

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men Freedom for Free Territon

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, December 7, 1850

Torms of The Reporter. 1999 50 per annual pind within the year 30 cents will be deducted - for cash part actually in advance \$1.00 will be deducted. No paper soft over two years, unless paul for. Anrachase ways a per subar of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. Antirers wave of the neth subsequent insertion. If T Office in the "I near Block," north side of the Public Mandeen, acti door to be Bhadbard Blord, Entrance beyween Messers, Atlants' and Elwell's law offices.

The President's Message.

The Message excludes our usual faciety. His reasonable in length, well written, and altogether a creditable production. To its suggestions, of course, we do 1 of agree, but have no room this week for comments.

The Union to be Saved !

We were mistaken in saying last week that the Great Union Demonstration at Philadelphia had saved the Union. The work is to be consummated al this place on Tuesday evening next, when the last dark cloud which lotters upon our country will be dispersed, and the bright sun of liberty and peace shine in all its effulgence upon our glorious land.' The patriotism of Bradford is aroused, and like another Richmond is in the field, to sustain the Union and Constitution, and fown down the unholy desperadoes who are threatening to subvert our liberties and our free institutions ! Fire la Union! Vice la Hambug?! While New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are lighting up the fires of patriotism, until the firmament is illuminated, shall not Towanda, and its disinterested patriots be allowed to send up their penny-rocket, to make the great speciacle more magnificent? Some such demonstration is greatly needed to make the mion perfectly safe.

This Union stands on the brink of a frightful precipice. The Nigger slave law threatens to top chouds make murky night settle upon our country. The Constitution is in danger ! Arouse, Freemen arouse ! Men dure to ask if the Facilitye Slave law is just in all its particulars. The Law must be taken as it is, and no wry faces made, or our union is eluvered into a hundred thousand fragments,

more or less. Every one who will not huzza for the Law, as it is, he the height of wisdom in legis-Fation, is a fanalid, an ab ditionist, a fautor to our country, and should be demonsced. Turn out, Freemen, turn out ! Rally every man who wishes himself understond as the peculiar guardian of the Constitution, and that every one else is opposed to it ! Every man, who would accept some fat office if offered him! ' Every man who would devise some means to get such office. This is a glo-

tions opportunity of manufacturing capital-(over the left)-it may be the last. Don't neglect it. Serionsty : We have seen the call for a Union" day evening next, addressed to those "opposed to the aritation of all Disumonists, whether under the

Proceelings of the XXXIst Congress. SECOND SESSION.

Washingerox, Monday, Dec. 2, 1850. SCHATE.—The Senate was called to order a 112 o'dock. The following members were present Messes. Bradbury, Hamlin; Hale, Norrin, John Di-via, Winthrop. Phelps, Clarke, Uphatm, Smith, Dickinson, Baldwin, Scharke, Uphatm, Smith, Dickinson, Baldwin, Scharke, Masson, Humer, Wales, Spruance, Prati, Tearce, Masson, Humer, Badger, Mangung, Berring, Kang Clamant, Martin Badger, Mangum, Berrien, King, Clements, Mortor Featon, Bell, Totney, Ewing, Chase, Shlelds, Whit-consh, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Walker, Jones, Dudge, f Iowa, Felch, Cass Mr. Sturgeon offered a resolution that the Secre-

tary inform the House that a quorum was present, and that they were now ready to proceed to business. Adopted. On motion of Mr, Dedge, of lowa. it was ordered

the cost of four daily papers.

On motion it was ordered that the hour of meeting shall be 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the House, stating that a quorum was present. Mr. Berrich submitted a resolution that a com

mittee of two be appointed by the chair, to act with a like committee of the House, and inform the President of the United States that a quorum was present in each House, and were ready to receive

any communication from him. Adopted. The President appointed Messrs. Berrien and Dickinson the committee on the part of the Senate. The committee retired at 25 minutes before two clock, and reported that the Message was received and the usual number of that and the accompanying

At three o'clock the Senste adjourned.

