Feltow-Citizens of the Senate & House of Representatives Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of Sixty years and the Congress of the United States this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to teglelate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now re nly to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the word the most

staple 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 fee government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the nations of the world, & seek

to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year, we have been blessed by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet, the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his ower, deprecated bis wrath, and implored his merciful

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercour with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevaited in other quar-ters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanks giving to Him who rules the destinies of natious, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an indepen-

dent and neutral position towards all belligerent powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendcharacter. In consequence of the recent alteration of e British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and 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 our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering there in on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive

of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which led to that interruption 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 1 had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, 1 was apprized that a war-steamer, be-I mging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval offiers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of he Navy. This permission was granted during an armis en that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark 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 provi-sions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I firected that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secre tary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Em-pire accredited to this Government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain hich ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the Conshould a similar case arise with any other nation

Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of of-ce, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive om the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers inter-ested in the matter. ited 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 Frankforton-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 repre sentative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution of form of government, might, at length, be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted th the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently esta mation 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 Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingsion to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin

Having been apprized that a considerable number of dition, within the United States, against a foreign country; and believing, from the best information that I could I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain: to the treaty between the all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their ted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress, of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute-book, I hold it o be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its in

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried of 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 he right of every person seeking an asylum on our sail have been abducted was promptly restored, and the cirumstances of the case are now about to undergo an i fully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious as being in co eignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress ne expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal de is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the

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, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, wh deeply sympathised with the Magyar patriots, to stand ed, upon the contingency of the establishment a permanent government, to be the first to welco independent Hungary into the family of Nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia, in the contest, ex United States did not, at any time, interfere in the but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claime upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affaires at Liabon, the Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, made an able and en ergetic, but unsuccessful effort to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the were the subjects of complaint. present Charge d'Affaires at that court will, also, bring to the prosecution of these claims shifty and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portug din past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say, it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ustimate action as its wisdom and

patriotism may suggest. Witt, Bussis, Austria, Proesie, Sweden, Denmark:

Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

Buring the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our | kind. Charge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further ders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in one States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had en furnished by the late administration, until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of ac-curate information of the exact state of things, at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if, in his judgement, sufficiently stable; or if not, to await further events. Since that period, Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to

stify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.
With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to ultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has cation of the treaty of voluntape rivings, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faith-ful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and ndship of that republic. The message of my prede ssor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a solution of that body, a copy of a paper called a pro-col, signed at Guerctaro on the 30th of May, 1848, by the commissioners of the United States and the ministe of foreign affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this government a transcript of that correspondence is here-

The Commissioners on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the treaty, and we were joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They enter. ed upon their duties; and at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much re-duced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary exends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the diffivision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommended this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employ insel, on the part of the Government, may be come important for the purpose of assisting the co-sioners in protecting the interests of the United S ommend this subject to the early and favorable onsideration of Congress.

consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the ineffi-ciency of the means provided by the government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal conver tion with that republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representation to the government of New 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 enezuela 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

The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelan government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances and others of longer standing, which our presentatives at Caraccas have, hitherto, ineffectually urged upon the attention of that government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inabitants of California, especially, are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, par-ticularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as Califor nia and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do very thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity be

ween us should be mutual and cordial I recommend the observance of the same course to wards all other American States. The United States stand 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. ithout entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unne-ssary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we

ernment, and it will be submitted to the Senate. ost amicable understanding.

with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied, that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. e Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before ade the penalties of our laws by means of sea-letters. essels sold in Brazit, when provided with such papers y the Consul, instead of returning to the United States a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the noticy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws, which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, or the fre world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy in this respect may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the anner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the reinion of the five states of Central America, which for-nerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate

