the border.

But there is another view of our relations

with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condi-tion of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white in habitants, large bands of bestile and predate ry Indians roam promisenously over the Mexi-can States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and adjoining territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpiess, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the In-dians. They have not the power, if they posdians. They have not the power, a sessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the borders and committing

depredictions on our remote settlers.

A state of analysis and violence prevails throughout that distant feather. The laws are a deadletter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizonia is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern burder, sufficient for their own protoites and that of the United States mad passing to and from California. Well remoded appropriations are now entertained, that the Indians and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently estab rane equation was easily as the amperiors stage and posts communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very coar to the Mexican boundary, the augment the whole length of Arisonia.

I do not doubt that this measure will be

population of that territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are

calls lously for redress; and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow Isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific occass, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is ever these transits, that a large proportion of the trade and tracel between the European and Aslatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these toutes are so incrinciallic importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extended throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, cultrening the importance was instructed, cultrening the important State of California and the flourishing transitions, therefore, to loose no time in expressing to those governments the deep re-

All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communi-cations shall be rendered seems from interrup-

tions.

If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans penetrated through Nicaragua and Usan Rica, it could not be preceded that these State would have the right to arrest or retord its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by hand over this narrow istname, complex nearly the same position. It is a highest in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the varsa interests of the rest of the world.—Whilst their rights of covereignts ought to be respected, it is the daily of other nations to require, that this important purpose shall not be interrupted, by the circle wars and excelationary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region.

The stable is two important to be left at the

In August, 152, the Accessive Transit company made its first intercommenting over the Nicoraus guan route, and continued in our result operation, and with a sincered desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been made to collect these taxes, nor is any on the company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivar. Previous to this date, now of the most friendly character. The product of their arcsin's had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interception of the route at any moment.

These the United States in vain endeavored to compress. It would be modested to the order of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the government. The supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of 2-3d December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of treasury notes; and, this proving inalequate, they authorized, by the act of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large to a proving the sational debits meet the ordinary expenses of the government.

Brazil, whilst more than purpose the purpose the requires taxes nor is any contributed in the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the revenue has proved inadequate to fine of 2-3d December, 1857, authorized the issue of 2-3d December, 1857, authorized the issue of the most first purpose. A large of the

been levied, until very recently, upon the importance Petruny, 1846, it has remained closed, greatly to the projection of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified states. Since that time the campetition has convolute went the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragin, and, in consequence thereof, an injust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from Cultifornia.

A treaty was signed on the lists day of Nor. 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragin, under the stipulations of which the would have been secreed, not only to the U. States. This is a heavy charge upon the would have been secreed, not only to the U. States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil.

Our Minister under instructions will reiterate his form their of the Emperior will adopt this wise, just and equal policy. In that event there is good reason to believe that the onforce between the surple, and the singular of nearly equal value.—

Some the fraction of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform your factor in true policy to intend time of peace. It is our true policy to intended the ruinous to continue to borrow—Besides, it may be proper to observe that the time of the ruinous to continue to borrow—Besides, it may be proper to observe that the first year, and this would ac greatly impaired by having contracted large of by having contracted a large of by having contracted large of by having contracted a large of by having contracted large of by having contracted lar

this had become a most important an citizens puscing and repassing to and from our facility pussessings. Were such a stipulation cur-Partite passessions. Were such a stipulation cubinaced in a treaty between the United States and Neuragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself must probably prevent hadle pastice from committing aggressions in the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unneces-

of our own citizens on their pussage force in the vicinity to march to their relief; but in doing this he would not upon his own

they may deem proper, to employ the land and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which naval forces of the United States in preventing they have committed against the United States,

commend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of property of American citizens thereupon, requiring their duties to the United States, re-

such an act, for the protection of the Tanama and Tehnantepec route.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Ishmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists.

In the tone same Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative. When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revolutions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant

while this treaty exists.

In regard to the Tehuantepee route, which has In regard to the Tehnanteper rante, which has been recently opened under the most favorable anapiecs, our trenty with Mexico of the 39th December, 1853, secures to the critizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandiar, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed burs, the multi of the United States not intended for distribution of these the line of the concentration. bation along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its children which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Dubius, free of costom house or other charges by the Mexican govern-

These treaty stipulations with New Grama-ia and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to re-

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chibachus and Senera, as it will prove equally affectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for eithers of the United States.

