BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America:

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, A treaty was made and concluded at Abiquin, in New Mexico, on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, between the United States of America, by James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, acting as their commissioner, and Quixis Chiquate, Nanito, Ninocoenachi, Abeganixe, Ramahi, Subleta, Repalachi, Saguasoxego, Paguaschi, Amuche, Cobaxanor, Puiguischi, Panachi, Sichuga, Uvicaxiaspe, Cuchuiucy, Nachitope, Pueguate, Guano Juss, Pacachi, Saguachi, Acaguate, Nochi, Pohbopiancy, Quixache Tuate, Saxiace, Pichiute, Nochichigue, Uvive, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Utah tribe of Indians, and

Whereas, Said treaty having been submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty between the United States of America, and the Utah Indians.

The following articles have been duly considered, and solemnly accepted by the undersigned, that is to say, James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe, acting as Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Quixischiquate, Nanito, Ninocoenachi, Abaganixe, Ramahi, Subleta, Ronalachi, Saguasoxego, Paguischi, Cobaxanor, Amuche, Puiguischi, Panachi, Sichuga, Uricaxiaspe, Cochuiucy, Nachitope, Pueguate, Guano Juss, Pecachi, Saguachi, Acaguate Nochi, Pohbopiancte, Quixache Tuate, Saxiabe, Pichiute, Nochichigue, Uvive, principal and subordinate chief, representing the Utah tribe of Indians

1.—The Utah tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge and declare, they are lawfully and exclusively, under the jurisdiction of the government of said States; and to its power and authority they now conditionally submit.

From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and amity shall exist, the said tribe hereby binding themselves not to aid, nor give countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or power, who may be at any time, at enmity with the people or Government of said States; and that they will, in all future time, treat honestly and humanely, every citizen of the United States, and all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Utahs, shall be referred to the aforesaid government for adjustment and settlement.

II.—All American and Mexican captives, and other persons, taken from persons or powers at peace with the said States, shall be restored and delivered, by said Utahs to an authorized officer or agent of said States, at Abiquin, or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. A due diligence shall be made by the said people of Utah, to recover and restore the above said captives, if, by every exertion, they can be restored, but if not recovered on the above named first day of March, 1850, in the event such stolen property shall have been consumed or destroyed, the said Utah Indians, do agree, and are hereby bound to make such restitution, and under such circumstances, as the government of the United States may order and prescribe. But this article is not to be so construed, or understood, as to create a claim against said States for any losses or depredations committed by said Utahs.

IV.—The contracting parties agree that the laws now in force, and such others as may be passed, regulating the trade and intercourse, and for preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians, under the protection and guardianship of the Government of the United States, shall be as binding and obligatory upon the said Utahs as if said laws had been enacted for their sole benefit and protection; and that said laws shall be duly executed, and for all other useful purposes, the territory occupied by the Utahs is hereby annexed to New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be organized, or until the government of the U. S. shall otherwise order.

V.—The people of the United States, and all others in amity with the United States, shall have free passage through the territory of said Utahs, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of said States

VI.—In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading houses, at such time and in such places, as the said Government may designate.

VII.—Relying confidently upon the justice and liberality of the United States, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the said Utahs, that the earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute such laws, in their territory, as the government of said States may deem conducive to the happiness and prosperity of said Indians. And the said Utahs, further, bind themselves not to depart from their accustomed homes or localities, unless specially permitted by an agent of the aforesaid Government—and so soon as their boundaries are distinctly defined, the said Utahs are further bound to confine themselves to said limits, under such rules as the said government may prescribe, and to build up permanent homes, to settle in such other manner as will enable them most successfully to cultivate the soil, and pursue their industrial pursuits as will best promote their happiness and prosperity; and they now deliberately and considerately, pledge their existence as a distinct tribe, to abandon, for all time to come, from all depredations, to cease the roving and rambling habits which have hitherto marked them as a people, and to confine themselves, strictly, to the limits which may be assigned them, and to support themselves by their own industry, aided and directed as it may be by the wisdom, justice, and humanity of the American people

VIII.—For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations contained in this treaty, by the said Utahs, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians, such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures as said Government may deem meet and proper

IX.—This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject, in the first place, to the approval of the civil and military Governor of New Mexico, and to such other modifications, amendments, and orders, as may be adopted by the Government of the United States.