A contract having been concluded with the state of cicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that state, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those to the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement, will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic commu-nication against any power which might seek to obstruct , or to monopolize its advantages. All states entering into such a treaty, will enjoy the right of passage thro

ome a bond of peace, instead of a subject of conten ion and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime states of Europe consent to this ar-rangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not rec end any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation cossary. Private erterprise, if properly protected complete the work, should it prove to be feasible The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection; and they profess that, baving examined the proposed line of communication they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection is extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of co structing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved

y an actual exploration of the route. Should such a work be constructed, under the comprotection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime state should command the communication. The

the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of man-

The tontes across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and ma, are also worthy of our serious cons They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of mone; for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuante pec. The Mexican government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probabecause it had already contracted with private indials for the construction of a passage from the Guas cualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew an proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ough to be equally secured to all nations, on the payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensaand the guarantees of the maritime states of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, bind-ing her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico, then any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the ner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the 1-thmus of Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecesso on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guarantees the per fect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sove reignty and property of New Grenada over that territory with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the exis tence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus which connects North and South America, either by railr md or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may in duce 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

ossessions 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 benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of govern ment and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whate-ships of the harbors of the Islands as places of resort for obtaining re-freshments 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 allowances for the difficulties inseparable their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be in different 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 hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire indepen lence of the islands

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight illions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-sever dollars and fifty cents, (\$48,830,097 50,) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,533,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thou ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$59,663,097 50, the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, forty six millions seven handred and ninety-eight thousand six dred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents (\$46,798,667 82,) and in Treasury notes funded, ter millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (\$10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-seven millions ix hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and seven dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$57,631,667 82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted i Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty on the firs day of July next, of five millions eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$5,828,121 66,) and on the first day of July, 1851, of ten millions five hundred and forty seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$10,547,092 73,) making in the whole a probable dred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$16,375,214 39.) The expurchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount his deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict econ

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff, and its justment 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 national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. Hook to the a system which may place hom the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that
empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the
culture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment | that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the ne existing laws relating to the African slave trade, sary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted. I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of tha system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own in-dustry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure

The question of the continuance of the Sub-treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Con-gress. If continued, important modifications of it appear o be indispensable.

For further details and views of the above, and other atters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury ent to the improvement of agriculture, except by the ex penditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been, thus far, paid out of the patent fund This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encourage ment which it merits, I respectfully recommend the estab liskment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his comultiplying his sources of information, should be the of every statesman, and a primary object with every legis

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently me in convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which, the latest advices give me reason to suppose, has been accomplished; and it is be-lieved they will shortly apply for the admission of Caliornia into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the U. States, I recommend their application to the favorable considera-

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparato the admission of California and Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and

happiness." By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasimay be avoided, and 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 prede-cessors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discrimina-

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in the act, at the earliest period practicable. The collector proceeded overland, 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 territory through which the capal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable thereafter to exercise so controlling an inflaence over the collections thus made, and direct the

avails (after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorise) 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 party, engaged on the coast survey, was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left Cali-fornia; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our

rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake; and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, th mento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California. into market the public lands in those territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emi-

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposits in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property to the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors, and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years, large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious that the country will admit, should be opened, within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific. Opinion, as expressed and elicited 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 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 construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country igh which it must pass, the work be feasible, and if it be found so, whether it should be un-dertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise; and in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the Government, I recommend as a preliminary measure a careful reconnoisance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its con-

struction and support. For further views on 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 harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the con-struction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, sion of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the re-port of the Secretary of War, to which I re-spectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. The treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to it efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several corps of in the accompanying report of the Secretary of

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War, on this subject, are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it s believed, promote the harmony of the service The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the Army, and as an act of justice, due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions, pursued a course of strict neutrality, in

accordance with the policy of our Governme The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a 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 ac-tive and effective service. Should Congress aopt some such measure as is recommended, it will 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 employment of warsteamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States' mails, and the operation of the system upon the pros-perity 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, the ill 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 those 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 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 lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as pro-

perly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the will of Congress, whether a 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 deliver ing the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposng 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 Conss 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 diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recom mended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a Postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regula-tions 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 abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of Office Department, and other matters onnected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster

By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for tak-ing the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General, and it was made the duty of this Boord "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necesfor the full enumeration of the inhabitants United States; and also proper forms and chedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines. agriculture, commerce, manufactures, educa view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board, thus established, having en performed, 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 General Government is one of local and limited application, but not, on that account, the less obligatory; I allude to the trust com-mitted to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National metropolis, the city of Washington must be an obect of general interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its Constitut al guardians, and command their favorable con-Our Government is one of limited powers.

