PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to 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 a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose pa-ternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly-favored land,

Since the close of the last Congress, cortain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic Majesty, in which they were countenanced, under and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted. I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme, of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur. For some time there was rea son 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, a steamer called the Pampero departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upwards of four hundred armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. This expedition was set on foot in pulpable violation of the laws of the United States. Its leader was a Spans iard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons composing it, Lawever, were mostly citizens of the United States. [Here follows a history of the Cuban ex-

ers are already familiar.]
In proclaiming and adhering to the doc trine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, while a minister o the crown, "that, if he wished for a guide in the system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson," and we see, in fact, that the act of Congress of 1818, was followed, the succeeding year by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its genesal 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 service, the avowed object of which statute 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 her-

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or tour thousand miles of sea coast, with an influite 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 gate our opinious, or impose upon other comtries our form of government, by artifice of force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-movernment and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and after its p litical institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we arow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of co vernment are different from our own. The deep interest which in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression. forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of free-form in any country.

France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of advensurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile jutent. The copy of memorandum of a conversation on this subject be tween the Charge d'Affaires of her Brittania Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State and of a subsequent note of the former t the Department of State, are herewith sub mitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject --These papers will acquaint you with the could not fail to entertain, that such interpo- treated. sition, if carried into effect, might lead to abused in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm secure, and we.1-defined basis; they stand ably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the upon the ground of National Independence independence of those Islands. Long before the and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The governments of Great Britain and

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly aunoanced it still alheres to, and will manutain under all circumstances and at all hazards. The principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who invigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of indivoals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Governnent itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith admitted, official informaon has been received at the Department of Govern-State, of assurances by the French mont that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, that were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in to respect the flag of the United States whereof hostillity npon any vessel or armament most

Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication

in the country may should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper nterest in maintaining it than the United Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the in-terests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the oner of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected; and, if protected, it must be by he laws of the country in which they reside And what is due to our own public functiontries residing in foreign nations is exactly the measure of what is due to the functions ries of other governments residing here.-- As in war, the bearer of flags of trace are sacred, or else wars would be interminable so in peace, ambassators, public ministers and consuls, charged with friendly manional stercourse, are objects of especial respect nd protection, each according to the rights ging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep nortification and regret I announce to you was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office, carried carried off and torn to pieces, and he him-self induced to fly for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On r with directed the Attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquira ino the facts and the extent of the recoming loss sustained by the consul, with the intenion of laying them before you, that you night make a provision for such indemnity

subject between the Secretary of State and her Catholic Majesty's minister plenipoten-The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard 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 ponishment of consols. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of pedition with the details, of which our read-

to require. The correspondence upon the

Congress. possessions near our frontier. Overlures to: a convention upon this subject have been received from Her Brittanie Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal logislation. Documents are laid before you showing the forms which the Beitish government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may alopt, if some arrangement open this subject shall not be made.

from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State sing of the que thereto, it will appear that Her Brittanic Mastwo countries. esty's government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out, and that an intention was exper appropriation recommended.

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instal-

The President of the French Republic, satisfaction be feels in acting as the common riend of the two nations, with which France s united by scattments of sincere and lost-

its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th of February last a despatch was adbressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constanti-nople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish verament permission for the Hongarmas. en imprisoned within the daminions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country .-On the 3d of March last both Houses of Conident to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis south and his associates in emptivity.

The instruction above referred to was comdied with, and the Tarkish government having cleased Gov. Kosauth and his companions from ison, on the 10th of September last they emarked on board the United States steam frigute ssissippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolutions of Congress. Governor Kessuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England and may ortly be expected in New York. By commumention to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgements for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has en justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recomme grounds of this interposition of the two leads to Congress to consider in what manner Goving commercial powers of Europe, and with erner Kocsuth and his companions, brought the apprehensions, which this Government hither by its authority, shall be received and

