to the Senate, by which they were ratified on , the 3d March. 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the prin pal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, the information and guidance of our mer-chants trading with the Chinese Empire. It affords me inuch satisfaction to inform

you that all our difficulties with the republic f Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted of Paraging have been saisfactorily adjusted It happilly did, not become necessary to em-ploy the force, for this purpose which Con-gress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1838.-On -the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our Commis sioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomnlished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be im mediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraay. a strong naval force was concentrated the waters of the La Plata to await con-.... tingencies, whilst our commissioner ascended the rivers to Assumption. The Navy De-partment is entitled to great credit for the omptness, efficiency, and economy with nich this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed ves sels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of \$289, 000, applied to the purchase of seven of the rs, constituting a part of it, under the RÉARM authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d of March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor our country throughout all that remote portion of the world. Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other

rovernments on the continent of Europe, un-less we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character. In my last annual dressage, I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this is not materially improved. With out special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred, of, our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied. notwithstanding both their justice and their amount (\$128,635 54) had been recognised and ascertained by the Spanish government

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish govern-ment for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Armistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I en-tertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of 27th of October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims. I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My ons on that mensure remain unchanged , therefore, again call the serious attention f Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to an nounce to you on the present occasion, that our difficulties with Great Britain, arisin f the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two govern-ments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of Juan, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent universe nate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th of July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he [Mr. Marcy] had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "ap-prehended conflict between our citizens and prehended contact between our criticens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the governor was instructed " that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the dispute grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without im plying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled be-fore either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise co exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly lisnuted limits. In acknowledging the receipt, on the next day, of Mr. Marcŷ¹s note, the British minister expressed his entry shots, the Britsh minister expressed his entry and the propriety of the course recommended to the governor of Washington Terflory by your [Mr. Marcy's] instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the gov ernor-general of British North America; and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the nhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizen of the United States." Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th of July last, when Gen. Harney, paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty five American residents with families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, while tres-passing upon his premises, for which, how-ever, he offered to pay twice, its value; but that was refused. Soon after, "the chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, car the Island in the British sloop of war Satel-ite, and threatened to take this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle and committee. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill. him on the spot. The affair then ended." Under these chroumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the Generafi, "through the United States inspector of cus-toms, Mr. Hubbs. to place a force upon the time of the onice states inspector of cus-toms, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as welkas the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citi- The General numerical spectra citizens.".
The General numerical spectra conded.
to this petition, and ordered Captain George
E. Pickett, 9th infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the spectra the south status position near the netbor at the south status extremity. This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last roturn the whole mimber of troups

then on the island amounted in the aggre- suits where either party is a foreigner. Vesgate to 691 men. tte to 691 men. Whilst Tido not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the sub-ect, and discuss the weight, which ought to be attached to the statements of the. British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallaut Genral acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is uite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island rom exercising jurisdiction over American rested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released, have only obtained esidents on the Island of San Juan, as well a to protect them against the incursions of

their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholeie Indians. Much excitement prevailed for some time rroughout that region, and serious danger f collision between the parties was appre-without trial, in Sonora, as well as the serious danger without trial, in Sonora, as well as the serious danger he Indians. throughout that region, and serious danger, of collision between the parties was appreended The British had a large naval force of four sick Americans, who had taken she ter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to com-mit any hostile act but, determined to refer to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atraciants character have been com he whole affair to his government and await heir instruction This aspect of the matter, in my opinion.

