In order to meet some engagements, we offer to my of our subscribers not in arrears more than the fered, but none of the id the year to come, they may have both at the

We extend the time of the above offer till Year's day. After that we will not agree to with the year would, if possible, benefit session. belves and no by paying immediately the adance price for the coming year. It might save us trouble and embarrassment by doing so.

up to the end of this year as fast as we can get oe to make them out.

We are informed that we were in error in he N. Y. Hereld was published at the wish or was written and published by Mr. Case for pubcurrence of some gentlemen here not Directors the Bank

THE BAKERS did not come on Saturday night, prevented by the storm or some accident om getting here. There was a " mistake," thereore, in our announcement; and we shall take care pot to assure the public again of their coming, till we have the most positive proof of it.

A Speaker Chosen at last!

On Saturday last the House of Representatives ally elected a speaker on the plurality vote.— The usual rule of requiring an absolute majority of the whole number of votes rendering it impossible to make a choice while there were so many scattaking votes for ultra slaveryites of the South on one side and Free Soilers on the other, the main body of the Whigs and also of the Locos getting Fellow-Citizens of the Schate and House of Reptired of being held in this state of disorganization they agreed on a resolution to make choice by a plurality vote; and Howell Cobb of Georgia, the by 102 votes to 100 for R. C. Winthrop, Whig, and 21 scattering votes thrown away on Free Soil and ther candidates.

The final vote stood as follows:

Cobb, (Loco.)
Winthrop, (Whig.)
Wilmot, (F. S..) Strong, (Loco,)

Messers. Boyd, Colcock and Potter, (Locos.) Durkie (P. S.) and Stephens (Whig.) had each one. Thus it will be seen that besides the 5 Southern Whige who threw away their votes on Morehead chusetts, and Howe of Penn's, any three of whom might have decided the contest in favor of Win-

100

Locofoco Slavery Extensionista.

"illustrious predecessors," we are enabled by extraordinary exections and putting aside other matter, to give it to-day. No time or room for comments.

Things at Washington.

We give in another article the result of Tuesday and Wednesday's strife. On Tuesday there was quite a flare-up made by Giddings and Root on the appointment of six Whigs and six Locos as committees by caucuses of each party to effect some omise by which to elect a Speaker of the was more scattered than ever, and the House adjourned.

On Friday there was not much done by the House, as they were awaiting the result of the rence committees, which recommended that a still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity. Speaker be chosen by a plurality vote on Saturday. On Saturday, after a stormy contest and 3 more trials to elect a Speaker by a majority, according to a resolution agreed to, choice was made on the

53d vote (in all) by a plurality, as detailed above.

On Monday the President's Message was read &c. in which the Locos have a decided majority and Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of inhave taken the appointment of them out of the Vice President's hands, has shown a most shameful alation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the provisions of the surrender to the ultra Slavery extensionists of the set of Congress of April 20th, 1818. I directed that South. Not content with half, they have managed no further aid should be rendered by any agent or the help of some Northern dough faces, to moby the help of some Northern dough-faces, to moby the help of some Northern dough-faces, to more ry of State to apprize the Minister of the German ry of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government, of my dethe Judiciary, on Territories, on the District of Columbia, on Military and on Naval affairs. Thus has the South as usual over-reached the North

The Speex Register has the following summary

of the doings in Congress during the 18th and 19th : In the House, on Tuesday, after laying on the table several plans of organization which were proposed, four more ballotings were had, the last one being the 55th. On this ballot, Winthrop had 97, Boyd 47, Cobb 17, McClemard of Ill. 23, Strong of Pa. 16, and 24 scattering. Before the House adjourned, Mr. Bayly rose and announced that the difficulty between Mr. Duer of N. Ysand Mr. Meade of Va. had been settled. Duer inferred from a speech of Meade's that the latter was a Disunionand so proclaimed him. This Tifference was rudely repelled by Meade, and Duer, imarting inder apparent insult, retorted by pronouncing Mende a liar. A diel was likely to result at once hat mutual media interposed subsequent explana-tions showed that both the gentlemen acted mider

a misconception, and thus the way proved to be

was huppily accomp scribed as quick tempered and gener-Meade is described as quick tempered and generous; and Duer and a man of iron nerve. Both are excellent shots and alphability needing would probably have proved fatal to maker both.

The Senate, on Wednesday, finished constituting its committees and adjourned.

