CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Dr. John McCalla,

DENTIST,
NO. 8, EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER. JOHN McCALLA, D. D. S., attended Two full courses of Lectures, and graduated with high honors in and graduated with high honors in
the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and from
his untiring energy, close application and study of
the branches taught in said Institution, together
with exhibitions of skill in the practice of his profession, we feel no hesitation in recommending him
as worthy of public confidence and patronage.
C. A. Harris, M. D., D. D. S.,
Professor of Principles and Practice in the Baltimore
College of Dental Surgery.
C. O. Cone, D. D. S.,
Prof. of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Balt.
College Dental Surgery.
BOARD OF EXAMINERS:
E. Parmley, M. D., New York.
E. B. Gardette, M. D., Philadelphia.
S. P. Hullihen, M. D., Wheeling, Va.
E. Townsend, D. D. S., Philadelphia.
E. Maynard, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Lancaster, Nov. 12.
42-tf

"How Beautiful!" "How Life-Like!" "HOW DELICATE AND FINE!" TUCH are a few of the expressions of the scores of visitors who daily throng to JOHNSTON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, JOHNSTON'S DAGGERMEOUTYPE ROOMS, to procure one of his elegant Likenesses—which, for beauty of shading, depth of tone, and elegance of finish, are unequalled by any pictures ever taken in Lancaster, and unsurpassed by those taken by the best artists in the larrer cities. roups of any number of persons neatly arranged Miniatures set in Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, Miniatures set in Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, &c., no matter how small.

A beautiful assortment of Rosewood Frames and Papier Mache Book Cases, constantly on hand.—
Satisfaction in every instance, and pictures warran-July 23

Location of North Queen Orange streets.

July 23

Dentistry. MESSRS. REID & CARMAN, Dentists, respectfully inform their friends and citizens of the city and county of Lancastor, that they have removed of Lancastor, that they have removed their office to No. 3, North Queen street, over J. F. Long's Drug Store, where they can be found at all times prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth. Artificial teeth from one to a full set inthe teeth. Artheral teeth from one to a full set inserted on the most improved principle. Pivot-teeth inserted, cleansing, filing and extracting performed with care, and all operations pertaining to the dental art, executed in the most skilful manner, and on the most moderate terms.

April 9 '50-1y-10] REID & CARMAN.

JACOB L. GROSS. Attorney at Law, Office, Centre Square, EPHRATA—opposite Gross' Hotel, WHERE he will attend to the practice of his HERE he will attend to the practice of his profession in all its various branches.

Also Surveying—and all kinds of Conveyancing, writing Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, stating Administrators and Executors' Accounts, &c., with accuracy and despatch.

[April 23, '50-13-1y]

REMOVAL. Attorney at Law, AS removed his office to the South West
Corner of Centre Square, next door to G. H.
berger, and two doors west of the Lancaster
[July 30-26-tf]

DE. J. WAYLAN,

all others to whom this may come, Dr. Waylan, Gradute of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as a gentleman eminently qualified to practice his profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and of moral character that entitles him to all confidence. I do also certify, that Dr. Waylan did obtain, as the award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Perentel practice his manner, and manner, and are as clearly expressed in that sacred instruction of Dr. Parmly compared will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before yon, from time, any information calculated to enable you to disthe award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Parmly of New York, Dr. Roper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Noyes of Baltimore, a Case of Instruments, offered by the College as a prize for the greatest proficiency in the study and art of Dentistry as taught in the Institution.

I do also certify that Dr. Waylan has operated upon my mouth in a highly satisfactory manner.

Thos. E. Bond, Jr., A. M., M. D.

Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Lancaster, Dec. 11, '49.

46-tf

WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law. FEER his professional services to the public. He also attends to the collection of Pensions, and the prosecution of all manner of claims against the general government. His residence in the city of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had filled during that time, and the mode in which claims

of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had filled during that time, and the mode in which claims of this sort are most speedily adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

Office in South Queen street, second house below the Langester Bark. Office in South Queen street, second house below

Dr. M. M. Moore & Son, DENTISTS,

the country.

The Government of the United States is a lim-

The Constitution has made it the duty of the

President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which

other, and that the inoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled

practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utimost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge, of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and a shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with pirudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individual fitted for the posts to which they are assign-

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to practise Dentistry in all its various branches.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted upon Pivot, Plate or Atmospheric Pressure, from a single tooth to a full set; carious and decayed teeth rendered sound and healthy by filling, and teeth extracted with one-half the pain generally experi-

Sinced.