In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this treaty, and affixed thereunto their seals, at Abiquin, in New Mexico, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine

JAMES S. CALHOUN. [L. S.]
Indian Agent, Commissioner, U S

QUIXACHIGUATE, his x mark. [L. S.] Principal Chief.
Nanito, his x mark [L. S.]
Ninocoenahi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Abaganixe, his x mark, [L. S.]
Ramihi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Subleta, his x mark, [L. S.]
Repallachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Saguasoxego, his x mark, [L. S.]
Paguischi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Cobaxanor, his x mark, [L. S.]
Amuche, his x mark, [L. S.]
Panacai, his x mark, [L. S.]
Puiguischi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Sicuga, his x mark, [L. S.]
Uvicaxiaspe, his x mark, [L. S.]
Cuchuiucy, his x mark, [L. S.]
Nachitope, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pueguate, his x mark, [L. S.]
Guano Juss, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pacachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Saguanchi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Acaguate nochi, his x mark [L. S.]
Pohbopiancte, his x mark, [L. S.]
Quixache, his x mark, [L. S.]
Saxiabe, his x mark, [L. S.]
Rochi ca, his x mark, [L. S.]
Ve-chu ka-ge, his x mark. [L. S.]
Uvive, his x mark, [L. S.]

Subordinates

WITNESSES:
Antonio Jesus Solona.
Franco. Tomas Baco.
Vicente Vilarde, his x mark, Interpreter.
Antonio Lerous, Interpreter.
Jas. Conklin, Interpreter.
J. H. Whittesey, 1st Lieut. 1st Dragoons.
Edwd. M. Kern.
Geo. W. Marsh.
Wm. H. Mitchell.

Approved,
JOHN MUNROE,
Brevet Colonel *U. S. Army*,
Civil and Military Governor.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at this city of Washington, this twenty fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the seventy fifth.
[L. S.]
MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

MILLARD FILLMORE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting

Whereas, a treaty was made, and concluded in the valley of Cheille, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, between the United States of America, by John M Washington, Governor of New Mexico, and lieutenant colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, representing the United States and Mariano Martinez, head chief and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of Indians:

And whereas, said treaty having been submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, which treaty is in words following, to wit:

Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo tribe of Indians.

The following acknowledgments, declarations, and stipulations, have been duly considered, and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned: that is to say, John M. Washington, Governor of New Mexico, and lieutenant colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America, and Mariano Martinez, head chief, and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of Indians.

I.—The said Indians do hereby acknowledge, that by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America, and the United Mexican States signed on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by N P Trist, of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas Bernardo, Conto, and Miguel Atristan, of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the Government of the United States, and that they are now, and will forever remain under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

II.—That from and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist; the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with, or give countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be, at any time, at enmity with the people of the United States; that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be referred to the Government of said States for adjustment and settlement.

III.—The government of the said States having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercourse with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid government, shall have the same force and efficiency, and shall be as binding and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes, and executed in the same manner as if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protection, and to this end, and for all other useful purposes, the Government of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the Government of the United States, or by the legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognized and acknowledged by the said Navajoes, and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

IV.—The Navajo Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the military authority of the United States in New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, the murderer or murderers of Micente Garcia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

V.—All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken from Americans or Mexicans or other persons or powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajo Indians to the aforesaid military authority at Jemez, New Mexico, on or before the ninth day of October next ensuing, that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern; provided, that if Indian captives, and stolen property of such tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall in like manner, and for the same purposes, be turned over to an authorized officer or agent of the said States by the aforesaid Navajoes.

