Boily Morning OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors. PITTSBURGH: WEDNESDAY MORNING DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: FAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA;

a decision of the Democratic Genero FOR VICE PRESIDENT : WILLIAM R. KING. OF ALABAMA ; Subject to the same decision.

President's Message.

We issue our paper for Wednesday morning advance of the usual hour of publication, for t urpose of giving to our readers, at the earlier moment, the message of President FILLMORE. It will be readily understood that we have no had time to review it in detail in our present issue. That is a matter for future labor, and i will be attended to.

President's Message as may be, the violation of those acts with

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate. and of the House of Rep

I congratulate you and our commo constitution upon the favorable auspice under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation, which for a ably in considerable amounts, to purchase time, threatens to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fas subsiding, and a year of general prosper ty and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. - None can look back the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with grateful sense of our profound obligation to a beneficent Providence whose paterne care is so monifest in the happiness of this highly-favored land. Since the close of the last Congress ce

in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene o the equipment of eacther military expedi tion against that possession of her Catho lic majesty, in which they were counte nanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost to prevent the preparation of such offen-

no time in issuing such instructions to the ces in future. proper officers of the United States as No individuals have a right to hazard the peace

can hardly be passed, by the indignant tion from the British Charge d'Affaires to the scourplishment of the and be been ratified by being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and and ill, be taken that, in executing the preventive mesh surfa against the expeditions, which the United liberty. The States Government itself has denounded as not can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and and ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and thit of Spain relating to this transac-tion is herewith communicated. Although these offenders agaist the laws

have forfeited the protection of their counseen received at the Department of State, of astry, yet the Government may, so far as is surances by the French Government that, in the the orders given to the French neval forces, they, istent with its ebligations to other were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sym-bathy for their unoffending families and no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament iends, as well as a feeling of compassion under its protect Ministers and

ers and consuls of foreign nations are for themselves. Accordingly no proper Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost im-portance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the Unitad States. Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every olime, and our minis-ters and consuls are appointed to protect the ineffort has been spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain: but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the government of that country may not be nsidered as affording any ground of - expectation that the Government of the Unievery sea and visits every clime, and our minis-ters and consuls are appointed to protect the in-ferests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the honor of Its flog. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected; and, if protected, it must be by the have of the counted States will, hereafter, feel itself, under any obligation of duty to intercede for the beration or paidon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These in which they reside. And what is due to laws must be executed. If we desire to try our own public functionaries residing in foreign maintain our respectability among the na. nations is eqactly the measure of what is due to tions of the earth, it behave us to enforce the functionacies of other governments residing steadily and sternly the neutrality acts steadily and sternly the neutrality acts here. As in war, the bears of flags of true pasted by Congress, and to follow, as far are sacred, or else war would be interminable

so in peace, embassadors, public ministers, end consule, charged with friendly national intercondign punishment.

course, charged with friendly national infer-course, are objects of especial respect and pro-tection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these im-portant principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the But what gives a peculiar, criminality to this invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its equitement growing out of the eqecutions at Ha-vana, the office of her Catholic majesty's consul origin, with many, in motives of cupidity Eoney was advanced by individuals, prob at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his pro-perty destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the Cuban bonds, as they have been called, isce carried out and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving in-telligence of these events, I forthwith directed tee attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to enquire into the facts and the sued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the consul, with the intention rf laying them before you, that you might make provision for such in-the total expenditures for the same period were \$48, 005,876 (2). resources of the people and government of that island, from whatever source to be on, that you might make provisi derived, were pledged, as well as the good emnity to him as a just regard for the honor of faith of the government expected to be the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might, in your judgment, seem esatblished. All these means of payment require. The correspondence upon this sub-ct between the Secretary of State and her it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolu-Datholio majesty's minister plenipoteatiary ion. Now will deny that those who set erewith transm on foot military expeditions against foreign

tain Cubans and other foreigners resident States by means like these, are far more give my attention to the state of our laws in reculpable than the ignorant and the neces sitous whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and sys-

