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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. ellow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:
Sixty years have clapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles, to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to fore-tell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will emi-nently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of munkind. During the past year, we have peen 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 terri-tory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence,

yet, the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable bless-

ing of general health to a people who have ack-nowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable inBercourse with foreign nations, we have not
been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to H.m who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position

towards all beligerent powers.
Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the 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 therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of the benefit to both

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer, cere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister re-public, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprized that a war-steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of lew York, with the aid of some of our naval New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. 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 present with Denmark and other sections. treaty with Denmark, and of the provisi the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. maintain the faith of treaties with all nations The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sa-ered obligations of the Constitution. I shall similar case arise with any other nation.

Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest

not fail to pursue the same course, should a not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from 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 interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to Atthough 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 Frankfort-on-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 representative at Frankfort, remained there served was the Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might, at length, be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a the expectation that a union of the German permanently established without her co-opera-tion. In the event of the formation 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 kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be necessity for the continuous of the minister. no necessity for the continuance of the mission 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 num-ber of advanturers were produced in facilities.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaded in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country; and believing, from the best information that I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the U. States, and, above 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 proclamsion, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress, of the 3th 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 to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our pro-tection, had been clandestinely, and, as was sed, forcibly, carried off 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 receivnecessary, in case the minimation I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person sylum on our soil to the protection The person alleged to have been bducted was promptly restored, and the cirgo an investigation before a judicial tribunal.— I would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereighty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition o t, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recomnended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference a the wars and contentions which have recentdistracted Europe.

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 he general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathised with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome 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, extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars.—The United States did not, at any, time interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by who deeply sympathised with the Magyar paion were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by he sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free. Our claims upon Portugal have been, during he past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of bonorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, the Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, made an able and energetic, but unsuccessful effort to settle hese unpleasant matters of controversy, and o obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge d'Affaires at that court will, also, bring to

and serious that I shall shortly make it the sub-ject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amica-

During the recent revolutions in the Papal During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d'Affaires at Rome has been anable to prevent his letter of credence, which, inseed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of those 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 been furnished by the late administration, until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate 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 judgment, 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 justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidilgo, nothing has occurred of a serious cha-racter to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a since e respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the Honse of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, by the commissioners of the United States and the minister of foreign affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence behaving been a subject of correspondence be-tween the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith

to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851, I accordingly recommend this subject to your at

the Government, may become important the purpose of assisting the com protecting the interests of the United States.

protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

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, pursuant to our Postal convention with that republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affiries at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the government of New such representations to the government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt

The restoration of order will afford the Vene rue lan government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances and others of longer standing, which our representives at Caraccas have, hitherto, ineffectually urged udon the

amity between us should be mutual and cor-I recommend the observance of the same 1 recommend the observance of the same course towards 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, without entangling ourselves

erpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil A convention has been negonated with Diality providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Visitation Plantage and the sample and th

During the late conflict between Austria and

the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal.
The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in 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 saided. claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American aimants has now assumed a character so grave

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true

submitted.

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 entered 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 converges to the prior commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced 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 extends, the nature of the adject territory and the different territory and the differ nature of the adjacent territory, and the diffi-culty of obtaining supplies, except at or nea the extremes of the lines, render it also indis-pensable that a liberal provision should be made

In the adjustment of the claims of American itizens on Mexico, provided for by the late itizens on Mexico, provided for by the late eaty, the employment of counsel, on the part

removal of this cause of complaint.

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

The restortion of crear will full full to the control of t ttention of that government.

The extension of the coast of the U. States of

the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California, especially, are increasing in numbers, have imparted nev consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that o-cean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, quarter, particularly with the acquire of chin, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do acquire the contraction and strengthen everything in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States and strengthen us with those States, and that the spirit

wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily in

the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, pur-chases a vessel built in the United States, to the nconvenience 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 free mavigation of those vessels between

or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the 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 sealetters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented. Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the re-union of the five States of Central A merica, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and comnerce, which will be laid before the i enate. merce, which will be laid before the renate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, 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 who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipuf Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipuutions with her; and the benefit to be derived

by each from such an arrangement, will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States, entering into such a treaty, will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on pay ment of the same tolls. The work, if constru ted under these guaranees, will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime, States of Europe consent to this arrangement (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 recommend any appropriation from the National treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the sary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will 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 they profess that, having ex its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to hem. Should there appear to be reason, on ex-

amining the whole evidence, to entertain a seri ous doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route. common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient hat my great maritime State should command nunication. The territory thro' which the communication. The territory thro' which the causal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which sught to be delicated. highway which ought to be, dedicated to the

mmon uses of mankind.