And in this connection, permit me to recall your attention of their condition of Arizona. The Sene of these injuries were of the most agreement, or their conditions of that torritory, numbering, as is recombined to the condition of the condition

population of that territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand soals, are practically without a government, without allows and without ally regular administration of justice. Minder and other critors are committed with imputity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona.

The political condition of the marrow lish the nature of the est demanded. A similar course

been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa like a more than a year before. Our minister was instrucied, therefore, to loose no time in expressing to those governments the deep re-gret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and

satisfactory adjustment.

Unless this stemand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such measures as may be accessary, in order to obtain for itself that justices are a second or the second of the contraction. necessary, in order to obtain for itself that jus-tice which it has in vain attempted to scenre by peaceful means, from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown and will continue to show, the most sincere re-gard for the rights and honor of those repub-lies, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an after neglect, on their part, of what is due the government and citizens of the U.S. Against New Granada we have long standing cause of consolaint, arising out of the unsating

cause of complaint, arising out of the unsuffied claims of our citizens upon that repulie. The stable is too important in he left at the many of alted companies, claiming to hold configured companies, claiming to hold configured companies, claiming to hold the outrages committed upon our citizens at familiar of electronic companies, with bicaragina. The commerce of electronic for the Luited States expect he have than this and they will not as which with the contract of the Luited States expect he have than this and they will not as which with the contract of the Luited States expect he have than this and they will not as which with the contract of the posterior, for the contract will address the contract to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract to the contract of the contract. The contract of the contract o

Questions have arrived between the two gotconvert the theory discrete these thereof, by an arbitrary deconvert that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have
convered into contracts, these mass be adjusted
by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose,
and the reads must use to closed pending the
contract riv.

This is an whole policy, and it
consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua,
the use of this transit could be thrown spen to
general competition: providing at the same
they for the payment of a reasonable rate to
the Nicaraguan government, an passengers and
freight.

At the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to
the Nicaraguan government, an passengers and
freight.

At the same time, we are prepared to discuss
the away a passenger to use the two countries, and as such would be
trained States in its ports of the beliance, and
to levy a passenger tay upon our critices arise the
limited States in its ports of the beliance, and
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limited States in its ports of the beliance, and
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limited States in its ports of the beliance, and
to levy a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the
limited States in its ports of the beliance, and
to levy a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the training enterprises, and in the
contract of railroads and other works of
public and private improvement, to disguise the fact from
to levy a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the testing and a private improvement, will a design to
to leve a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the testing and
to levy a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the testing and
to leve a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the varies of the limited States the profit of the testing and
to leve a passenger tay upon our critices arise in the varies of the limited States that the country, whether with a design to
to be a supplied and private improvement, will again stall can be trai

sum authorizing the Fairei States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragina should full to perform her duty in this respect. From the feelburges of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal transfer of the state o

The claims of our citizens against the gov ernment of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of erment of brain are no, in the aggregation very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be made by our minister to procure

their final adjustment.
On the 2d of June, last, Congress passed a joint our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The exceptive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited in the employment of diplomany alone. When this full, it can proceed no further. It remains legitimately research force, without the direct authority of Courses, except in resisting and repeting howile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nauragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property to make such an appointment.

make such an appointment. It is In compliance with these enactments I have true, that on a sudden emergency of this char-acter, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to much to their relief; to settle the differences in amicable and penceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope tha he mend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, noder such restrictions as and justice that they should value to they may down proper to the passage of an act authorizing the President, noder such restrictions as and justice that they should value to the passage of the passage of an act authorized that they should value to the passage of the pass

the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision out citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec route.

of those periodical revulsions which are the inevi-table consequence of varunsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency.— With all the elements of national wealth in abun-dance, our manufacturies were suspended, our use-ful public and private enterprises were all arrested, and thousands of laborers were all arre-ted, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal dis-tress prevailed mong the commercial, manufac-turing, and mechanical classes.

This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commer-cial nations of Europe. All were experienced

cial nations of Europe. All were experiencia and reverse at the same moment. Our monifica-turers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand, at any price, for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to accorded of prime hospitars.

rticles of prime necessity.

