Translation and o note connecting contracts and arrivable of the commerce of other nations is not to stand ever, returned to this city until after the close still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the University of the last session of the Senate. It will be improversies. The government of the University of the last session of the Senate. It will be improved to that body for their adviced states expect no more than this, and they wice and consent; and should this be obtained, not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicarugua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection,

general competition; providing at the same gotiation for that purpose has already been com time for the payment of a reasonable rato to the | menced. No effort has recently been made to Nicaraguan government, on passengers and collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated un-

In August, 1852, the Accessory transit Comthe United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the vari- other articles of our production have been diparties, up till the time when the transit was our citizens for their passage to and from

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of No-A treaty was signed on the 10th day of 180-vember, 1857, by the Secretary of State and minister of Nicaragna, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what: pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government, will appear by the papers berewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to ve been, to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force, to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were ich a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaraga, the know ledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual inter

ference for its protection unnecessary.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct anthority of Congress, except in resisting and rehostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit. and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the Presi-dent would direct any armed force in the vicini ly to march to their relief; but in doing this he

would act upon his own responsibility. venting the transit from being obstructed of closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama wealth in abundance, our manufactures were such an act, for the protection of the Panama wealth in abundance, our manufactures were such manufactures represented, our useful public and private enter-In reference to the Panama route, the United

States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while

In regard to the Tehnantepec ronte, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandize, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" therete. It also concedes to the Uniline of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens other class, and much destitution was the inwhich may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican govern-

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them The injuries which have been inflicted upon

our citizens in Costa Rica-and-Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated The transaction at Virgin Bay in sold, and consequently must cease to be pro-April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Amens, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pur-sued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less agn their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deenre gret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and sat. isfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit, this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of

Against New Granada we have long-standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatis-fied claims of our citizens upon that republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties, was concluded by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Gra-

the United States.

o hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. | but with certain amendments. It was not, how will not be satisfied with less. They would it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of

Questions have arisen between the two governfor the common use of all nations, is their on-ly object. They have no objection that Nical a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United ragua shall demand and receive a fair compen-ragua shall demand and receive a fair compen-sation, from the companies and individuals a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in who may traverso the route; but they insist that country, whether with a design to remain that it shall never hereafter be closed, by an there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the arbitrary decree of that government. If dis-putes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these railroad. The government of New Granada has causes which have produced peruniary distress hundred and twenty-eight dollars, (\$8,838, must be adjusted by some fair tribunal proviber informed that the United States would throughout the country, have so reduced the 728,) as explained in the report of the Secreta ded for the purpose, and the route must not be consider the collection of either of these taxes closed pending the controversy. This is our as an act in violation of the freaty between the whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to the same time, we are ble to other nations:

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragan, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragan, to discuss these questions in a spirit of supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the payment of this cestimated deficiency, the respect to the countries, and as such would be resisted by the countries, and as such would be resisted by the countries, and as such would be resisted by the countries and supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency of supply the deficiency, the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of supply the deficiency of supply the whole policy, and it cannot fail to be accepta- two counties, and as such would be resisted by the use of this transit could be thrown open to to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A ne-

der present circumstances. With the empire of Brazil our relations are of pany made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful of the two countries, and especially those of an ordinary expenses of the government. This until the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of Provident as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily more than treble the amount in value of Brazily impaired by having contracted a large debt revoked by the government of President Ri- lian coffee is consumed in the United States.— in time of peace. It is our true policy, to invas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been serious disputes concerning the settlement of levied, until very recently, upon the importation their accounts, had arisen between the companies of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, ny and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These tember last this has been reduced from \$1 32 to about 49 cents per barrel, and the duties on

pose. It would be useless to harmer war our pose. It would be useless to harmer the minished in nearly the same proportion.