The routes across the Isthmus, at Tehuantethe routes across the istimus, at Tennante-c and Panama, are also worthy of our serious insideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed enue laws over California; and measures have to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The deen taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in the act, at the earliest period practicable. The collector proceed-bably because it had already contracted with developing the property individuals for the contraction of a result of 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 reprivate individuals for the contraction of a result of the custom that the income from such reduced private individuals for the contraction of the custom that the income from such reduced private individuals for the custom that the income from such reduced private individuals for the custom that the income from such reduced private individuals. private individuals for the construction of a pas-I shall not renew any proposition to purchase. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase. for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the surrantee of the marking compensation and the gurantees of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiat-ed with Mexico, binding her and them to pro-tect those who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico, than any other reasonable considera-

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 and exchanged by the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and the late treaty with the late tr and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June. 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit rom ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or inbarrassed" during the existence of the treaty, it is our policy to encourage every practicuble oute across the Isthmus, which connects North and Sonth America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens ay induce them to complete; and I consider i

ligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especi-y in consequence of the absolute necessity of cilitating intercourse with our possessions on The position of the Sandwich Islands, with ref-Pacific; the success of our persevering and be-nevolent citizens who have repaired to that re-mote quarter in christianizing the natives and in-ducing them to send a proper of the send inmote quarter in christianizing the natives and in-ducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants: and the use made by our numerous while-ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for

obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those 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 from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent 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 en

common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the en tire independence of the islands.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$48,830,097 50.) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty three thousand dollars, (10,833,000.) making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and eighty-three for fifty-nine millions six hundred and eighty-three for fifty-nine millions six hundred and eighty-three fifty-nine millions and fifty-three figures. of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixtyin their bein foreign (\$59,663,097 50,) and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$40,798.667 82.) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand still the second s and dollars, (\$10,833,000.) making an aggregate of fifty-seven millions six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and

and its adjustment 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

Believing that to the attainment of these mend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement. stantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to nsure stability. The question of the continuance of the Sub-trea-

The question of the continuance of the Suo-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 Secre-

tary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the and for some chemical analyses, which have been, nultiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention, for the purose of forming a constitution and State government, which, the latest advices give me reason to suppose, has been accomplished; and it is believed have, on all occasions, pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our formia 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 United States, I recommend their applicaion to the favorable consideration of Congress.

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 peo-

ly to effect their safety and happiness." By awaiting their action, all causes of uncasiness may 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 ex-citing topics of a sectional character which have

ceived of his arrival at San Francisco. Mean-while, it is understood that the customs have con-of the service of the Post Office Department not the military authority, as they were during the tinued to be collected there by officers acting under administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the 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 har

self would 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 be state to yield her aid, in the manner proposed; to accomplish an improvement, so important to be combest interests.

A party, engaged on the coast survey, was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; 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 precedent to the coast survey, was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; 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 in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; 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 in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; 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 constituted. delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for lighthouses on that coast, the speedy erection of which s urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing Whether any further diminution should now

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from pper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe id Salt Lake; and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacremento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal been received and ratified, and such regulations provisions will be necessary for the effective and have been formed by the Post Office Departments successful extension of our system of Indian inter-

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

I also recommend that commissions be organized Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in Caliand New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those territories mote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially vorable to the early emigrants. In order that the situation and character of the

rincipal 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 in the soil. This would seem to be as aportant to the success of mining as of agricultu The great mineral wealth of California, and the

dvantages 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 there e becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious that the coun try will admit, should be opened, within the terri ory of the United States, from the navigable wa ters of the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, to cific. 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 the Senate. Since 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 most amicable understanding.

thousand six hundred and sixty-seven qualets and eighty-two cents, (\$57,631,667 82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submit ted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the amicable understanding.

thousand six hundred and sixty-seven qualets and eighty-two cents, (\$57,631,667 82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submit ted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the amicable understanding.

Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast mag-

nnected with the duties of the Home Department,

I recommend early appropriations for continuing wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, on a sure and the company for the stimates have been made, as permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants o agriculture, and promote the development of of the country, and especially the advance of our our vast resources and the extension of our com- population over new districts, and the extension merce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commence ment of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the the several corps of the army at our distant west

xcept by the expenditure of small sound and sound and publication of agricultural statistics, sollection and publication of agricultural statistics, upon rank, in the army, heretofre given to brevet and for some chemical analyses, which have been, and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War, on this subject, are deemed important, and thus far, paid for out of the patent tund.

Ins aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Buscommend the establishment of an Agricultural Buscommend the establishment of an Experiment of the commendation of the rank and file as from age, wounds, the service of the control of the rank and file as from age, wounds, the control of the rank and file as from age, which we can be a file as from age, and the control of the rank and file as from age, and the control of the rank and the control of tor such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, reau, 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 country, by cy 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 of the condition and operations of the naval servic eduring the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they

been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men au-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 offiganization of the Navy, in its various grades of on-cers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective ple of each will have instituted for themselves a service. Should Congress adopt some such measure ple of each will have instituted for such sections as is recommended, it will greatly increase the entrepublican form of government, "laying its founciency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures, ciency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures. as is recommended, it will greatly increase the effi-

have been received with respect, our officers have

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 predecessors of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of our consist furnishing tany ground for characterizing. against furnishing "any ground for characterizing post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed parties by geographical discriminations.

A collector has been appointed at Man Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have enue laws over California; and measures have

of the service of the Post Office Department, not mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspon-dence. This should be relieved from the unjust burthen of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provis-ion should be made from the treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing male, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, 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 regulations of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carrry 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 l or a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other mattern connected with that branch of the public service, trefer you to the report of the Postmaster

Ly the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a Board vas constituted to make arrangements for taking he seventh census, composed of the Secretary the seventh census, compos of State, the Attorney General, and of State, the Attorney General, and the Post-master General; and it was made the duty of this Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce manufactures discusses agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education nd other topics, as would exhibit a full view one topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board, thus established, having been 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.

tion 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 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. As the National metropolis, the city of Weshington National metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general Interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering core of Commence in the commence of the control of the c 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 Constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends 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" of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution or the constitution of the constituti

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spircan slave trade, with a view to the effectual spirdenied, that this trade is still, in part, carried on the first day of July next, of five millions and its construction and use.

Therefore, to avoid failthe constitution of the country of the deficit and the view of the particle of the country of t phere prescribed to it in the cotemporaneous expo-itions of the framers of the Constitution, the will I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Representatives of the U. 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 esponsible only to the people, and exempting hir from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicker his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the low makes he is in the choice of the low makes he is in a the hoice 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.-

Our Government can only be preserved in its puri-ty by the suppression and entire elimination of evetendency of one co-ordinate branch to croach upon another. 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 apon their children, and with the aid of that overing Providence which has so long and so kindly the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effection rank in the army heretafte given to brevet.

But attractions which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumer able blessings to the temotest posterity.

But attractions to the Union of the Niches characters are the secretary of the Niches characters.

But attachment to the Union of the States should e habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unstaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it 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 judgment, 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 the Constitution conferred upon me by the Constitu

Z. TAYLOR. WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1849. New Store and New Goods.

Corner of North Queen Street and Centre quare,
Lancaster, Penna.

**End of the Company of the Co and convenience of customers, and purchased cheap for cash a very large assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, Groceries, China, Glass, Queensware, Blind and Coach Trimmings, &c., &c., are prepared to serve the public with all articles in their line as reasonable as can be purchased in this

their line as reasonable as can be purchased in this bargains! city, and they will warrant every article sold to be 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 prosperity of the Varn. 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 authofizes, 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.

handsomest patterns.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS
in the greatest variety, Alpacas, Merinoes, and Plain Cachmeres, in all colors, Canton Crape, Silk, Woolen and Thibet Shawls, Plaid and Brocha Long and Square Shawls, Mourning and Second Mourning Goods, selected with great care, Linen and Muslin Sheetings, and Shirtings, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins and Diapers, Woolen and Cotton Flannels of all colors, Woolen Blankets, from common to super qualities; Brussels, English 3-ply, Ingrain and Venetian CARPETINGS, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, from 64 cents to \$1 a peice, with bordering to correspond. Their Clothing Room shall always be supplied with NEW STYLES OE FASHIONABLE GARMENTS, from the very lowest price to the most elegant and superior French Cloth Stife, 641, 63-25. cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the treasury than would constitute a very moderic compensation for this bublic service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abclish 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 row here.

