

to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens in China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 300,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts on tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount to wit: 100,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1850, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,604 78. The claimants have already received a large portion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will be long and fully paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposal of Congress. As this will be in equity due to the Chinese government, would not the object require its appropriation to some other object which the Chinese would be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing to had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.
The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo, on the 20th of July, 1859, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Emperor had accredited three of his distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.
With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRANADA.
The exchange of the ratifications of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. The ratifications were finally exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." The claims, together with the claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.
Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.
Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments presented. I treated conclusively the claims of our citizens in Mexico, and our merchants trading thereto, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently redressed and indemnified, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, our confidence had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister to Mexico, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but the manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital in rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Senor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for its dissolution throughout the republic. Not so in the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in its power. Nevertheless, the government of Miramon, and continued its outrages against the free American citizens, and still held the city of Mexico, and the capital of the republic. To expel the government of Miramon, in April, 1859, Gen. Mangos ordered three companies of United States troops to be sent to the capital, and a place taken out of shot, without blood and without loss of life, and without our countrymen were at the moment engaged both parties of affording relief to the soldiers of the United States, who were wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between the two.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and re-

dress the wrongs of our citizens, and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interfering obstacle was that which prevented the free and unobstructed exercise of our power, and which could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. It was the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it. It was the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it. It was the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—European governments have been and are being induced to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, the foreign encroachments and attempts by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory, a duty from which we could not shrink. It is the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

Having discovered that my recommendation would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accept of the most reasonable and equitable terms offered by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Treaties were accordingly concluded by our able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. The final act of the President was to sign that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express my opinion, in advance, that they were calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic to which our territory and we can never feel alienated. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

KANSAS AND UTAH.
At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a peculiar and existing under the name of the Topeka constitution. Its object was to subvert the territorial government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka government. To accomplish this object a military organization was formed, and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under their leadership the military organization was to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, and to secure the peaceful and orderly settlement of the whole territory, which had been extended into the neighboring States.

The troubles in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the north and the south, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. The peaceful and orderly settlement of the territory, which had been extended into the neighboring States, was to be secured by the peaceful and orderly settlement of the whole territory, which had been extended into the neighboring States.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been prevented without an election by the people. The ballot box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election. The result was a record of the Topeka constitution, which was to be submitted to the people at the election. The result was a record of the Topeka constitution, which was to be submitted to the people at the election.

TARIFF.
It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government are such that it is necessary to increase the revenue. The tariff is the most certain and reliable source of revenue, and it is the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that an ad valorem duty is the most equitable and the most certain source of revenue. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed with accuracy, and that the very fluctuations of the market will render them so uncertain a source of revenue, then it is the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest trader are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom-house at the lowest possible valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the constant frauds and evasions of the importer and another for the custom house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The result is a constant loss of revenue to the Government, and a constant increase of the duties on the goods imported from abroad are assigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturer to sell his goods at the highest possible price. The foreign manufacturer, if he is dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at a value which will enable him to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest importer and the honest manufacturer. The result is a constant loss of revenue to the Government, and a constant increase of the duties on the goods imported from abroad are assigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturer to sell his goods at the highest possible price.

An impression strangely enough prevails, to some extent, that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain has no protective duties, and her commerce is more flourishing than ever. The result is a constant loss of revenue to the Government, and a constant increase of the duties on the goods imported from abroad are assigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturer to sell his goods at the highest possible price.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that the manufacturer needs the protection of the tariff, and the consumer needs the protection of the tariff. The result is a constant loss of revenue to the Government, and a constant increase of the duties on the goods imported from abroad are assigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturer to sell his goods at the highest possible price.

FINANCES.
In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce to a minimum the debt of the Government, and to secure a wise and judicious economy. An overwearing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the Heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of my efforts, and the efforts of my colleagues, was a reduction of the debt of the Government from \$1,901,299 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to \$1,700,246 22. The interest on the public debt, amounting to \$1,901,299 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to \$1,700,246 22. The interest on the public debt, amounting to \$1,901,299 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to \$1,700,246 22.