Your attention is again invited to the ques-tion of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions tem, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill informed and deluded men. You will consider near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her upon this subject have been received from her Britanic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal le-gislation. Documents are laid before you showwhether further legislation be necessary

ing the terms which the British government is lling to offer, and the measures which it mi tions of altering or reforming governments in adopt, if arrangement upon this subject shall not be made. other States." This principle is not only reason

I have, from the documents furnished , the State of Texas, determined the sses of claims which in my judgment all within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850. tions. a negotiating upon this important subject, this go at has had in view one, and only one object. On being officially informed of the aceptance by Texas of the propositions conined in the act referred to, I caused the travellers and merchandles; and equally open to all in world. It has sought to obtain no torritorial sequisition nor any advantages peculiar to itself; and it would see with the greatest regret, that Mexico should oppose an obstacle to the accompliable of the whole commercie world, and such convenience to the whole commercie world, and such convenience to the whole commercie morit, and such convenience to the whole commercie lappressed with these sentiments and these conviction the government will continue to facet all proper effor-to bring about the necessary 'arrangement' with the x upblic. Of Mexico for the speedy completion of the worl which the cause of free institutions; and the gener prosperity and social progress of the Sintes of Centr America have so offer and so severely suffered. Usa quiet abil have been restored, and a governient app-rently abolt he netword offer adid a governient app-rontly able shall have been organised, no advance et prudently be made in disposing of the questions pediu between the two commerces. tock to be prepared, and the five millions which are to be issued unconditionally, earing an interest of five per cent from the lst day of January, 1851, have been for some time ready to be delivered to the State of Texas. The authorities of Texas up to the present time have not authorise ny one to receive this stock and it remains in the treasury department, subject to th ly suffered. Unu rder of Texns. The releases required by law to be

predently be made in disposing of the questions pending, between the two conntries. I am happy to announce, that an inter-oceanic com-munication from the mouth of the St. John to the Pacific-has been as far accomplished as that passengers have, actually traversed it, and merchandiso has been trans-ported over it, and when the canal shall have been trans-pleted, according, the original plan, the means of com-munication will be farther upproved. It is understood that a considerable pariof the railroad across the Isthmas of Panama has been completed, acousty of that he mail and passengers will in fature be conveyed thereon. posited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have ot been issued. This last amount of the ock will be withheld from Texas until he conditions upon which it is to be delivrec shall be complied with by the credit ors of that state, unless Congress shall oth-Whichever of the several routes between the two beets may nitimately prove most flighter for newellers to and from the different States an the Atlantic and Gull of Merico and our coast on the Pacific, there is little reason to doabt that all of them will be nesful to the public, and will liberally reward that individual enter-prise_by which alone they have been or are expected to be carried into effect. rwise direct by a modification of the law In my last annual message, to which respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced, me to recommend nodification of the present tariff, by erting the ad valorem into a spec

to be carried into effect. Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, and it is hoped upon t darable bask. Such is the extent of our commercial elations with that island, that the United States cannot all to feel a strong interest in its tranguility. The office of Commissioner to China remeins andited. ty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit, it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in The office of Commissioner to this tranquinty. The office of Commissioner to China remains unfilled several persons have been appointed, and the place ha been officed to others, all of, whom have declined it acceptance, on the ground of, the inadequacy of the compensation. The annual allowance by law, s, d thousand dollars, and there is no prevision for any out f carnesity recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our commerce with China is highly in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country. as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. The numerous frauds which continue to housand dollars, and there is no provision for any count. I carnestly recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our commorce with China is highly im-portant, and is becoming more and more so, in conse-quence of the increasing intercourse between our ports on the Pacific coast and Eastern Asis. China is undere practiced upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an

nanswerable reason for adopting specific stood to be a country in which li and I know of no reason why t nstead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not be placed, in regard to some sense of the not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom house valuation of ar icles imported under a former law subject. specific duties, when there was no in