Whether any further diminution should row here.

Whether any further diminution should row here.

Colored CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, and tilled during that time, and the mode in which claims of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his fluit of this sort are most speeduly adjusted, give t

Their stock of QUEENSWARE embraces nearly every article in that line, to which they have added a very large and varied assortment of Lard, Pine Dil and Fluid LAMPS, from the most approved patentees.

The propietors respectful. The propietors respectfully invite the attention of the public to this complete collection of Goods, feeling confident that they are now enabled to satisfy the various atastes of men, women, and

children.

T. & H. also receive and fill with promptness all orders for COAL, and have it delivered in any part of the city at the very lowest prices. October 9, 149.

ANCASTER TOWER HALL CLOTHING
STORE.—Just received, together with the atest Fall and Winter Fashions, the largest and nost splendid assortment of FALL and WINTER Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch Grand Centre of Attraction. GOODS ever before exhibited in Lancaster county, at M. T. Ford's Tower Hall Clothing Store, opposite Vankenan's (late Scholfield's) Hotel.

The citizens of Lancaster county, and strangers who may be visiting the city, are respect ul vited to an examination of this magnificent comprising an unrivalled collection of uncut Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; with Overcoats, Sack Dress and Frock Coats, Monkey Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Stocks, Shams, Cravats of all descriptions, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, and in fact everything necessary to complete a gentleman's wardrobe, and at prices that no others in the trade attempt to compete with. comprising an unrivalled collection

attempt to compete with.

Remember, gentlemen, that this is no trade clothing shop, as the proprietor has from the start set his face against orders of all kinds, and consequently quently does not put a high tartif on his customers for fear they may have a builder's order, but sell-ing exclusively for cash he can and does sell his goods for less than it costs most of the Tailors to goods for less than it costs most of the Tailors to manufacture them. So you see your true interest ies in patronizing the Tower Hall of M. T. FORD. North Queen street, opposite the Franklin Ho N. B.—The new style Kossuth Woolen 1

Richard's himself again! THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the establishment formerly occupied by M. Huber, on the Railroad, back of the "Fulton House," where he intends are mindled.

he intends carrying on the

Silver Plating and Brass Founding,
in all its branches. Door Knobs, Bell Pulls, Hub
Bands, Bits, Stirrups, Miller's Brands, Letters and Bands, Bits, Surrups, miller's Brands, Letters and Figures, &c., &c., manufactured and plated. Brass Locks repaired. Also, GAS FITTING. Gold melted and refined, and rolled to any size for Dentists.

Lancaster, July 24, 1849.

6m-26

TONAS D. BACHMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW: Office in Market Square, in the room lately occup REMEMBER THAT AT WENTZ'S

STORE

YOU will find positively the largest assortment of New Goods in this city, and any person wishing to save from 15 to 30 per cent, should by all means examine this large stock of BEAUTIFUL DRY GOODS. BEAUTIFUL DAY GOUDS.

As the cold weather gathers around us, so should every lady gather around ner one of those Beautiful Shawls at the Bee Hive. It cannot be denied that the handsomest, largest assortment, and the very cheapest Shawls can be found at

WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,

North Queen st.

merican, French, and English Long Shawls. American, French, and English Long Shawls.
Beautiful Broche Shawls.
Heavy 10-4 Woolen Opera Shawls.
Thybet Shawls, silk fringes, in solid colours.
Scarlet, Blue, Green, Crimson, &c.
Just received 5-4 Silk Velvet, for Mantellas &
Sacks. Do not forget the
nov 6 BEE HIVE.

London Mustard, Pickles & Sauces.

Mushroom and Walnut Ketchep.
Prepared Salad Dressing for Lobsters, Chick-

English Mustard in pound and half pound bottles. Dunn's Chemically Prepared Chocolate for Inva-Spanish and French Olives, Capers, & Sweet Oil.
Currie Powder, Indian Soy, and Cayenne Pepper.
Anchovy, Shrimp, Bloater and Cavier Pastes.
RICH SAUCES of every variety imported, such as Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Worcester, Camp, &c. &c. &c.

