THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ago has, in great measure, subsided. He then proceeds to assert the opinion of the Supreme Court, pronounced in the Dred Scott case, that

vised of the steps of the controver-y as it pre-ceeded. The President has nothing new to

ceeded. The President has nothing new to say on the subject, and his Kansas policy has already been severely condemned by the free States. The people of Kansas are now, he says, at liberty to form another constitution, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census shall equal or exceed the ratio re-

quired to elect a member of the House of Repquireant (es. It is not probable, he thinks, that ampther constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress-before the popular-

tion of Kunsas shall have reached the desig-nated number. The excellent provision rela-tive to population which Congress have applied

to Kansas ought, he urges, to be extended and rendered applicable to all the territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

The condition of affairs in Utah is then co sidered. They form a subject for congratula-tion. The wisdom and economy of sending such a force to Utah as would render all re-

sistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, has been justified by the happy result. In April last, Messrs Powell and McCulloch were

April last, Messrs Powell and McCulloth were dispatched to Utah for the purpose of offering a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons; to all those who should submit. These gentlemen have satisfactorily performed their duty, as has Gov. Cumming: The services of Col. Kane are also mentioned. The Governor and other civil officers are now performing their appropriate functions in the territory, without conscituin, and the authority of the

without opposition, and the authority of the constitution and laws is re-established. The President recommends that the pre-emption system and land laws be extended to Utah.

The new trenties with China and Japan are then announced, and the Message expresses satisfaction with them, and is highly laudatory

of Mr. Reed. It then proceeds to consider our relations with Great Britain. The final, settlement of the right of search question is adverted to. The President expresses an earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain should be amigably adjusted.

The complications arising under the Clay-

We presume the treaty lately concluded by Sir W. Gore Ouseley, is one of the results of the direct negotiations between Great Britain

and the Central American States : to which the

President alludes.
With Spain our relations remain in an un

satisfactory condition. Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General

of Cuba, have repeatedly insulted our national flag, and inflicted injuries on our citizens.— From these numerous claims against Spain

have arisen A reply to the demands for re-paration that have been made, is from time to time postponed, sometimes by a change of the Spanish ministry, sometimes by the repeated

reference of the Spanish government to the Capfain-General of Cuba for information.— Even the Cuban claims, in which more than a

bundred of our citizens are interested are neglected. The President proposes that when difficulties arise between the Cuban officials

and American citizens, resource shall be had

to the Captain-General, instead of to the cab-inet at Madrid.

The President discusses the purchase of Cu-

ba. In its present colonial condition it is a

the Amistad case.
The state of affairs in Mexico is greatly

complicated. The successive governments of that republic have afforded no adequate protection to foreign residents against lawless violence. Amidst the civil war raging the

nost reprehensible measures have been resorted to by both parties to extort money from foreigners as well as residents. Yet it would

ion to be distributed among the cla

cably adjusted.

VOL. LIX.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Caruste Hearth is published wickly on a large sheef containing twenty eight columns, and formished to subscribers at \$1.50 i paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expirate or of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinuel until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. Those terms will be rigidly adhered to in all mass.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per, square of square lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements or less than twelve lines considered as a square.

Advertisement insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square.

Advertisement insertion and 25 cents for subsequent insertions of the square and deaths. The opinion of Mr. Douglas is; that for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subjects of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the discussion of the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the discussion of subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the death of the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will not death of the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual-interest, will be charged for the subject of limited or individual by subject in shave property exists in the territorial condition continues. But the transition is palled to end the death of the subject of the subject of limited or individual-interest, will

Aeneral and Cocal Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT. President—James Reculonan.
Vice President—John C. Breggerinder,
Secretary of Suite—400 in. Lewis Coss.
Secretary of Interior—James Thompson.
Secretary of Pressury—Howard. Cours.
Secretary of War—John B. Playts.
Secretary of Navy—Haska Toucky.
Post Master General—A. V. Brown.
Attorney General—A. V. Brown.
Chief Justice of the United States—R. B. Taney.

