the improvement, who by unforseen obstacles, arrived at that place within er, belonging to the German Enpire was being fit- a short period after the time required by the Treaty ted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of and was then joined by the commissioners on the Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who some Naval officers, rendered under the permission part of Mexico. They entered upon the duties of should construct the work. of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permis-sion was granted during an armistico between that from that quarter, some progress had been mide in Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the ter-Empire and the King of Denmark, which had been the survey. The expenses incident to the organizaenjoyed in the Schleswiz Halstein War. Appre-tion of the commission and its conveyance to the hensive that this act of intervention on our part point where it was to begin, have so much reduced would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this inight be viewed of our neutral obligations, incurred the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further by the treaty with Denmark and of the provisions sum to cover the charges which must be incurred ducommunication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate of the Act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1848, I ring the fiscal year will be necessary. The great length directed that no farther aid shall be rendered by of frontier along which the boundary extinds, the to yield her aid in the manner propose 1, to accomplish an improvement so important to her best interany agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed nature of the abjacent territory, and the difficulty of the Secretary of State to instruct the Minister of containing supplies, except at near the extremes of ests. We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad the German Empire, of my determination to execute the line, renders it also indispensible that a liberal scross the Isthmus of Panama will be cuccessfully the law of the United States and the faith of the provision should be made to meet the necessary char-troaties of all nations. The correspondence which ges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by in 1851. I accordingly recommended this subject to predecessor, on the the 30th day of June. 1818, which

your attention. In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens in Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the ada over that territory, with a view that the transit shonor of the country, as well as to the sacred employment of Counsel on the part of the Govern, from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or emment, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interest of the United States. I reccommended this subject the Isthmus, which connects North or South Amerto the early and favorable consideration of Congress. ics, either by railroad or canal, which the energy Complaints have been made in regard to the in-efficiency of the means provided b, the government of New Grenada for transporting the United States adopt that policy. mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our To the territory of the United States on the Pa-postal Convention with that Republic, of the 6th cific, the success of our persevering and benevolent

