

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Pennsylvania, ss. — In the name and by the au-thority of the Cammonwealth of Pennsylva-nia. By Wm. F. Johnston: Governor of said

A PROCLAMATION.

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Another revolution of the seasons has been almost completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the Supreme Dispense of national blessings. A benificant Province has continued His guardian care over the people of this Commonwealth. He has preserved us, under the institutions of free Government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. He has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness rewards the enterprize of the citizon; "The carthi is full of the goodness of the Lerd." While the inestimable bounties of Provinence furnish a suitable sundies of Provinence furnish a suitable sundies to that Brine from whom they flow, admonishes us to unite as one People, in offering up the tribute of fervent thanksgiving and praise to "Him who watcheth over the destinies of nations"—"who searcheth the hearte onoring up the tribute of hervest thanksgiving and praise to "Him who watcheth over the destines of nations"—"who searcheth the hearts of the children.of men,"—"who bath prepared His Throne in the Heavens, and whose Kingdom ruleth aga, 511." dom ruleth over all."

dom ruleth ovor all."

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty, in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of the people, I, William F. Johnston, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint and designate Thursday, the 12th day of December next, as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good peaple of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

of October, in the year of our Lord, and of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth, the seventy-fifth.

By the Governor:
A. L. RUSSELL.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IFWe are indebted to the courteous attention of A. J. Jones, Esq. Post-Master at Harrisburg, for an early copy of the President's Message. The official copies, intended to be deposited with the Post-Master here, were not

## The President's Message.

The smoond session of the present Congress commenced on Monday last, and there being a quorum of members present, the first annual Message of President Fillmone was read on the same day. We hasten to spread it before our readers. The message is a very able document; decided but conciliatory in its tone; strongly conservative in its character, and char-

actorized by an earnest devotion to the Union: On the subject of Slavery it takes ground in favor of the general policy embodied in the adjustment measures, of the last session, and expresses the hope that all further agitation of this exciting question may be avoided. The President firmly expresses his determination to see the laws faithfully executed.

In reference to the Tariff, he recommends the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties ;and if this cannot be accomplished, that at all events a home valuation shall be adopted. He advises, also, the appointment of ambulatory appraisers, to exercise a general supervision with a view to uniformity in the rates of levying duties, as well as to prevent the frauds w hich, under our present system operate to lessen the amount of revenue, while at the same time, they are of serious injury to the home manufacture. The iron and coal interests are specially considered; and Internal Improvements, and other subjects of national concern and importance, are fully and wisely discussed.

We learn from Washington that the Treasury Report is not yet completed, and may not be furnished to Congress for a week to co will be an able and valuable paper, full of details concerning the Tariff, and our commercial affairs generally, and will, probably, be of about the same length as Mr. Meredith's reportat the last session. There is entire concurrence of opinion between President Fillmore and Secretary Corwin on questions of domes-

tic policy.

The Postmaster General in his report recommends that a uniform rate of postage for letters shall be adopted, viz: three cents when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He recommends, also, a reduction in the rates of of letter postage to California and Oregon; a reduction on Newspaper postage when within one hundred miles of the place of publication; and a reduction generally on phamphlets and magazines.

All the reports of the Secretaries, except that of the Treasury, are ready and in print.

MAMMOTH CARBAGE. One of the largest and finest heads of cabbage we ever saw was presented to us a day or two since by Maj. Joseph-W. Patton, "mine host" of the Mansion House It weighed 23 pounds, and measured 40 inches round! It was raised by Mr. James McCulloch near Newville, along with (as he says) about 5000 heads of the same sort!

A TREAT FROM BARNUM!--In lieu of Jenny Lind, as will be seen by an advertisement, Mr. Barnum, the grand cateror to the amusement and enjoyment of the public has provided for our community a novel entertainment in the performances of the Lancashire Bell Ringers and the Chinese Family. Read the advertisement and go and hear them.

Gov. Quitman .- A despatch from the South, says, the warrant for the arrest of Gov. Quitman, for being implicated in the Cubon invasion has been received at Jackson, Miss., from New Orleans. It is said that the object of the Governor's calling an extra session of the Legislature, was to prevent him from arrest.

A CHURCH WITHOUT A BISHOP .- The Special Convention of the Protestent Episcopal Church, which was held in New York last week adjourned sine die, after a three days, session, in which it was found impossible to elect a provisional Bishop for the New York diocese. The diocese remains therefore without an acting Bishop for another year.