The pulse to our reviving business. To this, surely pulse to our reviving business. To this, surely pulse to our reviving business. discontinued. Suffice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this artithe prejudice of citizens of the United States. cle is admitted free from duty in the United Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicara- sumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase gua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted and unreasonable amount has been exacted tions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enghtened government of the Emperor will adopt

> increase, much to the advantage of both. The claims of our citizens against the govern ment of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of those rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be lorger delayed. A renowed and carnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be made his judgment, may be necessary and advisable' of the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connexion with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual mes-sage. And on the 12th July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that re-

public, should the President deem it proper to nake such an appointment. In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His By such an arrangement the consumer would not be instructed by the settle through the settle thr peaceful manner, if this be practicable. This peaceful manner, if this

which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.
Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful after a sincere and earnest effort, to accomplish the object of the inician, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to Under these circumstances, I carnestly re-obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In commend to Congress the passage of an act an-view of this contingency, the Secretary of the

thorizing the President, under such restrictions | Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and as they may deem proper, to employ the land despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near despatched a naval force near despatched near desp desire, however, that it may not be found ne cessary to resort to this last alternative.
When Congress met in December last, th business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated

prises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced t Universal distress prevailed among the ommercial, manufacturing, and mechanica classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same noment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to obstactor therete. It also contents the restrict themselves, in their purchases, to artited States the right to transport across the restrict themselves, in their purchases, to artitle states not intended for distribution along the states not intended for distribution along the

evitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hunportion of the Union, had been brought to a
dead pause. The same consequences have reseventy-nine dollars and forty--ix cents, (\$25,-lead pause. The same consequences have re-sulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is selfchase manufactured articles, these cannot be

duced. No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them States, could have prevented the late revulsion. killed and wounded, was brought to the know-ledge of Congress by my producessor soon after to have been rushing for this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties on foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any parti-

ular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed n our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in uture; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recom-mendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institusubject which, I believe, the federal government nossesses. Such a law would mitigate, though t might not prevent the evil. The instinct of what is due to the government and citizens of self preservation might produce a wholesome re-

year, restore a state of wholesome industry and eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$7,063,

soon as it is discovered that this capital can be eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$69,063, - mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will ac- in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their con soon as it is discovered that this capital can be eight dollars and uity-seven cents, (200,000, profitably employed in commercial and maintages of railroads, and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to dollars and forty-six cents, (\$73,139,147 46,) discovered that form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the fort form consolves that a profit which leave deficit of estimated means; combined the forty size of the form of the forty size of lative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to hundred and forty-eight dollars and eightyour domestic manufactures. No tariff, short nine cents, (\$4,075,848 89.) of absolutes prohibition, can prevent these evil

consequences. .. In connexion with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations

made by law." No statesman would advise, that we should crease our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to bor-Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present momen to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh im-

no person will object. In regard to the mode of assenting and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to comodities which are usually sold edness, at that date, \$54.910,777 66. To this their nature, are of equal, or nearly equal value, their nature, are of equal, or nearly equal value, their nature, are the articles of iron of Such, for example, are the articles of iron of the loan of \$50,000,000 not yet negotiated. lifferent classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines

and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the Amerby our minister to procure their final adjustment.
On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a which he is fairly entitled under a revenue information authorizing the President "to iff. The present system is a sliding scale to his ican manufacturer the incidental advantages to adopt such measures and use such force as, in disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are dimin-ished in the same proportion, greatly to his in-

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be triffing, when con trasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

Thave thrown out these suggestions as the truit of my own observation, to

in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury o the treasury from all sources during the fis-cal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the easury notes authorized by the act of Decemper 23, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$70,-273.869 59,) which amount, with the of seventeen million seven hundred and ten housand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty seven cents (\$17,710,114 27) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of th ear, made an aggregate for the service of the ear of eighty seven million nine hundred and ighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty

iree dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$87,983, 083.86.) The public expenditures during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighy-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$81,585,667 76,) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$9.684,537 99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the in-erest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 858, being the commencement of the presen fiscal year, six million three hundred and niney eight thousand three hundred and sixteen

follars and ten cents, (\$6,398,316 10.)
The receipts into the Treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, com-mencing the 1st July, 1858, including one half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th 230,879 46.) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June 1850, from ordinary ources, are thirty-eight million, five hundred thousand dollars, (\$38, 500,000.) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$70,

129,195 56.1 The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were twenty one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$21,708.198 51:) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars applied to the payment of the public debt, and redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, duing the remaining three quarters to 30th June. 1859, are fifty-two million three hundred and fiftty-seven thousand six hundred and ninetyeight dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$52,357, 698 48,) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$74, 065,896 99,) being an excess of expenditure beand one dollars and forty-three cents, (\$3,936. 701 43.) Extraordinary means are placed by straint upon their banking business, if they day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty-three knew in advance, that a suspension of specie thousand two-hundred and ninety-eight dollars

payments would insvitably produce their civil and fifty seven cents, (\$7,063,298 57.) But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded the above estimated balance of seven million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety-very restore a state of wholesome industry and wight dollars, and they sever cents, (\$7.005,298 51.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June. 1860, are sixty two millions dollars, (\$62.000,000.) which, with above estimated balance of seven million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety-very restore a state of wholesome industry and the control of the control of

disguise the fact from ourselves, that a specu- which leave a deficit of estimated means; compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of four million and seventy-five thousand eight