30 Charges in all eases moderate.

30 Office in North Queen street, half a square from the Court House, and adjoining Col. George Mayer's Hardware Store, and nearly opposite Kauffman's Hotel.

[april 30 '50-ti-14]

GEO. W. McELROY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS removed his office next door to the Intelligencer Office, Market Square, in the room with Hiram B. Swaras, Esq.
Lancaster, April 2, 1850. 10-tf.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—North Duke street, one door above Widmyer's Gabinet Warerooms, in the office recently occupied by John F. Shroder, Esq. All kinds of Conveyancing, writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to

DB. S. WILCHANS.

SURGEON DENING. OFFICE-In Kramph's Building, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Orange and North Queen Streets,

LANCASTER, PA. Lancaster, July 3, 1849.

ATTORNIES AT LAW:

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

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

January 16, 1849 January 16, 1849

CHESNUT ST. HOUSE, SAMUEL MILLER, NO. 121 CHESNUT St., Between 3d & 4th sts PHILADELPHIA. BOARDING \$1,00 PER DAY. [may 14, 1850-1y-16 O IPT BOOKS and ANNUALS, the largest vari-cheap at SPANGLER'S, late Gish's.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:
Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the henris were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the daties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affers.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, heart's were penetrated with grief. Neither the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in mo-In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers. First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the causl.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore-within which beligerent maratime operations shall not be carried on. On these points, there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

sword. Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as cir cumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfer in the gavernment or internal soli. to interfere in the government or internal polito interfere in the government or internal poli-cy of other nations; and, although we may sym-puthize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to sunress the actual cavenment which our or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We in-stigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the Uni-

ted States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality

rights with justice and a clear conscience.

expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other then peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotintions on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual, application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments. instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle our ing from distince and the difficulty of inter-course between this government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been re-ceived of the appointment of an Envoy Extra ordinary and Minister Plouipotentiary of that government to reside at Washington, whose ar-rival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two governments. selves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own

for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last,

for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting

parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been du-

points, there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than

In addition to the stipulations contained in

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Ithmus of Tehuantepec, rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribinal, which was established to a thorough survey of the course of the communications of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Ithmus of Teluantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is a preparation and thord is contracted. Bank. If all its parts it is, the will of the people, expeciation is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that government of the United States. North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

The property recommend to the people of Lancaster, and the people of Lancaster, and the people of Lancaster, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify to those, who may embark their property over the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. but no pretence of utility, no nonest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity. By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that government, entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations. strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be with my duty, in laying before you, from time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust; for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not auticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an enchantment on the just powers of other departments or with previous hoped, or some modification of terms, may ye hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico,

who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability. powers of other departments, or with provis-ions hastily adopted, and likely to produce con-sequences injurious and unforseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to yon, with Although the negotiations with Portugal, for he payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been entrusted, discharged the device of him. charged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his government.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect. The Government of the United States is a lumited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial of the confidence of the confiden

on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will reso lutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useles irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safet ty and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encrosedments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has reached the objects and subjects and the power of the United States, and its safet ty and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encrosedments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has reached the objects and subjects and the subject in the states. The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the resonance.

been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and, their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, hap, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the reference and these representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the exe ution of the laws. But it must be borned in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginate. advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof, of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated. The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which have recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a heneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries. is believed, have a denencial enect upon the re-lations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing contro-versy there render it desirable that it should be versy there render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedly adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentiment have been reactived from other. Governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail by the expresse of all proper friendly offices, to dall in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the dif-

ed, by their known integrity, talents, and vir tues: In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will comparing a pracyidely beauen ferent parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce. I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the The total receipts into the Treasury, for the

to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malicasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I aut happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosper-The total receipts into the Trensury, for the year ending 30th of June last: were forty-sevnn million four hundred and twenty-one thousn'd seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and einety cents, (\$47,421,748,90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002,168,90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$495,276,79.)

By the 19th section of the act of 28th Janwith all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of anicable national intercourse. The anexampled growth of the country, the present amount, of its population, and its ample means of self protection, assure for it the respect of all nations, while it is trusted that its character for instice, and a regard to the rights of other

enty-nine cents, (\$495,276.79.)

