

ill further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconveniences that now exist, for a short period, than, by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may protract the whole subject beyond the future of Congress.

The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life. To effect these objects it is desirable that the necessary provision be made by law for the establishment of land offices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early day.

Some all which have necessary in organizing the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of the causes, a further communication will be made on that subject.

I have last year communicated to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress, and large portions of our session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this respect to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants, and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the best modes of treating best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, "a very cheap instrument of immense national benefit."

Regarding the act of Congress approved 28th of September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of the country, as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with its immediate execution, to have prompt and efficient provisions. All the means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims, and I am gratified to be able to state that near one hundred thousand applications have been considered, and a total of \$1,000,000 warranted to be paid within the next nine months. If adequate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department, it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have received their warrants.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against frauds, and frauds of more importance, so all of which I invite your particular attention.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlements into Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginals.

No material change has taken place, within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure to you to be made acquainted with the progress of their civilization and the pursuit of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California, and in Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. In an undisturbed, however, that they are generally of a transient and starting character, and that the interests of our settled citizens toward the whites. As the settlements of our citizens progress towards them, the same upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven off or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is starvation and death. It is desirable, in your view of the condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as an enlightened economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy towards them, we should not provide for their immediate relief, and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for the means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable portions of the country has been extinguished, and all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was terminated on the 28th of September, and the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of junction of the Gila with the Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments; and that the entire extent of public lands located at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 26 deg. 22 min. 30 sec. N. of the Rio Grande, and the boundary line has been extended westward some one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mine.

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldy and unproductive with unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued, and it is believed that the same persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State, has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the appointments necessary to be made under the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary appointments, and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is diligent, employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the same are completed, it will furnish a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupations, and social condition of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over-estimated; and I expressly hope that Congress will give the time and the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject and of our national character.

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice, and complaint. I would recommend a thorough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and provide a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform. This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our Territory, and to regulate the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. With a view to call your attention to this important subject, the works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property have been sacrificed, and the commerce of our harbors on the lakes. Some, but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust that your approval will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and rivers on the southeast. The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements

are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by the opening of the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for those improvements as they may deem necessary.

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our southwestern frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remained to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service, could properly be spared from other quarters, and were concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that our military force, combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given to the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens as equally applicable to those of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have, from depredations by the Indians.

To the difficulties of defending our own territory, I have above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as the Indians will necessarily turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. More troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any security from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility. The large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army; and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

I invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject, and of other matters with his Department, in the report of the Secretary of War.

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June next, were \$9,000,265 \$5. The estimate for the year commencing 1st July next, ending June 30, 1853, are \$7,838,775 \$3; showing a reduction of \$1,161,492 \$7.

The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the Military Asylum created by the act 3d March last was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of the city of Washington, and have submitted a report on the production of a satisfactory title.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force aloft during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the most respectful and respectful respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The expedition commanded by Lieutenant De Haven, despatched in search of the British Commodore, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in the Arctic Sea, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unwholesome climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unrequited polar regions. The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowances of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

I earnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of recognizing the Naval establishment, appropriating and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy, having reference to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list upon reduced pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty. As a measure of economy as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is eminently worthy of your consideration.

The determination of the question of relative rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army & navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished for offences in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial upon the arrival of vessels in port, and is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. To moderate punishment from one grade to another is among the humane reforms of the age; but to abolish one of severity, which applied so generally to offences on ship-board, and provide nothing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of improvement in every individual among seamen which is not assumed by the Legislature in respect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity afforded by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment as are consistent with humanity

and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty and the suppression of crime in our ships of war.

The stores located in the navy yard at New York, which were ten years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard. The dry dock at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the Government. At the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is also nearly ready for delivery; and a contract has been concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last session, for a floating sectional dock on the Bay of San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department touching the establishment of a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce, and the rapid extensions of our whole fisheries over its waters.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, upon a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy. A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice-ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for regular instructions in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in each year.

The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days.

The estimate for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be \$5,566,472 19, the estimates for the current year being \$5,900,621.

The estimates for special objects under the contract of this Department amount to \$3,684,220 89, against \$2,210,980 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy and a correct statement of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire separation of the appropriations for the support of the naval service proper from those for permanent improvements at navy yards and stations and from ocean steam-mail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 136,280 miles; the annual transportation thereof \$3,272,352 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,316 miles; and the annual transportation thereof at \$13,308 miles. The annual cost of this service is \$1,472,187, of which \$438,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and \$1,033,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,853 miles, at an increased cost of \$247,110.

The whole number of Post offices in the U. States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franking expenses of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for, and payable to the British post office, amounted to \$6,727,866 78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding \$20,599.49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for, and payable to that office) amounted to \$6,024,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of \$703,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to \$6,257,747 21, being an increase of \$997,610 79, or 18.65-100 per cent, over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimates of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will far exceed short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year shall be ascertained.

In his last annual report, the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government.

The recommendations of the Postmaster General in relation to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of long legislation. It is generally conceded that there is no "common law" of the United States to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important that that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted. In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted; so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment, or penitentiary confinement, in the different States.