VI.—Should any citizen of the United States, or other persons or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried, and, upon the conviction, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of the said States

VII.—The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of the said State.

VIII.—In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading houses, at such time and in such places as the said Government may designate.

IX.—Relying confidently upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid Government, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the Government of the United States shall at its earliest convenience designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their territory such laws as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

X.—For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained, on the said Navajo Indians, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and emplements, and adopt such other liberal, and humane measures as said government may deem meet and proper.

XI.—This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject only to such modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the Government of the United States, and, finally, this treaty is to receive a liberal construction, at all times and in all places, to the end that the said Navajo Indians shall not be held responsible for the conduct of others, and that the Government of the United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

In faith whereof we the undersigned, have signed this treaty, and affixed thereunto our seals, in the valley of Cheille, this the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

J. M. Washington. [L. S.]
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel commanding
James S. Calhoun. [L. S.]
Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe.

Mariano Martinez, his x mark. [L. S.]
Head Chief.
Chapitone, his x mark, [L. S.]
Second Chief.

J. L. Collins.
James Conklin.
Lorenzo Flores.
Antonia Sandoval, his x mark.
Francisco Josto, his x mark.
Governor of Jemez.

Witnesses
H. L. Kendrick, Brevet Major U S. A.
J. N. Ward, Brevet 1st Lieut. 3d Inf'ry
John Peck, Brevet Major U. S. A.
F Hammond, Assist. Surg'n U. S. A.
H. L. Doge, Capt. Comd'g. Eut Rg's.
Richard D. Kern
J. H. Nones, Second Lieut 2d Artillery
Cyrus Choice.
John H. Dickerson, Second Lieut. 1st Art
W. E. Love
John G. Jones
J. H. Simpson, First Lieut. Corps Top En.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy fifth.

MILLARD FILLMORE

By the President,
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State

The Governor of Indians has taken prompt measures for securing to his State the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits, granted by the last Congress. By a correspondence with the General Land Office at Washington, Gov. Wright has ascertained that the Government has not in its possession any other evidence of the quantity of wet and unfillable lands in the State than is furnished by the field notes and plat books reported by the Surveyor General. The quantity of land thus reported is 931,682 acres, but he is of opinion from the past practice of the Government in donating the quantity of land "wet and unfit for cultivation," that Indiana will be entitled to at least 1,813,564 acres. The total amount of the offered and unoffered public lands in the State, remaining unsold on the 1st of January last, was 3,271,730 acres.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.—The annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents has just been printed. It contains a large amount of useful information. During the last year there were made one thousand four hundred and fifty five new appplications for patents. The number issued was one thousand and seventy six. During the same period five hundred and ninety five caveats were filed. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year was eighty thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars. The expenses were seventy seven thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars, leaving three thousand and thirty six dollars to the credit of the Patent Fund. On the first day of January there was a balance of one hundred and sixty nine thousand five hundred and five dollars to the credit of the fund, fifty thousand dollars having been appropriated at the commencement of the present session of Congress, during the previous year. In the class of metallurgy and the manufacture of *the metals* and instrument therefor, one hundred and three different patents were granted. In the class of manufactures of fibrous substances, including machines for preparing wool, cotton, silk, fur, paper, &c., seventy nine patents were granted. For chemical process including medicine, dyeing, distilling, &c., thirty four patents were granted. For caloric inventions, stoves, lamps, furnaces, &c., seventy seven patents were granted. For steam and gas engines, including boilers, furnaces, and parts thereof fifty two. For maratime implements, as vessels, their rigging, propulsion, &c., twenty nine.

THE LUCKY BOOKSELLER.—The New Haven bookseller, L. H. Young, Esq., who, it has been ascertained, is the man to whom an immense fortune has been left in England, as a return for personal kindness extended to the devisor whilst on a visit to New Haven, some years since, in a letter to the Albany Argus, says—

"I shall endavor to "bear my honors meekly," and if the burdens of this mighty windfall do not make me more unhappy then the lack of wealth has made me, I shall be truly glad that I am its recipient. There is no *lorks* that I can the legatee, I can have but little trouble in proving it. The only wonder is, that so large a fortune should attend such poor services as mine. *Nineteen hundred thousand dollars?* and upward!! Well; I trust the means of doing good will not find me with less of a heart for it than I have hitherto had I have many friends whom it will please me to help."