House-Soon after the opening of the doors this morning, the galleries were filled by a good-humor-ed audience. The members on the floor were exchanging happy salutations with each other, all scemingly glad again to meet. A great confusion of tongues prevailed, but at 12 o'clock the Speaker's voice was heard shove the din calling to order. The members took their seats, and in a few minutes comparative stillness prevailed.

The Clerk then called the roll, when 160 members answered to their names.

Mr. Tuck presented the memorial of Jared Perkins, contesting the seat of George W. Morrison, which was referred to the committee on elections. On motion of Mr. Hillard, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed by the House to join such committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President, and inform hun that a quorum of both Houses is now in Session, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication which he may

be pleased to make. In accordance with this resolution. Measrs. Hilliard, McDowell and Duer, were appointed a committee.

Mr. Johnston, of Arkansas, offered a resolution that the members vacate their seats, and that they proceed to draw for a choice. Several amendment were proposed, one of which only was adopted, providing that Mr. Owen, of Georgia, who is sick in precipice. The Nigger slave law threatens to top this city, shall have the privilege of drawing for his ple it into the awful gulf. Dark and portentous seat through a friend. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The members vacated their scats, and their names were placed in a box, and as each name was drawn, the members selected their seat.

Mr. Hilliard. from the joint Committee, reported that the President would immediately send his Message to both Houses.

The Message was then handed by the Speaker to the Clerk, who proceeded to read it.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of

Representatives : I how hold, I contented myself with such commuwith grief. Neither the time nor the occasion apmeeting, at the Court House, in this place on Tues + peared to require or to justify, on my part, any geme in the discharge of the duties to the perforgarb of Abelitionism, Free Soilism, and all the other mance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. isms.⁷ (Preesoilism has been erased, see notice.) [] trpst, therefore, that it may not be deemed inanpropriate, if I avail myself of the or

My uplinon will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of Ingi-Intion ; and if, which I do not anticipate, any set should appear to me uncon Attutional or any encouchment on the init powers of other departments, or with proposition that it aloped, and likely to produce consequences indu-ridis and mildressen, I should not shrink from the day of retaining to you with my reasons, for your lurther considerations. Beyond the day per-formance of the constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriey will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the pairs er, the honor, and the responsibility of the legisla ion of the country. The United States is a limi

ted Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted and, such others as may be necessary, for carrying those powers into effect hat the Senators be allowed newspapers equal to and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to to Congress, its legislative amhority is supreme .-But liere that antherity crases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic aflairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such chizen v ill also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to aleniate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its salely and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions and encroachments. and in the regular reparate action of all, while each

s revolving in its own di-tinet orbit. The Constitution has made it the duty of the Pre-

ident to take care that the laws be faithfully exeuted. In a Government like ones, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representa-tives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious of obnoxious law can very soon be repealed. it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be d to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is exteneive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that thoughtless 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, there can be no real practical liberty : that when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whethe it appears in the form of a mi stary despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure prolection 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 utmost 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 fullfully executed. In the discharge of

this duty, solemnly imposed abon me by the Constatution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may aider, with firmness, as well as with prodence and discretion

The appointing power is most 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 individuals fitted for the posts o which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the ap pointing power mistakes will sometimes unavoida bly happen, and nukatumate appointments be made notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases the power of removal may be properly evereised and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office wit be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavo rable 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 bless ings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the torus of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its

Fresh instructions have teconity been given to amount, have been successfully practiced since the the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who enariment of the naw now in tones. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence non-those engaged in divergence on the state of dency to drive the boundat trader from the bosines of important, and in throw that important branch of employment, though the hands of uncomputing and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations action such Re-three terms prosecuting the subject with promptitude thility. Although the negotiations with Portogal for the payment of change of citizens of the United States against that Government have not yet resulted in a format treaty, yet a proposition made by the Go-remment of Portugal for the final adjustment and the obligations of in oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the payment of those claims, has recently been we epted on the part of the United States. It gives law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and daty, therefore, impel the in a-k the partest atne pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the ne oliation on the part of the United States had been should deem it mixine to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this ses-sion, it will become indispensable to the proteccurtisted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within he instructions of the Government. At is expected that a regular convention will be tion of the seventie that such refficules, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils com-plained of, should be at once applied.