> In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three million eight hundred and thirty eight thousand seven [728,] as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to sevwell as to provide for the gradual redemption, concur in the opinion expressed in his reportthat the public debt should not be increased by

y urge upon Congress the duty of making, a their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities. The public debt on the first July, 1858, the During the first quarter of the present year

the sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$35,155,977-66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treas ury notes issued by authority of the act of Deber 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19. 754,800—making the amount of actual indebt-edness, at that date, \$54.910,777 66. To this The rapid increase of the public debt, and

the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability:-Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the ob-

jects designated by law. Comparisons between the annual expenditure twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious .-The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoiadable.— This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are ciples, the heads of the different executive departments of the government, have been in structed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast with the efficiency of the service, and this duty of Cuba, with more than three hundred African will make a note of this they have performed in a spirit of just econo. negroes on board. The prize, under the com-

o ascertain wh er the expenses in all the debe still further reduced; and partments cant the aid in my power in pur-I transmit h

with the reports made to me of War, of the Navy, of the fine Postmaster General. They by the Secreta (nterior, and o able information and import each contain val ions, to which I invite the at-

tention of Cons In my last a immediate construction of ten to recommend small steamers, light draught, for the pur the efficiency of the navy .ose of increas d to the recommendation, by Congress respo authorizing the distruction of eight of them.
The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the lavy. I concur with him in the opinion, that greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of pro-tecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of therefore district the persons and property of therefore countries, as well as in guarding more sectually our own coasts. I ccordingly recommend the passage of an act

for this purpose contained in the report of The suggestion the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the dispation of the public domain, the pension and thinty land system, the policy towards the Indias; and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious conside-

ation of Congress. The Post Office Pepartment occupies a posi tion very different from that of the other depart-ments. For many years it was the policy of nder this a self-susaining the government to department and Athis cannot now be accomplished, in the preent condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a nost

The Postmaster General is placed in a host embarrassing position by the existing laws—He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be inne without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is a ccived for postage; and these have been pregressively increasing from year to year unt thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$1,010,142 37) were on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that the respect to the public debt, and ted that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,290.000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributableto the increased expenses of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions yond the estimated receipts into the treasury and a quarter. Since that year it has annually from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year increased until in 1858 it has reached more than from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year increased until in 1858 it has reached more than to the 30th June, 1859, of three million nine eight millions and a quarter; and for the service hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to

more than ten millions of dollars. The receipts of the Post Office Departmen law within the command of the Secretary of can be made to approach or to equal its expon-the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes diture, only by means of the legislation of Conthe Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the logislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them loan authorized by the act of 14th of June, loan authorized by the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first of July, 1859, of seven million sixty-three thousand two-hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty seven cents, (\$7.063.298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal from the legislation of Congress by the redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to tis inhabitants. Where to send them, was the elegislation of Congress. There was no portion of the consideration. There was no portion of the consideration of the Committee on Territories.—

The absumption of delars, which they are fairly entitled to the down are fairly entitled to the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to the consideration. There was no portion of the constitute of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to the dollars, which they are fairly entitled to the dollars. There was no portion of the consideration of the Committee on Territories.—

The names of those Senators who voted against to which they could be removed was the prescribing him are—Brown, of Mississippi; Toombs, of Georgia; Johnson, of Tennessee; Green, of Missouri: Clingman, of North Caroling and fifty sever cents, (\$7.063.298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year.