March. 1844. citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in Our Charge d'Affairs at B. goda has been directed christianizing the nations and inducing them to adopt to make such representations to the Government of a system of government and laws suitable to their lew Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt capacity and wants, and the use made by our nume removal of this cause of complaint. ous whale ships of the harbors of the islands, as pla-The sanguinary civil war with which the Repubces of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, lic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravhere, yet no such Government as that of the German aged, has been bronght to a close. In its progress, esting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authothe rights of some of our citizens resident, or trarities of those islands to increased efforts to improve ding there, are violated. The restoration of order and elevate their moral and political condition; and will afford the Venezuelian Government an opportuwe should make reasonable allowances for the diffinity to examine and redress these grievances, and culties inseperable from this task. We desire that others of longer standing which our representatives those islanders may maintain their independance, It is believed by those well acquainted with the and that other nutions should concur in this sentiat Caraccas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that government. ment. We could in no event be indifferent to the The extension of the coast of the United States dominion of any other power. The principal comon the Pacific and the unexampled rapidity with mercial States have in this a common interest, and which the inhabitants of California especially are in . it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to creasing in number, have imparted new consequence interpose obstacles to the continued indecendence to our relations with other countries which border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse of the islands. The receipts of the treasury for the fiscal year between these countries and our possessions in that ending on the 30th of June last, were in cash, quarter particularly with the Republic of Chili, will \$48.820,997,50, and in treasury notes, funded, \$10.quarter particularly with the Republic of Chili, will 830,000, and the expenditures for the same time, were in cash, \$16,797,667,83, and in treasury notes become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase n population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$67,. that this government should do every thing in its | 631,667,82. power to foster and strengthen its relations with the The accounts and estimates, which will be subtates, and that the spirit of amity between us should mitted in the report of the Secretary of the treasury e mutual and cordial. I recommend the observance show that there will probably be a deficit, occasion of the same course towards all other American ed by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty states. The United States stand as the Great on the first of July next, of \$5,828.121,66, and fo American power to which, as their natural ally and the first of July, 1851, of \$10,547,092,73, making friend, and they will always be disposed first to in the whole a probable deficit to be provided for of took for mediation and assistance in the event of any \$16,375,214,39. The extraordinary expences of the collision between them and any European nation. war with Mexico, and the purchase of Canfornia As such we may often kindly mediate in their beand New Mexico exceeded in amount this deficit, half without entangling ourselves in foreign ware together with the loans heretofore made for those or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith objects. I therefore suggest that authority be given of our Treaties with any of them shall require our to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover inteference, we must necessarily interpose that deficit, and I recom nedd the observance of strict A convention has been negotiated with Brazil proeconomy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money. I recommend the revision of the existing tariffand of American claims on iding for the satisfaction that government and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last Session or Congress we have. its adjustment on a basis which may augment the received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenrevenue. I do not doubt the right or daty of Cun. spotentiary from that Empire and our relations with greas to encourage domestic industry, which is the it are founded upon the most amicable understandgreat source of national as well as individual wealth ing. Your attention is earnestly invited to an amend and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may ment of our existing laws, relating to the African place home labor on a sure and permanent footing. Slave trade, with a view to the suppression of that and by due encouragement to manufactures, give a parbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the developement of our common country. Believing that to the attainments of these ends, (as trade is still in part carried on by means of vessels, built in the United States, and owned and navigated by some of our c tizens. The correspondence well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue botween the Department of State, and the Minister and prevention of fraud-,) a system of specific duand Consul of the United States at Rio de Janerio. ties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Conwhich has from time to time been laid before Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties gress, represents that it is a customary device to at rates high enough to afford substantial encourevade the penalties of the laws by means of sea letagement to our own industry, and at the same time ters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with so adjusted as to insure stability. have been committed in this case is held odious as such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to The question of the continuance of the Sub-treasthe United States for a new Register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdum of Congress. If continued, important modifications no prohibition of it or punishment for it provided in taining cargoes of slaves. Much additional inforof it appears to be indispensable .any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying mation of the same character has recently been For further details and views of the above and transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an | ces and the revenue, I refer to the report of the Sec-American citizen who, in a foreign county, purchasreatary of the Treasury. No direct aid has been Americal citizen wind, in a toreign county, purchas-es a vessel built in the United States, to the incon-venience of sending her home for a new Register before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels, between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels be-tween different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust your wiedom will devises a considered; but I trust your wiedom will devise a agreement which it merica. I reaserfully reactors to considered; but I trust your wiedom will devise a some such measure as has been recommended, it will However faint the prospet at the time appeared, 1 the free transfer of property in vessels, between our patised with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously give this branch of American industry that encourconsidered; but I trust your wisdom will devise a agrement which it merits. I respectfully reccommethod by which our general policy in this respect mend the establishment of an agricultural bureau to may be preserved; and at the same time, the abuse be connected with the Department of the Interior. independent Hungary into the family of nations. I may be preserved; and at the same time, the abuse invested an egent, then in Europe, with power to de- of our flag; by means of sea letters, in the manner To elevate the social condition of the agriculturalist clare our willingness promptly to recognize her in- indicated, may be prevented. -to increase his prosperity-and to extend his meaus Having ascertained that there is no prospect of of usefulness, by multiplying his sources of infor-The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest the re-union of the five States of Central America, mation, should be the study of every statesman, and The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest, in routing of the are states of Central America, matter, should be the states devery legislator, which formerly composed the republic of that name, the primary object of every legislator. The United States did not at any time interfere in we have separately negotiated with some of them. No civil government having been provided by the contest; but the feelings of the nation were treaties of amily and commerce, which will be laid reaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid congress for California, the people of that Territory have been made to execute that law, but the limited pro-before the Senate. A contract having been concluded with the State recently met in Convention, for the purpose of form-issisting the senate in the senate is author in the senate is a senate is a senate in the senate is a s hefure the Senate.

deration of Congress. \* 13 The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed at no distant period, present themselves for admis-sion into the Union. Preparitory to the admission feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the ment, (and we have no reason to suppose that a harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, hitherto producing paiful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the I do not recommend any appropriation from the solemn warning of the first. most illustricuss of my national treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe predecessors, against furnishing "any ground for that such an appropriation is necessary. Private characterizing parties by geographical discrimina-