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851. were 8215,725,995 Were Of which there were in specie, 4,967,90 he exports for the same pe if which there were of dom were. \$178,548,555 9,738 695 \$9,231,850 tic products, oreign goods re-exported, \$217.517.13

The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in re-gard to foreign embassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the con-sideration of Congress. Since the lat of December last, the payments in ca September, 1850, was 602,560,395 25. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated \$51,800,000, which, with the probable magnetoniat Si 300,000, which, with the probable unappropriate balance in the Treasury, on the 30th Jone next, with give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of \$60,259,743 09. It has been deemed proper, in view of the large ex

It has been decence proper, in sector to the penditures consequent upon the sequisition of territory from Mozico, that the estimates for the noxi fiscal year should be isid before Congress in such maenar as the distinguish the expenditures so required from the other wise ordinary demands upon the Treasury. The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated as 0.000 years to the required for es for the next fiscal year are es-

ublic lands exceed those of the preceding ening line, about 150 miles in length, run and year, and that thore is reason to anticipate marked by temporary monuments. Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to the initial point, and permaneat landmarks of many of the States, and the liberal grants iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line. The initial point on the Bio Grande has also to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 32 deg. 22 min., and at the date of the last commaevidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country. vication the survey of the line had been made thence westward about 150 miles to the neigh-Suitable measures have been adopted for

copy of the laws under which each class was supply the omissions of those who have preced- which furnishes little for the support of an arm and abounds in places of refinge and concell ment, is remarkably well adapted to this preda-tory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that any d them. An Agricultural Bureau, obarged with the

hem An Agricultural Bureau. Any of collecting and disseminating corre-formation as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of pro-ouring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable preductions, with instructions on-regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in many of the same desp instrument as possible, with this provision of the freaty. Great der's with this provision of the freaty. Great our citzens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the freaty. Great der's with this provision of the freaty. Great ders have been given to the offer of the formation our citzens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the freaty. Great der's have been given to the offer of the freaty offer our citzens. I have ondea formation out on the freaty. Great ders have been given to the offer or ondea offer or ondeal formation out on the freaty. Great out on the freaty offer or ondeal formation out offer on the freaty. Great out offer on the freaty offer or ondeal out offer on the freaty. Great out offer on the freaty offer offer or ondeal formation offer on the freaty of the freaty

regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a "nerry obeap instrument of immense national, benefit." Begarding the act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, granting borniy lands to ver-sons who had been engaged in the military serders have been given to the occears commanding on thet frontier to consider the Mexicao territory and its inhubitants as equally with our own an sons who had been engaged in the military ser-vice of the country, as a great measure of antional justice and munificence, an anxious de-sire has been folt, by the officers entrusted with it immediate according to great measure of the officer entrusted with provide to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view of the attain-ment of this object. Instructions have also been protection and munificence and any angle attain-great to the second second second second second second second second second protection and second secon given to the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens upply gise to 15580 of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully certical into effect. Novertheldes, it is prob-able that, in spile, of all our efforts, some of the meighboring States of Mexico may have astforted, as our own have four discondenions in the Inits immediate excertion, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their con-trol were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims, and Lam gradified to be able to state that near one hundred thousand applications have been considered and about seventy thousand warrants issued within the short space of nine months. If ad-equate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department, our own thave, from depredations by the In

it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to he benefits of the act will have received their varrants. The Scoretary of the Interior has surgested a his report various amendments of the law reating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purtuaily guarding again oose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frands on the Government, to all of which

and frands on the Government, ito all of which I invite your particular attention: The largest accessions to our Indian popula-tion consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California and the extension of our settlements into Utah, and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our ons with the aboriginal race. No material change has taken place, with the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwest

ern Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life. Along the Mexican frontier, and in California and Oregon, there have been occasional man-festations of infriendly feeling, and some dep-redations committed. I am satisfied, however,

that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility to the whites. As the settle-ments of our citizens progress towards them, the ane upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven off or destroyed, and the only al-ternative left to them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider, in view of this conducement to undervaluation, and the cusom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no tion of things, whether justice and humanity. doubt of the existence of the most flagrant will as an enlightened economy, do not require abuses under the existing laws. This, that instead of seeking to punish them for of-practical evasion of the present law, com-bined with the languishing condition of ned with the languishing condition of

of the chase, for the means of support. Various important treates have been negotio-ted with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable treats of aused by overimportations and consequent lepressed prices, and with the failure in country has been extinguished, all of which will at the proper time, be submitted to the Sant for retification. The joint commission under the treaty