It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been printing le-tween the government of the French republic ord that of the Sandwich Islaml, may be peaceevents which have of late imparted so much importrace to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledge the independence of the Hawaiian government. This government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were into meed in this measure by the existing and prespect, we importance of the Islands expensas a place of refuge and refreshment for our yes. Specie, e's engaged in the whale . hery, and sideration that they lie in the goorse of the great trade which must, at no distant ou, carried on between the western coast of North

merica and Eastern Asia. We were also influenced by a desire that hose islands should not pass under the control f any other great muratime State, but should emain in an independent condition, and so be c estible and useful to the commerce of all naons. I need not say that the importance of lieve considerations has been greatly v the sudden and vast development which the creats of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be

tentily persued. It is gratifying not only to those who consider he commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge om a savage state, and attain auch a degree of

civilization in those distant seas. It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again he seriously disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the United States, it ever it might appear, and to commit no act had enjoyed such comparative repose that the favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been induiged. These, however, have been thwarted

by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamani-

and apprehending that their example might be ies of good neighborhood.

Congress that citizens of the United States responding action on the part of Congress, had undertaken the connexion of the two an oceans by means of a railroad across the with, Isthmus of Tehauntepec, under a grant of sted balance in the Treasury on the 30th the Mexican government to a citizen of that Republic; and that this enterprise much that portion of the public debt due on the 1st July following, amounting to \$6.237, would probably be prosecuted with energy 631 35, as well as any appropriations which whenever Mexico should consent to such may be made beyond the estimates. stipulations with the Government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A convention between the two Governments for the accomplishment of that end that, during the excitement growing out of has been ratified by this Government, and the executions at Havana, the office of her only awaits the decision of the Congress Catholic Majesty's coasal at New Orleans and the Executive of that P and the Executive of that Republic.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays vention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will be governed by ceiving intelligence of these events, I forth- in a and enlightened views, as well as of the general importance of the subject as of her own interests and obligations.

In negotiating upon this important subect, this Government has had in view one and only one, subject. That object has o him as a just reprard for the honor of the been, and is, the construction or attain-nation and the respect which is due to a ment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the riendly cower might, in your judgment, seem shortest and the best for travellers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to obtain no territoliar to itself; and it would see with the greatest regret, that Mexico should oppose any obstacle to the accomplishment of an enterprise which promises so much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexico herself. Impressed with these sentiments for the same period, make an aggregate deand these convictions, the Government crease in these two articles of \$1.156.751. Your attention is again invited to the will continue to exert all proper efforts to question of reciprocal trade between the bring about the necessary arrangement United States and Canada & other British with the republic of Mexico for the speedy

completion of the work. For some months past the republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions, from which the cause of free institutions, and the general prosperity and social progress of the States of Central America, have so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet shall have From the accompanying copy of a note by stable shall have been organized, no crops and subsequent tamine in a portion of com the British Legation at Washington, advance can productly be made in disposition between happily replaced by full sing of the questions pending between the

I am happy to announce that an interoceanic communication from the mouth of pressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the ally traversed it, and merchandise has been increased general demand for that article. part of the United States. Your attention to transported over it; and when the canal but to the short crop of the preceding year, this subject is accordingly invited, and a pro- shall have been completed, according to which created an increased demand and an the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved.

It is understood that a considerable part ment of the amount to be paid by Portugal name has been completed, and that the in the value of our exports for the present fell due on the 30th of September last, and mail and passengers will in future be conhas been paid.

sary before the proper subdivisions can be with the amount exported for the year endwith the amount exported for the year end-

Whichever of the several routes be- ing 30th June, 1851.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. basis. Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that island, that the

ets, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequacy of the compensation. The annual allowance by commerce with China is highly important, \$58.607,308. not is becoming more and more so, in consequence of the increasing infercourse be-

mountry at the Courts of Europe.
By reference to the Report of the Secretary negated to 852 312.979 87; which, with car, the sum of \$58,917,524 36.

The total expenditures for the same period

The total imports for the year ending 20th June, 1851, were \$215,725,995 Of which there were in specie, 4,967,901 The expects for the same peri-\$217.517.150

Of which there were of domestic \$178,546,555 oreign goods reexported, 29 231.880

---- \$217.517.150 Since the 1st of December last the pay-President of the United States. ments in cash on account of the public debt, velosive of interest, have amounted to \$7,sum of \$3.242, 100 paid maker the 12th arti-de of the treaty with Mexico, and the fur-her sum of \$2.591,213 45, being the amount

The public dels on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, wns 862,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are Texas. estimated at \$51,800,000 which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as probable available means for that year, the sum of \$63,25\$ 743 09.

