CARLISLE VOLUNTEER-EXUA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. v. Citizens of the Senate and House of Revi

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have clapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assemble to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now 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 unimpaired 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 abundance 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 restore the inestimable blessing of general health, to a people who have neknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable inter-

while enjoying the benefits of amicable inter-course with foreign nations, we have not been insensible of the distractions and wars which have provailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an in-dependent and neutral position towards all belig-

most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation the recent alteration of the British navigation act, British vessels from British or other foreign ports, will, under our existing laws, after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts and charges as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and one vessels will be admitted to the charges as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels.—Should no order in Council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British parliament, by which great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the first of March, 1817, it is hoped will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse between this country and France, I am happy to say has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer now to the cir-

our Minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from a sister Republic to which we have so long been, and still remain bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties. I was apprised that a

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprised that a war steamer belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval efficers, under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention on our part might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State, to apprise the Minister of the German Empire, accredited to this Government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State, and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law, and the observance of the treaty, were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred 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 on taking the oath of office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not absule at the contraction of the contr than our duty, to remainstrictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive from the correspondence submitted to you in connection with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter.

powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort on the Maine; and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort. Donelson, 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. It is believed by those well acquainted with the 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 oversistic of 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 should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Borlin. But 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 re-called Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable num-er of adventurers were engaged in fitting out military expedition within the United States, a military expedition within the United States, against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cubs, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain, to the tracty between the two nations, to the laws of the United States, and above all, to the American honor, to exort the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the the invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation, enjohing it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power to suppress it. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the cet of Congress of the 26th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the laws of nations, and to the policy of Washington himself, shall fremain ou our statute book. I hold it to be the latty of the Executive faithfully to obey its lajinctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner who claimed our protection, had been chandestinely and as was supposed forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans, to the Island of Cuba. I immediately

Grenada, as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt

removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress, the rights of some of our citizens, resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuela Government opportunity to examine and redress their grievances, and others of longer standing which our representatives at Carracas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

that Government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California, especially, are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries, whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between these specials and the contributions of the contribution of the contributio that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous, in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth.—
It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen lits relations with those States, and that the appliet of the property of that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stands as the great American power to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such we may often kindly mediate in their behalf without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

teution, had been clandestinely and as was supposed forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans, to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person, seeking an asylum on our soil, to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case, is held edious as being a conflict with our opinions of the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code, is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently convulsed Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, it hought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathised with the Magyar patriots' to stand prepared upon the contingency of the satisblishment, by her, of a permanent govern-

ment, to be the first to volumes incipanelly entered process of the company to the family of authors. For this process possible of the company of the compan

position of the Sandwien Islands with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific, the success of our persevering and benevoleut citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives, and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants, and the use made by our numerous whale ships, of the harbors of the Islands, as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those Islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants, and we should make reasonable allowance for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the Islanders may maintain their independence, and that other unitions should concer with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial States have in this a common interest, and it is to be heped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the Islands.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal

\$50,668,007 50; and the expenditures for the same time, were, in cash, \$40,798,667 82, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,838,000, making an aggregate of \$57,631,607 82.

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the the first day of July next, of \$6,828,121 60.

And on the 1st day of July, 1851, of \$10,647,002 73, making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of \$16,375,214 89. The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and new Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans. heretofore made for those objects. If therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriations and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress, to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of mational as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at least on a sure and permanent fuoting, and by due encouragement of manufactures, give a now and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our exstressures and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends as well as the cocassary augmentation of the revenue, and the provention of frauds, a system of specific duties it best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high ciuciph to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to ensure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Subtraesury system is respectfully s

other matters connected with Congress, the finan-ces and revenue, I refer to the report of the Se-cretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agricultura; except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analysis, which have been thus far paid out of the pattent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inalequate to give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits; and I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturalist—to increase his ness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by

laying its jountations in such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and lappiness.

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind, and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws to California, and measures have been taken to organize the enstem houses at that and other ports, mentioned in that act, at the earliest period practicable. The collector proceeded over hand, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the avails, after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize, to be expended within the territory, or to be paid into the Treasury for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A parly engaged on the coast survey, was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices they had not left California, and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the cites of the two light houses and the buyes authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed with

cable route across the Isthmus which connects North and South America, whether by railroad or canaly which the energy and enterprize of our citizons may induce them to complete, and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific. The position of the Sandwich Islands with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific, the success of our persevering and benevolcut citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christainizing the natives, and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants, and tho use made by our numberous whale ships, of the harbors of the Islands, as places of resert for obtaining refreshments and waters of the Atlantic and of the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as expressed by two large and respectable conventions lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, 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 difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment—to enable Congress to judge whether, in It is to be hoped that he one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the Islands.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 80th of June last, were, in cash, \$48,830,007 50, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$50,603,007 50; and the expenditures for the same time, were, in cash, \$46,798,607 82, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$57,631,607 82.