A Collector has been appointed at San Francisco under the act of Congress extending the revenue examined the proposed line of communication, they points mentioned in that act, at the earliest period praticable. The collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been raceived of his arrival at the exact state of things at that distance from us, whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the the customs have continued to be collected there he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in practicability of constructing such a canal, that by officers acting under the military authority, as presenting himself to the then existing government, doubt could be speedily solved by an actual explo- they were during the administration of my predecesexpended within the territory or to be paid into the Freasury for the purpose of meeting the appropriawhich the canal may be opened ought to be freed tions for the improvements of its rivers and harbors. A party engaged in the coast survey was dispatchpower should occupy the position that would enable ed to Oregon in January last; according to the late it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence advices they had not left California, and directions over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a, have been given to them, as soon as they should highway which ought to be dedicated to the com have fixed on the sites of the two light houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in

The route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoi-Panama are also worthy of our serious considera-tion. They did not fail to engage she attention of Culifornia, and e-pecially to examine and determine my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of on sights for light houses on that coast-the speedy that body, a copy of a paper called a Protocol, sign - Guadaloupe-Hidelgo, was instructed to offer a very erection of which is urgently demanded by a very general government is one offlunited and local applica-

I have transferred the Indian agencies from Upernment did not accede to the proposition for the per Missouri and Conucil Bluffs to Santa Fe and cessery to refer now to the circumstance which led ing been a subject of correspondence between the purchase of right of way, probably because it had Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed sub-to the injerruption. I need not express to you the department of State and the envoy Extraordinary already contracted with private individuals for the agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento construction of a passage from the Guasaculco river and San Jonquin Rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effectual and suc to purchase for money a right which ought to be cessful extension of our system of Indian intercourse equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reaover the new territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in would doubtless be well contented with that com-pensation and the guarantees of the maritime states of the world, in seperate treatics negotiated with the Government in the disposal of their mineral

lands. I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validiof the present subsisting land titles in California eration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into the market the public lands in those territories. Those lands remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but expectally favorable to early emigrants. In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposits in California may be accertained. I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with a general survey, and that the mineral lands be guarantees the perfect neutrality of the lathmus, and disposed by sale or lease so as to give our citizens the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenan opportunity of procuring a permanent right, of property ju the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural

pursuits. The great mineral wealth of California and the advantages which its ports and harbors and those Oregon afford to commonce, especially with the slands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the opulous regions of Eistern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our western coast.

It therefore becomes important that a line of communication thebest and must expeditions of which the county will admit, should be opened within the ter-init them with their innumerable blessings to the remotritory of the United States, from the navigable wa- est posterity. But attachment to the union of the States

ing a Constitution and state Government, which the | lion of that country, and the measure of the competiant The act of 1845 reducing postage, has now, by its op-station during four years, produced results fully showing recommend their application to the favorable consi-

the Post Office Department not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the line from New York to C tagres, or from Panama, to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction by Congress should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. These should be releved from their unjust burthen of transport-ing and delivering the franking matter of Congress, for which provision should be unde from the Treasury. I confidently believe that a change may be made redu-cing all single letter outage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the treasury than that which consti-tutes a very moderate componsation for this public ser-vice, and I therefore respectfully recommend such a re-duction. Should Congress plefer to aboligh the franking duction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand o the treasury weald result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any other further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction of five cours, which I have recommended should be first tested, is sub-

mitted to your decision. Since the commencement of the last Session of Congress a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified and such regulations have been framed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this favorable arrangemont through England to France has not been equally successful, but the purpose has not been abandoned.-For a particular view of the condition of the Post Office Department and other matters connected with that pertion of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By acts of 3d of March, 1849, a Board was constituted o make arrangements for laking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and Postmaster General: and it was made the doir of this board to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules for collecting statistical tables, under proper heads; such information as to mingle agriculture, comnerco, manufactures, and such other topics as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country. The duties enjoined on the Cousus Board thus established having been perfected, it now rests with congress to enact a law carrying into ef-

fect the provisions of the constitution which requires an ; actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year. Among the duties conferred, the constitution of the

tion, but not on that account the fess obligatory. I al-lude to the trust committed to congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to command these interests to your

kind attention. As the national metropolis, the city of Washington, must be an object of general interest, and founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress, prosent themselves with additional strongth; whatever can contribute to its prosperity, must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians, and command their favorable onsideration

