THE REGISTER.

STILLMAN FULLER, Acting Editor, [During the absence of the publisher in the dutie of his appointment as Deputy Marshal.]

THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 5, 1850.

Wanted immediately,

(OF THOSE INDEBTED FOR THE PAPER &C.) Any quantity of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Pork, Wheat Flour, Buckwheat do., Corn, Oats, Potatoes, HAY and CASH November 20.

Our thanks are due "New Milford " for the information that our papers are not received at that place as early as they should be although his note was couched in language which showed a little acerbity of feeling. We blame no subscriber for complaining when he does not receive his paper prganization. regularly. Why it is that the Register does not reach New Milford until "Saturday generally, and cometimes not before Tuesday after the day of publication," we do not understand.

Since the first of August the package for the Great Bend Driver has every week been carried to the stage office on Thursday night with but two exceptions-once it was delayed until Friday noon, and at another time the publication was delayed one day on account of sickness of one of the hands in the office.

Important Railroad Connection. All our readers are not probably in possession of nformation as to all the movements relative to proposed Railroads to connect with the Leggett's Gap Railroad, and which will open to us new and important routes to the East. A meeting of the citizens of Newburgh was held at that place on the 23d of October, to receive and confer with a numerous delegation from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Southern section of Orange county, in relation to the construction of a Railroad from the Newburg Branch Railroad at Chester, to the coal region of Pennsylvania. Several years since authority from the Legislatures was obtained for the organization of Companies in the States of New fork and New Jersey for the prosecution of the work; and the meeting passed resolutions for the the re-assembling of Congress to make known my formation of these companies, and that prompt and efficient measures be adopted to insure the speedy policy which ought to be pursued by the Governconstruction of that road. A large committee was and in its management and administration of inter chosen to act in the premises, and to correspond pal affairs. The life findly to the premises. Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are with all friendly to the enterprise.

A survey of the route was made as early as in the summer of 1836. The report of the engineer showed that the enterprise could be accomplished with comparative ease, the grade at no point being over 30 feet per mile. But the work of constructing the road was never undertaken. The actual the pledge of the company to extend the line to of the sword. Water Gap on the Deleware river simultaneously that, which each possesses of establishing that form route by Railroad from any point on the Leggetts Gap, or New York and Erie Railroad, to Boston, Portland or any of the Eastern cities.

The extension of the Essex and Morris Railroad route to the cities of Newark and New York. It is metemplated to extend this road from its presjent termination at Dover, to the Water Gap on the Delaware and there connect with the Leggets Gap to be nited out in the United States to mire the best of a friendly nation. Railroad. A survey of the route is already completed, and a report, showing its feasibility and favor-When this line of Railroad is completed, Montrose will be within twelve hours ride of the city of New York.

Thirty first Congress, Second Session. On Monday at 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, forty Senators being present. It was ordered that each Senator be allowed news

papers equal to the cost of four daily papers. A measage having been received from the House that a quorum was present in that branch, the Chairman appointed Messra Berrien and Dickinson a committee to act with a like committee of the House, and inform the President that both branches were duly organized and ready for busi-

The Message was received, read and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. Senate adjourned

House At 12 o'clock Speaker Cobb called the House to order, and on calling the roll, 160 members answered to their names.

A committee was appointed to act with the Sen ate's committee, and inform the President of their

Mr. Tuck presented a memorial of Jared Perkins contesting the seat of Geo. W. Morrison, elected from New Hampshire in place of James Wilson resigned, which was referred to the committee on Elections. The Message was announced by the Speaker, and

handed to the Clerk, who read it. The Message and accompanying Documents were referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 15,000 extra copies ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

President's Message. FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,

and of the House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I new hold, I contended myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exingency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any anuncement of the principle which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappro priate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the ment, both in its intercourse with foreign nations

equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which righ a and dution there is no commrn human author ity to protect and enforce. Still, there are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribhnal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgcommencement of the Leggett's Gap Railroad and ment of mankund, and ultimately the arbitrament