The removal of Jung of the Committee on Territories.—

The names of those Senators who voted against to which they co titled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without reyear, restore a state of wholesome industry and leight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$7,063, quiring it to be transported in post coaches or trade. Capital has again accumulated in our 298 57.) make an aggregate for the service of carriages of any particular description. Under and acceptable provisions for that purpose.—
This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada,

The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so the service of the service of the service of the service of carriages of any particular description. Under the next fiscal year, of sixty-nine melt is greatly interest in the present system, the expense to the government of New Granada, low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so but in the present system, the expense to the government of New Granada, low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so but in the present system, the expense to the government of New Granada, low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so but in the present system, the expense to the government of New Granada, low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so but in the present system, the expense to the government of New Granada, low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so but in the present system, the expense to the government of New Granada, low. Confidence is gradually reviving.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the con-

It is freely admitted, that it would be inexpeimmediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of job-bing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision, of individual and active and careful supervision, of individual and in complying with the agreement, and they and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to com-

them in the work by grants of land or of money, period when the government itself, through its or both, under such conditions and restrictions own agents, undertook the task of providing mends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I sonable price. sonable price.
The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon

difficulties disappear before a firm and deter-mined resolution. At that time, such a road an additional loan, and would therefore strongwas deemed by wise and patriotic men, to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the ement of the present fiscal year, was opinion of many, could not be surmounted.

Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a com-mon wagon-road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly per-formed, as it was, in former years, between New

York and this city.
Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, copt that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work

as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to

long the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proporion of the trade both of Europe and Asia .-Our recent treaties with China and Japan will pen these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the frade with Eastern Asia, has always become at the present time, and what it was ten or wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific pos-sessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

> be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibitsuch regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattees, or per-sons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and o appoint a proper person or persons residing pon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by command

ers of the United States armed vessels." A doubt immediately arose as to the true provide "for the safe keeping, support, and re-moval" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached he place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended that he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them louse on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of he slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and-left exposed to the sufferings and the fate

which would certainly await them. Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th act was, passed, announced to Congress what, to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he epretation. This, then, became the practical

der he law. For many reasons it was expedient premove them from that locality as speedily is possible. Although the conduct of the ing contenance to the execution of the law, the principal thoroughfares: was jut what might have been expected from their high character, yet, a prolongued contin-uancel three hundred Africans in the immehousand dollars, to receive these Africans in

commodate passengers. This will be done with dition. This aggregate of forty-five thousand out pay from the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contract-bundled and fifty dollars for each individual, we publish this morning the second annual transfer of the accordance of the property of the exclusion of nearly everything else, where the travel will remunerate the contract-bundled mortality. Margage of Desidont Branch annual and as there has been considerable mortality Message of President BUCHANAN. Notwith.

among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction flection have but served to confirm me in the from the amount, as under the circumstances: truth and justice of the observations which I may appear just and reasonable. This cannot The Message is written in a plain and foreible made, on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to re- number which may become a charge to the society.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the gov assured me that, after a careful calculation, no attempt at mystification in this message. al in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as in the report of the Treasury Department, as the report of the Treasury Department, as directly involved. Congress might than assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all Union. The whole tone and temper of the

advance any money on the agreement. I there-

and probably will be made by our naval forces; nounce the Message one of great power. and I carnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and remainded by all. He re-affirms his convictions of the following and institute of the position by der the duty of the President plain in executing the fairness and justice of the position he as. ts provisions.

local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress, and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to stitution framed and sent to Congress for that heightened by the high character and the peace-ful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabi-quieted long before this, and Kansas would

I cannot conclude without performing the now be a State in the Union upon a perfect agreeable duty of expressing my gratification, that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by allording me sufficient time before the close of the congress and the congress of the provision of the so-called "English" bill, requiring Kansas to have a provide the congression of the provision their late session, for the examination of all the have a population equal to, or exceeding the bills presented to me for approval. This change ratio required to elect a member of Congress in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business.

With the eastern front of our republic stretching and elicited the general approbation of the appropriate to the case of all Tening the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to applying the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to apply the same rule to the case of all Tening to in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a before she again asks for admission as a State, wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial in and recommends the passage of a general act country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with tories hereafter desiring to apply for admission hat dignity and deliberation so becoming to into the Union. he representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let | and wise rule, that it is "our true policy to me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves as a guide to

heir proceedings during the present JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1858.

## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., DCE. 16, 1858.

