

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States...

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world.

Our relations with Great Britain are the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British mercantile system...

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which commenced in the month of August last, and which has since been terminated, and our Minister there has been received.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, it was ascertained that a steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was on the coast of the harbor of New York...

Having avoided the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our duty to remain strictly neutral...

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1858, and has, for a long time, been in attendance at Frankfurt-on-the-Main...

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 off to a vessel from our territory...

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...

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my duty to employ every effort of the Executive power to procure their adjustment...

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

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d'Affaires 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 orders.

The Commissioners on the part of the United States, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period of the time required by the treaty...

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, pending for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama...

The sanguinary civil war which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress, the rights of some of our citizens resident or trading there have been violated.

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

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil providing for the settlement of our claims on that Government, and it will be signed by the Secretary of State, and the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied, that this trade is still, in great measure, carried on by means of our letters of marque, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens.

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

The terms across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. 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 money...

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor.

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 to make reasonable allowance for the difficulties inseparable from this task.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable.

For further details and views of the above, and other matters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government.

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and the feelings of California 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.

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.

avails (after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake; and have directed the San Antonio sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento, 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 within the Territory of California, engaged in mining, as well as the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors, and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the north-western coast of the United States, it certain that there will arise in a few years, large and prosperous communities on our western coast.

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 construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, render it expedient to have the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The extension 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.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the Pacific ports of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Whatever 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.

By an act of Congress passed August 14, 1848, provision was made for extending post-office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Mail accommodations have been made to execute that law; but the limited provisions of the act, in adequacy 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.

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 properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the will of Congress, whether a further reduction of postage should not be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering 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 imposing any greater tax on the treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a Postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such arrangements have been formed by the Post Office Department 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, and the reduction of postage, whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

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 committed 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.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its coordinate 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."

It is to be regretted, that the most important of the articles under consideration, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are capable of being changed, are not in the hands of the people, but in those of the Legislature.

It works with success in the Female, Falling of the Hair, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menstruation, Irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is equally efficacious in the cure of the following diseases: RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, CONSTIPATION, &c.

It is possible to find a medicine arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, or from the operation of a morbid humor on the system. It has not its equal in Gold and Quinine; and promotes easy expectation and quick perspiration.

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CAUTION EXTRA. A man by the name of C. J. Jones has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses the name of S. P. Townsend, which he calls Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominated by GEORGE W. ORIGINAL, &c.

HEALTHY POWER. Knowledge, manly vigor, and the aid of his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means were found of bringing it into general notice, when its insubstantial virtues would be known and appreciated.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND, THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla. Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the DR. TOWNSEND and DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL Sarsaparilla.

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WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEREBLED SYSTEMS. Should know well the medicinal properties of plants, the medicinal uses of minerals, and the medicinal virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases.

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy. Within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, this medicine is a great blessing to the human race.

PURITY OF THE BLOOD. It is possible to find a medicine arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, or from the operation of a morbid humor on the system.

NEVER SPOOLS. It is possible to find a medicine arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, or from the operation of a morbid humor on the system.

Public Notice. WHEREAS 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 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.