Scott And CRITTENDEN.—A correspondent of the Wortstown Herald, suggests the names of Gen. Winfield Scott, for President, and the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for Vice President. This would be a capital ticket, and one which would command an enthusiastic support in all sections of the Union.

The trial of the Virginians charged with riot in connection with the Slave difficulties at Harrisburg some months since, come off last week and resulted in their acquittal.

IF Joseph Milligan, the lad charged with burning the Clark's Ferry Bridge, was tried last week'at Harrisburg and found guilty. He is but 16 years of ago.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ens of the Senate,

and 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 now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mouraing for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. rate, and all hearts were penetrated with gri Neither the time nor the occasion appeared Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles 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 inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my-sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested red party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

bitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own clitzens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the acsuccessions 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 revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to tions to be litted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national as well as a personal and individual, application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them towards us, and justice and conscience should formethe rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to culturate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act. 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 refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

sions of that-tribunal, which was established 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 solemn 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 conviction, 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 clearly expressed in that

instructions of his Government.

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 energach.

The commissioner appointed under the act-

jects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every cilizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continunnce of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation a citizen will also deprecate useless irritation a-mong the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to allenone portion of the country from another. ate one portion of the country from another.—
The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist,
in avoiding mutual collisions and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all,
while nothing the configuration of the constant of

while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit. President to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the fully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives or the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short-periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trumpled under foot, tyranny tules, whether appears in the form of a military despotism or a popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and fauthfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the tumost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully, executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeador to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most defined with which the Executive is invested.

ness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested.
I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing tile prosperity and happiness of the geople. It shall be my effect to clevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance in dividuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents and virtues. In she extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office and he known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen; and unfortunite appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasunce in office will be no more tolerated 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 reletions has—tandard since the message at the opening of

with all nations, and wo enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a pros-perous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. the forms 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 justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United 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 of ratificials has ting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has

been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers. First, the designation and establishment of a ree port at each end of the canal,

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which beligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two govern-ments will come to an understanding.

ments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the U. States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privelege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britam, of the 19th of April hast, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result, would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter; should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and so condu

so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay thas occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Micaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that country to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt trasaction of business between the the prompt trasaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the cornexion of the two occans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tchuanteor a training across the lathnus of Tchuante-pec, 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 in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have concented to each ted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a stipulations with fusions of that tribunal, which was established to know of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the expound it, and to the usage of the

ed, the stipulations reterred to will alacrity.

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

the two governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico,

granted. The powers conterred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as 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 requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizers, as the representatives 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 our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon

The commissioner appointed under the act pear to me unconstitutional, or an autrocau pear to me to the just powers of other departments, of Congress for carrying into effect the convenor with provisions heatily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforhas entered upon the performance of the duties or with provisions absulty adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, 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 properiety 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 he necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislation of discontinuating duties upon the vessels

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress on the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be be heped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price.—
Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am per suaded that in removing any restraint on this The Constitution has made it the duty of the traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while, it will afford proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

your ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and nine-ty cents, (647,421,748 90.)

a portion of the dublic debt, amounting to eight illion seventy-five thousand nine hundred a

the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the article much clience than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are lipought together, each affords a ready market fer 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 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 bankruptey, distress and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanoncy, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be rained by sudden changes. But to make a tariff-uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate.—

To 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 offer strong temptations to fraud the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty-upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and no. prostrated some of our most important and ne cessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite rev onue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without exclud-ing foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present ta-riff which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufac.

ures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied. -The papers accompanying the report of the ecretary of the Treasury will disclose france The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frands attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of advalogen duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an hencet observance and un effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to 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 a mount, 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 trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an eath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and divity, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest att. In of Congress to this subject. If Congress, and the judgment of Congress may an intention the place of the property o

once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion; afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to sprify, the law he see a charged as the recovery verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable

uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint in California I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust to a pon 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 them from it by the an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been ussayed 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 value to its par value, and thereby save (if I im rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers, which are now paid in broken age to convert 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

burden.