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1850.

The German Question.

A few days ago Europe appeared to be on the eve of a general war between the friends and enemies of civil liberty. There was then some hope that Prussia would lead the armies of freedom, and resist the encroachments of Russia and Austria. This hope is gone. The letter we give, from the New York Commercial, in another column, brings the painful intelligence that Prussia has humbled her neck to the Autocrat, and that German liberty is extinct. Italy and Hungary are crushed under the iron heel of despotism, and Germany has yielded, without striking a blow, and the bright hopes of the civil and political liberty of Europe, which were entertained a few months past are, for the present, completely extinguished. Only in France and England has political freedom any foot hold in Europe, and in the former country it holds its power by a very uncertain tenure. France may fall within another year, leaving only England as a bright spot in the surrounding darkness. In her borders, political liberty is safe, as among the Anglo Saxon race reforms never go backward.—What the sturdy Anglo Saxon yeomanry gain of civil, political, or personal freedom, they never relinquish. It is a striking fact, that only among that race can true, permanent liberty be found on the earth. Blot out England and America, and the very semblance of political freedom would soon disappear from the earth.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—We highly approve of the object proposed in the call for a meeting, to-night, at the Board of Trade Room. Our Manufacturers and Mechanics have been, hitherto, too careless of calling to their aid the stimulants of a friendly and active competition, to prompt the determined and vigorous effort to arrive at perfection, both in utility and beauty; and entirely too neglectful of the proper means of directing general attention to the products of their ingenuity and skill.

To establish, however, an annual fair, with any chance of success and permanency, it appears to us that there should be a perpetual society formed, somewhat similar to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. All the necessary machinery of officers, &c., would thus be in continued existence, and all the arrangements be annually and promptly attended to. A series of premiums, too, could be usefully introduced on the lists of, drawing, the steam engine, electricity, mineralogy, geology, &c. A library and reading room of scientific and mechanical works and periodicals, should also form a part of the machinery of such an Institute, and would tend greatly to elevate and improve our large population engaged directly or indirectly in mechanical pursuits.

It is really high time that Pittsburgh had such an institution. In iron and the various branches connected with it, and in glass, we are the most extensive manufacturing city in the Union, while in some other articles we are second to few. In manufacturing and the mechanic arts, we must find the chief sources of our greatness and future prosperity, and we should cherish every thing connected with them as the life blood which animates the whole body. We should take a just pride in them, and by means of some such public institution as we are now contemplating, be able to direct them to strangers as our chief peculiarity.

An institution of this kind would also tend to elevate our mechanics and artisans, for its benefits should be open to all, and thus free us from those excitements which have brought so much discredit upon our city.

State Mutual Insurance Company.

This seems to be a prosperous, safe, and ably managed concern, and bound to become deservedly popular with those wishing to insure their property. The following statement, which we find in the Harrisburgh Telegraph of the 13th inst. gives quite a flattering account of the affairs of the company

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We learn, upon enquiry of the indefatigable Secretary of this Company, that the report made to the Board of Directors for the quarter ending October 31, 1850, shows that the number of policies issued for the quarter are— 1,632

For the previous quarter from the first of June, when the company was organized, 704

Whole number of policies, 2,336

Whole amount of property insured, $2,421,156 00

Losses paid the last quarter, and liquidated, subject to draft by the insured at sight, $3,600

Amount of accumulated capital in cash, and premium notes, $12 653 31

This has probably been the most successful company ever organized in the State, and the board of directors are justified in awarding high praise to the Secretary, J. Gillis, the agent in charge of the office at Pittsburgh, and the agents generally, for their intelligent and successful undertaking of its affairs.