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pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary. This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in the discharge of their duties, and by the vigilance of the Treasury Department in the management of the public funds. It is the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &c.
It is with great pleasure that I communicate the fact, that since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed among the officers of the custom-house in the discharge of their duties, was such as to render it impossible for a single slave to be imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of kidnapping, and upon the military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of non-slaveholding States, with whom we are at peace. It is the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

RELATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
I again beg to call attention to the provisions of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for the election of members of the House of Representatives and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact that the law in question had been passed on the 2d of March, 1850, without making the necessary provision for the service of the Post Office Department. It was then that I proposed to amend the law, so as to provide for an immediate and complete organization of the Post Office Department. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Union had not yet taken any steps towards the election of their representatives, and that consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition at the time of the next election, and will consequently be disfranchised, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August to the end of the year, for the election of their representatives. It is the duty of the President to employ the force of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the territory, where the government of Miramon was to be found, and, if necessary, to overthrow it.

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what the harvest in every other portion of the country has been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be general, and it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessities of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure should be adopted for their relief, I would recommend its adoption.

LOCAL NEWS.
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Fanny Jones, convicted of keeping a disorderly house was called three times, and also her bail—but both were non est, and the bail was forfeited.

Richard Allen, colored, was sentenced on two separate convictions—one for keeping a disorderly gambling house, for which he was mulcted in a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 90 days. The other, for an assault and battery, a fine of \$1 and costs, and 30 days imprisonment—making a total of four calendar months for the gay ex-Dog Detective.

Jacob Bonn, convicted of burglary, in entering the premises of Ida Hart, was fined \$1 and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of two years and six months. Jacob is a bleached darkey.

Frank Bell pleaded guilty of larceny. This was a trivial case, and should never have been brought to Court. It appears that his sister's child was sick, and she requested him to go out and get some fuel to make a fire—whereupon he stole a very small quantity of coal. The Court took the matter fairly into consideration, and find him 6 cents and cost of prosecution, and sentenced him to ten days imprisonment.

James Thompson, an Irish sailor, wandered this way in search of a brother, and while here he stole a watch and keys. For the first offence he was fined \$1 and costs, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. For the second, he was fined \$1 and costs, and sentenced two months' imprisonment.

William Omer, who had pleaded guilty of burglary, was called up for sentence. Omer made a well set speech, in which he declared that this was his first offence, and that intoxication had led him to the commission of the crime. This may be so, but William's looks betray the English "crackman", and we doubt if Boyer's "orb" was the first he ever cracked. His eloquent appeal knocked off three months. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment for the term of nine months.

Frank A. Hutton, convicted of forgery on two counts, was next called up. The facts in this case are, no doubt, fresh in the memory of our readers. Frank kept a drug store in this city, which did not yield him revenue enough to live as fast as he desired, so he forged his mother's name to two notes and passed them, under the delusive idea that she would pay the notes at maturity rather than see him suffer. Finding his mistake, he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to separate and solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the county jail, for 18 months on each indictment. Hutton received his sentence without manifesting any outward feeling.

Com. vs. Geo. Kelly, (colored), convicted of an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on Sarah Carus, a white girl—the niece of his wife—aged about 12 years; sentenced to one year and ten months imprisonment.

Com. vs. Geo. Kelly—assault and battery on Sarah Carus. Sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

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W. W. Rutherford \$10.00
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George Bergner " 1.00
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S. Denning " 2.00
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James Thompson, an Irish sailor, wandered this way in search of a brother, and while here he stole a watch and keys. For the first offence he was fined \$1 and costs, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. For the second, he was fined \$1 and costs, and sentenced two months' imprisonment.

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Frank A. Hutton, convicted of forgery on two counts, was next called up. The facts in this case are, no doubt, fresh in the memory of our readers. Frank kept a drug store in this city, which did not yield him revenue enough to live as fast as he desired, so he forged his mother's name to two notes and passed them, under the delusive idea that she would pay the notes at maturity rather than see him suffer. Finding his mistake, he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to separate and solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the county jail, for 18 months on each indictment. Hutton received his sentence without manifesting any outward feeling.

Com. vs. Geo. Kelly, (colored), convicted of an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on Sarah Carus, a white girl—the niece of his wife—aged about 12 years; sentenced to one year and ten months imprisonment.

Com. vs. Geo. Kelly—assault and battery on Sarah Carus. Sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.—Mr. Editor, allow me through your columns to acknowledge the receipt, in aid of the Kansas sufferers, the following contributions, in the collection of which I am much indebted to the kindness of James R. Pugh and S. Denning:

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