Governor—William, F. Packer.
Refreilary of State—William, M., Heister.
Surveyor General—Joins Howe.
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Treasurer—Henry S. Mobrow.
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Prothonotary—Philip (ungo.). Recorder & —Daniel S. Croft. Register—S. N. Emminger. High Shariff—Hohl. McCartney; Deputy, S. Keeper. ounty Treasurer—Meses Bricker, oronor—Mitchell McClellan, ounty Commissioners—An Irow Kerr, Samuel Mc, Nathanial H. Eckels. Clerk to Commissioners, James Armstrong.
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Brown; Sanuel Titt. Superintendent of Poor House
—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

tef.Burgess—William Cart.
shkant Burgess—Francis Eckels.
wn Council—J. B. Parice "(Fresident) John Gut.
J. Hobert Moore, James M., Allon. William Cameron.
D. "Gorgas, Michael Holcomb, Michael Mulch, John D. Gorgas, Airmen Proteono, Anthon States, Peter Mony Council,—Thos. D. Mahon. Constables—Jacob Bretz, High Constable; Andrew Martin, Ward Constable.

Justices of the Peace—A. L. Sponsier, David Smith, Michael Holeomb, Stephen Keepers.

CHURCHES;

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Cenes Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Pastar—Services For, Sunday Morning at 110 clock, A. M., and To-clock. M. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Sonth Lanover Second Presbyterian Church Revision Church Presbyterian Church Revision Church Presbyterian Church Presby

overtures had been made by the British gov-serond Pretsbyterian Church, corner of South I anover al Pontret Streets. Rev. Mr. Ealls, Pastor. Services, numerice at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sg. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast sugle of natre Square. Rev. Jacob B. Morss, Rector. Services 1.11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. English Lutheran Church, Bedfird between Math English Lutheran Church, Bedfird between Math

English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Matu and Louther streets. Rev. Jacob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 30 c'o'clock P. M.
German Reformed Church, Louthor, between Ham over 's gal plut streets. Rev. A. R. Kremer. Pastor.—Services at 10 c'clock A. M., and 6½ o'clock P. M.
Methodist E. Church (first charge) corner of alain and pltt Streets. Rev. R. D. Chambers, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 6½ o'clock P. M.
Methodist E. Church (second charge), Rev. R.
Mendan Catholic Church, Pomfret near East street.
Rev. — Sinden, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of sech month.
German Lutheran Church corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. C. Fattze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6½ o'clock, P. M.

Ap-When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to netify us.

We presume the treaty lately concluded by

proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. Ray. Charles Collins, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Science.

Moral Science.
Rev. fi sman M. Johnson, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, A. M., Professor of Aucient Languages. Rev. Wm. L. Boswell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural Science william C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Satural Science and Curator of the Museum. Alexander Schein, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Principal of the Grammar School. nool. 3. F. Purcell, A. B., Assistant in the Grammar School

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Andrew Blair, President, H. Suxton, P. Quicley, E. Cornman, C.P. Humerich, J. Hamilton, Secretary, Jason W. Eby, Treasurer, John Sphar, Messenger, Meet en the 1st Monday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M. at Education Hall.

CORPORATIONS.

Carlisle Deposit Bank.—President, Richard Parker, Cashier, N. C. Musselman; Clerks, J. F. Hasler, James Roney, C. W. Read; Directors, Richard Parker, Thomas Paxton, Moses Bricker, Abraham Rosler, Jacob Leiby, R. C. Woodward, Wm. B. Mullin, Samuel Wherry and John Zug.

Comentand Valley Rath Road Company.—President, Frederick Watts: Secretary and Tressurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintundent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward leaving Carlisle at 10.33 o'check A. M. and 4.00 o'check P. M. Two trains werey day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9.50 o'check A, M., and 2.50 P. M.