Out government is one of limited powers, and its succossful administration eminedity depends on the confine-ment of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Sonato and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend-not to dictate-measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the moastres to Congress. Having performed that buy, the executive department of the Government cannot right-fully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that subject shalf have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the constitution in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by mo, except in a case contemplated by the Father of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases; as, when it may become necessary o defend the Executivo against the encroachments of divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be the legislative power, or to provent hasty and inconsiderute, or unconstitutional legislation. It is under these, circumstances only that the elector

can feel that, in the choice of the law maker, he is hum-self truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal cars we should study to defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire obmination of every claim or ten-dency of one co-ordinate branch to encroach upon another. With the strict obs-rvance of this rule and the oth er injunctions of the constitution-with a sedulous ob States which our fathers cherished and oujoined upon their children—and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and kindly guarded our liber



Well from the Atlantic citles with the largest and adjoin-tion of children and an adjoint of the control of th

ing counties to call and examine our large flock of **Staple and Fancy Dry Geods**, OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS-OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS Well assorted Iron, Sicel, Nalls, Epikes, Chains, Horselace, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices & C. Aleo, a large assortiment of Shelf and Sadlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Atms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, & C. A very extensive assortiment of Shelf

Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive a sortment of Or ockory and Glaseware, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL RIADS. A large stock of Gents, Ladiea, Misses Metalic Overshoes: an er-tensive variety of Meris and Boys Caps. Buffalo Robes, Maff, Capes and Bons, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the pice cas good a pice of English First at Sectis as is jolted in New York at U cents, and ar good an American Priot at sect na is sold in New York at 9. Func Lastred Plaid Alpacas from 25 to 31 cents. THREE HUNDRED SMARKS of every quality and variety. FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS of Dress Sulta, From 50 cits to 52 ner Yard.

and variety. FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS of Dress sills, From 50 cts to 52 per Yard. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS, At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance; to an examination of an assortuent of ST5,000 worth OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS to be found we-t of New York and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empartment From, takin our assortuent through, cheaper than the Empartment From, we will pay their expenses while here. Erie, Nov. 10, 1848. W. H. K.NOWLTON & SON.

W.H. ENOWLTON & SON. KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, P.A.

SECTION 181. NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks cut about a feet, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do, Castore, Cut dlesticks. Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expense. Section 21, Couvren Case, may be found a variety of Card en-orgineer outbe disconder to the correspondence.

beholder may see without trouble or expense.
 Berrins 2d, Guevren Case, may be found a variety of Card ex-es, silver comba, diamond, forquois, ruby, garnet and plan Gdl
 Rings, Buckles and Stildes, miniature lockets, &c
 Secrins 3.--Gold and Silver. Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepin duplex and common escapement Watcher, gold guard and fob chans steed do. Soop Ladler, (Bagley Gold pens.)
 Sternos 4.--Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, buter knives, gold, silver, German silver and suel spectrales.
 Berrins 5.--Fen and jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Shara and Seissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and travels, shi Purses, toolh Brubes, shaving do. the Ivory Comis, shell, here, Butildo born, hack ord side tombs; sileet Pens, Needles, pecket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Bors, Euveloper, note Paper, and ing Cards, turing forks, shert Music and Preceptors.]
 Secrinos 6. Sac, Cast, --Filed with silver plated Frnit Basten, Candle Sticks, Samfers and Tray, Branch Candlesilcks, plated and Britania Carbons, Hower vares, &c.
 Secrinos 7.--Getondols, Britanit Tea Setts, estra Coffe and Tea, Poix, hair Brushes, unilitary Soap, Wallets and Preceptors, spoi Racks, Dolis, ivor handle Knives and Forks, common do, gammon Boards, Domlinos, money Belts, Port Folios, tary and revenue Buttons, finey Fife Accordions, Brass Horns, and right abe middle of the floor stands three of the best Plano Foites in Bre, Secrinos 4.--Gondins Briss Viole, Violins; Guiturs, Plates, Clar-ser, Backes, Dolis Sing Sam, Sec.
 Secrinos 4., Brie Shere, Pront Window, coniteris vary bat ht-the from the other, except a few Feather Busters, Dho, a mid eight day O, G and pohic Clocks, Tun Servers, Locking Glasees, and a great variety of Fancy Good', all of which they of ter for sale as low arean be purchased at any other store set of New York. And we wish it distinetry understood that we do set advertise to work very low in order to b