Guadalupe Hidalgo has been dotively engaged sunning and marking the boundary line betwee ior, which accompanies this communication ion, will present a condensed statement of od States and Mexico. It was stated, he operations of that important department

To the disculder of defending our own terri-

torp, as the above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no. right to station our troops within her limits, and that to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no eadient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with, our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number/and activity of our troops will rather increase than di-minish the evil, as the Indians will naturally turn numer the state of the second state of the sec and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country

will enjoy any security from their attacks. The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of postility. As a large

6 . A

1.1.*

portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely nadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased nowever, without an increase of the army; and I

again recommend that measuress indispensable to the protection of the frontier. Invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, in the report of the Secretary of

The appropriations for the support of the ar my during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequent of this reduction is a considerable deficiency. of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention. The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June last; were \$9,060,263 58. The estimates for the year commencing lat July next and ending June 30, 1863, are \$7,698,776-83; showing a reduction of \$1,161,492.75, The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the act of 8d March last was en-trusted, have selected a site for the setablish-

lum created by the act of 8d March last was en-trusted, have selected a site for the establish-ment of an Asylam in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me, subject to the production of a entisfactory title. The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under tho supervision of that Department. One maral force afloat during the present year has been ac-tively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely-extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag everywhere afforded the se-cutity and received the respect inspired by the globe, and our flag everywhere afforded the se-cutity and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the

immediate wants and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their labor, instead some of the great interests of the country,

btaining a foreign market for cur in creasing surplus of breadstuffs and provi-sions, has induced me again to recommend modification of the existing tariff.

The report of the Secretary of the Inte he operations of that important department of the Government. It will be seen that the cash sales of the the point of junction of the Gila with the Colo-

ed to be called for by the occasi By the proclamation, a copy of which herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme of its unlawful character, tions as well as our own. But while such are into this scheme of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would in-cnr. For some time there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning of the third of August early in the morning of the third of August a steamer called the Pompero departed from New Orleans to Cuba, having on board upwards of four hundred arme men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. This expedition was set on foot in palpable vio Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of

posing it, however, were mostly citizens Before the expidition set out, and proba bly before it was organized, a slight insur-

rectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken plac in the eastern part of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunatel so much exaggerated in the accounts of published in this country, that these a venturers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon the mother country, but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well-concerted ment, while a minister of the crown, "that, if he enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill-informed. The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily and without a clearance. After touching at Key West, she proceeded to the coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed the persons on board at Playtas, within about

twenty leagues of Havana. The main body of them proceeded to and took possession of, an inland village six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transfigtation could be obtained. The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four body, and having proceeded about four unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, leagues into the country, were attacked on without the knowledge of Government, against the morning of the 13th by a body of Span . ish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued; after which they retreated to the place of disembarcation, where about fifty of them obtained boats and re-embarked therein. They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court, were sentenced to bs publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August. On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam-fri gate Saranac to Havana, and inquire into the charges against the persons executed, the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence. Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him and of his letters to the Department, are

herewith submitted. According to the record of the examina tion, the prisoners all admitted the offence

-charged against them, of being hostile in vaders of the island. At the time of their trial and execution the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After a lapse of some days, be ing overcome by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the 24th of August; Lopez, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of September.

Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these, none appear to have been tried and execut ted States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just er-Several of them were pardoned upon application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain. Of the final disposition madk of these we have no offi-

not be made. From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the re-ply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that her Britanio Majesty's Government is desirons that a part of the boundary line be-tween Oregon and the British possessions should be authorstively marked out, and that an inter-tion was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the United States. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the codes of other naizens of the country, from entering into contro-versies between other powers, and to observe all to this subject is socordingly invited, and a pro-per appropriation recommended. A convention for the adjustmenl of claims of

the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the Government, in the administration of Washcitizens of the United States against Portugal ington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instalment of the smount to be paid by Portagal fell due on the re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, amongst other things, it was declared that if any section as arbiter in the case of the Genaral section of the defaultion of the defau person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on fool, or the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons com-expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, dis-trict, or people with whom the United States are

trict, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced, to the full extent of the power of the Government, from that day to this

selected as arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity. The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sul-tan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minister at Constantinople, instructing hor for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minister of the biling Boys to the solution for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minister of the biling Boys to the solution for-the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minister of the biling Boys to the solution for-the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minister of the biling Boys to the solution for-the Hungarians, the imprisoned within the do-minister of the biling Boys to the solution and solution for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minister of the biling Boys to the solution and solution and solution and solution and the solution of a solution the solution and the solution of the solution and t that day to this. In proslaiming and adhering to the doctrine neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilthe Hungarians, then imprisoned within the do-minions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 8d of March last, both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a pub-lio vessel to convey to this country Louis Kos-suth and big associates in contriging

year, by an act of the Parliament of England substantially the same in its general provisions Up to that time there had been no similar law in England, except certain highly penal statutes passed in the reign of George II, prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign ser-

rise, the avowed object of which statutes was, that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne, should not be strengthened by recruits from England herself. England herself. All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea coast, with an infinite number of ports, and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful a regulitors more graddenic ast finite

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea coast, with an infinite number of ports, and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foreign States.
Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propogate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our to make the country of the source the to the possessions of the to the prosessions of the source the independence of those islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States.

us. Our true mission is not as proposed our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to form of government, by artifice or force; but to not access, on the Pacific, we acknowledge the independence on the Pacific, we acknowledge the independence teach by example, and show by our success, moderatioT and justice, the blessings of selfon the radius, we acknowledge the independence of the Hawailan government. This Government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the ex-isting and prospective importance of the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our versals emerged in the whole Scheme and with government, and the advantages of generations for the source of the source of the source of the source tions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while We were influenced in this measure by the ex-isting and prospective importance of the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the ereat trade which must, at no distant day, be considered on between the western coast of North we avow and maintain this neutral policy our-selves, we are anxious to see the same forbear-

selves, we are annous to see the same forbear-ance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principals and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, for-bid that we should be indifferent to a cause Americo and Eastern Asia. We were elso influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any otder great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessi-ble and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these conwhich the strong arm of a foreign power ts in

voked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country. siderations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests The governments of Great Britain and France

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West Indie station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Onba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affeires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a sufisequent note of the form-er to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the of the United States eave attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be steadily pur-It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and

he diffusion of religion, to see a community merge from a savage state and attain such legree of civilization in those distant seas. Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French republic, and of the reply of the latter, It is such to be deplored that the internal an republic should again

French republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposi-tion, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the Uni-ted States are founded on a firm. scenare, and ranquility of the Mer be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace be-tween that republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comporative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamau-lipas, on the right bank of the Bio Bravo.— Having received information that persons from 'by the President of the United States."

timated at \$49,892,299 19, of which there is required for the ordinary expenses of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Ter-ritories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of \$33,343,189 06; and for the par-poses connected directly or indirectly with those Terri-tories, and in fulfilment of the obligations of the Gov-ernment, contracted in consequence or their acquis-tion, the sum of \$9,49,101 11. If the views of the Scoretary of the Treasury in ref-rence to the expenditures required for these Terri-ories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Coogress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of 20, 366,443 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the first Jaly following, amounting to 6,237, 491 33, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates. In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on ac-count of our newly-acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concar with me in the de-sire that a liberal course of policy may be paraued to warda them, and that every obligation. expressed or im-plied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