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject which they have little or no connection or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

The Government of the United States is empowered a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts in great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for their action.

An act of Congress approved 30th September, 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to be expended under his direction, by such architect as he should appoint to execute the same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by different architects, in pursuance of an advertisement by a committee of the Senate, no one was found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deemed advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with sufficient accommodations for spectators, and suitable apartments for committees and officers of the two branches of the Legislature. It was also desirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the present structure, which, as a specimen of architecture, is so universally admired. Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the addition by wings, detached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capitol unimpaired, afford a grand advantage for ventilation and the admission of light, and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The cornerstone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable ceremonies, since which time the work has proceeded with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly complete.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation. My opinions on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer. But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your special attention. I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States. The Legislature has recently to the Government imperatively demands that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent persons; that in one instance such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in my annual message, to give all legally in my power to the enforcement of the law, and shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The Christmas Brother Jonathan.

The appearance of this elegant holiday picture will astonish every body this year. It is really and truly the most spirited and beautiful sheet of pictures ever issued in America. The grand feature of the paper is the wonderful Christmas Journey of that jolly friend of good boys and girls known as Santa Claus, or Saint Nicholas. This fine large picture occupies two entire pages of that paper. The latest report is that over 80,000 copies of the Jonathan was sold during November. Well, it would not surprise us if twice that number were circulated before Christmas, at 12 cents per copy—for it is by far the best thing of the kind ever issued. B. H. Day, (successor of Wilson, & Co.) is the publisher. Subscribers to the weekly Brother Jonathan (one dollar a year) receive this beautiful Pictorial free.

As the season is with us, when all are liable to the afflictions that follow colds seated on the throat and lungs, we should keep it in mind that Jyer's Cherry Pectoral is the proper remedy for these diseases, and that it seldom fails to cure.

Congress has assembled at Washington, and, among other things, it is said that the tariff will be amended and raised. Whatever may be the result, there will be no rise in the tariff of prices charged for goods of any kind at John A. Street's store, his stock having been purchased and paid for while the market was at a low ebb.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. Rosenberg, J. A. ELIOT and Miss ELIZABETH MORRISON, both of Lewistown.

MARRIED.

In Granville township, on the 27th November, Mrs. MARIA CLAY, aged 75 years.

DIED.

In Granville township, on the 27th November, Mrs. MARIA CLAY, aged 75 years.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown December 5, 1851.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that he considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and Slavery questions as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. It was not intended to make this recommendation a precedent to those "measures" perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after an angry

conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1851.

One of the noblest traits of human character is gratitude for benefits received, and the heart which would forget the benefactor who made it happy, sinks below the level of the dumb brute. But how much pleasure too should we derive from doing good, not for the sake of being thanked and placing persons under obligations to us, but the sake alone of making them happy. The greatest benefit one can bestow upon another, is restoring him to health. Dr. C. M. Jackson, by the aid of Hoofland's German Bitters, sold at 120 Arch St., Philad., has been the instrument of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

Shawls, Muffs, Bonnets, &c.
WE have just opened our second supply of
Winter Goods,
included in which will be found splendid
Broche Long Shawls, and
Hay State do.
A Handsome Assortment of MUFFS and WINTER BONNETS.
Rich watered, figured and plain SILKS, Merinos, Cashmires, Mous de Laines, &c.
We have also opened some superior
CARPETS,
Floor Oil Cloths, WINDOW Shades, &c. Our stock of goods is now very complete, and we invite our friends to call and examine for themselves.
WATSON, JACOB & CO.
Lewistown, Dec. 5, 1851.

THE GAZETTE.
LEWISTOWN, PA.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 5, 1851.
The Message.—We publish this document (for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Jones, Postmaster at Harrisburg) in our columns to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. It is an able exposition of the affairs of government, and although necessarily long on account of the important matters treated of, deserves a general perusal, and we will add, general commendation.

Congress organized on Monday last. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and Forney of the Pennsylvania, Clerk. The Cass locofocos in this State might as well make up their minds to vote for Buchanan and ten cents a day, as they are evidently sold.

ACCIDENT.—A young Irishman named JAMES DALY, was severely injured on Thursday afternoon, 27th ult., near the Railroad Depot, by falling between a hand car and a gravel truck while in motion. The flange of the wheel caught his leg near the knee and took off the flesh to the bone down to his foot, when the truck was fortunately thrown off the track. He is doing well, and will be sent to the hospital at Philadelphia as soon as he can be removed with safety.

COLLISION.—The down train on Friday last, at the Cove, in Dauphin county, came in collision with a freight car that had somehow got on the track, by which the engine was thrown off, upset and badly broken; the engineer, Levi Hewston, had his fingers taken off the right hand, and the fireman, Daniel Rupert, had his skull fractured, an arm and both legs broken. The latter was living at last accounts, but is not expected to recover.

The people of Pennsylvania, who were taught during the recent election campaign that the safety of the Union depended on an endorsement of the compromise measures, will perhaps be surprised to learn that the caucus of democratic members of Congress for nominating officers, laid a motion to endorse those measures on the table!

