

President's Message.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common country upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session.

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners residing 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 the possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States.

Lopez, their leader, was captured and executed on the 1st September. Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these, none appear to be tried or executed. Several of them were pardoned upon application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain. Of the final disposition of those we have no official information.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly, no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the Government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the laws of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine 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.

"Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none," has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal 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 freedom in any country.

It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'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 Government 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.

Official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French Government that, in the orders given to the naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

Her Britannic Majesty's government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out.

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 instalment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last, and has been paid.

The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the Convention, has been selected arbiter in the case of the Gen. Armstrong.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquillity of the Mexican republic should again be disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comparative repose, that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent

outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in this insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued 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 on the subject, a copy of which is herewith laid before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligation of treaties and the general duties of good neighborhood.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of the Convention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well as of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations.

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of \$58,917,325 36.

The total expenditures for the same period were \$48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending June 30th, 1851, were \$215,725,995 Of which there were in specie, 4,967,901

The exports for the same period were 217,517,130

Of which there were of domestic products, \$178,546,555

Foreign goods, re-exported, 9,738,695

Specie, 29,231,880

\$217,517,130

The public debt, on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$51,890,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means of that year, the sum of \$63,258,743 09.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for the Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations be made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1853, of \$20,365,442 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the first July following, amounting to \$6,237,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

The value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of \$43,646,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of 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 cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined nearly one half.

The value of the exports of bread-stuffs and provisions which it was supposed the incentives of a low tariff and large importations from abroad, would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,701,921 in 1847, to \$26,051,373 in 1850, and to \$21,948,658 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of still further reduction the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibited a decrease amounting to \$460,917, which, with a decline in the value of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of \$1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontrovertibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe has been happily replaced by full crops and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen by recurring to the commercial statistics for the year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton by \$40,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop 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 present price, then there would be falling off in the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of at \$40,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year, ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exportation of specie to liquidate foreign debts during the past fiscal year have been \$24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been \$14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$58,606,308.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt.

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 ad valorem 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 country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases, where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom-house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to undervaluation, and the custom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valorem 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 some of the great interests of the country, caused by over-importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of bread-stuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the previous year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidences of the growing wealth and prosperity of the country.

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in California and Oregon.

The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation, and advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconveniences that now exist, for a short period, than by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the future control of Congress.

The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life.

Some difficulties have occurred in organizing the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of the causes, a further communication will be made on that 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.

No material change has taken place within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source

of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California, and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. I am satisfied, however, that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians, than from any settled hostility towards the whites.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was stated, in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific the point of junction of the Gila with the Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments. Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 32 deg. 22 minutes, and at the date of the last communication the survey of the line had been made thence westward one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mines.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportionment of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment, and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoasts, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject.

The protection of our southwestern frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remained to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty.

The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the Military Asylum created by the Act of 3d March last was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me, subject to the production of a satisfactory title.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force afloat during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various parts of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,856 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,110. The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th day June last, was 19,796. There were 1698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, for the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable

to, the British post office, amounted to \$6,727,866 78. The expenditures for the same period (excluding \$29,599 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1835, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to \$6,924,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditure of the year of \$793,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year, (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office,) amounted to \$6,345,747 21, being an increase of \$997,610 79, 18.65-100 per cent. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts of the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large, that no further appropriation from the Treasury, in aid of the revenue of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1852, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are ascertained.

The recommendations of the Post Master General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters to and from California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department. He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The government of the United States is emphatically a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such a method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting inaccuracies, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for their action.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the government, in endeavoring to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main objection is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see the Constitution overturned.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and Slavery questions as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by these measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought these measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect.

To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE, Washington, December 2, 1851.

The Jacksonville Journal says, it may not be generally known that the pastor of a better for lamps than steam or kerosene, which is the fact. Some years since, when this oil was cheaper than either of the others, the editors of that paper used it in their parlor lamps, much pleased with the result; it gives a white, clear, and beautiful light, and does not clog the wicks. It sells in Illinois at one dollar a gallon.

The total receipts of the World's Fair amounted to \$2,525,585. The weight of silver coin received at the doors at the rate of 28 lbs. per \$500, was thirty five tons, and its bulk 901 cubic feet. Of old silver there was received \$450 at the entrance, but only one piece of spurious gold coin.

A few days ago a Newfoundland dog, belonging to a gentleman from New Jersey, seized an infant which was creeping upon the track of the Morris & Essex Railroad, on the approach of the locomotive, and carried it out of the way of all danger.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

At \$1.00 each in advance. \$1.25 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—B. Palmer, and W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, December 10, '51

ADVERTISEMENTS—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—should call on the Editor of this paper, and insert their advertisements in a prominent position in this paper, as they will be read by a large and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

THE PRINTERS WANT

WOOD, Coal, a hand quarter of Beef, some good Apples or Potatoes, and—were about to say Cash, but for fear you might think we were joking, we'll say nothing about it.

A patron furnishes us a chapter of opinions of "the Ancients on Dancing," which is crowded out.

We give the most important portions of the President's Message in full. Congress is yet but getting ready for work.