of Congress passed a resolution requesting the president to authorize the employment of a pub-lio vessel to convey to this country Louis Kos-te such and his associates in captivity. The instruction above referred to was com-plied with, and the Turkish government having released Gov. Kossuth and his companions from g prison, on the 10th of September last they em-the fact the resolution of Congress. Gov. Kossuth left the Mississippi which was selected to carry into a purposed of making a visit to England, and may shortly re expected in New York. By communications s, to the Department of State he has expressed his of grateful acknowledgments for the interposition e, of this Government in behalf of himself and his equal inquantity to that or the yrear demand for the solid of the allocologo of last year-ed as a safe asylum for those whom political n events have exiled from their own homes in Em-s, rope; and it is recommended to Congress to con-

year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the en-hancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business und capital of the American people. The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been \$24,-263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The armoris of specie during the first ourster of

will drain from our metallic currency during t year ending 30th June- 1852, the enormo amount of \$58,607,308. amount of \$58,607,308. In the present prosperous condition of the na-tional finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the pub-lic debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this sur-plus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extin-guishing the outstanding debt of the nation. By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that in con 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in con-sideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the "United States shall ' pay the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of ' dollas, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest ' and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the ' interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of ' the United States."

In the same section of the iam it is further In the same section of the tax it is juriner pro-vided "that no more than two millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the stock shall be issued until the creditors of the 'stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were 'specially pledged, shall first file at the Trensury a, have been 'of the United States releases of all claims against of the United States releases of all claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds

there we start about 100 miles to the heigh-borhood of the copper mines. The commission, on our part was at first or-ganized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldy and attended with imnecessary, ex-pense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employ-ed within the smallest limits, consistent with the ommencing the survey of the public lands n California and Oregon. Surveying parties have been organized, and some progress has been made in establishing rincipal base and meridian lines. urther legislation and additional approsafeto of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their importriations will be necessary before the proer subdivisions can be made, and the gent duties. Returns, have been received from all the offieral land system extended over those re

mote parts of the territory. On the 3d of March last an act was pass-

cers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The super-intendent employed to make the trameration in ed providing for the appointment of three that State has not yet made his fall report, from that State has not yet made his foll report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This fallure is much to be regretted, as it has pre-vented, the Secretary of the Interior from ma-king the decennial apportionment of representa-tives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment, and in transmitting, the certifi-cates required by law. The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is commissioners to settle private land claims in California. Three persons were imme liately appointed, all of whom, however. declined accepting the office, in conse quence of the inadequacy of the compensation. Others were promptly selected who, for the same reason, also declined; a dit was not until late in the season that ates required by law. The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is the services of suitable persons could be secured. A majority of the commission secured. A majority of the commission diligently employed, under the direction of the ers convened, in this city, on the 10th of Secretary of the Interior, inclassifying and ar September last, when detailed instructions ranging, in tabular form, all the statistical infor-were given to them in regard to their du. mation derived from the returns of the marshals, ties. Their first meeting for the transfer and it is believed that when the work shall be ties. Their first meeting for the transaction of business will be held in San Francisco on the 8th day of the present month. I have thought it proper to refer to the solution of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a presented to the world. The value of such a hardly be over estimated; and I carnedly hope in the country of the propriety of the propriations necessary to complete the deast. to call your attention to the propriety of appropriations necessary to complete the classi-increasing the compensation of the com- fications, and to publish the result in a style missioners. The office is one of great la- worthy of the subject and of our national char-

bor and responsibility, and the compensa-The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the tion should be such as to command men of compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners in civil and high order of taldnt and the most unques-

tionable integrity. The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual mes-sage I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels under such re-strictions as would effectnally guard a-gainst monopoly and speculation. But up on further informatiou, and in heference In my has annual message I gave briefly my resons for believing that you possessed the con-stitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and second, and then avigation of our great lakes and second, and then avigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropha-tions should be made for completing and works as had already been commenced, and for com-mending such others as might seem to the wis-dom of Congress to be of public and general im-portance. Without repeating the reasons I then icy to be ultimately adopted in regard to the works on on further information, and in neference them. It is safer to suffer the inconve-niences that now exist for a short period, than by premature legislations, to faster on the elements, which is fast destroying them.