CALLESSE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Socretary, Lenuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Boetom; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lenuel Todd, Wm. M. Boetom, Henry Saxtón, J. W. Eby, John D. Gorgas, R. C. Woodward, and E. M. Biddle UMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sterrett, Cashler, H. A. Sturgeon; Tedor, Jos. C. Rofer,—Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. Kor. Molchoir Brêneman, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlap, Robt. C. Sterrett, H. A. Sturgeon, and Captain John Dunlap.

SOCIETIES.

foreigners as well as residents. Yet it would be in vain for our government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens; now amounting to more than ten millions of dollars against Maxico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary resources to satisfy these demands. Mr. Forsyth was turnished with ample powers for the adjustment of all pending questions. But all Cumberland Star Lodge No. 107, A. Y. M. meets at Marion hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every Month.

RARER

FOR

CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1858.

take possession of a sufficient portion of the that year, and other sources, with the balance remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to above named, to make up an aggregate of \$60, be held in pledge until our demands are satisfied. Even as malters are now, the President twelve and a half millions, nearly; for "baltake possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our demands are satistical. Even as matters are now, the President can conceive of no way in which our southwestern frontier can be protected from predatory bands of Indians and lawless Mexicans, who seek shelter on Mexican territory, save by the United States assuming a temporary by the United States assuming a temporary by the United and Sonora, and establishing military sided, \$3,3,8,728 for deficiency in possal service thas been commenced under such as a sufficient protectorate over the morthern portion of Chilathy and Sonora, and establishing military sides, \$3,3,8,728 for deficiency in possal service has been commenced under such as a supplier and solves and the behavior and solves and the behavior of the letter mails overland between the Mississippi and San Francisco, vice, \$52,162,515; total, \$73,139,147. Details the supplier of the route. The Tehann-tory bands of the control of Chilathy and Sonora, and establishing military sides, who should be included itself and provided and the control of the control of the protection of the control The President commences his Message by expressing gratitude that the sectional strife which agitated the Union but one short year Court, pronounced in the Dred Scott case, that all American citizens have an equal right to take filto the territories whitever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and 10 hold such property there; under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain. This, it will be perceived, is the extreme progslavery position. It brings the President directly into opposition to the modified views of Senator Douglas. The opinion of Mr. Douglas is; that

protectorate over the northern portion of Chihinhits and Sonora, and establi-ding milliar by
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to Congress. In the Saine councilion, he shell commended
to Congress. In the Saine councilion, he shell commended
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to Congress. In the Saine councilion, he shell containing a population of twelve thousand shell
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The President then passes to the consideration of our relations with the States of Court lead to
America. The function of the States of the controlled to
the council importance to the consideration of our relations with the States of Court lead
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and revolutionary outperforms that the
interruption shall not take place. The
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case votence, and in protecting the fives of in a first with now of ramed of right revenue content of the services reducted, with American clitical strayeling the required. We principles.

Assuming that the principles of the existing daily militare ecounts of the postage charges a large registred that the tariff of 1857 has been such an act, in, it is regretted that the tariff of 1857 has been protection of the Panana and Telus of the of the

he has long held the opinion that sound policy te has long held the opinion may some specific equires that this should be done by specific luties, in cases to which these can be properly matted—such for example as articles of iron of duties. It was as apparent then as it is now, that the revenue from customs would fall far short of the requirements of the gov-

some remarks on the state of—the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and asks of Con-

to Mexico and Central America, and the re-commendation with regard to an alteration in the tariff—A return to specific duties is certainly a step in the right direction. The whole document is smoothly written.

ba. In its present colonial condition it is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. From its position, it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and, while the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively small. A recommendation is made in favor of an appropriation to be distributed among the claimants in balance in the treasury or the first of July, come in except by snuggling.

1857, which was \$17,710,114. The receipts The Secretary's fluorial statement, we are

Fourth " 10.532.556

integree rollies. The President discusses at some length the chains the Enited States have agained Nichragina. Ostar Brand and Tenish and a manufactures have consideration of the depressed condition of the industry of the country. He adds but little to what the gaid off the subject in his last animal message.