still more atrocious character have been com. mitted in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had hiv been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civillzed. Of this description, was the brital massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Mar-quez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya, while at-tending upon the sick and dving of both pardemanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be'ts condinot on the question what should be'its condi-merely concerning what should be'its condi-tion during the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in set-tling the question to which of them it belongs. they and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less they know was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, they was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry ture by his friends of the cause of his arrest He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made nu out the spirit of the precautionary arrange-ment between the late Secretary of State and the British minister, and thus to preserve merous friends in Tepio, by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unex-pected as it was shocking to the whole comthe peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two govern munity. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wret-ched state of the country, and the unprotected ments. Entertaining no doubt of the valid-ity of our title, I need scarcely add, that, in uv event. American citizens were to be condition of the persons and property of our laced on a footing at least as favorable as citizens in Maxico. that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should re-main on the island. It is proper to observe, In all these cases, our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for re-

dress, but 'both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their do-mands effective. Their testimony, in this rethat considering the distance from the seen of action, and in ignorance of what might mands decen wholly powerless to make their do-mands diffective. Their testimony, in this re-spect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and empha-tic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our like minister in 1856,) and of its have transpired on the spot before the Geno ral's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having'successfully accom-plished its objects, and there is no longer purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail 1 assure you that the universal belief here is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and local any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations. I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impu-nity." "I hope the President," (wrote our present minister in August Inst) " will feel

since my last annual message, and I am obliged to ask the carnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that rehlie The constituent Congress of Mexico, which

adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857. adopted a constitution and provided for a popular, election. This took place in the following Jufy, [1857,] and General Comon-fort was chosen President; almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session com-menced on the 16th of Soutember (1857) every vestige of order and government disap-pears from the country." I have been reluctmenced on the 16th of September, [1857,] By the constitution of 1857, the presidential term-was to begin on the 1st of December, [1857.] and continue for four years. On that day General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution. and was duly inaugurated as President. Congress. Within & month afterwards he had been dri cen from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the re-public to General Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Conrt, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, Gen-eral Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanaju aton a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the cap-ital, the government of Zulonga had been recognised by the entire diplomatic corps, in-cluding the minister of the United States, as the de facto government of Mexico. The constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Meanwhile, the government of Zulo-Cruz, aga was carnestly resisted in many parts of the republic, and even in the capital, a porion of the army having pronounced against

incursions of banditti into our territory. In sels of the United States have been seized her fate and in her fortune-in her power to without haw, and a consultar officer, who prowithout law, and a consultar officer who pro-tested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned, for disrespect to the authorities. Millinry contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the is now a wreck upon the ocean, American, who resisted the lawless demand, has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been shipself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, fariff duries which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have here are the recommendation contained in tested and imprisoned without any form of maintenance of our established policy. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message, that authority may

the second second

be-given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where Mestican line in Sonora and Canadada, more these may be necessary to protect the liver and property of American and Mexican citi zens against the incursions and depredation zens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispo, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much intere and many cruelias during the much injury and many cruellies during the past season. A state of inwicesness and vio-lence prevails on that distant frontier. Life lence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically desti-tute of government, of laws, or of any regular edministering of institut admintstration of justice. Murder, rapine and other crimes are committed with imp ity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity of establishing

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th Feb-ruary, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratifica tion of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate A sim-that treatly has been since concluded between the parties, bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Cougress. This will be immedi-ately submitted to the Senate for their ratif-cution. Its provisions cannot L think foil to cation. Its provisions cannot. I think, fail to

cation. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countrier. Our claims against the governments of Costa Riça and Nicaragua romain unredressed, tho' they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success. I deem it to be my duty once more earnest-ly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Pausana, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and unlawful outbreaks and depreda-tions. I shall not repeat the argument em-ployed in former messages in support of this ployed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say, that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pa-cific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval forces to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawfe give irure and confis-cation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States, when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. authorized to ask from Congress the powe to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect, the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States.in a disturbed and revolutionary condition.-Unless such a power is conferred upon him, The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, provent the avil. Neither would this require any additineither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disor-der, and the outrages already perpetrated will nover be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 28, all these evils must increase until

ordin a proprintion for the naval service. The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Copgress, by confer ring it, would violate the constitution—that it would be, a transfer of the war-making, or antly led to the same apinion, and in justice to my countrymen, who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, strictly speaking, the war declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it from Mexico, and who may stur sure. would, of course, be conclusive. A very brie examination, however, will place this object