Treasury.

butween us . I those nations, and it is of ipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Hav- | year are estimated at \$42,892,299 19, of the atmost to putance that, while residing in the country new should leed a perfect seand apprehending that their example might be consequent upon the acquisition of our new followed by others, I caused orders to be issued Territories, and deducting the payments on for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States. I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of th a copy of which is herewith laid before you.—
This appeared to be rendered imperative by their acquisition, the sum of \$9,549,101 11 if the obligations of treatics and the general duin my last annual message I informed ed for these Territories shall be met by corappropriations made in accordance there there will be an estimated unappropri

> In thus referring to the estimated expendiritories, I may express the hope that Con- the law. gress will concor with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued to-wards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfiled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose

The values of our domestic export for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that conour trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future try, as to encourage home production with respecity. An examination of the details out excluding foreign competition, f our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of invoices and undervaluations, constitute cotton, which prevailed during the fast half of that year, which price has since declined

The value of our exports of breadstoffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incenfrom abroad would have greatly augmented. ras tallen from \$68,701,921, in 1847, to \$26,-051.373 in 1850, and to \$21,948,653 in 1851, rial acquisition, nor any advantages pecu- with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still lutther reduction in

> ring the last fiscal year, as compared with under the present system of ad valorem the previous year, also exhibit a decrease duties, so greatly reduced as to be compared with unting to \$160.917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco The policy which dictated a low rate of

would tend to benefit the farming population of this country. by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products

followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign severely suffered. Until quiet shall have demand for the products of the American been restored, and a government apparent- farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and comparative abundance of food,

It will be seen, by recurring to the comereial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been inthe St. John to the Pacific has been so far | \$40,050,000 over the value of that export for creased in the single item of raw cotton by augmented price for the crop of last year .-Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the preof the railroad across the Isthmus of Pa- sent prices, then there would be a falling off

Pacific, there is little reason to doubt that ed with its usual results. These have been ed all them will be useful to the public, and already partially disclosed in the enhances the madequacy of the compensation. ment of prices and a rising spirit of speculaof foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in Duningo, and it is hoped upon a durable 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 disc their transaction of business will be held in ding the State. There were but thirty-

gress passed a resolution recuesting the Pres mains multibad; several persons have been been \$24,263 979 over the amount of specie, the delay in filling the commission, but appointed, and the place has been offered to imported. The exparts of specie during the call your attention to the propriety of in first quarter of the present fiscal year have creasing the compensation of the commis-been \$14.651.827. Should specie continue sioners. The office is one of great labor and law is \$6,000, and there is no provision for three quarters of this year, it will draw from be such as to command mean of a high order in running order from Navy Bay, on the other distinguished characters. I receive any outher, I cornectly recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of tegrity.

In the present prosperous condition of the of California is a subject surrounded by great national innances, it will become the duty of difficulties. In my last annual message 1 teen our parts on the Pacific coast and Cangless to consider the best mode of pays recommended the survey and sale of ther and I know of no recom why the American not be absorbed by appropriations of an ex-Commissioner sent thather should not be placed in regard to companisation, on an equal employed in such a way and under such re-cod in regard to companisation, on an equal esting with ministers who represent this strictions as Congress may enact, in extin- ned to charge that recommendation, and t guishing the outstanding debt of the nation. advise that they be permitted to remain, a-

the Treasury, it will be seen that the ag- ved 9 h September, 1850, it will be seen regate receipts for the last fiscal year that, in consideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the best policy to be ultimately a lopter balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, "United States shall pay to the State of Tex. gard to them. It is safer to suffer the it co 1850, gave, as the available means for the as the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redecimable at the end of fourteen years, the the country a system founded in erro interes' payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the United States.