Our inanufactures have everywhere suffered in the late revulsion; but this was not because of the turiff of 1867. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, under the turiff of 1865. They were the inevisible result of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency, and the periodical revulsions to which we have been surjected must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits and inflated to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits and inflated to return that intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits and inflated to return that intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits and inflated the return of the surject of th

he has long held the opinion that sound policy requires that this should be done by spreight duties in cases to which these can be properly applied—such for example as articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign when sand spirits. In his deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only were \$18.754.800 of treasury notes outstandmenns of securing the revenue against fraud. All we can say is that it is a pity that the President did not make this declaration a year since, and also recommend the augmentation of duties. It was a mobinent then as it is sum. By reissuing such as it may not be

and Post Other reports, which we publish to mondation from the same source, to make tween Novfolk and England, and between New lay, for details respecting the condition of silver a legal tender in larger sams than at Orleans and Bordeaux, are among the most

and post-office purposes, be authorized."
A revision of the revenue laws is recom-A revision of the revenue laws is recompleted as proposed a year since. The proventive-service, in matters of revenue, is explained to often require the establishment of the plained to often require the establishment of the plained to often require the establishment of the plained to often require the establishment of a port and officers where few or no goods will be the line to Vera Cruz should be continued.

rom all ordinary sources in the treasury during the fiscal year then beginning, and ending in his report, items belonging to one account in his report, items belonging to one account. The Secretary says that under the various that the successive being often placed in another, and the whole the successive being often placed in another, and the whole we have been issued 516,758 bounty hand war-\$20,929,816 made some recomputation of the sums in sev-7 892,666 eral cases, in the effort to make the matter in 7 892,665 eral cases, in the 8,002,528 telligibly clear.

\$16,557,568 Report of the Commissioner of the Gen. eral Land Office.

sted to yield fifty-siz infining for fed cases.

Postmaster General's Report.

the mode of assessing daties under a strict maintainance of the revenue principle as far revenue tariff, the President declares that as may be done.

In regard to the public debt, the Secretary three of these routes shall thereafter be em-

dince, and also recommend the augmentation of duties. It was as apparent then as it is now, that the revenue from customs would half far short of the requirements of the government.

The President concludes his Message with some remarks on the state of—the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and asks of Congress an appropriation to carry out the condition of the negroes apputed on board the Echo Reference is also made to the Pacific Raifrond and the news overland, mail and passenger route

We must acter our readers to the Treasury and Post Office reports, which we publish to—day, for details respecting the condition of silver a legal tender in larger sums than at of the proposed and post of the disposition of the condition of the mass and proposed and post of the disposition of the negroes and post of the disposition of the negroes apputed on board the Echo Reference is of the Director of the Mint for authority to issue the real post of the proposed and post of the disposition of the negroes are commendation. The Secretary opposes a recommendation of formish the requisite facilities of communication from the same source, to make the projected lines because of the projected lines because the proposed and post of the disposition of the proposed lines because the project of the most of the mails, and the proposed that the sum may be carried for the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supercede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America. It is of the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supercede the necessity of one or more routes through cannot supercede the next year. It is of the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supercede the next year. It is of the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supercede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America. It is of the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supercede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America. It is of the highest patronage and ny, for details respecting the condition of the most of this message which we conceive to be most worthy of note, are those relating to Mexico and Central America, and the report of the most worthy regard to an alteration in the year, and little has been expended on the year. it is apparent that the postages to be derived therefrom would defray but a trifling portion Report of the Sceretary of the Interior.

ants, requiring 55,731.890 neres of the publicdomain to satisfy them. Of these, 416,632 had been located on the 30th September last, on

It is confidently expected that during the next

14.238.030 acres of land, leaving outstanding

00,189 warrants, calling for 11,498,860 acres

r should release the purchaser from the con-

or should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed.

The Secretary recommends a portion of our post policy with regard to the Indian; says the remival of tibes should be avoided. Separate lands should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alien the or encumber them, and money annuities a fould be expended.

trappears that the total disbursement for pensions up to this date is about \$90,000, for the this same benefit of the same benefit of the same benefit of the same and the sam

onnties will be \$168,421, 02.