The case presented, however, is not merely tion at rest. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare (war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Arm and Now, can alone archive the tion at rest. a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as To the present and the past, and which involthe Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers ves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State.---The exercise of the power of the United States of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "powin that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and on the laws of nations term a public or perfect the test to be desired, because encient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mox-ico itself. In the accomplishment of this re-sult, the people of the United States must necessarily feel a. deep and carnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an exten-sive territory, a fortile soil, and an incalcula-

these States would not elect until after the by an increase of our present dutics on im. 35,235,667 15 for the year ending 30th June beginning of August, and five of these ten ports. "I need not repeat the opinions ex- 1858. The increased cost of transportation not until October and November. "I see the other hand, when I came to exame best mode and manuer of accomplishing this required by Cougaess explains this rapid beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November On the other hand, when I came to exam-ine chrefally the condition of the Post Office.

On the other hand, when I came to examile best mode and innumer of accomplishing this ine chrefully the condition of the Post Office. Start and shall now merely observe that Department, I did not meet as many or as the bay incoundergone to change. great difficulties as 1 had apprehended. That the bill which failed been confined to approve that printions for the facal year ending on the 30th June next, there would share been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session: Nothing would become due on contracts (these with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the the act 14th June; 1858, and the issues of treasury notes authorized by existing haws, were eighty-che million six hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy one dollars and one cent, (\$81,692,471 01,) which sum with the balance of six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents (\$6396,816(10) remaining in the treasury at the comparison of that feed year made ou courracts (those with rairoau companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, com-mencing on the lst of July, until the lst of December-less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The rea-son is that thế mail, contractors for this, the current year did not complete their first quart current year did not complete their first quar ter's service until the '30th' September last and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their the commencement of that fiscal year, ma accounts before the Department could b

Lie commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of .cighty-cight million ninety thousand seven, hundred and eighty-seven dollars and elsever cents (\$88,000,787 11.) The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, amounted to "eighty-three million seven hundred and fifty-ions thousand five hundred and fiftynaccounts before the begartment of the lighty eight million ninety thousand seven, hundred and eighty-seven dollars and elevely thundred and eighty-seven dollars and elevely thundred in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859. The Department bit is a seven hundred and fifty-three million seven hundred and fifty-three million seven hundred and dighty-seven dollars and elevely that either different is a seven hundred and fifty-three million seven hundred and difty-three million four hundred and three this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the meantime the and thirteen cents (\$60,846,286 The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manuer worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments.

three bundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty four cents [\$3,830,275 54.]' The receipts into the trensury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, com-mencing July 1st. 1859, were twenty million six hundred and eighteen thousand eighty-five cents, [\$20,618,866 85.] Of this amount three million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars [\$3,831 300.]' was received on account of the amound their issue of treasury notes-the amount of six After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay in-terest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have been issued for the payment of the principal had an appropria-tion been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed \$96,issue of treasury notes-the amount of six teen million seven hundred and ninety sev thousand five hundred and sixty fire dollars and eighty five cents [\$16,797,665 85] hav-ing been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The es-timated receipts for the remaining three quar-ters of the present fiscal year to 30th June, 860, are for million four hundred and there 660-a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private charac-ter, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and hold-ing a special session of Congress.

1860, are fifty million four hundred and twen-ty-six thousand four hundred dollars, [\$60,-426,400] Of this amount it is estimated that or these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practi-cable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last-menfive million seven buttdred and fifty six thou and four hundred dollars [\$5,756,400] will be received for treasury notes which may be tioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current reissued under the fifth section of the act of 8d March lest, and one million one-hundre fiscal year.