In the same section of the law it is further provided that no more than five millions of surveyed and brought into market with as said stock shall be issued until the creditors little delay as possible, that the titles may of the State holding bonds and other certifi-cates of stock of Texas, for which duties on lated to make permanent improvements, and imports were specially pledged, shall first file enter on the ordinary pursuits of life. To at the Treasury of the United States releases effect these objects it is desirable that the of all claims against the United States, for necessary provision be made by law for the Not having much to do, a few evenings or on account of said bonds of certificates, in establishment of land offices in California such form as shall be prescribed by the Sec- and Oregon, and for the efficient presecution

The form of release thus provided for has been prescribed by the Secretary of the ico and Urah; and, when more accurate in f awards to American citizens under the field in the foregoing proviso, were required the treaty with Mexico, for which the issue to file their releases (in the form thus preof stock was authorized, but which was paid another) in the Treasury of the United States, on or be fore the 1st day of October, 1851 .-Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1851, yet up to the 1st of October last comparatively lew releases had been filed by the creditors of

The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have turnished a schedule of the public debt of that State created prior to her It has been deemed proper, in view of the admission into the Union, with a copy of

ceptance by Texas of the propositions contained in the act referred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and the five millions which are to be issued unconditionally, bearing an interest of five per cent from the 1st day of January, 1851, have authorized any one to receive this stock, and it remains in the Treasury Depart-

ment, subject to the order of Texas. The releases, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not baving been filed there, the remaining five millions June, 1853, of \$20 366,443 90, wherewith to have not been issued. This last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of that State, unless Congress tures on account of our newly-acquired Ter- shall otherwise direct by a modification of

In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the advalorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own coun-

The numerous frauds which continue to an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of advolvrem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration tive of a low tariff and large importations of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custon house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific doties, when there was no inducement to under valuation, and the cus-The aggregate value of rice expected dus tom-house valuations of the same articles, duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought some of the great interests of the country, by those who promoted and established it, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and proin foreign markets. increasing surplus of breadstuffs and pro-The foregoing facts, however, seem to visions, has induced me again to recomshow incontestably that no such result has mend a modification of the existing tariff.

The report of Secretary of the Interrior, which accompanies this communication, will present a contensed statement of the operations of that important department of the Government.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands expeeds these of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, not withstanding the many of the States, and the liberal grants to era Prantylymin. individuals as a reward for military services This fact furnishes very gratifying evidences of the growing wealth and prosperity of our

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public leads in California and Ocegon. Surveying parties have been organized, and some progres been made in establishing the principal base and meridian lines. But further legislation and additional appropriations will be neces-

over those remote parts of our territory. accepting the office, in consequence of dencies, it is to be feated that importations of the commissioners convened, in this city ed instructions were given to them in regato their duties. Their first meeting for Oct, 20th, to consider the policy of divi- of a literary and scientific character, wh astrons consequences to the business and San Francisco on the S.h day of the present

to be exported at this rate for the remaining responsibility, and the compensation should

The proper disposal of the mineral bands Gatune. By reference to the act of Congress appro. at present, a common field, open to the e terprise and industry of all our citizens, on further experience shall have developed the then, by premature legislation, to fasten o which may place the whole subject beyon the future control of Congress.

The agricultural lands should, however, be

of the surveys at an early day. Some difficulties have occurred in o ing the Territorial governments of New Mexformation shall be obtained of the causes, a subject.

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorised by the fare of that important class of our fellow arge expenditures consequent upon the actithe laws under which each class was con-quisition of territory from Mexico, that the tracted. stimates for the next fiscal year should be aid before Congress in such a manuer as to by the State of Texas, determined the state of t whilst the manufacturing and commercial distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the classes of claims which in my judgement their protection and encouragement, little

On being officially informed of the ac- preach to our legislation should be removed, | and out came a dove that flew around the and I sincerely hope that the present Conadepting efficient means to supply the emira-sions of those who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivabeen for some time ready to be delivered to the State of Texas. The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have not plants and other regularly productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth could not fail to be, in the language of Washress, a strery cheap instrument of immense intional benefit." Regarding the get of Congress approved

neasore of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entirested with its immediate execution, give prompt effect to its provisions. All surprising. he means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims, and I am gratified to e able to state that near one hundred thos and applications have been considered, and | quate provision be made by law to carry in-to effect the recommendations of the Department, it is confidently expected that, before received their warrants.