The following communication also bears testimony of the promptness of the officer of the company in this City in paying losses incurred.

MR. EDITOR: Having had my barn and contents destroyed by lightning during the late hail storm that passed over this place and vicinity, on which had recently effected an insurance of $1000, by the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, it is but justice to the Company I desire to express through your columns my satisfaction at the prompt and honorable payment of my loss by A. A. Carrier, Esq., at their Branch office on Smithfield street, and would most cordially recommend the Company and its agents as worthy the confidence and patronage of those wishing to effect an insurance

JAMES M KELVY.

Wilkins Township, November, 1850.

If "Student" wishes appearance in the Gazette, he must confide to us his name.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1850.

Removals and Appointments—The Last of the Auditors—Enemies within the Entrenchment—The Central American Question—British Encroachments.

Judge A. K. Parris, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has received notice to leave the ranche in the first of the coming month. He will be succeeded by Hon. Hiland Hall, of Vt. Mr. Hall was known, some eight or ten years ago, as an active and able member of Congress.

Hon. A. O. Dayton, Fourth Auditor, will also vamos on the first proximo. I have not learned who is to be his successor. I have not heard of the particular stripe coodage of Aaron, or rather of any recent one's inspiration to him. He incurred some resentment twelve or eighteen months ago, on account of the defalcations of Wetmore, Scott, and other navy agents, whose accounts it was his duty to supervise. But he is from New Jersey, and that State having taken a somerset, (or somersault) perhaps it has been thought only a just retribution that its Democratic citizens here should feel the natural effects of the same. The removal of Mr. Dayton leaves Mr. Benjamin Fifth Auditor, the last of that interesting ball game, who were in office when General Taylor's administration came in. The case of the venerable old gentleman, the only surviving Auditor of the past dynasty, is so happily illustrated by the opening stanza of Moore's most beautiful song, that I quote it, taking the liberty only of changing the gender of the governing pronoun

"He's the last rose of summer
Left blooming alone,
All his lovely companions
Are faded and gone.
No flower of his kindred,
No rose bud is nigh,
To reflect back his blushes
Or give sigh for sigh."

Mr. Pleasanton has charge of the light house, and being not far from four score, many ardent expectants have been, for these ten years past, looking for his resignation. Perhaps the departure of the last "of his kindred" may operate upon his mind so as to induce his own speedy withdrawal from official life, but the better opinion is that he prefers to stand a monument of the clemency of his foes,—until the last sand runs out.

The Secretary of State returned last evening. His journey from Marshfield to the Capital was a continued ovation. Beside important foreign questions which will engage his attention, he will be earnestly appealed to to dismiss from office a number of persons in distant parts of the country, who are notoriously using all the influence which their official position gives them to oppose the administration, distract the Whig party, and promote the interests of their opponents, to whom they originally owed their appointments. Such a man is Jones, the Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin. It is astonishing that so bitter a partizan as he is should have been permitted to retain, for an hour after a Whig administration came in, an office which he is known to have always used to promote political purposes. There are hundreds of such cases, and if they have been overlooked, or the men have been injudiciously spared for nearly two years, the error should now be promptly corrected.

Every thing indicates that we have yet a warm controversy in store with our ancient friends over the water, concerning Central America. It has always been my opinion that the Monroe doctrine should be rigidly enforced in every case clearly affecting our national interests.—It is a fact that a distinct proposition was made a few years since from the government of Nicaragua, for the annexation of that State to our Union. Now, though under present circumstances, we want no more territory, yet there can be no doubt that if the slavery question were once conclusively settled, the national sentiment would be unanimous for the annexation, to this confederacy, of all the country through which the ship canal is about to be constructed. For in process of time it must become so thoroughly Americanized, (ying, as it does, on the direct route to our Pacific coasts, that nothing but the formal act will be required to make that people and ours one and indivisible. It certainly could not be tolerated that Great Britain should seize those States, or any part, if there were no treaty protecting them against that outrage. Yet she is doing it in the face of clear and express provisions of the treaty lately concluded between us. The words of the treaty are—