immediately negotiated for carrying the, agree ment Between the two governments into effect. The Commissioners appointed under the act o

Congress for carrying into effect the Convention with Brazil, on the 27th of January, 1849, has en tered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial government, by the third article of the changed as to require a home valuation of apprai-sal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those cocuments will be esfar as practicable, uniformity in the several ports. There being no mint in Californin I at informsential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the Commission dispose of their gold dust at a large liscount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this pre-The sum minutated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to this Government has been recerved.

cious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, The collection in the ports of the United States The collection in the ports of the United States at the earliest period posible, to relieve them from of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean and their cargoes has been suspended, porstant to time, as an askayer's office is established there, I the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped litat this measure would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bulllon, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in paywill impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which of late and espe-cially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been sogme Peruvian guano has become so desimble an arvalue, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) ticle to the agricultural interests 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 metal into available' funds. This discount upon their hard eathings is a heavy 'ax, and every effort at a reasonable price Nothing will be omitted on should be made by the Government to telleve them my part to towards accomplishing this distrable end. I am purstaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian Governmen gaged in the cultivation of the soil eial, manufactuting, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a triendly disposition towards this

country, which will be doly appreciated. The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed have a beneficial effect upon the relatious between he 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 controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedi-ly adjusted. The interests of humanity and of geieral commerce also demand this; and, as inti-

mations of the same sentiments have been receiv. ed 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 tail, by qualities of different soils, and the manufes best the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to get an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different paits 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 reasury for a detailed statement of the finances. The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year wling 30th of June last, were \$47.421.748 90. The total expenditures during the same period rere \$43,200,168,90

The public debt has been reduced, since the last mual report from the Treasury Department \$475,-276 79 By the 19th section of the act of 28th January,

1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands the compensation of some of the mar-hals of the were pledged for the interest and principal of the Térritories. It will also be proper to make provispublic debt. The great amount of those lands subrequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public may require. demand for several years to come, and but little re-

liance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto the Pacific in wealth and population, and the con-fruitful source of revenue. sequent 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 most expeditions

For further suggestions on this subject, and other enactment of the law now in force. This state of connected with our domestic interests, and the de-

connected with our domestic interests, and the de-tence of our function, I refer you to the report of the percent of War. I commond also to your favorable consideration is suggestions contained in the last mentioned re-ter, and the letter of the general in chief, rela-life to the stabilishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destinue soldiers. This subject aprougly to your sympathies that it would peals so st be superfluous in me to say anything more than barely to expression cordial approbation of the propoweil object.

The navy continnes to give protection to our com. merce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and with the exception of a in commission are distributed in six different squad-

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 emerthe article abroad as a means of determining its geney, they have every where met with the respest value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in and couriesy, drie as well to the dignity as to the many cases impossible to verify, the law be so peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.

The two briganlines accepted by the government 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 Pranklin, and his companions, in compliance with 10 act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude ; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

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 sug-gestions therein made for its improvement, fogether with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerge with Eastern Asia. On 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 question 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 Hottle of Representatives, at the last session or Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an carly day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and mavy to be relited from the setvice, when incompetent for the igorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provisions for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands these who have been particularly conspicnons for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country is to maintain and bonor those who, to the exclu-sion of other pursuits, have devoted them-elves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be normitted to interferent with the efficiency of the ser rice itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the es. limates of expenditure for the bavy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one mittion of fullars, than those of the present, exception the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and in which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the stregestion of the same report, that appropriation for the naral service proper should be separated from these for fixed and permaneutobjects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary enjects under the cate of the Department, which, however stapactant, are not essentially naval-