FALL AND WINTER GOODS! FALL AND WINYER GUODE: Mori Particle Construction of Staple and Fancy Br Good embracing a large Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, & e. Also, Grocerics, Crockery, Stone-ware, Salt While Fish, Cock-ing Stoves, & e., and world respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Eric, Dec. 8, 1649, 20

For the Parties. LADIES will find a beautiful assortment of while dotel, phia and variegated Swiss Mulls at WRIGHTS'. GENTS COLLARS-The real Stand Up kind, together with a fine assortion of changeable and assorted Crivits, at Eric, Dec. 1, 1849.

Flour, Salt and Fish. A NEW supply for the Winter Trade, warranted by Drc. 1. C. B. WRIGHT.

M(o)ore New White Fish. 100 BBLS, & Half bble, Detroit River Whitefish, pist re-Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. T. W. Mudrkf. Dyo Etufts

has for a long time been in attendance, at Frankforton-the-Main, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donaldson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States under one constitution or form of Government, might at length be organized.

existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she would form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our minister at Berlin. That while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have therefore recalled Mr. Donaldson and directed the archieve of the Legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a milita-ry expedition in the U.S. against a foreign country and believed from the best information I could obtoin, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba. I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the U.S. and Spain; to the Treaty between the two nations: to the laws of the United States, and above all to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end I issued a proclimation enjoining it upon the officers of the United States civil and military to use all lawful means within their power. A conv of it is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1848, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statue books, I hold in to be the duty of Executive faithfully to ubey its injunction. When this expedition was in progress 1 was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely as was supposed, chrried off in a vessel from New Orleans, to the island of Cuba: I immediately caused such steps t be taken, as I thought necessary in case the information I had received should prove correct to vindi cate the honor of the country and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protec tion of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducated was promptly restored and the circumstances of the cases are now about to undergo investi gation before a judicial tribunal. I would respect-fully suggest that although the crime charged to being in conflict with our opinious on the subject of National sovereignty and personal freedom, there is this defect in our criminal code is therefore recom incided to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any intereference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independant nation. thought it my duty, in accordiance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply symupon the contingency of the establishment by them of e perminent government, to be the first to welcome dependance in the event of her ability to sustain it. strongly enlisted in the cause, by these sufferings of a brave people who had made a gallant though

ers of the Atlantic or the Golf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable Conventions lately assembled all combine to render their destiny peculiarly inter- at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a Railroad, as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the county; but this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national impor-tance and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate.

It ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulavoid failure and disappointment-to enable Con-gress to take into consideration the condition of the LATE FROM CALIFORNIA-ARRIVAL OF country through which it must pass-to accertain whether the work be feasible, and if it he found so,

whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise, and in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be ex tended to it by the government. I recommend as a brought to Panama by the Steamer Panama, which preluminary measure a careful reconnoisance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps and a report as to the practicability of making such a road with an estimate of the cost of its construction and

upport. For further views on this and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I roler you to the report of the Secretary of the Interine.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been alloady begun, and also for the construction of these for which stimates have been inade, as well as for examination and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the exten-sion of commerce may render necessary. The estimated amount which can be advaitageously expended within the limit of the fiscal year, under the direction of the Bu-reau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the ro-port of the Sceret try of War, to which 1 respectfully in-