On the subject of the next census, the Section the shape of a deficiency bill. of the suggest of the next census, the Secretary second and an adherence to the law of 23d May, 1850, in the baller that a census, aken in accordance with its provisions, will the secretary says that since his last aniford the greatest amount of accurate information, and prove most satisfactory to the quired in resisting unlawful expeditions

numted to \$144.438, showing a surplus of avenue of 6059-against an excess of expenditure over the receipts of \$2526 for the corresponding quarters of 1857. From the 1st January to the 30th Sept. 1858, 4091 applications for patents were received and 699 caveats for the corresponding quarter of last year. During the same period 2816 patents were issued 15 extensions granted, and 4256 applications rejected. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a board of appeal in addition to the present force in office. the present force in office.

Report of the War Department.

As public attention has necessarily been much attracted to the operations of our gallant little army, during the past year; the report of Governor Floyd will be read with unusual interest, and it gives us great pleasure to sty, with a satisfaction corresponding to all the interest which has been excited. This document presents in a compact and complete form and with a nervous and graphic diction, a perfect marative of the force and condition of the new; its service, this difficulties encountered feet marative of the lorge and condition of the army; its service, the difficulties encountered and conquered; the results of practical experience, as applicable to future policy, with a clear idea of what has been done, and by whom and what is needed to increase the efficiency of this arm of the public defence. In awarding a just measure of praise to Gen. Clark, for is gallant conduct and extraordinary success in the paulic, the Secretary has responded concronsly to public sentiment, as he has also in paying a deserved tribute to the self-sacri-

constantly required at the hands of this force. These facts are too much disregarded in Congress and throughout the country, and it is due to the army and to the department that ney should be properly understood.

We are gratified to find that the financial xhibit of the war office is relieved from much offheapprehended encumbrances. The ten millions of expenditure required for the Mormon campaign have been paid and settled, so that no heavy afterclaps from that quarter are to be dreaded. As compared with the appropri-

ations last year, the Secretary shows that the expenditures will be reduced to the extent of \$9,170,488,32, and by the sum of \$2,737,408, 5, compared with former estimates.

Considering the Indian hostilities in Washngton and Oregon territorries, in New Mex-

cossity for what may be called a standing army in Utah, this condition of things surprises us agreeably in all respects, and we think the public owe much to the vigor, sagacity and skill with the military affairs of the government have been conducted under the management of Gov. Flivid ient of Gov. Floyd

The authorized strength of the army as post-ed is 18,165, but the actual strength on July lst, was 17,298 These troops compose the 18t, was 17,230 These troops compose the whole numerical force of our army, distributed through the States and Territories of the en-ire confederacy, manning all the fortifications occupied by troops, holding all the posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frongarrisoned, detending all our extended from-tiers, and -protecting...as far. as. possible ..the. different routes extending agross the continent rom the Mississippi valley to our possessions n the Pacific. The absolute demands for men n the various posts, stations, &c., as well as for what might be termed the police operations of the army, left only thirteen regiments for actual service in the field. And upon this small force, numbering little over 11,000 men devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended this year from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Mexico, as well as of crushing the rebellion in Utal, which from its vindictive spirit and large numbers, threatened at its outset to become, and indeed was, very formidable. It may safely be asserted that no army of the same-size over before performed in so short a space of time marches and movements of such extent, appropriately in their progress such depriliability. privations, hardships, toils and dangers to which it has been continually subjected, have been borne without a nurmur. In speaking the Secretary says that a permanent percent successful to the subject of the successful to the subject of the successful to the succe

NO. 14.

resubmits whether it would not be an act of justice to the people of Utah to establish in at territory a land office, and at the sample on the service of the content of the content of the content of the graduation law will continue to prove fruitful source of fraud and annoyance, unseed on the content of the content of

He calls attention to the necessity of pro-viding for the payment of claims brought against the government by different States and territories for services heretofore rendered by volunteer forces in the suppression of In-dian hostilities.

without the power to allen the or encumber them, and money annuities a rould be expended for the co mann good, inseed of beingdivided per capita.