A revision of the code for the coternment of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. ' Its system of crimes and punish cient to defray the whole expense of the work ; but ments had undergone no change for half a century, further legislation may be necessary in regard to until the last session, though its defects hate been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal putushment, which ions by law, at an early day, for the publication of then took place, without providing any substitute, such abstracts of the returns as the public interests has jeft the service in a state of defectiveness which nay require. The suprecedented growth of our Territories on that the whole subject be revised without delay, and

Being suddenly called, in the milst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which meations to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shronded in mourning for the loss of its venerated chief magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated neral expression of political opin ons, or any an-nonncement of the principles which would govern

ocuments were ordered to be printed.

e all who can conveniently attend to be present. It will be a "sight as is 7 sight," to see all the old fogies, congregated together, endeavoring to prove igho are opposed to our Constitution and our laws, and laying plans in the faint hope Nof manufacturing political capital. It will be pleasant to see the movers in the late Canal meeting, which was to conductomebody to the Legislature (only it didn't) conspicuous in convincing, people our liberties are safe in the hands of no one else. Of course their matives can't be questioned. We particularly advise those antiquated politicians who have "strinted their brief hour" upon the polinical stage, enjoyed its remunerations, and been quiotly consigned by the public voice to their original obscurity, to be on hand, and labor zealously for a resurrection, influenced by the remembrance of offices once enjoyed, and pleasant anticipations of the speedy advent of the " good time coming." When this meeting shall have been holden, the danger is passed ; the Maelstroom into whose fearful vo tex our country was fast hastening, will disappear; South Carolina will inscribe praise to its miginators, and offer up incense in after days to we may sympa hize with the unfortunate or the optheir memory. Their's shall be the glory of har- pressed, everywhere, in their struggles for freedo ing saved our consistry from anarchy and civil war, and all their concomitant horrors. They have saved the Capitol, and shall go down in history, as the saviors of Rome, on Capitaline hill, have become celebrated. Father Ritchie, will hush his doleful jereminds, and the praises of our patriots shall arouse his garrulity. By the principle of similin similibus ad curanter-(we won't say the dose is homo pathic)-by agitating where there is no agitation, they will allay all agitation ! By raising up spectres of disunionists, they can buffet the monsters to their heart's content, and work i duct between governments? instead of mere pow-

perfect safety. Of course they will deal gently with those who are arrays I in open hostility to the Con- ble and generous act, and to perform principally stitution at the South-denouncing them would not answer their purpreses here.

THE PUBLIC MEETING, called for Monday evening, was adjourned until Wednesday evening, and finally broke up in great confusion. We are reluctantly obliged to postpone our account of the scenes nntil om next.

COLUMBLE RAILROAD -On Saturday last, under he act to construct a Hailroad to avoid the Instined Plane, near Philadelphia, the board of Canal Commissioners proceeded to sell the Philadelphin and Columbia Radroad, lying between Bioad stree and the plane, including the Schuvikill Viaduct the 's Office and the Engine Depot at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Schuylkill Nixth street. The sale was effected and John Tocker. Esq. President of the Reading Railroad Company, powers conferred upon the government and their inchased it for the sum of \$213,200-the paymen to be without interest, from the date of the delivery of the road as follows :- \$25,000 each at the time of sale and delivery of the road; \$50,000 on the first day of April, 1851, and \$10,000 monthly, thereafter, antil the entire debt is liquidated. The proceeds of the sals are to be appropriate:

to the renair of the road between the anew part and nhia, and the Commissioners have appointed E. F. Gay, E.q. to make flie necessary examinations and surveys, with a view to straighten the curves and other necessary improvements.- Norristown Herald:

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-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments in a general manner, in regard to the policy which orght to be pursued by the government. oth in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

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 minvoidable relations which rights and duties there is no common anthe rity to protect and e force. Sill, they are rights and binding in morals, in conscience, and in houor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appear but the disinterested judg ment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitration of the sword.

Aming 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 circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs, according to its own will. The people of the United tates claim this right for themselver, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the sivernmen r internal policy of other nations; and although our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests.