vite the attention of Congress. vile the attention of Congress. The accession of territory made by a late treaty with Mexico, has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defense more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico. to comply with which a military force is requisite; but our military caablishment is not materially changed as to its efficiency,

from the condition in which it stood before the Muxican war. Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank in the army heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War upon this subject are desmed important, and if carried into effect, will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers

and providing for an assylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other imfirmities, occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respec-tive duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of justice d to from

a grateful country to the taithful soldiers. The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Na-vy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condi-tion and operations of the naval service during the pres-ent year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate parwith kindness and courtesy, and they have, on all occasions, pursued a course of strict neutrality in accordance

greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduc its expenditures. I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him

in reference to the employment of war steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States Mails, and the operations of the system upon the prosperity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14, 1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail ac-commodations to California and Oregon. Exertions

hould be habitually fostered in every American hea For more than half a century, during which kingdome and empires have fallen, this Union remained unshaken, The patriots who formed it have long since decended t the grave; yet still it remains the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiratic with every one worthy to beer the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greate:

of calamities, and to avert that, should be the study o every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it, and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent o ties in its construction and use. Therefore, to the obligation imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the constitution.

THE LMPIRE CITY.

NEW YOAK, 26, 23 P. M.

The Empore City, From Chagres, with dates from California to the 15th ult-two weeks later-was

had 250 passengers.

vonid be elected Governor. The election in San Francisco Tan in favor of

Rodman M. Price and G. S. Wright for members fo Congress. The whole democratic ticket was elected in San

Francisco. Cutler, the Whig candidate for Governor ran on

the People's ticket. It is now pretty nearly ascertained that T. Butler

King will not be clected to the United States Senate. The Legislature will contain a large democratic majority. The chances now stand in favor of Win. M'Kendree Gwinn and C. J. Fremont. Great activity prevails in San Francisco and

buildings are rapidly going up. Carpenter's pay was \$16 per day.

Sacramento City was also in a flourishing condi-

The rainy season had commenced and the road eading to the mines were almost impassible. The Juba river has risen five feet. It was though that there would be much suffering at the mines. Gold continues as plentiful as over.

The steamer Senator wan running on the Sacranento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16. MARKETS .- Flour rose rapidly after the depart are of the last steamer. Sales at \$23 a 25 per barrel, but has since receded a shade. Several cargoes were expected from Chili. Pork had also advanced For further details and views of the above and suits of commerce, have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever and still tended upward. Lumber was in brick de other matters connected with commerce, the finan- our national vessels have gone they have been received mand, and the rainy season has helped prices. Tobecco was firm r. Sugar was scarce and advar cing. Exchange on New York was from 5 to 7 per cent., short sight.

## No. 1, REED HOUSE.

Importation upon Importation! FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, START NOT:-THE New Goods we are receiving were imported, not, however by ourselves, from any farther cast than New York, where even in that great emportant many an *Importer* has, to his utter diamay, seen bis goods seeling in the auction room at impo-tried their cost. Our Goods, we observe, were purchased in New York and here is or moto:

WE WILL CONTINUE TO UNDERSELLAS USUAL Let the artivals purport to be from Manufacturers, direct from Eu-fope, or direct from Asia, across the Pacific, or across the Atlantic -Let the goods be puffed on the high or low pressure system, by advertisements bearing the devices of Empires. Kingdoms or Re-publics, and displayed by Old Jews, New Jews, or Genites, in one or two, or even eight room store, No. 1, Recel House will main-tain the well earned reputation of the CHEAPEST! A large stock of Dry Goods already opened for examination, and many more countag. In fact our impertations will not close until the demand senses. Erie, Sept 28, 1810.

LOCKING GLASSES.-A large assoriment of Gili and Ma-bognny frames, together with phases of different sizes for to-setting old frames. November 21, 1899. G. LOOMIS & Co.