(Conclusion next Week) In view of the increased extent of fron-

provement of vivers and harbors. He milvidjust private claims against the U. Smtea-

mine.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1957. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

option and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New

To Asymptoms.-The organization of the Sunbury American manage the different beyon on the Sampelanna large donations which have been made to is a texesceded dequalled by may paper pulsasted at North cutogy of the Austrian tyrant, will serve to

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

rich viens are being made. There appears whilst the frish senteely raised a hand to to be no doubt the present season will be save themselves from destinction. But Kos according to the provisions of the conven-tion, has been selected as arbitrer in the tion, has been selected as arbitrer in the posture of the several routes be-tween the two occurs may ultimately providing for the appointment of three con-the past year seems to promise a large sup-providing for the appointment of three con-providing for the appointment of three confied that he accepts the trust and the high from the different States on the Atlantic time to come. This large annual increase California. Three persons were immediate, and outrages are as numerous as ever .- glo-Sarons, and making "a fling at the Je and Gulf of Mexico and our coast on the of the currency of the world must be attend- by appointed, all of whom, however, declins The Indians are becoming more peaceable suits and the Pope and fewer disturbances from them occur, and many sources of amusements and enter the inadequacy of the compensation. Others were promptly selected, who, for the same. They appear to be acquiring the good hab-tainment. Among these are conversations will liberally reward that individual interment of prices and a rising spirit of specials were promptly seasons, also declined; and it was not until
prize, by which alone they have been or as well at home as abroad. Unless some late in the season that the services of suitalosing. The agricultural interests are highlosing. The agricultural interests are highly prosperous and the vields abundant,

A Convention met at Santa Barbara, on composed exclusively of gentlemen, most United States cannot fail to feel a strong interest in tranquility.

The office of Commissioner to China re
The offic in opinion is as to the location of the di- member or subscriber has the priviledge

The Isthmus Railroad is completed, and as editors, Generals of the Mexican war, a Atlantic, to a point three miles west of an invitation to be present at one of the

c'aded treaties with about forty tribes of General Riley, well known as the fight Eastern Asia. China is understood to be a ing off the public debt. If the present and in small parcels, under such restrictions as California Indians, most of whom have General, and later Governor of California under such restrictions as California Indians, most of whom have General, and later Governor of California under such restrictions as California Indians, most of whom have General, and later Governor of California under such restrictions as California Indians, most of whom have General, and later Governor of California under such restrictions as Calif been at open war with the whites. All General Cadwalader, General Patterson, C was peace and quiet in the recently traus. Daycoport, Commodore Councr, and a nu bled regions.

> Eckert has opened his dancing class in this ments. The table on these occasions place. Ladies will meet at the Court abundantly supplied with the good things House on Wednesday atternoon next, at the season. Such as systems in every varie veniences that now exist, for a short period. 4 o'clock, P. M., gentlemen in the even- terrapines, &c., cakes, jellies, ice cream,

TOR. DATED PHILADELPHIA, Dec. L. 1851.

At this season of the year the city is gen-

erally dull and but little business doing among the merchants. In regard to amusemercis there is generally something on hand since, I stepped into the Musical Fund Hall, o listen and to look at Professor Anderson, who calls himself the Wizard of the Northand whose tricks and slight of hand entirely east into the shade the performances of Sig- couple a life as aweet as their present pro further communication will be made on that nor Blitz. When we came in, the Professor to them. was engaged in boiling several gallons of water, which he had put into a vessel, in the presence of the audience, and in about ten minutes he took out, probably, a dozen of live pigeons, which he let fly about the room, Agriculture may justly be regarded as the whilst the water had entirely disappeared,-His next performance was with a bottle something like a champagne bottle, from which he furnished the audience with brandy, gir, scotch whiskey and rum, as well as champagne and cherry brandy for the ladies. He poured out, probably one hundred small Constitution to promote the interests and wel- glasses. One would call for brandy, and another for Jamaica rum, and out came the red fluid. I requested gin and out it came, white and limpid, and an excellent article it was. There seeemed to be no end to the contents and to the variety. After he had fall within the provisions of the act of has yet been done directly for the advance day, he knocked off the next fiscal Congress of the 9th of September, 1850. treated as many as a candidate on election