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will obtain or maintain for itself, any exclusive control over the said canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise, any dominion over Nicaragua Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either may afford or any alliance which either may form with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

Language could not be clearer than this. And yet though this treaty is hardly six months old, it has been efficiently repudiated, and most arrogantly violated by the British. They have occupied anon, occupied, fortified, and colonized the most important part of Central America with the port of San Juan, in the State of Nicaragua. It is a fact that a distinct proposition was made to England, by the Government of Nicaragua, for the annexation of that State to our Union. Now, though under present circumstances, we want no more territory, yet there can be no doubt that if the slavery question were once conclusively settled, the national sentiment would be unanimous for the annexation, to this confederacy, of all the country through which the ship canal is about to be constructed. For in process of time it must become so thoroughly Americanized, (ying, as it does, on the direct route to our Pacific coasts, that nothing but the formal act will be required to make that people and ours one and indivisible. It certainly could not be tolerated that Great Britain should seize those States, or any part, if there were no treaty protecting them against that outrage. Yet she is doing it in the face of clear and express provisions of the treaty lately concluded between us. The words of the treaty are—

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will obtain or maintain for itself, any exclusive control over the said canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise, any dominion over Nicaragua Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either claims or may afford, or any alliance which either had or may have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

Language could not be clearer than this. And yet though this treaty is hardly six months old, it has been efficiently repudiated, and most arrogantly violated by the British. They have occupied anon, occupied, fortified, and colonized the most important part of Central America with the port of San Juan, in the State of Nicaragua. They have seized the American vessel Inconstant, legalized American citizens, and it seems, confiscated American property. They have proceeded from our government the recall of a meritorious, able, and distinguished Minister, and they have retained, in their own service, Onsificil, as representative in Guatemala and Central America at large, a most insolent and offensive person, whose very presence is a gross insult to Nicaragua and to us. I say this not unadvisedly, but after reading and maturely considering all the documents bearing upon the case.

Notwithstanding the treaty is, upon the face of it, all we could desire, our position is infinitely more embarrassing and humiliating than it was before the treaty was made.

JUNIUS.

Presentment of the Grand Jury

To the Honorable Judge and his Associate Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., &c., of Allegheny County.

The Grand Jury for the October term, for 1850 having dispatched of all the business brought before them, would embrace the present opportunity of submitting to the Court their views on various matters of public concern, which have come to their knowledge in connection with, and of vital importance to the citizens of Allegheny county.

All government, in a free land, should be instituted for the benefit and welfare of the governed.

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duties have been called upon to act in a great number of cases of the open and *impudent* violation of the Law, by persons who keep what is familiarly termed, "Houses of Refuge" and which appear to be alarmingly on the increase, not only in the city of Pittsburg, but in outside the county. It has been evidenced before the Jury, that the society of intemperate, profane, and dissolute females of their country, in keeping such houses, and say that they can well afford to pay the fine imposed by the magistrate, for the privilege of law at every three months. It is conceded on all hands to be a difficult task, to reach and check this growing evil, but could every good citizen be brought to realize his responsibility in this matter, and every officer whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully observed, discharge that duty conscientiously and fully, this monster evil might and would be great lessened, if not destroyed. Facts are too conspicuously few of the constables of townships who have made any returns at the present term,—so far as the law is concerned, the inoperative nature of which is a blot upon the correct footing of this county. The Grand Jury would respectfully submit, whether the large number of houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, do not obtain such license merely to the great injury of the prison inmates.