We are requested to state that Geo. W. ELDON, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before the Apprentices Literary Society on Saturday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

The appearance of this elegant holiday picture will astonish every body this year. It is really and truly the most spirited and beautiful sheet of pictures ever issued in America. The grand feature of the paper is the wonderful Christmas Journey of that jolly friend of good boys and girls known as Santa Claus, or Saint Nicholas. This fine large picture occupies two entire pages of that paper. The latest report is that over 80,000 copies of the Jonathan was sold during November. Well, it would not surprise us if twice that number were circulated before Christmas, at 12 cents per copy—for it is by far the best thing of the kind ever issued. B. H. Day, (successor of Wilson, & Co.) is the publisher. Subscribers to the weekly Brother Jonathan (one dollar a year) receive this beautiful Pictorial free.

As the season is with us, when all are liable to the afflictions that follow colds seated on the throat and lungs, we should keep it in mind that Jyer's Cherry Pectoral is the proper remedy for these diseases, and that it seldom fails to cure.

Congress has assembled at Washington, and, among other things, it is said that the tariff will be amended and raised. Whatever may be the result, there will be no rise in the tariff of prices charged for goods of any kind at John A. Street's store, his stock having been purchased and paid for while the market was at a low ebb.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. Rosenberg, J. A. ELIOT and Miss ELIZABETH MORRISON, both of Lewistown.

DIED.

In Granville township, on the 27th November, Mrs. MARIA CLAY, aged 75 years.

THE MARKETS.

Lewistown December 5, 1851.
Paid by Dealers.

Flour	83 25
Wheat, white	75
Do red	70
Rye	50
Oats	25
Corn	45
Cloverseed	4 25
Flaxseed	1 00
Timothyseed	2 00
Butter, good	15
Eggs	12 1/2
Lard	6
Tallow	8
Potatoes	50

The Lewistown Mills are paying 75 cts. per bushel for White Wheat, and 70 cts. for Red. Rye 55 cts. Corn, old 30, new 45 cents per bushel. Prices of Flour—\$2.25 per 100 lbs. for extra, and \$2.00 for superfine.

E. E. LOCKE & Co. at Locke's Mills, are paying 60 cents for Rye, and 45 cents for Corn.
At Philadelphia Flour is firm at \$3.87; white wheat 88 and red 82.
At Baltimore, Flour is quoted at \$3.87; while wheat reports a sale on Wednesday of Pea white wheat at 87 and of red at 82 cents.

One of the noblest traits of human character is gratitude for benefits received, and the heart which would forget the benefactor who made it happy, sinks below the level of the dumb brute. But how much pleasure too should we derive from doing good, not for the sake of being thanked and placing persons under obligations to us, but the sake alone of making them happy. The greatest benefit one can bestow upon another, is restoring him to health. Dr. C. M. Jackson, by the aid of Hoofland's German Bitters, sold at 120 Arch St., Philad., has been the instrument of saving thousands from an untimely grave.

Shawls, Muffs, Bonnets, &c.
WE have just opened our second supply of
Winter Goods,
included in which will be found splendid
Broche Long Shawls, and
Hay State do.
A Handsome Assortment of MUFFS and WINTER BONNETS.
Rich watered, figured and plain SILKS, Merinos, Cashmires, Mous de Laines, &c.
We have also opened some superior
CARPETS,
Floor Oil Cloths, WINDOW Shades, &c. Our stock of goods is now very complete, and we invite our friends to call and examine for themselves.
WATSON, JACOB & CO.
Lewistown, Dec. 5, 1851.

THE GAZETTE.
LEWISTOWN, PA.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 5, 1851.
The Message.—We publish this document (for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Jones, Postmaster at Harrisburg) in our columns to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. It is an able exposition of the affairs of government, and although necessarily long on account of the important matters treated of, deserves a general perusal, and we will add, general commendation.

Congress organized on Monday last. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and Forney of the Pennsylvania, Clerk. The Cass locofocos in this State might as well make up their minds to vote for Buchanan and ten cents a day, as they are evidently sold.

ACCIDENT.—A young Irishman named JAMES DALY, was severely injured on Thursday afternoon, 27th ult., near the Railroad Depot, by falling between a hand car and a gravel truck while in motion. The flange of the wheel caught his leg near the knee and took off the flesh to the bone down to his foot, when the truck was fortunately thrown off the track. He is doing well, and will be sent to the hospital at Philadelphia as soon as he can be removed with safety.

COLLISION.—The down train on Friday last, at the Cove, in Dauphin county, came in collision with a freight car that had somehow got on the track, by which the engine was thrown off, upset and badly broken; the engineer, Levi Hewston, had his fingers taken off the right hand, and the fireman, Daniel Rupert, had his skull fractured, an arm and both legs broken. The latter was living at last accounts, but is not expected to recover.

The people of Pennsylvania, who were taught during the recent election campaign that the safety of the Union depended on an endorsement of the compromise measures, will perhaps be surprised to learn that the caucus of democratic members of Congress for nominating officers, laid a motion to endorse those measures on the table!

We are requested to state that Geo. W. ELDON, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before the Apprentices Literary Society on Saturday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

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