More than three-fourths of our population. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent dependent on the dericultural. It is therefore the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the festering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Consti-tution. As this cannot be done by the ordina-ry modes of legislation, I respectfully recomend 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. n view of the immense mineral resources of ar country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect pecimens of the various minerals of our country, and to accertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and proporties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also daptation to useful furposes. He should also no required to examine and report upon the jualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments. with suitable explanations, and by the collections ion and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this

reat national interest. In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, a. mong other things, for taking the seventh con-sus, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed other measures adopted which were deemed nocessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the componsation of some of the mershals of the Territogies. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require.

Ileation 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 Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditions of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississipp and the Pacific, was brought of the Mississippi and the Pacine, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual mossage; and as the reasons which he pressuted in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them. I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taof revenue.

Aside from the permanent simual expendir
the last session of Congress. We are at peace turns, which have necessarily largely inpreased,

the last session of Congress. The state of the s

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California is a sub

a portion of the dublic debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five thousand fibe hundred and eighty-six dollars and filty-nino cents (8,075,986.59) 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 leans.

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 outsides in 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 citizons, it is our duty to avail our selves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea, or ceffeed—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to roduce the same article, which is brought into the market in composition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to roduce the same article, which moderstic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article, and the roducer of the foreign article, and it is roduce taining the mineral lands under the perma nent control of the Government, they be di-vided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectu-ally against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisi-

tion of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our tions. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty four thous-

and.
Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, 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 dangerous, and emigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfil-ment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at an ear-ly period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests,

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.

I recommend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the General-in-chief, 'relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute seldiers. This subject appeals and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the execution of a single stewer on the New

the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

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

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 com-pliance with the act of Congress, approved in May lust, had, when last heard from, pen-etrated into a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enter-prise 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, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia.—Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent setthements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded. The questions in relation to rank in the

army and navy, and relative rank between of-ficers of the two branches of the service, pre-sented 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 expec-

I also carnestly 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 provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarded distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of and good conduct. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devo-ted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to inter-fere with the efficiency of the service it-

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 construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present recient. ly in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be 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 navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments 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 Grongeel punishment which ticular species of corporeal punishment, which then took place, without providing any sub-stitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correc-tion. I therefore recommend that the whole-subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effec-

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General, presents a salisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Depart-

At the close of the last fiscal year, the At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oragon and California) was one hundred and seventy eight thousand six hundred and seventy two miles; the annual transportation thereon forty-six million five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundre, and twenty-three miles; and the annual cost of such transportation two miles. transportation two millions seven hundred and twenty four thousand four hundred and twenty six dollars.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceeding year, was three millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fifty four miles, and the increase of cost was three hundred and sings and the Preservation of the public re- purposes.

A second of the second

forty-two thousand four bundred and forty The number of post offices in the United states, on the first day of July last, was eigh-cen thousand four hundred and seventeen-eing an increase of sixteen hundred and eventy during the preceding year.
The gross revenues of the Department for

and a series of the series of

the fiscal year ending June 30th - 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty two thousand nine hundred and seventy-

I am happy to his that the issue consistent of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster Genéral 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 the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. For two consecutive years, that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereor made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed re-

struction. Not only have lighthouses, buoys, and bracons been established, and flouting lights, been maintained, but harbors have the action of the ocean, have been erected at 1 orty great expense. And this construction 1 of the Constitution appears more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished thall. By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of imposts in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not exist. notrect, for the benefit of that confinerce, he revenues derived from which do not, ei-her in whole or in part, go into their own reasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make ap-propriations for objects of this kind on the

regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local pur-poses. The position, or site of the work, is onal in its purpose and its benefits, us it would remove purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole constwise navigation of the United States, and to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Miss-issippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of its obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remar

navigable river. In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fel-In luftling our constitutional duties, fel-fellow citizens, on this subject, as in carry-ing into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider our-selves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in aind, that our regard and our duty are due, ot to a particular part only, but to the

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general impor-

The difficulties and delays, incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many un-fortunate creditors of the Government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much at-tention to mere private claims, and their acumulation is now to great that many claim ants must despair of ever being able to ob-tain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote; and its preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this for the appointment of a commission to setile all private claims against the United
States; and, as an ex parte hearing must in
all contested cases be very, unsatisfactory, 1
capital will be at Vallejo instead of San Jose, for the appointment of a commission also recommend the appointment of a Solici-tor, whose duty it shall be to represent the

full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It slavery." should be borne in mind that in this city, laid should be borne in mind thet in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Engited of our nation, the emblem of our Union and the symbol of our greatness. Here also arbituated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans cans to render this place attractive to the cans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public bu-

cord. The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort, and safety of the city, and the eccurity of the public buildings and records than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your disalom you may deem proper. The Government should, therefore,