In the House, on Wednesday, a variety of proposition for constitution and proposition of the constitution and proposition for constitution and proposition of the constitution and proposition of the constitution and proposition of the constitution and proposition and propositi

ositions for securing a speedy organization were fered, but none of them adopted. Three trials Three trials to wing next week, by Saturday the 29th for that proach towards effecting that desirable result. In he balloting Mr. Winthrop fell back again some the year to come they may have both at the ten votes and all efforts to appoint a committee of both parties to arrange the terms of an organiza-1849 and 1850. Who'll save a half dollar by ed by the Tribune,) the President would send the Message to the Senate and not wait longer for the

House to get into order. In reference to the non-organization of the House, the National Intelligencer says that, let the existcash price for what is not actually paid in ing contest terminate when it may, the wheels of and or within a few weeks of the beginning of and as harmoniously, as though the Speaker had year. We wish all whose subscriptions com-

THE BROWN DIFFICULTY The fact is stated by the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, We shall enclose Bills of the amount due thouse met, on Wednesday of last week that Wm. D. Brown would be elected speaker on the next ballot, or the second at farthest, he had prepared his installation speech, and his poor wife had gone with him to the House to share his triumph. was in the gallery of the House when his prospects tating recently that the expose relative to the Sus-menance County Bank which we have copied from the N. Y. Herbil was published at the wish or N. Y. Herall, was published at the wish or ny which the scene before her must have occasion-ed. A more terrible revulsion of feeling than awaited her it would not be casy for human heart e information, on his own responsibility, with the to survive, and it is to be hoped that love, which is ever the same.

Through gloom and through glory, through sin and through shamemay have sustained her and tempered an affliction for which all ordinary consolations would have been vain and impotent.—Raily News.

Wно is Wm. J. Brown?—It ought to be under stood, for the benefit of Mr. Giddings, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Allen and Mr. P. King, that the candidate whom they supported for Speaker-Mr. Wm. J. Brown-removed more than four hundred postmasters in the State of New York, because they were suspected of advocating Mr. Van Buren, and replaced them with as many others, because they were opposed to the principles set forth in the Buffalo platform. The records of the Department furnish the evidence to establish this fact and the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

reasons which influenced action. Daily News.

resentatives:

by these factions, whereby nearly three weeks of Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles; to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of andidate first nominated by the Locos, was chosen our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who

have gone before us. Upon Congress will emidepend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it.

unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year, we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dread and Stephens, there were four more elected by deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inesti-whigs, who three away their votes on Wilmot, mable blessing of general health to a people who viz.: Giddings and Root of Ohio, Allen of Massa. have acknowledged his power, deprecated his

wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been inthrop had they been sincere in opposing the as- sensible to the distractions and wars which have condency of the slavery power, instead of standing prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a ent Charge d'Affairs at that Court will, also, out to let in a full blooded southern Loco. They proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the to the prosecution of those claims ability and zeal, be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of destinics of nations, that we have been able to The revolutionary and distracted condition of Porhave thus, while making great pretensions to zeal maintain, amid all these contests, an independent in behalf of Free Soil, given away the control of and neutral position towards all belligerent powthe House as well as of the Senate to the Southern | ers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will It was received here yesterday morning, and be- (under our existing laws,) after the first day of Janing only about one half the length of some of its uary next, be permitted to entry in our ports, with "illustrious predecessors," we are enabled by extra cargoes of the growth, manufacture or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imports, and charges, as vessels of the Uni-ted States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercour House. They feared the matter was likely to be France, I am happy to say has been terminated, settled without their aid, and in spite of their third and our Minister there has been received. It is party operations. One more vote was taken which | therefore unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extriordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Fxecutive duties, I was apprized that a war steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Den-The organization of Committees by the Senate mark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig tervention, on our part, might be viewed as a viotermination to execute the law of the United States and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well us to the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course should a similar case strise with any other nation Having avowed the coin ion, on taking the cold of office, that, in disputes with conflicting foreign Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive

neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connection with this sybject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the ligerent powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States is the German Empire was appointed by my been in attendance, it Frankfort out his Minister, appointed to represent the property was received and accredited here, yet we such Govern

nitely constituted. Mr. Donelson, our Representative at Frankfort, remained there several months in the expectation that a union of the German States, under our Constitution or form of Govern-ment, might, at length, be organized. It is believ-ed, by those well acquainted with the existing reations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be, permanently, estabished without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent Kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission at Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donel-