and seventy thousand dollars [81,17, 000] on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858 — making six million nine hun-dred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars [\$6,9,26,400] from these extraordinary The failure to pass the Post Office bill ner The failure to pass the Post Olico bill nec-essarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general ap propriation bills necessary forcarry on the Government may not only arrest, its action, but might even destroy its existence. The sources, and forty three million five hundred thousand dollars [\$43,500,000] from the ordithousand dollars [543,000,00] from the ordi-nary sources of the public revenue --making an aggregate, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of seventy-five million three-hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and forty one dollars and eighty-nine cents [\$75,384,541 89] for the estimated mediate the present foral wear and the 20th army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the Government, can no longer erform their functions if Congress refuse perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the ne-cessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any cmergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sud-den and alarming danger, foreign or domes-tic, which all antions must expect to encount-er in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assem-June, 1860. The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty million seven thousand one hundred and seventy-four tic, which all nations must expect to encount-er in their progress, the very selvation of our institutions must expect to encount-bling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was on the public debt and the redemption of the placed of the last of the last Congress with such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was on the public debt and the redemption of the himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might bo disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Con-gress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th March in each year of odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and approved by the country. I would again express a most decided opin ion in favor of the construction of a Pacific values of the understated in my two

ion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two public debt, are accordingly, sever of the million five hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars and ten cents what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky ditures of the Government fifty-three

a jm. 355,235,667.15 for the year ending 30th June at 1858. The increased cost of transportation is the growing out of the expansion of the service this required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is grat-ifying, however, to observe an increase of re-cipts.for the year ending on the 80th June, 1850, equal to \$481,091 11, compared with those in the year ending on 80th June, 1858 all It is estimated that the deficiency for the \$0th. cyramin fiscal year will be \$5 088 424 04 June.

currant fiscal year will be \$5 988 424-04 that, for the year will be 30,083,224-04,-intr-that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed \$1,842,473 90, should Con-gress adopt the mensures of reform proposed and urged by the Pasimaster General. Since the month of March retrenches have been made in the expenditures amounting to \$1,-826;471 annually: which, howrest did ever "試 made in the expenditures amounting to \$1.-826;471 annually; which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period sectors to have arrived for determining the question whether, this Department shall become per-manent and an over-increasing charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the aclf-sustaining policy which had so long con-trolled its administration. The course of leg-islation recommended by the Postmaster Gon-eral for the relief of the Department from its present embarrasments, and for restoring it

erai for the relief of the Department from its present embarrasments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration. In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local inter-erts of the District of Columbia. Surely the ests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city hearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859.

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, Jan 4, 1860.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The citizons of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the and constants of rennsylvania who are opposed to the principles and measures of the present National Ad-mioistration, and to the election of men to office who vestain those principles and measures, are requested, to meet in their respective counties, and to elect Dele-tates equal in number to their representatives in the francal Assembly, to § PropLe's State Convention, to be hold at HANNISDUNG, on

Wednesday, February 22d, 1860, Wolliesany, February 22d, 1860, at 12 A. M., to indicate their choice for the next Presi-dency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral Ticker, appoint Sonatorial Delegater, and to designate the lime and mode of selecting District Dele-gates to the National Convention, and to transact such ether business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election. LEVENTY

Chairman People's Executive Committee

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Standing Committee of the People's Party, of Cumberland County, will -meet at Hannon's Hotel on Monday, the 9th day of Jaulary next at 1 o'clock P. M. on business.

R. P. McClune. Secretary. Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1859. Chairman

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a special meeting of the Junior Cadets held on the 31st of December the following resolutions were adopted.

Wficness, Ap all wise Providence hath teen fit to take from as our beloved Captain of the present fiscal year ending 301 . Duncan. Stevenson. Resolved. That in this sudden and afflict

ing dispensation we feel again the solemn warning that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That we shall miss with heartfelt sorrow from our company the social vir-tues, the amiable disposition the talents and energy of our late friend and commander. Resolv.d,-That the Junior Cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a token of respect, to their late comman-der, and that the flag of the company be raped in mourning. Resolved, That the proceedings be pub-

lished in the several newspapers of Carlisle and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the decensed with the expression of our warmest feelings for their and loss. C. D. LAW, E. B. GOULD, W. B. PARKER,

Com.