Preserved English Fruits and Provisions.
Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, and Preserved Jamai-

Ginger.
Real Gorgona Anchovies.

Stoughton Bitters.
Syrups of every sort.
Liqueres of the choicest kinds.
London Pickles, Chow Chow, Piccalli, Gherkins, nions, &c. PAUL DE VERE & CO.'S flavoring extracts for onfectionary, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c., viz:
Lemon, Mace, Nutmeg, Peach,
Vanilla, Celery, Rose,
Ginger, Clove, Almond, Nectarin

Jonfectionary, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c., viz:
Lemon, Mace, Nutmeg, Peach,
Vanilla, Celery, Rose, Orange Peel'
Ginger, Clove, Almond, Nectarine &c.
The above articles, and, many others of the choicest kind, are imported from the principal houses in England. For sale lower than any house in the United States, by GEORGE RAPHAEL,
262 Pearl Street, U. S. Hotel, N. Y.
Perfumery in every variety, Imported & Domestic.
New York, Sept. 4 6m-32

SHENK & LONGS' Coal and Lumber Yard.

THE subscribers have taken the Coal Yard on Prince Street, in the city of Lancaster, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. B. & J. Reinhold, where they intend keeping a general assortment of COAL FOR FAMILY USE, COAL FOR FAMILY USE, such as Lykens' Valley, Baltimore Company, Pine-Grove, Shamokin, Pittston, &c., with a great variety of Coal for lime-burning and Sulphur Coal for smithing. Also, a general ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER,

ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER,
will be kept constantly on hand. Having made arrangements with the Saw Mills, every kind of bill stuff will be furnished at the shortest notice.
It is the intention of the subscribers to give their personal attention to the business; and their object will be at all times to please and accommodate all who may favor them with their custom, pledging themselves to sell as low as any others in the city of Lancaster or its vicinity. Now is the time for Bargains!

B. F. SHENK,

The retiring from business, our friends and the public generally have our thanks for the very Moral patronage they bestowed upon us while in business, and hope the same may be extended to our successors, Messrs. Shenk & Long, as we are confident they will merit the confidence of the public.

B. & J. REINHOLD.

May 27, 249

May 27, '49 Ornamental Marble Works. AST King street, next door to John N. Lane's store. Charles M. Howell, Marble Mason, respectfully informs the citizens of Lancastor and the public in general, that he carries on the MAR-BLE BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and nvites all to call on him, as he is satisfied that he can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the

city or state.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, and also his collection of designs for Monuments, Tombs, &c., before purchasing elsewhere.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Original and Genuine Sarsaparilla. GROSS of the above original and only genuine Sarsaparilla, for sale by CHAS. A. HEINITSH, Wholesale and Retail Agent, East King street.

WILLIAM S. AMWEG,

Attorney at Law, 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 posing any greater tax on the treasury than would responsible.

ANDIS & BLACK,

Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank,
South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn'a.

All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills,
Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended
to with correctness and despatch.

January 16, 1849

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Geo. W. Hunter, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

with correctness and despatch.

ATTORNEY ATLAW,

AS removed to the office formerly occupied by E. C. Reigart, Esq., in West King street, it house below Mr. Reed's Taylors. below Mr. Reed's Tavern.

April 10 OFFICE FOR THE Purchase and Sale of Real Estate. west king street, langaster, PENNSYLVANIA,

nov 13-42-3m] D. W. PATTERSON Dr. M. M. Moore, Dentist. TILL continues to perform a operations on the TEETH upon terms to suit the times. Office North Queen street, opposite Kauffman's Hotell april 19

JOHN A. HIESTAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in West King Street, fourth door West of
Peter Reed's Hotel, Lancaster. ancaster, May 15, 1849.

LEXANDER L. HAYES. ATTORNEY AT LAW: e-West King Street, next door below C. Hager & Son's Store.

January 9, '49 EORGE W. M'ELROY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

fiers his professional services to the public. Office

Centre Square, in the room formerly occupied y M. Carpenter, Mayor. [May 1,'49-14

Sign Painting. JOHN L. KEFFER has commenced the above business, in A. N. Brenneman's Building, Conor scanness, in A. N. Brenneman's Building, tre Square, Lancaster, and will do the best he by strict attention to business and moderate che to satisfy all who may be pleased to favor him their custom.