The whole number of army pensioners nuler the various acts of Congress is 10,732, requiring for their payment the annuit sum of \$202,700. The whole mamber of navy pensioners is 892, and the aggregate august of their payments is \$130,591.

It appears that the total disbursement for the payments is \$130,591.

aken in accordance with its provisions, will afford the greatest amount of accurate information and prove most satisfactory to the sountry.

The income of the Putent office for the three purrers ending Sept. 30, 1858, was \$150.984 in right of search by British cruisers in the number of the Silf-Bash showing a surplus of or redress and insults to our flag, and for inverse of 6059 against an excess of expandiate. juries 40-our-citizens, by-the government-of Paraguay. After examining the subject, the Socretary says it became necessary to charter a number of vessels. As these vessels would the useful, he recommends their purchase. The sum required for six of these steamers would he \$240,000, of which \$94,300 must be paid for the use of them for a period of six months, and a proportionate sum for a longer time, if no purchase be made. The sum required for the three side-wheel steamers would be \$236, -000, of which, if they be not purchased, the sum-of \$60,000 will be required for the same period. The recont addition of a considerable number of steam ressets to the navy will necessarily require an increased demand for the essarily require an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in it, and is likely hereafter to prevail, will still further increase that demand. To meet the immediate wants of the service, an addition of twenty to the present number of surgeons, and as many additional assistant surgeons? will suffice. He aglo recommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and an increase of the Marine Corps, (of privates) to two thou-sand with the usual number of officers.

sand with the usual number of officers. The five steam sloops-of way fathorized by the act of 1857 will soor be completed. The seven steam screw sloops-of-way, under the act of 1858, are in a state of great forwardness. Five of them are to be launched during the present month, and be ready for sea in May next, and the other two screw steamers will be faunched early in the spring, and be ready for-trial by June. The side-wheel steamer being built in California will be launched in the spring, and ready for sea in

in paying a deserved tribute to the self-sacrificing and perilous achievements of Captain Marcy, in bringing relief to General Johnson, when encamped before Salt Lake.

Until we came to analyze in detail the extent and formidable character of the difficulties encountered by the thirteen regiments on active duty, and to measure the fact of their operations, extending over fifteen hundred miles, and between sixteen paralells of latitude, and to know that all the supplies for man and beast, and all the amunition, had to be transported through the untanned wilderbe transported through the untained wilder-ness, a very imperfect appreciation can be The addition of at least ten more vessels of that description, is not only a necessary measure, but will be found to be as efficient as any that can be devised, requiring so small an expenditure of the public money.'

For the support of the Navy and Marine corps, and all other objects under the control

of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were \$13,803,212; appropriations, \$14,240,-247; expenditures, \$13,870,684; there having been some cutalilization of expenses by reason been some curtailment of expenses by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were \$14 616,298; appropriations, \$14,598,354; these having been largely retrenched, in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating \$1,200 000 for eight light draught war steamers, which gton and Oregon territorries, in New Mexo, and on the frontiar of Texas, and the ne sessity for what may be called a standing army that the condition of this constant army is the condition of t for completing the eight light draught steamers, anthorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of \$950,850 for steamship and mail service.

. Report of Commissioner of Indian

The Commissioner states that the whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated at about 350,000 with 44 of which we have treaty engagements: The number of ratified Indian treaties, since the adoption of the con-stitution is \$93, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 531,163, 344. From a part of these lands, the government received no primary advantages, they were ceeded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold, the federal treasury received not their acquisition survey and sale, but a surplus of at least \$100,000,000 only the whole of the expense

The amount applicable for the fulfilment of the trenties, and other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was \$\frac{3}{4}\$ \$802,407...of which sum \$204,662 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of "trust funds" held on "Indian account is \$10,590,649, of which \$3,502,241 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States: the remainder, viz: \$7.088,407, is retained in the treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by

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