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a lic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravmilitary expedition, within against a foreign country; and believing, from the to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the ces, and others of long standing, which our repre-nations; to the laws of the United States, and, sentatives at Caraccas have hitherto meffectually above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April 1818, to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on the statute-book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans the information I had received should prove cornections and as the great American power to rect, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the which, as their natural ally and friend, they will ed, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before the judicual tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious, as being in conflict with out opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it shment for it provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to

your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently dis-

racted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the gener al sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathised with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence, in the event of her ability to sustain it. powerful intervention of Russia in the contest ortinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars.-The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the suffer-

ings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment.— Our late Charge d'Affairs at Lisbon, Hon. George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuc-cessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our pretugal, in past times, has been represented as one of dicated, may be prevented. justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall be laid before the Senate. shortly make it a subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as

its wisdom and patriotism may suggest. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any inetructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different! from those with which he had been furnished by the late Administration, until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things, at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if, in his judgment, sufficiently stable; or if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone agother revolution, and he abides the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify

him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it With the Republic of Mexico it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. the ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, Republic. The Message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolu-1848, by the Commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, having been the subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extriordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary of that Republic accredited to this Government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for making the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforseen obstacles, arrived at that place with in a short period after the time required by the treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of fron-tier along which the boundary extends, the nature at or near the extremes of the line, re provision should be made to meet the necessary

open for an amicable adjustment, which after five ment as that of the German Empire has been defi- charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th end this sub

ect in your attention. ect in your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American ci tizens on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counted on the part of the Government, may become important for the pur-pose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable considera-

Complaints have been made in regard to the ineficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Grenada for transporting the United States Mail across the Isthmus of Panania, pursuant to our Postal connection with that Republic on the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affairs nt Bogota has been directed to make such represon, and directed the archives of the legation, at sentations to the Government of New Grenada as Frankfort, to be transferred to the American lega- will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Repubthe United States, aged has been brought to a close. In its progress, the rights of some of our citizens resident or trabest information I could obtain, that it was destind ding there, have been violated. The restoration of ed to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it due order will afford the Venezueli.in Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievanurged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California, especially, are increasing in numbers, have imparted new conse quence to our relations with the other countries hose territories border upon that ocean, It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particuwhich owes its existence to the law of nations, and larly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is, desirable, therefore, that this Government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such in Frecommend the observance of the same cours steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case towards all other American States. The United right of every person seeking an asylum on our trays be disposed first to look for mediation and soil to the protection of our laws. The person alternate, in the event of any collision between leged to have been abducted was promptly restoroften kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil. providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that Government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Empire, and our relations with it are founded on the derstanding.
Your attention is carnestly invited to an amend

ment of our existing laws relating to the African Slave Trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be de nied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by someof our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Counsul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sca-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil when provided with such papers by the Consul instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed, at once, to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves.— Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws, which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method bring by which our general policy, in this respect, may

matter of profound regret that these claims have which formerly composed the Republic of that not been settled. The omission of Portugal to do name, we have separately negotiated with some of them Treaties of Amity and commerce, which will

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens for the purpose of constructing a ship canal Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, I have directed the nezotiation of a Treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua; to enter into the same Treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a Treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on

payment of the same tolls. The work, if constructed under these guarantees will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maratime State of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any,) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprize. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicamgua, for its construc-tion, desire no assistance from this Government beand a sincere respect of her rights, cannot fail to tion, desire no assistance from this Government be-secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that youd its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking when ever that protection shall be extended to them .tion of that body, a copy of a paper called a Pro- | Should there appear to be reason, on examining tocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of May, the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be easily solved by an actual explora-

tion of the route. Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maratime State should command the ommunication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which puglit to be dedicated to the common uses of man

The routes across the Isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious con sideration. They did not fail to engage the atten tion of my predecessor. The negotiator of the trea ty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasa-cualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew cualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations,

on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of most illustrious of my predecessors against furnish. the improvement, who would doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guarantee of the world, in separata treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect these who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greater gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed Railroad across the Isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guarantees the perfect neutrality of the Lithmus, and the rights of sovereignity and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which con nects North and South America, either by Railroad or Canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benev-olent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing hem to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants: and the use made by our numerous whale ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to Tender their lestiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty o encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants: _and-we hould make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other powcr. The principal commercial States have in this common interest, and, is to be hoped that no one

of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands. The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, were, in cash, forty-eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$48,830,-097 50.) and in Treasury notes funded ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dol-

lars, (\$10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$50,663,097-50;) and the expenditures for the same time were in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninetv-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$46,798,667, 82.) and in Freasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,833,000,) ma king an aggregate of fifty seven millions six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty seven dollars and eighty-two cents, (57,631,667 The accounts and estimates which will be sub-