Persons applying for license present their petitions signed by the requisite number of persons, setting forth that such house is necessary, and that the petitioner is a man of good moral character and of temperate habits, that he has the necessary accommodations for man and horse; when the fact is, that the house is not necessary for the public accommodation, that he has not prepared himself with the necessaries to entertain the traveler or way faring man, and in very many cases, the character of the petitioner is just the reverse of what is stated in his petition. The law on the subject of licensing taverns, passed 30th April, 1850, leaves a discretionary with the Court whether such license shall be granted, but in the exercise of this discretion it cannot be supposed that the Court could have such information in very many of the cases, as to decide understandingly on the subject, irrespective of the statement of the petitioner. In order to relieve the Court, in some degree, from this embarrassment, the Grand Jury would respectfully suggest, that where the Court is not fully acquainted with the facts set forth by such petition, that two or more of the jurors shall be called upon to state to the Court, under oath, their knowledge of such facts.

It cannot be considered a trivial upon a human nature to assert that many well meaning persons do perjure themselves in such cases, not for any corrupt reason, upon such petitions being, from an understood that they would or might be called upon to testify before the court, these assignments, were in a large majority of cases without their name, and thus the sanction of the law would at least withhold from such unfortunates of poverty and disease, and death. The Grand Jury cannot leave this subject without a further duty unfolded itself, that in the course of their investigations into the truth of indictments brought for various of offences, such as assaults and batteries, burglaries, larceny, murder, and riots, it was perfectly evident that at least three fourths of all such cases originate in, or were in some way connected with drinking houses, and that the old sons of Allegheny county are being taxed heavily from year to year, indirectly and directly, for the support of these *years of infamy and death.*

The Grand Jury visited and inspected the County Jail, where there are at present about one hundred and ten persons, many of them, it is painful to add, are females of almost all ages from ten to fifteen The cells fit for use are entirely inadequate for the proper arrangement and accommodation of the prisoners; in many instances there are three or four in one cell, the accommodations are only for two; this ought not to be, the upper tier of cells are good for one, being unfinished, thus compelling the keeper of the prison to crowd the prisoners into the lower tiers. The apartments appear to be generally well replenished, into consideration the character of the inmates. There are some things that might be improved. The yard is not so clean as it should be, which was pointed out to the keeper, who gave as a reason that there was no egress from the yard, except down two or three flights of steps. That, the commissioners could remedy, by making a door through the West wall into the passage between the Court House and Jail, which improvement is recommended. The prison is badly ventilated; on entering the cells you meet a heavy, confined air, which even for a few moments is very unpleasant, and how any person can remain in such an atmosphere for months without fatal injury to the health, is hard to conceive. There have been methods of improvement suggested, but whether any of them, or any other, will prove successful, without remodelling the entire structure, is a problem the Jury would not undertake to solve.

There was found in every cell, or nearly so, occupied by males, one or more packs of cards,—The Jury cannot withhold the opinion that this should not be permitted. In reply to inquiries made of some of the prisoners, young men whose appearance and actions indicated at least ordinary intelligence, confessed that their acquaintance with cards was one of the means by which they were brought into that place of confinement and degradation. In view of these facts, the Jury would earnestly urge the reformation of this evil upon whose province it is to see to it.

The march of improvement in the county of Allegheny, in the last ten years, has been rapid in many respects, and there has been a large amount expended in buildings to accommodate our courts of justice, the offices in which the necessary business of the Courts is transacted, and records securely kept, prisons for the safe keeping of criminals, and other offenders. But there is still another expenditure which the Grand Jury would most earnestly press upon the attention of the good citizens of this county, and would not feel that the duties the Jury was empanelled to discharge, had had the attendance their importance demanded, without this recommendation.

It is the erection of a House of Refuge. The Grand Jury feel that the simple mention of the name, *House of Refuge*, will enlist friends in support of the measure. Who has walked along our wharves in this city, or through the different thoroughfares, and along our canal, and even through the quieter portions of the country, that has not been painfully convinced of the absolute necessity of some Refuge for children and youths that are found at all these points? Many of whom have no regular resting place, nor any person to care for them, and who at night sleep in barn yards, hay lofts, or in some den of infamy, and for their daily bread depend upon pilfering, begging, and in many cases means still more degrading, if possible, and when the cold approaches, they are led to commit some crime for which they are incarcerated in the county jail, to escape the inclemency of the weather, and to come out thence schooled to acts of villainy and infamy. This is a true picture of children and youth, both male and female. The records of the courts of this county will sustain these representations