and its successful administration eminently de-

pends 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 Execudepartment of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the coublic. I view it as an extreme m resorted to only in extraordinary cases-as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the cotemporaneons expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Representa tives 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 the people is guarantied by the Constitution, and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him from all other influences evate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, 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. ernment can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to

With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution-with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States, which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children, and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgement, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

W HEREAS the great rush at C. L. Jones' celebrated new cheap cash store for desirable and cheap goods has rendered it at many times impossible to wait upon all the Superior Sugar-house Molasses. customers, many have had to wait, and some being in a hurry have been obliged to leave the store; this is to inform all such that there is now an additional force added, so that all can be accommodated without delay. Come on for cheap goods at C. I. JONES'
Celebrated New Cheap Cash Store.

Nevember 17, 1849.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Town send's Sarsaparilla, denominating it GENUINE, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of paining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public deceived, and purchase none but the GENUINE ORIGI-N.AL. O.I.D Dr. Jacob Townsead's Sarsaparilla, having og it the Old Dr's, likeness, his family coat of arus, and his

Principal Office, 102 Nonsan et., New York City



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. HE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF TH Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

d Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER be GENUINE ORIGINAL. "TOWNSEND SARlong been known as the Molling Land Control of the GENUINE ORIGINAL. TOWNSEND SAR-SAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER.

HEALING POWER.

Knowiez, many years ago, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means it is inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time har come, the means are supplied; this GRAND AND UNEQUALILED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for

GRAMD AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Br's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many inedicinal proporties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so redutic, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties. tion, under heat, are the very essential medical prop of the root, which give to it all its value.

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COM-POUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

POUND? OF S. P. TOWNSEND,
and yet he would fain have it understood that Om Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sursuparilla, is an IMITAITION of his inferior preparation?
Heaven forthat that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article? and which should bring down upon the Old
Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations
from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used
S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.
We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth,
that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sursaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely distimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having
not one single thing in common.
As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no
themist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or
disease than any other common, unscientific, happofessional
wan, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the
virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in
capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS
of bisense instead of health.

pable of changes which might render them the AGENTS Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows But want ease should be expected or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more insportant is it that the experience who magnificanter needictine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing

wirthes, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the homen system, and how to adapt remedier to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortanate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing hosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his.

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy
within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it,
that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal. Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark blored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter i this Insipid or vapid figuid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SY-RUP," But such is not the article known as the GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

SARSAPARILLA. SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable or losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we heat commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONNUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLIANT. and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all GUTANEOUS ERUPTICNS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a m-rectious efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestica, from Availty of the Stomack, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot lashes over the body. It has not its equal in Colds and Coughs; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestity seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of FFMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of Even Albus or Whites, Full-

It works wonders in cases of Four Albus or Whites. Falling of the Womb. Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of Kidney Diseases. By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and the curies with fevre of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other mala-dies, as Spiral reritation, Neuralgia, St. Fiths Dance Succoming, Epileptic Fits, Convolisions, &c.
It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, portures the sain, equations the character producing gratle warmth equally all over the body, the inscussible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and it ness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the er nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend the or article? This young man's liquid is not to be COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S, because of one GRAND FACE, that the or BLE of DETERIORATION, and NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; souring, fermenting, and blowing the bottles containing it into tragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system!—What! put each into a system already diseased with acid! What causes Dyspepsia but noid! Do we not sil know that when food sours in our stomochs, what mischiefs it produces? flattlearchea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Serotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Fruptions of the What is Seroiula but an acid corruption of the blood? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Solt Rheum, Eryspelas, White Swell logs, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external it is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more of less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irrituating and inflaming the delicate ussues upon which it acts! So of nervous discusses, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the aiments which afflict human nature.

Now its it not horrible to make and sell, and inflating portation and inflating portation and inflating portation and inflating portation and inflating portations.

OF For sale in Lewistown by E. ALLEN, who is sole agent for Mifflin county. may 26, 1849-1v.

ALSO.

EW Orleans and the real genuine Golden Syrup for sale at the former low prices, which is at least 20 per cent, under the regular country prices. A large supply on hard at

C. L. JONES New Cheap Cash Store