mitted to Congress in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican War and Treaty, on the 1st day of July next, of five millions eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$5,828,121 66.) and on the 1st day of July, 1851, of ten millions five hundred and forour laws to subject an American citizen who, in a ty-seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and sevof a value to the country which it would be diffiforeigd country purchase; a vessel built in the Unienty-three cents (10,547,092 73,) making in the
cult to estimate; it ought also to be regarded as an
ted States, to the inconvenience of sending her home
for a new register, before permitting her to proceed
teen millions three hundred and seventy-five thouone which must, if it be indeed, practicable, ensand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirtynine cents, (16,375,214 39.) The extraordinary expenses of the War with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New-Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that au- undertaken as a national improvement or left to thority be given to borrow whatever sum may be individual enterprise; and in the latter alternative necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the observance of strict economy in the appropriation Government, I recommend as a prand expenditure of public money.

the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say it is a the re-union of the five States of Central America, revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriot ism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, on a sure and permaneut footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to azthrough the territory of that State, to connect the riculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Bo lieving that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific (duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that evidem, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at

the same time so adjusted as to insure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important mod-

ifications of it appear to be indispensable.

For further details and views on the above and other matters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the Report of the Secetary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture, except the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analysis, which have been, thus far, paid for out of the Patent Fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be onnected with the Department of the Interior. To clevate the social condition of the agriculturalist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesmen, and a primary object with every

legislator.
No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention, for the purment, which, the latest advices give me reason to suppose, has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union, as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisition of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their analysis. Wherever our national vessels have gone they have been received with respect to the requisition of the United States, I recommend their analysis. pose of forming a constitution and State govern-ment, which, the latest advices give me reason to

tion to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New-Mexico will also, it is believed at no very distant period present them elves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New-Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves Republican form of Government, "laying its foundation in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasi-

ness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto pro-duced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the sciemn warning of the first and

ing any ground for characterising parties by geo-graphical discriminations.

A Collector has been appointed at San Francis co. under the act of Congress extending the rave we laws over California, and measures have been taken to organize the Custom-House at that and the other parts mentioned in that act, at the car-liest period practicable. The Collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received overland, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to conform to the collections thus made, and may think fit is authorize, to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party engaged on the coast survey was depatched to Oregon in January last. According to

patched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; and directions have been given to them, as coon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light. houses, and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sights for light-houses on that ine and determine on sights for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and

Salt Lake; and caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California as it will, in my opinion, afford in-portant facilities to those eugaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress, to examine and decide upon distribution of the present subsisting land titles in California and New-Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor and California and Congress and California and Congress and California and Calif General in New Mexico California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those Territories. These lands is mote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the

principal mineral deposites in California may be ascertained. I recommend that a geological and mineralogical, exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of by sale or lease, so as to give our citazens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success in mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the dvantages which its ports and harbors, and those of Oregon, afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise, in a few years, large and properous communities on our Western coast. It, therefore, becomes important that a line of conmunication, the best and most expeditions which the unture of the country will admit, should be opened, within the territory of the United States m the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable con ventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and counter may difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappoint ment; to enable Congress to judge whether in the country through which it must pass, the work before and if it be found so, whether it should be ure a careful reconnoissance of the several proposrecommend a revision of the existing tariff, and ed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to a adjustment on a basis which may augment the the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support

For further views on these and other matters onnected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements that have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount, which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers accompanies the Report of the Secretary of to which I respectfully invite the attention of Con-

The cession of territory made by the with Mexico has greatly extended our frontier, and ren dered its defence more dim The treaty has also brought us under obligated to Mexico to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commence ment of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase in the several corps of the army of our distant Western posts, as proposed in the accompanying Report of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect in the army, heretofore given to brevet and

staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War, on this subject, are deemed important, and it carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asymm for such of the rank and file as from age, would, and other infirmities occasioned by service, hard become unfit to perform their respective duties is recommended as a means of increasing the efficient cy of the army, and as an act of justice, due from

a grateful country to the faithful soldiers.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary have gone they have been received with respect our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have, on all occasions, pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance policy of our Government.

The naval force at present in commission large as is admissable, with the number of me inthorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recomme I invite your attention to the recommendation the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the Navy, in its various grades of officiers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and efficient service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce the efficiency of the Navy, and reduced the service.

its expenditures.

In leg and your attention to the views expressed amployment of by him/in reference to the employment of the