We are requested to state that the Car lisle Deposit Bank will be closed on Christmas and New Year days. Those having business to transact with the Bank about that time,

of late, collisions take place between our citi zens and troops stationed at the Carlisle Barracks. On Wednesday night of last week, seveing the slave trade." Under the 2d section of the slave trade. Under the 2d section of the slave trade. After industry the this act, the President is "authorized to make avening wearing salves. After industry transfer. evening, wearing sabres. After indulging free ly in whiskey, they commenced to attack and Road School House. Present, 3 School Direc cut at nearly every person they met. Mr. T. D. RAMSEY, a very quiet and inoffensive young man, was the first attacked. He was very badly cut and bruised. Mr. WM. SPAHR received a saber cut on the head from one of the same party, who met him somewhere in Bedford street. Mr. Geo. BARNITZ, when passing up Pomfret Street, was knocked down and lay senseless it the street for half an hour before he was discovered. His right ear was cut through, his head construction of this act. It is quite clear from badly cut, and was much bruised about the body its terms that the President was authorized to Several other persons were more or less injured. One of the soldiers was finally run down and captured, and after a little rough handling.

ween a soldier and a young man, named PE- not have a constant change of hand write, in-TER GILMORE. The soldier, we learn, drew a kuife on Gilhore, when the latter struck the from making due progress. That, as a bust knife on Gilmore, when the latter struck the ness hand, a plain, legible hand should be soldier on the head with a stone, fracturing the taught. It was deemed unnecessary to require

skull. length of these disgraceful disturbances, but quired to sit with freedom, and as erect as posshall do so hereafter.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS .-" Christmas comes but once a year.

And when it comes, it brings good cheer. The near approach of the Christmas holidays December, 1819, at the first session after the and joyous season of gifts is palpable. Things seem to be rejuvinating. Preparations are albelieved it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able times. Every succeeding day adds something and very political united to the necessity of the second of the something and very political united to the necessity of the second of the sec new to the exhaustless storchouse of old "San. stated that some doubt had been entertained as ta Claus." He seems characteristically provito its true intent and meaning, and he submit-dent of his many votaries; and regardless of Mr. Frieze to deliver an address, and Miss Bell ted the question to them, so that they might, shard times, or financial embarrassments, thro' continued to prepare an Essay.

"should it be beened advisable, amend the which our country has passed since the posicial."

On motion: That the thanks of the lastitue of the posicial is a special since the posicial of the property of the posicial of the p "should it be beened advisable, amend the same before further proceedings were had unler it." Nothing was done by Congress to ex. of his visit not quite a year ago, he is deterain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to mined there shall be no stinting, nor opportu- and also to Mr. Gillelen, teacher of the Plain prry it into execution according to his own in nity left unimproved, to present his full knick nackian compliment of goods and chattels .bord the Echo were delivered to the marshal at From trivial toys, suiting juveniles who might Chrieston, it became my duty to consider be "pleased with a rattle or tickled with a what disposition ought to be made of them unstraw," up to the more costly, serviceable and beautiful articles, adapted to farther advanced tastes, can already be observed on exhibition in authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giv- the numerous fancy stores, and shops, in all

JUDGE DOUGLAS DEPOSED .- The Democratic U. S. Senators, in full cancus, agreed upon the engaged, for the consideration of forty-five taken because of the course the "little giant" Liberia from he agent of the agent of the Uni- was pleased to pursue in regard to the Lecompted States, and furnish them during the period ton Constitution. It is a very small business, of one year thecaster, with comfortable shelter, to say the least, for grave Senators to be engag-

Dull .- The weather.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

standing its length, every one should read this able State paper, and thus acquaint himself with the leading topics of national importance. style, and sets forth all the prominent issues requiring the attention of the representatives of It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no the people, with clearness, and precision, and dient for this government to exercise the power of circumstances, shall this government be called of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own upon for any additional expenses. of the President, is necessary to protect the honor of the country abroad, and secure do. mestic peace and prosperity at home. There is Each point is clearly stated, and the facts so simply and plainly narrated as to be within the comprehension of the humblest man in the message is prudent and conciliating, while the topics belonging to the foreign relations of the Republic are treated in a spirit of wise, enligh. tened and patriotic statesmanship, which must arrest the attention and challenge the admira. tion of candid men of all parties. Beyond ques tion, it is one of the ablest State Papers that fore recommend that an appropriation may be has ever emanated from the Executive Depart made, of the amount necessary to carry it into ment of the Government. Even the political Other captures of a similar character may, opponents of the President admit this, and pro-

sumed in his first Message. He shows that s provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard, the had his views with regard to the expediency of feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is purpose, been accepted, the sectional strife

With reference to the financial condition of the country, the President lays down the safe increase our revenue so as to equal our expen ditures." This is to be done by an increase of the duties upon articles of foreign manufacture and growth. In re-adjusting the existing tariff, the President strongly recommends the sub! stitution of specific for ad valorem duties, upon articless of nearly uniform value, among which he names the great staple of our own State-Iron. In his remarks upon the Tariff question, the President proves himself a true Pennsylvanian, keenly alive to the interests of his native State, and carnestly desirous to secure her full developement and permanent welfare.