By the 19th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, or nearly supply the public demand for several ears to come, and but little reliance can al cars to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful

source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five thousand nine huned, a pursua of eight million seventy-five thousand nine nundered and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$8,075,98659) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable the next two fiscal years.

the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government from duduties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But, if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid ppon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to redude his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the tal, which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abjoad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artizan, and the agriculturalist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings dis-tress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection.— What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity what the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price and offer structure. luctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong innent to the importer to bring the best : ducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourse here. discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present, tariff which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied. The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of advalorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discoved, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has we tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection af the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at

once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law he so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports.

uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint, in California I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there. I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing the gold bul-I would respectfully submit for your consideration, the propriety of authorizing the gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues.—I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax; and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

them from so great a burden. More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The com-mercial, manufacturing, and navigating interdesta are all; to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest in the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the gov ernment, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encourage-ment which it so richly deserves. In view of he immense minerals resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employ-ment of a domptent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the burean, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by eareful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and dis-tribution of rate seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national in-

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed neces-sary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the

public interests may require.

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and received." the best and most expeditious of which the na ture of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full form. I have been a superstantial exist. in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the

validity of land titles in California is a subject which demands your early consideration.— Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by auth-ority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to ob trandition. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provisions be made by law, for the appointment of comments. ment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment. I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be

necessary over the State of California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an excep-tion to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the government and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of the debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions as to appetit and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard' most effectually against combinations of capitalists

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition creased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that counown. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfiment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounts. for the raising of one or more regiments of mount-

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and of the letter of the general-in-chief, rolative to the establishment of an asylum for the re-lief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject

The report of the head of that Department, will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification, that while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as o the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation

The two brigantines accepted by the Govern ment from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Artic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his ompanions, in compliance with the act of Conress, approved in May last, had, when last heard om, penetrated into a high northern latitude; but he success of this noble and humane enterprise is

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade

Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have esentatives, at the last session of Congress, have seen submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties; taking care to make uitable provisions for those who have faithfully

humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General, presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was one hundred and seventy eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation thereon forty-six million five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles; and the annual cost of such transportation two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

twenty-four thousand four hundred and twentysix dollars.

The increases of the annual transportation over
that of the preceding year, was three millions
nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand three
hundred and fifty-four miles, and the increase in
cost was three hundred and forty-two thousand
four hundred and forty dollars.

The number of post offices in the United States,
on the first day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the
preceding year.

crease of sixteen hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, andexcluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter who promise and for the same period or the properties of three cents the single letter who promise and for the cents.

nland letter postage to three cents the single letinland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate
shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall
exceed its expenditures by more than five per
cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage
upon California and other letters sent by our
ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that
he rates of mostage on preparers perspetters. the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

t cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall

ency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter througe the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed-reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be debe exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either

what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on. and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the onstitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Gov-vernment a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have light-houses, buoys, and beacons been established, and floating lights mainiained, but harbors been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even break-waters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to pro-tect harbors from being filled up, and render-ed useless, by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideraher of disabled and destitute solniers. In saupert appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say anything more, than harely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

pears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the proposed object.

the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the money by internal taxation direct or indirect for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in rived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor dol perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers. Wherever, they are large count to rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic.—
The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and the northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judi-ciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the

for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary of less than a mile in length; though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater at the meath of the Delaware is creeted, not for the exclusive herefit of too, the Breakwater at the moath of the Dela-ware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise nav-igation of the United States, and, to a consider-able extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat he sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes or continuous.

In fulfiling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into ef-fect all other powers conferred by the Constituserved their country, and awarding distinctions by retaining in appropriate commands those, who are been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the tion, we should consider ourselves as delibera-

country to maintain and honor those who, to the sections of of the pursuits, have devoted them services in its arduous service, the obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

If are gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of exponditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become anesway for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Faiffic.

There is an evident issues in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident issues in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be expected and from the extraordisary objects under the care of the Departement which, however important, are of the Departement which, however important, and exceptingly haval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishment, which the local propriation of the service in a state of defections and aby pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which the local propriation of the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at one humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaset General, presents a stiffsectory view of the operation thereof forty-view millions of the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at one humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaset General, presents a stiffsectory view of the operation that the propriation of the

The act passed at your lest session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between the State and the Territory of New Moxico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session,

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe that they were necesbeen required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe that they were necessary to allay asperities and animostics that were rapidly allenating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regurd for the Union of their fathers, and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of meanures to which 1 have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most, of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and commexion they formed a system of compromise, the most could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this respon Leasurement of the control of the country is the could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

most concentratory and best for the entire countre, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the saljustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescured from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in experting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if another, will justify me in experting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if another, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Bolory.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which e has gradiously bestowed upon us. His hand, as often wishle shour preservation, has stayed the peatilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge hava all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penerated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Frovidence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall resu tin giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

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ountry, and warranted for one year.
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