In the general prostration of business, the from manufactures in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much stitution was the inevitable consequence mong the great number of workmen who ad been employed in the useful branch of an industry. There could be no supply where

our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example; there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to ry portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches or useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to pur-chase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be pro-

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the lats revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catasteophe. The same ruis-ous cursequences would have followed in the Uni-ted States, whether the dutes upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846,

had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revolutions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe

sized in our pack revenients which have a sized on machine for the franking particlege the day. 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807, 1807,

to compose. It would be useless to narrate brant, which the various proceedings which took place bethe various proceedings which took place between the parties, up to the time when the
warrant was discontinued. Suffice it to say
that since February 1875, it has remained to been levied, until very recently, upon the imparties of American flour into Brazil. I am been levied, until very recently, upon the im-portation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you peace. It is our true policy to increase our rev-

ture are of equal or of nearly count value.— sch, for example, are the atticles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines

different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of recurring the revenue against take and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff.

The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same preportion greatly to his injury.

preportion greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be any danger that a higher rated duty than that intended by Cons, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a sreies ears ; and, instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty a certain rate per centum, substitute in its place an equivalent specific

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year, but if so, he would pay a little less on another, and in a series of years these would counterhal, and in a series of years these would counterhal, ance e cheather, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenion of the property of the payon of the payon of the property of the payon o

upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

In have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in deta ithe operations of that department. The receipts into the treasury from all sources, do ring the first year ending 90th June, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1858, were seventy million two humandered and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and 29 cents, \$70,273,869 39, which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand ene hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and entry seven cents, \$70,273,869 39, which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand ene hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, \$70,273,869 39, which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand ene hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, \$70,273,869 39, which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand ene hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, \$80,000 and and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, \$80,000 and and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, \$80,000 and \$80,000 an December 23, 1738, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and 50 cents, (\$70,273,869 59.) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, (17,710,14 27.) remaining in the treasury at the consuccessment of year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-even million nine

hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and three delian and eighty-six cents, (\$57,983,96.) The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 39, 1808, amounted to \$81,year ending June 39, 1888, amounted to \$51,-585,667 70, of which \$59,584,567 96 were ap-plied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes, with the in-terest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1888, being the commencement of the pre-sent fiscal year, \$6,398,316 19.

sent fiscal year, \$6,358,316.10.

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year communing the lot July, 1868, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 100, 160s, 1868. 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty siz cents, (\$25,239,879.48,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources are thirtyeight million five hundred thousand dollars. \$38,500,000, making, with the balance before tated, an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-nice dollars and thirty-six cents

(\$70,129,195,195,)
The expenditures during the first quarter of the bresent fiscal year, were twenty one million seven bundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty-one cents. (\$21,708,198 51:) of which \$1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes and the inter-

est therein
The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are \$52,357,698 44, making an aggregate of \$74,065,806-95, being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury

from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1850, of \$1,935,961,43. Estraordinary means are placed by law with-in the command of the Secretary of the Treas-ury, by the re-issue of treasury notes redeemed and by negotiating the balance of the lean au-thorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the thorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1850, of \$7,000,208.57. The estimated receipts during the next fiscal

anthorized by the set of the 14th June, 1838—making the present outstrolling public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$33,160,217.66. There was a deemed, the sum of \$19,751,800—making the mount of actual indebtedness, at that date, \$34,210,777.66. To this will be added \$19,000,000 during present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the boar of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid therewer & the public debt, and put the necessity which exist for a modification of the turiff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of government, ought to admonts to all, in circ

f government, ought to admonish us all, in of rigid economy. The objects of this expen-diture should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, sught to be distarted under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, prosperity of the republic. But in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the ob-jects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expendi-ture of the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, navoidcrease of expenditure, to some extent, navoid-able. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true question then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily mul-tiplied? Or has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive described to the experience. In a constitute departments of the government, have been in-structed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest stand, and consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just econ-

The estimates of the Treasury, War. Navy, and interior Bepartments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and some degree reduced; and unless a succentain unforseen emergency should arise, it is not an-ticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year.— The Postoffice Department is placed in a peculiar position, differing from the other Departand to this I shall bereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expences in all the depart-ments cannot be still further reduced; and I se them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of war, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important

commend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained is the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regamp to the disposition of the public domain, the prison and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patient laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this self-sustaining department, and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster Cheneral is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to earry these into effect. He has no alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been procyceised for the last fiscal year on the 30th June, 1805, to more than four millions and a half of dollars.

The received for the last fiscal year on the 30th June, 1805, to more than four millions and a quarter, and for the service of 1850 it is estimated that we have been procyceided to the received of the power and the proces

taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to receive from the Post Office Department.