room. Another trick was performed with six gold watches with chains, which he borrowed for the purpose from some of the audience. He laid down the watches and requested some gentleman to take charge of them. Having some curiosity in the matter, I took the watches, and at his request put them in a small box, and seated myself on a plants and other vegetable productions, with chair. He now requested me to examine the box, which was open, and see if all the watches were in, and held the box over my ington, in his last annual message to Con- head. He then fired his pistol and in an instant the six watches were seen dangling from the bottom of the chair each one sus-28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who have been engaged in the number of other tricks equally astonishing. cilitary service of the country, as a great The whole thing is, of course, a deceptabut how he could manage to deceive the whole house, before their own eyes, is most

The trial of Castner Hanway, for treason, in aiding the escape of the fugitive slaves at Christiana, in Lancaster county, is now the most exciting topic in the city. The prosecount seventy thousand warrants issued with- ention opened strongly against the prisoner. in the short space of nine months. If ade- The testimony of Kline the deputy Marshall, who headed the party in pursuit, makes out a strong case. His testimony, it is said, will the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have most important particulars by Mr. Pierce .-Mr. Hanway is yet a young man, a miller by trade, and was, as I have been told by one tier requiring protection from Indians, an in-crease of the army is recommended, and a nor was he known to be an open abolition-The President arges the additional iminto an abolition family. How he could s an adherence to the present rates of stand by and see a non shot down and murpostage. He proposes the appointment of a commissioner to revise the statutes of the United States, and also a Commissioner to adjust private claims against the U. States. He deprecates the resistance to the fugi. mortally wounded, call loadly for severe tive slave law and referates his adherence punishment, though Ldoubt if Mr. Hanway. to the Compromise measures of the last Coas will be convicted, as his crime would consign him to the gellows.

The New Yorkers are making great preparations for the reception of Kosenth, whois now daily expected. It will be on a magnificent scale and exceed even that of Layfavette. Congress, it is said, will give him a public reception, and he will be addressed. by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The speeches delivered by Kossuth in England, prove him to be a man of most extraordinary powers-a philosopher, here and statesman. His speech at Birmingham exhibits not only great learning and research, but abands in cloquence of the highest under.

The attack of Bishep Mughes in an address. V.B. PALMER is our uniformed to receive note in New York on the character of Kossuth meets with universal condemnation. The motives of this aspiring prelate, are easily divised. His assemble on Kossuth, and his open the eyes of Americans, as to the real designs of this am bitions and designing priest. The New York Benald cots up the Bishop The steamship Cherokee from Charres, most unmercifully -exposes his inconsistenhas arrived, bringing San Francisco dates ey-and shows that the straggles of Hangary up to Nov. 1st. She brought 200 passen- were not whally matthe those of Ireland, for gers and about two millions in gold dust, whom about the Bishop has any sympathy-Accounts from the mines are very satisfactory, and constant new discoveries of

Wistar, who originated them. They at inviting a certain number of strangers, so social entertainments, at the hospitable mi Mr. Barbour the Indian agent, has con- sion of Job R. Tyson, E-q., on Saturday e her of other military and civil heroes of I note. About 10 o'clock the company I BF We are requested to say that Mr, exeded to an adjoining room for refre zen champagne, and much more that not frozen, brandy and wines of var EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EDI. kinds, including all the necessary acc paniments on such an occasion. About o'clock, the guests begin to disperse, thus ends the proceedings of another day

MARRIED.

In this place, on Thursday last, by Rev. Wm Simonton, Mr. John Lenker Georgetown, to Miss Mary Ann Gearh of this place.

Our boys, while enjoying the gift acc panying the above notice, wished the ha

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. R. A. Fishe Mr. GEORGE ADAMS, to Miss SARAH UNGE all of Shamokin.

DIED.

In Northamberland, on the 26th ult., M ELIZABETH WILSON, aged about 40 yea In this place, on Thursday last, M WIALL, aged about 68 years.

Coal Trade.

Sunbury, Nov. 29, 185 Amount of coal brought to Sunbury, the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad, i the Shamokin Mines: For the last week,

Per last report, Total.

23.5