The accounts and estimates which will be subtracted by the government, in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the government, in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$57,631,607 82.

The accounts and estimates which will be subtracted by the government, in the latter alternative of the several proposed routes, by a scientific corps, and a report as to 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

support.
For further views of these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary

of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and larbor improvements, which have been already began, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations 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 extension of commerce, new results necessary. An estimate of the of the Interior. new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of

companies the type of the Market of the Mark

all occasions pursued a coursey, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality in accordance with the policy of our Government.

The Naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissable with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

Linvite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the navy, on the subject of the reorganization of the Navy in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it would greatly increase the efficiency of the navy and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the exployment of war steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States mails, and the operation 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 accommodations to California and Oregon.—Exertions have been made to execute that law, but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, in the adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render these exertions in a great degree ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers, on the mail lines from New York to Clangres and Panama, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

Congress as properly belonging to the mail ser

Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress, whether the further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burthen of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service prevision should be made from the Treasury. I confidently believe that the change may safely be made, reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the Treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service, and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the Treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further dimunition should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last service.

should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, an important treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified; and such regulations have been formed 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 same arrangement through England to France, has not been equally successful, but the purpose has not been ahandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the Post Master General.

must be one objector 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 present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must onlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

dians, and command their favorable consideration.
Our government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement 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 Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend, not to dictate, measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the Executive Department of the government can Congress. Having performed that duty, the Executive Department of the government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause confering the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the Fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure to be resorted to in extraordinary cases, as where it may become necessary to defend the Exeentive against the encreachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation. By cautieusly confining this remedy within the sphere preor unconstitutional legislation. By cautieusly confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it, in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the scribed to it, in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the
will of the people legitimately expressed on all
subjects of legislation through their constitutional organs, the Sonators and Representatives
of the United States, will have its full effect.
As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the
representatives of the States and of the people
is guarantied by the Constitution; and they owe
no responsibility to any human power, but to their
constituents. By holding the representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him
from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent, and quicken his sense of
responsibility to his country. It is under these
circumstances only that the elector can feel that en
in the choice of the law-maker he is himself
truly a component part of the sovereign power of
the nation. With equal care we should study to
defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments. Our government can only be to defend the rights of the Executive and Justi-cial departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression, or entire limitation, of any claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encreachment upon another. With the strict observance of this

another. With the strict observance of this rule, and the other injunctions of the Constitution, with a sodulous inculcation of that respect

and Gazette of that port to the date of her departure inclusive.

The Legislature had been much occupied with the Santa Fe question. A resolution had been introduced, proposing that a committee of the two Houses, one from the Senate and two from the House, should be selected to go on to Washington City and ascertain the feelings of the General Government on the subject of Santa Fe, and also to clicit the probability of the Government purchasing the territory, &c. It is said that the Government will, through the Legislature, assume an open, firm and decided stand; and will take such action upon the subject as will show that what Texas has won by the sword, can only be wrested from her by a superior force.

can only be wrested from her by a superior force.

On the 28th ult., the court-house and jail, and all the public records in Jasper county were burned. It was supposed to have been done by a Mr. Williams, whom Judge Roberts had imprisoned for some offence during court. He has been arrested on suspicion. The value of the property was considerable, and the difficulties and dangers resulting from the law suits may be immense. It is supposed to be at least \$100,000.

A large bed or lake of salt has been discover-

\$100,000.

A large bed or lake of salt has been discovered about sixty miles north-west of Georgetown and ninety miles from Austin. The salt is remarkably pure. Thirty kettles and salt pans are already ordered for drying and chrystalizing the salt.

and ninety miles from Austin. The salt is remarkably pure. Thirty kettles and salt pans are already ordered for drying and chrystalizing the salt.

On the 25th inst. the steam-propeller Jorry Smith, employed as a lighter in Lavaca and Matagorda bays in conjunction with the New Orleans packets, burst her steam chimney, scalding the engineer, John Kinnell, so badly that he died in three hours, and also injuring a fireman so much that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. At the time of the accident the Jerry Smith was bound for Lavaca, and it occurred when she was about four miles above Indianola. She had been detained at the latter point two days on account of heavy weather. No other person was hurt, and very trifling damage was sustained in the wood-work of the vessel—none by the hull. She had no passengers on board, we understand.

The subjoined is from the Houston Telegragh of the 29th ult.