Dyo Etuffs OF all kinds can be found at No. 7, Poor People's Raw [Dec. 1, 1519.] B L L I N G A T C O B T ! ! I Catch the Bargains. J. Goods, comprising Rich Silks, French and Emisted Mar-thangeable Alpaceae, &c., which he offers in CASH AT COST to close that branch of the trade for the seasch. He would also say to the Ladje's he has just received another fare atcek (and probably the Ladje's he has just received another thanks from the Bay State and Waterloo Mills, which he offers at a crey low figure, much loyer than they can be bought cleave tere in the.

in Erie. Hejwould say furthermore to buyers generally, he has ca hand ofrecent purchases, a large stock of Staples as well as Faury Goods that he will selfant rery small advance from COST, annue the rest a lot of Benuiful CARPETS received this day. The Goods must be cloved out, he wants and must have the moury. IT Remember the bargains go ng at No. 1, Reed House, Lic, Nov. 21/18/9.

NEW STORE! No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

had 250 passengers.
The Empire City has \$100,000 in gold dust— Chiefly consigned to parties in New York. She brought no mail, as that was left to come by the Falcon.
The overland trains that left last summer had all arrived out in safety.
An election was held in California on the 10th of November, to vote on the constitution, for G. vernor.
It was the general impression that T. H. Burnett Would be elected Governor.
The election in San Francisco and in favor of City Research and the source of the source

Eric, November 21, 1849. (157) SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladice, Tonge, Ecoops, Bui-ter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and Massfartured by the ruberribers, not in the Autreg State, but in Eric, and warrantel of the standard of Dollars Comparison of style in this branch par-ticularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New New Manufording all of rood silver. Fork unufactory, all of good silver. Nov. 24, 1549. G. LUOMIS & CO.

BROWN and Bleached Encetings and Shirtings by the late piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS"

### Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

THE sub-criber would inform the loves of good Opsters 111 This made arrangements by which the will be in receipt of useh Opsters, direct from the Opster bed, every day, which he offers for sale by the can or halt can to keepers of saloons or private fami-lies on such moderate terms as cannot help to give satisfaction. N. B.-Alforders from the country promptly attended to. D. S. CLARK, No. 3, Bonnett Bleck. Erie, Nov. 24, 1840

Erie, Nov, 24, 1849 Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I Black Tea for the same; also, Tea of all kinds and of proportionately cheap. T. W. Mt Eric. Nov. 17, 1919. und, and the and qualities, T. W. MOURE, 27.

Bugar House Molasses. A First-rate atticle of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Mo lasses can be had of Eric, Nov. 17, 1819. 27.

Landies Preserve yonr Ga. pots. A LARGE lot of Grass and Manilla Mats for rale at the Key-stone Grocery, No, 7, Poor People's Bow, by Eric, Nov. 37, 1849. Long SHAWLS.-A new arrival of Long ShawL, of different Gond SHAWLS.-A new arrival of Long ShawL, of different in publicy and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CL. Eric, Dec. 8, 1549. 30

J. H. BURTON

J. H. BURTON As this day received the last lot o' his fall and winterstock of Lrags, Viedcines, Pettext Medicines, Paints, Laned, Tanzer, Lamp, and Lard Oils, Window Glass, Copet Vanieb, Spirits Turpentine, &c., &c. He thinks it uninceessary to specify articles or quantities on hand-as figures 'do not always tell the truth." Butthe to say be has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quanti-ties to supply any reasonable demand. His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, ser-ranned as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and cri-cuustances. Physicians and store keepers can get their ordets put up at a very small pr fit. Call and see. Erie Dec. 2, 1840. No. 5, REED HOU'SE.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.

# BLACK AND CHOCOLATE COLORS.

BLACK AND CHOCOLATE COLORS. THE public are inf. rmcd that there two colors are the only kinds that have any fire proof or darable properties—these are so, le-cause they contain in large proportion the Black and Relaxife of irom. The Gray and Drab colors are entirely dentitute of there ari-ticles and are consequently not durable or fire proof. The choco-tate color can easily be changed by the addition of white lead or to ther coloring matter, to suit the taste, without logury to the coal-ing. Blacks—the kind that can be depended upon—can only be and of J. II BURTON. Arie, Dec. e, 1649.

Arie, Dec. c, 1615. BILVDR WARD. JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Eric, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Filver work upwards of twenty years my sil-is warranted as purces coin, Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge WM. N. r.EWIS.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO UNDERSELL AS USUAL