The principal remedies recommended to the congression of Congress by the Postmaster congregation of Longress by the Postmaster General, and to restore the forture rate at postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privileige the de-livery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transcortation of the nual to confine itself.

urope and Asia. cont treaties with China and Japan will open these

Licet. Bradded, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 21th August, when the negroes, three Runnied and six in number, were delivered into the existence of the United States Marshall for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterward in Fort Sumpter for each okeping, and were delivered these until the 19th September, when the survivors, two impulsed and secondly-one in number, were delivered on beard the United States steamer Nigera, to be Transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agont of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 21 March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade."

Under the 21 section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he

share trade."

Enter the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may down expedient, for the cale keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, ministens, or persons of count" captured by reasons of the United States, as may be delivered to the reasons of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, wand by appoint a proper persons or persons of some product residing upon the coact of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, ministers on persons of color, delivered from no board vessels existed in the presentation of the slave trade by commanders of the united states armed vessels.

A doubt immodiately are as to the true construction of this set. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up to the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa, but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their declination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa, and it could not have been suppose of that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them for an unitat inhuspitable coast to persh for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the infusion of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reade on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the suffering and the falle which would eretainly await them.

Mr. Morroe in his special message of 17th December, 1809, at the first essent after the art was reasond.

which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed if to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortonates into Africa, and make prevision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In countminicating this interpretation of the act of congress, he stated that some doubt have been entertained as to the true intent and uneaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are hed under it."

Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Mouroe proceeded to carry it into execution according

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington City, December 6, 5858

PURSUIT OF A TRUANT HUSBAND.

From the Ottors (Hard-ANT HUSBAND).

From the last four years there has resided in this city, with occasional intervals, one "Dr. Askenari, Hungarian physician"—a small man, of ill-favored yet strongly marked Jewish countenance—speaking English and several other European languages very brokenly, claiming to have been a surgeon in the Hard-Single patriot army in 1848, and to have come to this country with Kossuth, but by his vernacular betraying that he was originally either form

year, during which a child was born to them. When the child was some three months old, they went on a veit to her mother at Kreena remained there a few weeks, then started back for Serai. Arriving at the border, the rabbi, it appeared, had provided a passport only for himself, and intimating to an officer that the lady was none of his, and had no passport, he was conveyed across the stream, while she was left behind. This was the last she had seen of her loving spouse until she met him ten days age in Ottawa

to itself outer of the travel and trade of all nations passing between Earterp and Assia. Lieut J. N. Maffit, of the On the This of Angust last, Lieut J. N. Maffit, of the Cuited States being helphin, captured the slaver - Echa., formerly the Patnam of New Orleans.) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than there handred Arie-can regrees on board. The price, under the command of Lieut Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the Till Angust when the necessary as the started in pursuit. She found traces for him in various places throughout Europe, but was never able to fix his locality until, after some very she learned that he had been at some years, she learned that he had been at Jerusalem—had been there married to a sec-ond wife—had in a year left her—had thence been wandering over Europe, assuming the character of a "Jerusalemite," begging funds for the destitute children of Israel at Jerusalem; that in this way he had accumulated considerable money: that a brother of his second wife had pursued him, found him in Germany, and got a Jewish "writing of divorcement" from him, returned with it to Jerusalem and found it defective, followed him a second time, and found him in London, where he got another writing that was in due form. Then all traces of him disappeared until some two years ago, when she learned that he had deposited some money with a banker in Hanover, with orders o forward it whither he should direct by letter The banker finally got a letter directing him to send the money to a banker named Israel, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Thither she followed, and there was informed that the money had been sent to Seltzar, in care of Dr. Askenazi, here, by accident, met Dr. A. in the street, whom she at once recognized as her truant lord. The doctor made a feeble effort to deny his identity, but soon caved, and showed a dispo-

sition to come to terms.

Her demands were reasonable enough. All she asked was a divorcement and some 1,500 in money to enable her to return to her parents. The first the Doctor was willing enough to accode to, but being a great miser utterly scouts the latter proposition, to evade which he tried carnestly to persuade her to live with himagain. This she peremptority declines, but commences a proceeding in our Circuit Court for divorce and alimony, and for fear her "rabbi" may take leave of her again, she has him locked up on a writ of ne exeat.

The Doctor is known to have some eight or ten thousand dollars in gold in his possession, and could easy discharge the lady's moderate demand, but is so miserly that he may linger a long while in jull before he will do it. The lady is not unhandsome, apparently very intelligent, and evidently brim full of grit. ENTRAL: VANIA AGENCY

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