Mr. S. S. Barton has just laid on our table, from his garden, a bunch of celery (the half of a single root) measuring three feet, two inches in height, nine inches in circumference, and furnishing nineteen stalks. If any body can beat this, we should like to see the evidence.

We last week stated that arrangements had been made for the delivery of a regular weekly series of popular lectures in this place, this winter.

We have now to announce that the first lecture of the course will be delivered in the Baptist Meeting House, on Tuesday Evening next (the 16th inst.) at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MALCOM, President of the University. Subject: "The Business Empire." The public are invited to attend.

The subsequent lectures will be announced in due time. A collection will be taken up at the close of each evening to defray the expense of warming and lighting the house. Seats free.

Health in New York.

[Kossuth, his wife, and Secretaries—12 in all—reached our shores about 2 o'clock on Friday morning last, in the Humboldt, which left Southampton on the 20th ult. He stopped first on Staten Island, where he was welcomed by Dr. Doane, the Health officer at Quarantine, and remained there until the next day. A dispatch states that Kossuth will not visit Philadelphia, immediately, as was expected.]

New York, Saturday, Dec. 6.—The city has been in a state of great excitement in consequence of preparations to receive the illustrious Louis Kossuth. At an early hour, the arrangements of decoration upon public and private houses occupied the attention of thousands; the mustering of military and other companies and associations, with music from bands and fifes, made the city uncommonly lively. Crowds of citizens from all directions poured down Broadway and around the Battery, all eager to get a first view of the distinguished Louis Kossuth. The day being fine, there was nothing to prevent the fullest enjoyment of the occasion. Private houses and public buildings were decorated with tri-colored Hungarian emblems, and most of the stores and hotels were strung all around with banners. The Park, of all places, presented the most magnificent appearance. From the roof of the new City Hall, the Hungarian and American flags streamed together in the breeze. At the east and opposite entrance, two triumphant arches have been erected in a style of grandeur that we never witnessed before. The supporting pillars were covered with red, white and green pieces of canvas representing the Hungarian National colors. The arch was formed of evergreens. On both pillars of the gate were placed plaster busts of Washington, and on the sides the arms of Hungary and the U. S. Altogether, the preparations were magnificent, even gorgeous, and the reception was worthy a second Washington. The landing at the Battery was witnessed by about 200,000 persons. Kossuth entered Castle Garden twenty minutes before one o'clock, and the vast building was crammed. He was addressed by the Mayor, and upon his attempting to reply the enthusiasm was so great he could not proceed; and after several useless attempts, he gave up and handed the notes of his intended speech to the press; and the procession then got under way. During the procession through Broadway, the excitement of the people was most intense. There were no less than 200,000 persons in the street.—Kossuth finally alighted at the Irving House, and after a private dinner dismissed the crowd which had blocked up Broadway, with some brief remarks.

The Friends of Rev. E. W. DICKINSON have appointed the afternoon and evening of February 23d inst. for the purpose of making him a DONATION. All those wishing, are invited to participate. A Committee will be in waiting at his residence.

Union County Democratic Convention.

The Democratic electors of Union county are requested to meet at the usual time and place of holding Delegate Elections in their respective townships on Saturday the 7th day of FEBRUARY 1852, to elect Delegates to the County Convention to be held in New Berlin on the Monday following, to elect a Senatorial and Representative Delegate from this county and district to the next 4th of March Convention in Harrisburg, which will nominate a Commissioner and select Senatorial Delegates to the Democratic National Conv. A general attendance is requested. JNO. SWINEFORD, Chair'n. New Berlin, Dec 4, 1851.

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOBE."

The Congressional Newspaper.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great gratuity with which the letter-writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official report of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The history, and in many instances *ex parte*, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress, supplies, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of coloring, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unamplified. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While, therefore, the telegraph administrators to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the evile and diversified accounts which, flying about the electric wires, satisfy curiosity, and it is almost vain that truth put on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than receive impressions from the fragmentary and hurriedly written accounts of the telegraph.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended one month, and the reports will not be compressed in less than 3,500 large quarto pages of brevity and compressed type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,895 small quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase, in no small degree the expense of publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The DAILY GLOBE will be published during the session on a superior double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is to enable members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceeding of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the Members, in this first form, are sometimes condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

The APPENDIX is made up of the President's Annual Message, the Reports of the principal Officers of the Government that accompany it, and all Speeches of Members of Congress written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the Congressional Globe and one of the Appendix; but during the remainder of a session there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore I calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix together will make at least 3,500 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. Complete Indexes to both will be furnished at the end of a session.

I will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be mis-carried or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that I should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid by them for it will be refunded to them whenever they return the numbers which may have been received by them. I will give subscribers the subscription price for any of the previous volumes of the Congressional Globe or the Appendix, except for the last session, and will thank any person who will let me hear from them.

I have a few copies of the back volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for sale at \$5 a volume, bound, which it is probable will be disposed of soon; and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least \$10 a volume, as they cannot be reformed for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

TERMS. For one copy of Daily Globe during the session, \$5 00 For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session, 3 00 For one copy of the Appendix during the session, 3 00

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The price for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order. JOHN C. RIVES, Washington City, October 17, 1851.