the country a system founded in error, which may place the subject beyond future control of Congress. The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the title may become settled, and the inhabitants as little delay as possible, that the title may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improve-ments, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of hfe. To effect these objects it is desir able that the necessary provision be made by law for the establishment of land of by law for the establishment of land of. by law for the establishment of land of. fices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early day.

an early day. Some difficulties have occurred in organising the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of the causes; a further comtions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improve-ments as they may deem necessary. The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, has been nearly completed, and the re-ports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you. The organization of our southwestern frontier. unication will be made on that subject. In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricul-tural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the sub-

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultiva-tion of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our sottlements over new territory is delivered. mon-nearing near stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and the united States in the United States in the insurection, and approbending that their example might to that services and the services a Such is the melancholy result of the melanchol resu

at at a later

dignity and power of the nation. The expedition commanded by Lieutenant De Huaen, despatched in search of the British com-mander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions In the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the

In the Ardue Seas returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unknown and dan-gerous navigation, and the rigors of a northern olimate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contri-butions to science and navigation from the m-

buttons to science and navigation. Iron the m-frequented polar regions. The officers and mon of the expedition, having been all volmiteers fur-this service, and having so condocted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generat-ity, that the same allowances of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers aed men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas. Tearnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of reorganizing the Naval Establish-ment, apportioning and fixing the number of of-ficers in each grade, praviding some mode of promotion to the sigher grades of the may, having reference to merit and capacity, rather than senority or date of entry into the series; and for retiring from the effective list apon re-duced pay tesss who may be incompetant to the

and for retiring from the effective list upon re-duced pay teose who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty. As a measure of economy as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is emi-neally worthy of your consideration. The deterministion of the questions of rela-tive rank between the see officers and civil offi-cers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your, attention. The failing to provide any substitute, when coporal punishment was abalished for offences in the navy, has occa-sioned the convening of numerous our similarity.

provide any substitute, when copared punishment was abolished for offences in the navr, has occa-sioned the convening of numerous courts-martial upon the norival of vessels in por, and is believ-ed to have had an injurious effect upon the dis-cipline and efficiency of the service. To moder-ate punishment from one grade to another, is among the humane reforms of the age, but to abolish one of serviry, which applied as gener-ally to offences on a hip-board, and provide abol-ing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of im-provement in every individual, among seamen, which is not assumed by the Legislature in res-pect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity offered by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of pun-ishment, as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of undividuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most emergetics and efficient performance of duty, and the suppression of orime, in our ships-of-war. The stone dock in the may yard at New York, which was ten years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the anthorities of the yard. The dry dock at phylochemic and the surported and the periode of a stand is a complete and the phylochemic and such modes and the suppression of the anthorities of the yard. The dry dock at phylochemic and the suppression, when the years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the anthorities of the yard. The dry dock at the phylochemic and the suppression of the surrendered up to the anthorities of the yard.

has been so far finished as fo be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard. The dry dook at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the Government. That at Ports-mouth, New Hampshire, is also nearly ready for delivery; and a contract has been, concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last sea-sion, for a floating section dock on the Bay of San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Denartment tonohing San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department touching the establishment of a havy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of com-merce, and the rapid extension of our whale

sheries over its waters. The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruc-tion to the pupils quite equal, it is belreved, for tion to the pupils quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the. Military Academy. A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice ship has hay been attached to the lest tution, to afford the amplest means for regular instruction in a steamship, as well as for orginas during the vacations of three or four months in each year.

ach year.

have rarely been more strikingly illustrated thon in the footstated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Licu-tenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been short-

ened by about forty days. The cetimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be \$5,856,472 19, the estimates for the current year being \$5,900,621.

the current year being 35,300,021. The estimates for special objects inder the con-irol of this Department amount to 22,684,220 89, against \$2,210,980 for the prosent year, the in-crease being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last ses-