Mr. James Simmons arrived in town on Thursday, on his return from El Paso. He came through from that place to Fredericksburg in twenty-one days. Mr. Simmons confirms the reports that the upper prairies are deluged with rain. The streams were all high. It was reported that the Government train, on the route from San Antonia to El Paso, was detained several weeks, owing to the miry condition of the prairies. Many of the emigrants who settled at El Paso are pleased with the country, and several are engaged in mercantile business. The late account from El Paso, from Chihuahua, and from Santa Fe, all represent that the Apaches have become hostile to the Americans, and the combined tribes from the Organes mountains east of El Paso to the mouth of the Gila river are watching for opportunities to avenge themselves for the loss of many of their warriors, who have fallen in many skirmishes with the emigrants. The Kioways of Northern Texas are probably also acting with the Apaches.—Ten or twelve of the Indians were killed some weeks since below El Paso, by Texan emigrants, and this lass exasperated all the bands in that section.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Post Master General.

By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Postmaster General, "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commence, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the census board thus established, having been perfected, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the constitution to the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the constitution to the encountry, is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory. I allude to the trust committed to Congress as the oxclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind statention. As the national metropolis, the city of Washington must be one object of general interest, and founded as it was, under the auspices of him whose immored the continued much longer, hundreds of emigrants, and the forces at language the bear in the state of emigrants.

The post assume below El Paso, by Texan emigrants, and this has ecasperated all the bands in that section.

Those ranging in the mountain clains around Chilhushua have also been exasperated at the bands in that section.

Those of Santa Fe have been attacked, and several of the wave increased the wave once commenced with Indians, there to sue for peace without firing a gun. If this pre-datory war is continued much longer, hundreds of emigrants may fall under the tomakawks and scalping knives of these perfidious savages.

> From the Baton Rogue Advocate, Nov. 28. Awful Conflagration !

BATON ROOUE IN FLAMES!-ONE HUNDERD BATON ROOUE IN FLAMES!—ONE HUNDRED THOURAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!—We are called to the painful task of recording one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has over occurred in this city, or, we may say, in the whole South. The fire originated, as far as we can learn at this early writing, (4 o'clock a. m.,) in some one of the premises or buildings situated on the southern side of Church street near Water street destrained all (4 o'clock a. m.,) in some one of the premises or buildings situated on the southern side of Church street, near Water street, destroying all the buildings on that side, as far up as Lafayette street. Florence's coffee-house and a warehouse adjoining, the residence and store of R. and F. Sans, T. Prendergast's store, a small store adjoining on Lafayette street, and several other buildings on Water street, including the store and residence of I. N. Pullen, the ten-pin alley of F. Theilman, and other smaller tenements. The wind blowing fresh from S. S. E., the fire crossed Church street, taking in its course the stores of A. Matta, Samuel E. Hart, R. Beal & Son, John Garvin, L. Grandpre, the stores and residences of John Huguet, Sr., and A. Montan, Sr., Dr. Lacock's medical office, A. Reger's paint shop, Kugler's tailor shop, the residences of Dr. T. Fay and N. Dalshelmer, the store of S. Bear, thedwelling of P. Foley, the residence of—Murphy, a building belonging to W. Lockwood, and one to L. Bergel, the cigar store of M. Girard, the cake store of M. Bergel, the residence of S. F. Bhanchard, the coffee-house and residence of J. Tunis, and other buildings; making a clean sweep of the square bounded by Lafayette, Church, North, and Water streets, save one building alone, the property of Mrs. Leech which stands on the corner of Lafayette and North streets. The Harney House was on fire several times and in great peril, the walls facing the fire opposite being very much heated.

From the various inquiries we have made concerning the fire, and the information we have derived, there is not a doubt in our mind that the fire was the work of some incendiary villain or vallains, whom, we have good reason to believe, have infected our town for months past, with the intention of setting fire of the store of the square for months past, with the their of setting fire of the square of the square fire of the square fire of the square for months past, with the intention of setting fire of the square fire of the square fire of the

or vallatins, whon, we have good reason to be-lieve, have infested our town for months past, with the intention of setting fire to it for the purpose of pillaging. May their vile career be put to a speedy termination, and themselves made to suffer the severest penalty of the law.

OPENING OF THE GRAVE OF DIXWELL .- We learn OPENING OF THE GRAVE OF DIXWELL.—We learn from the New Haven Palladium, of Thursday last, that on the morning of that day, the bones of Col. John Dixwell, one of the renowned Judges who caused King Charles the First to be executed, were exhumed from their resting place in the rear of the Centre church in that city, where they had lain since 1688, the time of his death. The skeleton was in tolerably good preservation. The proceeding was institued by Mr. John James Dixwell of Boston, a descendant of the regicide, who is about to creet a monument over the grave. Where they will probably never be disturbed again. Mr. Dixwell is the lineal descendant of the regicted, and would be the present heir of his large estates. and would be the present heir of his large estated in England, should the attainder be removed.

The first plank road in New Jersey is about to be commenced at Newark. It is to run