We make no wars to promote or to prevent sno asions to thrones: to maintain any theory of a balance power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself -We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the this edf states to invade the territory or provinces of a iendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as personal and indivi-dual, application. We should act towards other nations, as we wish them to act lowards us; and ustice and conscience should form the rule of conthemselves into a perfect furor of patriotism with er, self mierest, or the desire of aggrandizement-To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate triendly relations, to reciprorate every no he performance of which, we best entitle ourselves

to like treatment from them : or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce out own rights with ins tice and a clear conscience. In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be

my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look it its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that ribunal, which was established to expound it, and

to the using of the government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its prosions as equally binding. In all of its parts n is the will of the people, expressed in its most sotemp form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be executed for th lic good : but no pretence of utility, no hopest conriction, even, of what might be expedient, can just tify the assumption of any power not granted. The listribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sarced instrument as the imf deem it my first daty, not to question its wisdom, with alaerity. add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or

nullity its commands. Upon you, fellow citizens as the representatives of the States and people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my dmy, iu laying before yon, from time, to time, any infor-

common constituents.

ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convert on wasn'g tiating between the Unit ted States and Great Briann, 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 atified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation hereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this nvention, two other objects remain to be accom blished between the contracting powers,

First, the designation and establishment of a free ort at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance for the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these 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 the State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements The treaty between the United States and Great Biltain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guarranties which it offers will be sufficient to se-

cure the completion of the work, with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that the result would be indefinitely postnoned, if any other than peace ful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to any further regoniations on the part of this govern ment, which may be requisite for this, purpose, t be so conducted as to bring them to a speely and accessful close

Some snavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse be ween this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of e apintment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minia r Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, and recupionsly every treaty obligation-these are it is hoped that no further impediments will be ex-the duties which we owe to other States, and by perienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments

Citizens of the United States have undertaken he connexion of the two oceans by means of a ailroad across the lethmus of Tehauntepec, under

grants of the Mexican Government to a chizen of that republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparaion, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, es. pecially when the Government shall have consent ed to such stipulations with the Government of the Cuited States as may be necessary to impart a feel. ma of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations, are per for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope e pubis confidently ententained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become iluly sensible of the advantages that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the Inited States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain mimpair perfecti: a of human language will allow, and I ed, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear. however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stionlations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Fur ther consideration it is to hoped, or some mation calculated to enable you to discharge your tion of terms, may yet reconcile the difference high and responsible trust for the benefit of our existing between the two Governments in this respeet.

Aride from the permanent annual expenditures which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five housan I nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and filty-nine cents (58,075,986 59) must be provided for within the 1 ext two fiscal years. It is of which the nature of the country will admit," bebe met without resorting to new loans, All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy a mising a large portion of revenue, for the

support of Government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unones. onable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But it, in doing this, an inciden

tal advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail undives of that advantage.

A duty laid opon an article which cannot be produced in this country-such as tex or coffeeto the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an ai ticle 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 imis thus compelled to reduce 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 countenance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which ch fi. nally enabled us to produce the article much cheap er than it could have been procurred from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the ar-tisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous ; and he ability to produce every necessary of life ren. lers us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will ause dissatisfaction and will be, changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investnent of capital in manufactures to such excess hat when changed it brings distress, bankraptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its aithless protection. What the manufactorer wants s uniformity and permanancy, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be mined 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 ad-Advalorem duties fluctuate with the moit of it price, and offer strong temptations to fraud, and perjury. Spec.fie daties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of ink nor quality. I therefore strongly recommend a mollification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most im contant and necessary manufactores, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requi site revenue; making such discrimination in favo of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production. 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 manufactores than opon the manufactored article, should be remembered.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and anrount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of all valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to seare an honest observance and an effectual adminthat similar impositions not discovered, to a large monte of mounted mens

most desirable that these accruing demands should | tween the falley 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 orce. I bestleave to call your attention to them. and to repeat the commendations then mace by