Our Buak Cable. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. -- The January umber of this Sterling Magazine, comes to us, laden, as usual, with a rich feast of able literary articles, a ong which will be found the following: "Our Aftists in Italy; The Amber (lods; Songs of Na-

it, its functions were declared terminated and in assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer re-pusinted the plan under which he was chosen, and Zulonga was thus restored to previous po-sition. He assumed it, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his np-pointent, "President Substitute," continues, with that tile, at the head of the insurement of the area of the plan under which he was chosen, it, can define the second to the plan under which he was chosen. it, and Miramon, having become, by his np-pointent, "President Substitute," continues, with that tile, at the head of the insurement of the area of the plan under which have so many interests connected with pointment, "President the head of the insurement of the area of the plan under which have so many interests connected with pointment, "President the head of the insurement of the area of the plan under which have so many interests connected with the the head of the insurement of the area of the plan under which have so many interests connected with the the the head of the insurement of the president the authority in advance to fur-tist. The head of the plan under which have so many interests connected with the the the head of the insurement of the plan the plan the head of the plan the plan

to Congress the circumstances under which the late minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the central gov rnment, and withdrew from the country. It vas impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a government, like that at the capital. under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed but never redressed <u>—</u> Had this been an old established government, Had this been an old established government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This suc-cess became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the cottending parties. In conprospects of the contending parties. In con-sequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that republic. For this purpose, a distinguished citizen of Maryland was soleot ed, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the government of President Juarez, f on his errival in Marcie a the schult of the schult of before we can reach the trate into the interior before we can reach the If on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to such recognition; according to the established practice of the United States. (In the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane pre-sented his credentials to President Juarre, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the go-vernment of Juarez to be the only existing gavernment of the Republic." He was cor-dinly received by the authorities at Vern Cxuz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the constitu-tional government has not been able to estab-If on his arrival in Mexico he should find it lional government has not been able to establish its power over the whole republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obe-dience. General Miramon maintains himself at the capitol; and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either gov-ernment. In the meantime, the excesses which lways attend upon civil war, especially in always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed upon both persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has norbeen suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of the republic, but "so far as the interests of

raised in this country among those who sym pathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of ited the country as morchants, shipmaster, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been anotic a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to ineur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, on-the contry, in definice of treaties, and this which prudent been set at deface of the induced be sourced in advance by a regulation of the contry in a very indication of the present one foreign nations. But does not the present set deface of the indiced upon as well have been plain. I might hen have there evinced a tiong desire to do us justice, and this wills be sourced in advance by a reference by the local government, have loss to do the present set deface of the indiced upon the course of a robit regressing in the set of the preliminary treats. The constitutional set of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute a except the course of justice fairs of the indice for the indiced upon and this wills the source in the ido-the course of a robit regressing the masses to the control, and a recent decree of Mirano per-tent the intervention of government in any tend the intervention of government in a set is of the intervention of government in any tend the intervention of government in a set is of the intervention of government in any tend the intervention of government in any tend the intervention of government in a set is of the intervention of government in any tend the intervention of government in any te

it, and Miramon, having become, by his np-pointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party-In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which out support from some quarter, it is impossi-ble to perceive how Mexico can resume her

position among nations and enter upon a ca-reer which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhave a continuous frontier of nearly a thou-sand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estab-lished policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the dofinestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A govern-ment which is either una le or unwilling to ment which is either una ie or unwining to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the constitutional government at Ve-ra Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its aujustice, for adequate redress. Whilst its au-thority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sen-coasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where trate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by pas-sing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most effectual and least difficult mode of accom-plishing the object, will be to act in concert with thut government. Their concert, and plishing the object, will be to act in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained ; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend for Congress to pass a law an thorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a suf-ficient military force to enter Maxieo for the number of obtaining indemnity for the nat purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely re-frain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or rolun-teers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volun-teers be selected, such a force could be easily

ellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the un happy condition of that republic. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole republic. In that ovent, there is no reason tog-doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate re-