Will it be doubted that these juvenile vagrants and offenders furnish materials to fill the jails and penitentiaries? to occupy the time of our Courts and James, and supply victims for the gallows? to increase our taxes? Surely this will not be denied. The Grand Jury, at this term, have been called upon to investigate cases in which boys from nine years old and upward were indicted for larceny, burglary, and other crimes. In view of these facts, the Grand Jury would appeal with great confidence to every friend of our race in this county to take this subject into immediate and serious consideration. The last Legislature, by their action on the subject, warrant the belief that if the matter is undertaken by this county, a donation of twenty or twenty five thousand dollars would be made to aid in the erection of such an institution. To leave out of the question the duty every citizen owes as a philanthropist and patriot, in a pecuniary point of view, the citizens of this county would save money, and be gainers by adopting such an institution. The Grand Jury would, therefore, urge upon the attention of the Commissioners to take some steps to bring the subject before the people of this county at an early day.

There is another matter closely connected with a House of Refuge for juvenile vagrants and offenders. That is a Work House for adults. This subject has been before the minds of the people of this county, and the object and advantages are so perfectly obvious, that the jury would deem it unnecessary to say more than just call attention to it. There are persons guilty of offences against the law who are sentenced to a few months in the county jail. Among this number, there are doubtless persons who would prefer working to being idle. Others, again commit trifling offences for the very purpose of being committed to jail, to be supported without work, and at a large and growing expense to the county. Were there a house of a description, such persons would earn their living, at least, and go out of prison better men and women than under the present system, and besides, it would give the county of many of those characters that make the county just an asylum, were it undertaken by such persons that they would be compelled to labor.

In listening to the charge of the Judge McClure, at the commencement of the term, the Grand Jury were surprised to learn that there was no authority in the hands of our Commissioners to erect the buildings for the merely removed to the place of the old one, which was burned down, and that the county must be taxed for the maintenance of prisoners. This needs no comment.

The Grand Jury respectfully submit without giving expression to their appreciation of the courteous and obliging conduct of the Attorney General, C. Shurtz, Esq., and the Prosecuting Attorney, P C Fetterman, in all their intercourse, and in furnishing the labor of the Jury.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WEAIR, Foreman.
THOS. J CAMPBELL.
ABRAHAM HAYS.
CHRISTOPHER LINHART.
THOMAS HUTCHISON.
JOSEPH LONG.
GEORGE WILDES.
JEFFERSON.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT.
JOHN FREJORE.
MILLER MCLELLAND.
ROBERT MCCORKLE.
REASON DAVIS.
ZACHEUS PATTERSON.
EDWARD SPENCE.
J. A. FITZSIMONS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Correspondence of the N Y Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, Nov. 8th, 1850.

As far as foreign politics are concerned, the present week has been an eventful one. The anticipations that it would settle the fate of the German question have been realized, and the manner of this settlement has been such as to denote an unequivocal triumph of the Absolutists. The Emperor of Russia now occupies the position not merely of protector of Austria and conqueror of Hungary, but of dictator over all the German States.

SUBJUGATION OF GERMANY

The history of the events by which the humiliation of Prussia has just been sealed, may be rapidly told. After the departure of the last packet, the respective armies of Prussia, one of the so called German confederation, represented by Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, were massing in Upper Hesse, the one from the North, and the other from the South, with every sign of an impending collision, while to add to the threatening aspect of affairs, it was known that the Prussian Foreign Minister, General Radowitz, had proposed the mobilisation of almost the entire military force of that country, which would have raised its army to nearly 300,000 men. In the face of these events, however the money markets of the various capitals of Europe showed little disturbance, and hence it was evident that among the most observant classes there was a conviction that Prussia had no real intention to fight the battle of constitutionalism, for which she appeared to be making such preparations, and that the whole display would end in a "transaction," by which the various monarchs would agree upon a compact that should enable them to repress effectually all the liberal