The President's remarks in regard to Cuba Mexico, the Isthmus question, Great Britain, &c., must meet a response in the breast of ere they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estigates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interest in the mand of Lieut. Bradford of the United States of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interest in the negroes, three hundred and six in some degree educed; and unless a suddent and unforscen energency should arise, it is not the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered in Castle within the presenter the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, how each been and six in either within the presenter the next fiscal year. The post Office Department is placed in a peculiar side keeping, and were detained there until the position, different from the other departments, when the survivors, two hundred states are fiscally and seventy-one in number, were delivered to the united States and of Lieut. Bradford of the United States and survived at Charleston on the 27th Angust and size of the Carlisle Deposit Bank; cause all will read the Message and judge tor Mr. Richard Pauken resigned the Presidency themselves. As we said before, it is one of the Bank, and the Board appointed R. M. Wenter the next fiscal year. The Point of the Bank, and the Board appointed R. M. Experiments a member of the Board.

A Change.—At the last meeting of the Carlisle Deposit Bank; cause all will read the Message and judge tor Mr. Richard Pauken resigned the Presidency themselves. As we said before, it is one of the Bank, and the Board appointed R. M. Wenter remains a member of the least appoint the Pauken resigned the Presidency themselves. As we said before, it is one of the Board appointed R. M. Pauken remains a member of the least appoint the Pauken residency in the Lieut. Bradford of the Carlisle Deposit Bank; Mr. Richard Pauken resigned ry true American. But, we will not attempt most heartily by every patriot and lover of hi

> SOUTH MIDDLETON EDUCATIONAL-INSTITUT Met on Saturday, 11th inst., at the Yor tors and 10 teachers-absent. Mr. Wilders and Misses Kenyon, Beistline, Wolf, and Bell. Minutes of preceding meeting were read and

> Mr. Burn then delivered an excellent extem-poraneous address; Subject, 'How to behave,' which referred very appropriately to the several moral and religious duties of parents and chil-dren, teachers and scholars.

Miss Bell not being present, no "Essay" wa read, as has been heretofore customary, as part of the business of the Institute. Penmanship" was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Mosser, Gleim, Brechbil, saveral other persons were more or less injured. One of the soldiers was finally run down and captured, and after a little rough handling, was lodged in prison.

On Monday night, a collision took place believen a soldier and a voung man panel Brown a soldier and a collision took place beding to confuse the scholar, and hindering him the beginner to hold his pen mechanically. The We have no room this week to speak at any pupil, with due regard to health, should be re

> sible, and not with the breast against the desi-Some of the teachers use Kirk White's Pening ship; others, the old plan of commen strokes, characters, and single letters; commence large hand, others small-the first considered as preferable in most cases.
> "English Grammar" was again taken " Mr. Gillelen, in his remarks, added much terest to the importance of this branch being teachers, teaching it by precept and example.
> On motion: That Composition and Algebra

be the branches for discussion at next mi be tendered to Messrs. Harizler, Darr, and Strickler, for their hospitality to the members field Select School, for the able and zealous pa

taken in the proceedings.
On motion: That these proceedings be published in all the county papers.
On motion: That a special meeting be held. at Wise's School House, on Saturday, the 184

at Wise's School instant. Adjourned. W. MILES, Secret REASONS FOR THANKFULNESS.—Thursday was Thanksgiving day in Ohio, whereupon the editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, thus de-

livers himself. He says : We have much to be thankful for. We have no money to speak of, and that is a great blue ing, as money is popularly believed to be trues. Certainly we are not coursed much in that respect. as Ohio can afford to, and be thankin for the numerous blessings that have been youchsold not be thanking to the thinking that the transfer of numerous blessings that have been vouched to it. We lean kindly to Thankegiving day is a New England institution, and as we will corpulent turkeys, luscious pumpkin plessif doughnuts pass before us, in our mind's eye, merry panoramic view. "And thus," as Jky England says it and some characteristics." merry panoramic view. "And thus Falstaff says, "ends our catechism."