with the completion of the Newburgh Railroad to of government which it niky deem most conducive that place, has given occasion for new exertions for its accomplishment which will undoubtedly prove successful. The Midland Railroad from Boston successful. The Midland Railroad from Boston, Mass., by the way of Hartford to Fishkill on the States claim this right for themselves, and they rea-Hudson river, is intended to connect with this line dily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an infat Newburgh . This will give to us a continuous perative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations, and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the op pressed, everywhere, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to proin New Jersey, will also give us a new and direct mote or to prevent succession to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revns, por suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the The great law of morality ought to have a na tional as well as a personal and individual, appliging the extension, has been made to the Company. cation. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self interest or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain : strict neutrality in loreign wars, to cultivate friend ly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation-these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be that a route favorable for its location has been sur- refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience. In our domestic policy, the Constitution, will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look its construction, we put it down as one of the for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that hings that will be accomplished, provided a char. tribunal, which was estblished to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most soleum form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest convicion, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as reason will do much for the temperance cause in clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its, wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirement, or nulify its commands. Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representative Wed for that purpose, was read by the cliairman of of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to yoy, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propri ety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country, The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringment on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the coninuance of its existence and its blessings, will res olutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs which the Constitution has clearly

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ination tending to alienate one portion one portion perial Government, by the third article of the con-of the country from another. The beauty of our ventoh, stipulates to furnish to the Government of system of government consists, and its safety and the United States have not yet been received. As durability must consist, in avoiding mutual colli, it is presumed that those documents will be essential sion, and encroachments, and in the regular action for the correct dispusition of the claims, it may beof all, while each is revolving in its own distinct | come neccessary for Congress to extend the period

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully paid to this Government has been received. executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives cho-sen for such short periods that any injurious er obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh appear unlikely that any great numbers should be and ready to resist the execution of the laws .-But it must be borne in mind that the country is of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the extensive, that there may be local interests or pre- parties, been much augmented.

judices rendering a law odious in one part which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and laws as they disapprove. Such persons should re-collect that, without law, there can be no real,

practical liberty; that, when law is trampled un- my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. der foot, tyrranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular vio- this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the a friendly disposition towards this country which strong. When impartially and faithfully adminis- will be duly appreciated. tered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my abilty. and to the extant of the power vested in me. I

hall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, soleninly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most deli-cate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a importance individuals fitted for the posts to which manner likely to give general satisfaction. The they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so the exercise of all proper frendly offices to do all in great a population, and where few persons appointed to offic e can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfertunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in

those appointed by others. I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for ju-tice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily, cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the Unit. ed States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made. In addition to the stipulations contained in this loans.

convention, two other objects remain to be accom plished between the contracting powers. First, the designation and establisment of a free port at each end of the canal, Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicarague the 1 duced in this country-such as tea or conce-adds his annual message, and as the reasons which he al. wo occans, through the territory of that State, paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an

deprecate useless irritation among the several may be completed within the time which it pre-members of the Union, and all reproach and crim-s scribes. The documents, however which the Im-remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mit, of disabled and destitute soldiers. The venton, stipulates to furnish to the Government of

for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be

The collection in the ports of the United State of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially our acquisition Peruvian guano has beconje so desirable an arti-

cle to the agricultural interest of the United States. inconsiderate, misled by their passions or their , that it is the duty of the Government to employ alt imaginations, may be induced madly so resist such | the means properly in its power for the purpose of at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on ence. The law is the only sure protection of the its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of

The treaty between the United Statas and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relatious between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that Island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as initations of the same sentiment have been received from other Governments, it is hoped that some manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Freasury for a detailed statement of the finances. The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

The total expenditures during the same period were \$43,002,168 90. The public debt has been reduced, since the last

annual report from the Treasury department, \$495,-276. 79. By the 19th section of the act of the 28th Janu-

ary, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of, the public lands were pledged for the interest and puncipal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will it be believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue. Aside from the permanent annual expenditures,

which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to \$8,079,986 59, must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of Government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail durselves of that advantage. A duty laid upon an article which cannot be pro

privilege of constructing a ship canal between the 10 the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly pre-cuted in favor of the measure still exist in full have made progress in their preliminary arrange- article which may be produced here, stimulates the and to repeat the recommendation

pensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may miti-igate the evils complained of abould be at once ap-plied. As before stated, specific duties would in my, opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; bot, if you should not concur in this view, i then as a partial remedy. I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the inveice to recommend that interval in the taking the inveice to recommend that interval in the taking the inveice to the taking the inveice taking the inveice taking the taking the inveice taking the taking the inveice taking taking the inveice taking value her, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or apprais-al, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports, i There being no mint in California, I am inform ed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dspese of their gold dust at a large discount.-This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not, you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve tin

in from it by the establishment of a mint. In the meantime, as an assayer's office is estabcausing that article to be imported into the country - lished there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received: in payment of government dues., I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to coavert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be lone by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves.