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 thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five million two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars and forty-three cents - leaving a balance of reve-And nine numbered and lifty three dollars and forty-three cents - leaving a balance of reverence over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

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 prostage to the commending the reduction of our inland letter prostage to the commending the reduction of our inland letter prostage to the commending the reduction of our inland letter prostage to the commending the reduction of our inland letter prostage to the commending the reduction of our inland letter prostage to the commending the reduction of our inland letter prostage to the commending the reduction of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be been acted upon, on or before the first day of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the propositions.

panniets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions 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 supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading some and continued, yet we have seen in the maidet, yet we have seen in the mode that the busilest of make appropriations for leading the maidet, yet we have been the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required in both sections of the Congress in the maid deliberation of congress in the maid deliberation of the purpose of contraverses of it they had been received with immediate appropriation of the action by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controverses of the republic and heated by the exciting controverses of their representatives. I believe these with immediate appropriation of the exciting controverses of their representatives. I believe these the problem of the public and the section by the circumstance and condit I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works compose to the construction of the congress of the

with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and in principal and substance—a final settlement. of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the dangerous and exciting subjects which the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have lighthouses, buoys, struction. Not only have lighthouses, buoys, sumed from the opposition which they call struction where the opposition which they call the constitution of the constituti sumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual ocen cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even break-waters for the safety of hipping, and sea walls to sprotect harbors system of compromise, the most conciliatory, rom being filled up, and rendered useless by obtained from conflicting sectional interest

and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation

to guard against evasion or abuse. By that adjustment we have been rescued, from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest up n. And the occasion I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintain—

ing inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow citizens, I cannot bring this 'communication to a close without invopropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large spough to bear on their waters an extensive fraffic. The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and the northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to the Great Ruler. of nations, for the power, as justly and clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil have been these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is all been kept open, and means of happiness necessarily local; but its utility is general.

A ship const around the fulls of St. Mary of than have fallen to the lot of any other national in its construction, would yet be national in its wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction fo our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united-Government under which we five.

millard Fillmore. WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2d, 1850.

The Whigs of Connecticut, assembled ately in State Convention, passed the following resolution relative to the Fugitive Slave Bill. It smild, patriotic and conservative:-

Resolved, That while we recognize the provisions of the Constitution, relative to the delivering up of fugitives from service, as binding and obligatory, we believe that the present fugitive slave law should be so modified as to be there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes; or some navigable river. always adopt as our motto, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws," and by this we will stand or fall.

More South Carolina Mustering .- In the the Charleston Mercury we find a correspondence between a rifle corps at Walterborough, attached to the 3d regiment of infantry, and Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina. The soldiers tender their services to his Excellency, should they be required to fight for Southern. independence. They say they have "plenty of knapsacks, powder-horns, flasks, belts and knives." The Governor accepted their services!

GEORGIA STRONG FOR THE UNION! - Augusta. Nov. 27 .- An election took place, throughout Georgia for delegates to the Convention, ordered by the last Legislature to be called by the Governor in the event of the passage by Congress of the bill admitting California as a State of the Union. The Union party have carried the State by an overwhelming majority-perhaps 30,000. In 23 counties the Disanionists have carried but three by an aggregate major

CALIFORNIA WHIG .- The elections in California have gone in favor of the Whigs, whenever party politics were made a question at the polls. In some districts in the interior, the growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims and bar leave therefore, most respectfully, to recommend that provision be made by law a majority of two in the Sonate, and have some a majority of two in the Senate, and have some hopes of the Assembly. A Senator is to be

Government before such commission, and joys the credit of having originated the phrase unjust claims, which may be presented for a twisse and masterly inactivity," which has of the commission John Randolph, and not Calhoun, enheir adjudication.

This District, which has neither voice nor litical topics. The phrase occurs repeatedly vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with the saying, true as preaching, that the "Democracy in this country is the natural ally of · . /. ->

> PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, -- By advices received at New Orleans, it is ascertained that Gon. A. rivta has been elected President of that Repub-

The Legislature of Vermont has prohib-