

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE) wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Government of Costa Rica, for that it might induce investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded.

Similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virginia Bay. At the same time, when our present minister at 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 use the time in expressing to the Governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the U. States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment.

Against New Granada we have long-standing cause of complaint, arising from the unjust and oppressive manner in which the 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 Granada, in August, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate, in December, 1857, which contained amendments and provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments.

Questions have arisen between the two Governments as to the right of New Granada to levy a tax upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from one ocean by the transit route; and also a tax on the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The Government of New Granada has informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the U. States.

At the same time, we are preparing to answer these questions in a manner of justice and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the employment of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; and more than double the amount of our Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States.

Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to inform you that in September, 1857, the Emperor, by a decree, reduced this duty to about 40 cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the Government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of seven per cent on the coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free of duty into the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate this effort to have the duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened Government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy.

The claims of our citizens against the Government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon the claims of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and, I trust, a successful effort, will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were, or whether they had been increased or diminished. The tariff of 1857 had an agency in the result. The duties upon foreign goods, which have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revolutions which have existed in our past history must continue to recur, so long as our national policy is not settled, and our national character is not firmly established. It will, however, probably be less severe in future, because it is not to be expected, at least in our country, that the national policy of any one country will be so much affected by the policy of another, as it has been in the past.

But the effects of the revolution are now slowly but surely producing their energy, and within the year, or within a few months, we shall have a new government, and a new policy. The effects of the revolution are now slowly but surely producing their energy, and within the year, or within a few months, we shall have a new government, and a new policy.

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to this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, it is an indispensable prerequisite that the hands of colored men be trained and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through the temperate latitude, which would not be subject to the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 27th of August, 1857, J. N. Maht, the slave "Ebo" (formerly the Polyan of New Orleans) was taken on board the coast of Africa, and was then taken to the African republic on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived in Charleston on the 27th August, and was there delivered to the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were taken to the castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, and were detained there until the 18th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-two in number, were delivered to the United States steamer Niagara, to 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 Congress, which should be added to the acts prohibiting the slave trade.

Under the second section of this act, the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as may be deemed expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing on the coast of Africa, to receive them, and to provide for their maintenance, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought.

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"Chenp JOHN" the old Cabinet Maker still alive. JOHN STETTLER still keeps constantly on hand all the kinds of Cabinet work of the latest styles and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union.

New Furniture Store. HARRISON K. DUNDORF respectfully informs the public that he has taken a new store, between Market and Plank Road, which will keep the largest, finest and cheapest assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and all kinds of Household Goods, that can be found in Lebanon.

FURS, FURS, FURS. M. GERTZ, No. 628 CHESTNUT street, below Seventh, has made a beautiful stock of Fur Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of Furs, and all the latest styles of Fur Goods, that can be found in Lebanon.

Phil. & Reading Railroad. Lebanon Valley Branch. Two Daily Trains to Reading, and three daily Trains to Harrisburg. PAES LEONARD, going West to Harrisburg, at 7:00 A. M. and 11:20 A. M. (Express mail, and 4:50 P. M.)

PHILIP F. McCAULLY, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. CHESTER STREET, one door East of Block House. THE subscriber desires to inform the public that he has opened a new store, where he will keep the largest, finest and cheapest assortment of Boots and Shoes, that can be found in Lebanon.

GRUFF'S Boot & Shoe Store Removed. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Store, from its former location, to a new and more commodious one, where he will keep the largest, finest and cheapest assortment of Boots and Shoes, that can be found in Lebanon.

1858 NEW STYLES, 1858. A DAM RISE, in Cumberland Street, between Market and Plank Road, which will keep the largest, finest and cheapest assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and all kinds of Household Goods, that can be found in Lebanon.

Fashionable Tailoring and Clothing Store. TO you who would get a fine suit, dressed in style, and ready to wear, with the latest styles of Tailoring and Clothing, that can be found in Lebanon.

Constantly Receiving. BY Howard & Co's Express, at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, of PHILIP F. McCAULLY, No. 628 CHESTNUT street, below Seventh, has made a beautiful stock of Fur Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of Furs, and all the latest styles of Fur Goods, that can be found in Lebanon.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps. AND TRUNKS, is the cheap Store of PHILIP F. McCAULLY, No. 628 CHESTNUT street, below Seventh, has made a beautiful stock of Fur Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of Furs, and all the latest styles of Fur Goods, that can be found in Lebanon.

REAL ESTATE. A Valuable Building Lot & New Brick House! AT PRIVATE SALE, a valuable BUILDING LOT, fronting on Walnut street, 80 feet from Cumberland, and a house 200 feet from the Court, and the Back Hotel Property. This is a very desirable business location. It being in a very healthy and business locality. It will be given away for its own price.

House & Lot at Private Sale. LOT OF GROUND, with BRICK STABLE, cistern, and other out buildings, situated on Cumberland street, adjoining property of Levi Kline, and containing about 1/2 acre. The location is very desirable. It will be given away for its own price.

Building Lot for Sale. THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a LOT OF GROUND, opposite John Miller's Residence, containing about 1/2 acre. The location is very desirable. It will be given away for its own price.

Private Sale. THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, during the fall, a beautiful lot of ground, situated on Walnut street, 80 feet from Cumberland, and a house 200 feet from the Court, and the Back Hotel Property. This is a very desirable business location. It being in a very healthy and business locality. It will be given away for its own price.

Hammond Lands. NEW ENGLAND SETTLE. MENT-BRICK OPPORTUNITY. A beautiful lot of ground, situated on Walnut street, 80 feet from Cumberland, and a house 200 feet from the Court, and the Back Hotel Property. This is a very desirable business location. It being in a very healthy and business locality. It will be given away for its own price.

Fifty Dollars for the Best. DR. HUNTER WILL FORGIVE any failing to cure any case of severe disease that may come under his care. He is invited to his office, and will be glad to see any patient who is afflicted with any of the above named diseases. He will be glad to see any patient who is afflicted with any of the above named diseases. He will be glad to see any patient who is afflicted with any of the above named diseases.

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Daguerotypes. WHO takes the best LIKENESS in LEANON? Why? KIM, in the third story of the "New Building." He has the best Daguerotypes, and he takes the best Daguerotypes. He has the best Daguerotypes, and he takes the best Daguerotypes. He has the best Daguerotypes, and he takes the best Daguerotypes.