In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chem-, who should be required under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the maoures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the lection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivaion, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress' passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superin tendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believ ed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the whole work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provisions by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the

public interests may require. The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth; and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlanic States, seem to render it the duty of the G werement to use all its constitutional power to imprive the means of intercoarse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the next and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," be-tween the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predicessor in

of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the va-sels in commission are distributed in six different

The report of the head of that Department will The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels imployed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared to any hostile emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful disposition and just purpose of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer. of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude; but the success et this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, to. gether with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection 4 extension of our commerce, with Eastern Asia_ Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be over

looked or disregarded The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative to rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be er. pected at an early day.

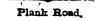
I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties taking care to make suitable provisions for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good condut. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuita have devoted themselves to its aschous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service tself

I am gratified in being able to state that the estimates of expenditure for the Navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construct tion of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, proposi tions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in FORT Dresent session

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that approprations for the naval service proper should b separated from those. for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department, which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the avy seems to require the immediate consideration ugress, Its systems of crimes and punishof Ce ments had undergone no change for half a century until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay and such a system established for the enforcement of liscipline, as shall be at once humane and effectu-

The accompanying report of the Postmaster force. I have a call your attention to them, General presents a satisfactory view of the opera-Juns and conditions of that a At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles; the annual transportation thereon 46,541,423 miles; and the annual cost of such tsansportation \$2,724,426. The increase of the annual transportation over not been perfected, others have been revoked, and that of the preceeding year was \$,997,864 miles, some are believed to be fraudulent. But until and the increase in cost was \$342,440. The number of post offices in the United States on the first day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen-being an incease of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year. The gross revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty two thousand nine hundred and seventy one dollars and forty eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the Bri-tish Government. The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars and forty three cents-leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and is upon credit, have brought my mind to eighteen dollars and five cents. Soon that there would be great difficulty I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid.-He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of vernment, they be divided into small parcels the department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent for two consecutive years; that the postage upon Galifornia and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of poetage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made. It cannot be doubted that the proposed reduction will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post office department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will if not entirely, so nearly supply the deficiency to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country, al-though forming a large proportion of the army, is tion. I entertain no doubt of the sauthority of Congress to make appropriations for leading, objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of reg ulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying honorary member has offered to contribute \$5000 and inequivocally left to the exclusive authority | tered upon the performance of the duties imposed tempt any important changes in the system of le-to wards defraving the expenses of the excursion. of the States. And every such citizen will also upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties vying duties at this session, it will become indis. port, and in the latter of the general in-chief, rela-



We think we can announce as a "fixed fact," that a Plank Boad will be constructed from this village to the Depot on the Leggett's Gap Railroad, a distance of between 6 and 7 miles. We understand veved, and, as the distance is short, the grade easy, and the business of the Borough certainly requires iter can be obtained from the Legislature, of which, diowever, we have no doubt

Temperance Meeting.

There was a meeting of the Lenox Temperance Society, on Friday evening Nov. 15th at the Red School house near H. Mead's, in said township.-The meeting was attended by a large audience and a zeal and spirit was manifested that if guided by this place.

The meeting was call to order, and prayer offerded by the President. The Constitution and By-Laws, drafted by the committee previously electsaid committee and adopted by the Society, and officers were elected acordingly.

Appropriate remarks were made by several persons-the pledge was circulated and signed by your common constitutents, a respectable number of old and young. The temperance ball is truly in motion in Lenox; may it continue to roll on, until the monster intemperance shall be banished from the land, and grog-shops and tippling houses, those hotbeds of vice and immorality, shall be things that have been but are not. May the people of Lenox continue to arouse in this glorious cause, and labor with zeal to wipe away the stain of drunkeuness and moral degradation which has long shrouded in darkness the sun of their moral prosperity and happiness, and as a Freward for their labor, they shall see Lenox rising to her proper standard of character among her sisster towns, and no longer shall there be cause to point to Lenox as a " drunken hole."