As before saled, specified 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

ed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to

ment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a pro-

many millions of dollars to the laborets which are

now paid in brokerage to convert this precious

More than three-fourths of our population are en-

is, therefore, the most important interest of the na-

ion, and has a just claim to the fostering care and

protection of the government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordi-

vary 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 encouragement

which it so well deserves. In view of the im-

mense mineral resources of our country, provision

should also be made for the employment of a com-

petent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the

purean, to collect specimens of the various mine

rais of our country, and to ascertain, by careful

analysis, their respective elements and properties

and their relaptation to useful purposes. He should

also be required to examine and report upon the

calculated to improve their productiveness. By

suitable explanations, and by the collection and dis-

tribution of rare reeds and plants, with instructions

as to the best system of cultivation, much may be

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed

on the 23.1 of May, 1850, providing among other

thing«, for taking the seventh censn«, a superinten-dent was appointed and all other measures adopted

which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt

and faithful performance of that duty. The appro-

priation already made will, it is believed, be suffi-

publishing the results of such experiments,

done to promote this great national interest.

The commer.

vision, which will at once raise bull

from so great a burden.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land tilles in California is a suffect which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grant said to have been made by amiltority of the Span ish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been julicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law; for the omment of commissioners to examine all such laims with a view to their final adjustment:

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending; at an early day, dur system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the territor of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any gene al system which may be adopted. Variou sthods 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 load 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 debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous ences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands order the permanent control of the Government, they be drvided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions; as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico, have given increased mportance 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. hones

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant antioyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overron the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of caule, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying then into captivity. The great roads leading into athe country are infested with them, thereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and emigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier which by the 17th article of the trenty of Gandala. pe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the indians within our bonler, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. 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 fulfilment care an nonest observance and an energiest and in energiest and in the state of the state of the laws. The flaudulent devices to cipal deficiency is in cavalry, and L recommen of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The prinevale the law, which have been detected by the that Congress should, at as early a period as pracvigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt ficable, provide for the raising of one or more regi

discipline, as shall be at oncelhumane 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 Reath of the inland mail rantes in the United States? (not embracing the service in Oregon and Californa) was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand sit hundred and seventy-two mile-; the annual unaportation thereon forty-six million five hundred and orly-one thousand four hundled and twenty-first miles : and the annual cost of such transportion two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thusand tour hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The increase of the apppal itansportation over that of the proceeding year, was three million time hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred ind fifty-four miles, and the increase in cost #2. hree hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred nd forty dollars.

The number of post offices in the Unied States on the first day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen-being an inertast sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceder, ear.

The gross revenue's of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, amounted in fire millions five hundred and seveniy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropria ion of two hundred thousand dollars for the liank ed matter of the departments, and excluding the oreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were are nilhons two hundred and twelve thousand, win undfed and fifty-three dollars and forty-three reps -leaving a balance of sevenue over expenditures, f three hundred and forty thousand and eighteet lollars and five cents,

I am happy to find that the fiscal comfition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster seneral in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single witer when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid." He also recommends that the prepaid ratio shall reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed us etenditures by more than five per cent for iwo-con secutive years; that the pestage upon California and other letters sent by our occan steamer shill be much reduced; and that the rates of postate on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, aud aber printed matter shall be modified, and some reducion thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the pr sont diminish the revenues at the department. It is believed that the denciency. at er the surplus already accumulated shall be hausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abo shing the existing privileges of sending free mate ter through the mails, or by paying our of he Treasury to the Post Office Department a sur equivalent to the postage of which it is deprivedly by

such privileges. The last is supposed to be th preferable mode, and will, if nots entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any furtheran propriation that may be found necessary so incon iderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed " luctions,

I entertain no doubt of the anthority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in me class of public works comprising what are used called works of internal improvement. This it thority I suppose to be derived chiesty from the rower of regulating commerce with foreign name and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be the ried on, and imposts collected, there must be po and harbors, as well as wharves and custom ho es. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, spinit the shore, or sail along the coast, light houses ecessary at suitable points for the protected life and property. Other facilities and second for commerce and navigation are hardly less in tany; and those clauses of the Constitution Fore, to which I have referred, have received for

.