C. F. REED, Secretary. Lenox, Nov. 22d, 1850.

VISIT OF MILITARY TO ECROPE-We see it stated that the "New York Light Guard" contemplate a visit to Paris, London and Liverpool. The company numbers one hundred men, and they propose to take passage in one of Collin's new steamers. An honorary member has offered to contribute \$5000

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guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to se- porter is thus impelled to reduce his price to that cure the completion of the work with all practical at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby ble expedition. It is obvious that this result would throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peace - the foreign article. be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiats ns. on the part of speedy, and successful close.

Some unadvoidable delay has occurred, arising rom distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister lenopitentiary of that Government, to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, t is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business be-

ween the two governments. Citizens of the United States have undertaken he connexion of the two oceans by means of a raiload across the Ithmus of Tenauntepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is is preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their prop erty in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that edgect, and a logic is confidently entertained that when the Givern ment of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fait to derive

from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desire that the right of the sovreignty of Mexico, in the Isthmus shall remain unmpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, nowever, that that Government entertains strong bjections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem ecessary for their protection and security. Further consideration is to be hoped, or some modification terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructione have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and abil-

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of cause of citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States- It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion acting always within the nstructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular convention will be mmediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The commissioner appointed under the new act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of Japuary, 1849, has en-

United States and skill and industry of our own country to produce him Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, referred to, the same article, which is brought into the market being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the in competition with the foreign article, and the im-

ful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing con-flicting claums to territory in that quarter, should and invites the capital, which finally enable us to and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefitthis government, which may be requisite for this ing both the producer and the consumer at home. purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a . The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the

whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace. A high tariff can never be permanent. It will

cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may teel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only nece-sary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and of

fer strong temptations to fraud and perjury Specific duties, on the contrast the equal a d unsform m all ports and at no times and ones a strong determinent to the importent of the second best intromas he pays no more dots apon that than apon one of mierca quality dedicted or strong w recommend a modulation of the pressure tastf, which has prostrated some of each most in portant and necessary manufactures, and that specific du

ties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the indu-trial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also map it and that an unit that nate provision in the present tarit which interesa much higher duty upon the raw material that on ters into manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Sec retary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attemptgreat as to justify the conclusion that it is imposs ble, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to se cure an honest observance and an effectual admin istration of the laws. The fraudulent devices evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions, not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce.

It has a tendency to drive the honest trade from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of inscrupulous and dishonest meu, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every

motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to at-

The unvertance which exists, in regard to the validity of the titles in California, is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodics of land in that Side are clauned under grants said to have been more by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have

they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I therefore respectfully recommend that provisions be made by law, for the appointment of Commissioners to examine all such hums with a new to their final adjustment.

I also be eave to call your attention to the propriety of extending at an early day, our system of land Jaws with such modifications as may be neves-ary over the State of California and the ter ritories of I tah and New Mexico. The mineral ands of Ch fornia will, of course, form an excepnen to any meral systèm which may be adopted Various n hods of disposing of them may be sugras at first inclined to favor the system gested. at it seemed to promise the largest revof leasing Government and to afford the best seand monopolies; but further reflection contra and experience in leasing the lead mines and setting 1 the i i sion that there would be great difficulty my the rents, and that the relation of debt in col relitor between the citizens and the Gover and would be attended with many michieverner quences.

efore recommend that, instead of retaining maeral lands under the permanent control of d, under such restrictions, as to quantity and will insure the best price, and guard most ally against combinations of capitalists to monopolies.

annexotion of Texas and the acquisition of ornia and New Mexico have given increased rtance to our Indian relations. The various ib- brought under our jurisdiction by these encements of our boundaries, are estimated to em w a population of 124,000.

and New Mexico are surrounded by pow relate of Indians, who are a source of cons teres and annovance to the inhabitants. Sep a successional predatory bands, and always sounded they oversun the country, devastating arms, de-troying crops, driving off whole herds of ed upon the revenue in variety and knownt sof cuttle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely danger ous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested -The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is though forming a large proportion of the army, in represented as entirely inadequate to our own pro-tection and the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, The principal deficiency is in cavairy, and I recommend that Congress should at as a period as practicable, provide for the rais-

ing of one or more regiments of mounted men. For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War