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chief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases, under cirwithin the war-declaring power as such an an thority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation, many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Con-gress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may o may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest. Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the republic

of Paragnay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as ir his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." - "Just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." - "Just satisfac-tion" for what? For "the attack on the U. States steamer Water Witch," and "other mat-ters referred to in the annual messages of the President." Here the power is expressly President." granted upon the condition that the govern-ment of Paraguay shall refuse to render this 'just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases. Congress have conferred upon the Pre sident power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future evens; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this contingent and conditional pow er could be constitutionally conferred ur President in the case of Paraguay, why may It not be conferred for the purpose of protect-ing the lives and property of American oili-zens in the event that they may be violently and uninwfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from Californin, or assailed by the seisure of their vessels in a for-oign port? To deny this power, is to render the navy, in a great degree, inseless for the protection of the lives and property of Ameri-can citizens, in countries where neither pro-tection nor-redress can be otherwise obtained. The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the thest making ameraviations for the sersailed by the seisure of their vessels in a forthe 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "net making appropriations for the ser-vice of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This not also contained an appropriation "to sup-ply deficiencies in the rorenue of the Post Of-fice Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first in-tendes that the the set of the Post of stance since the origin of the Federal Govern-ment, now more than seventy years ago, when ment, now more man sevency years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils

our States and termones near of the haven power mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse hundred and forty-four dollars and eightysufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Ishmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have nev-er doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the war making power. Besides, the Constitution expressly requires, as an importaive duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States]. against invasion." I am at a loss to conceiv how this protection can be afforded to Califor nia and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message, that it would be inexpedient for the Government to tions of war, and necessany supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific cosst would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this. resort would, after all, beinadequate for their efence and protection.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our overflowing Treasury, duri several years prior to the commencement of my ad-ministration. The financial reverses which ments of the Government have devoted them.

tary of the Treasury that it is extremely retaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall and of the Postmaster General. They each be able to pass through the present and the contain 'valuable' information and important next fiscal year without providing additional recommendations well worthy of the serious be able to pass through the present and the contain 'valuable' information and important in ext. This can only be accomplished by atriotic contrained, in his opinion, offers every and the attinates of the different Departments, the stimates of the different Departments, the stimates of the different Departments, the stimates of the different Departments, without making an allowance for any additional to providing for the redemption of any motion of the \$20,000.000 of Treasury notes the next have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice and into avert of the days of pass find prospecify to go increasing the national' debt to meet the sole with a different present fiscal year, and the days of for the ordinary, expenses of the Government. This the fast ensities of the Post, and impart of a deficiency would cripte our resources and impart our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should the fast of a deficiency of the scale of war should render it necessary revenue beraised from the treasury of \$6,996,009 28, against the necessary is as a Emprehend, I would a streasing a deficiency of the scale of war should render it necessary revenue beraised from the treasury of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6,996,009 28, against the resource and the scale of \$6

an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of fourteen million three hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hun-dred and eight dollars and forty cents, (\$14,-\$1,80,80,40) on three 381,808 40)

The estimated receipts during the next fis-eal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which, with the balance estimated, as' before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860 will make an aggrewould be inexpedient for the Government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment and under its direct and ex-clusive control. This would increase the pat-ronage of the Executive te a dangerous ex-tent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could prevent. The com-struction of this road ought, therefore, to be intrusted to incorporate dramanies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be spired alone by a sense of corporate and indi-vidual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, muni-tiogs of war, and necessary supplies for the

twenty eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents, for the 'es-timated ordinary expenditures during the fis-cal year ending 80th June, 1861. Upon these-estimates a balance will be left in thé Treasury on the 30th June. 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and minute are then. million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars

and sixty-one cents. But this balance, as well as that estimated

but this balance, he have no the lst July, to remain in the treasury on the lst July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departthirty nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and upon the estimates of the Postwith considerable success, as will appear master General for the service of his Depart. with considerable success, as will appear from their eifferent reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for these particular consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the public interests of the country. In aid of the public interests of the country. In aid of the amine closely the bills appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inad-vertently pass both houses, as must sometime be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time we iollars. Should these appropriations be made as re-

recommendations well worthy of the serious

ure; Nemophily; Substance and Shadow; Through the Fields to Saint Peter's; The Experience of Samuel Absalom. Filibuster; Abdel Hassan; About Spires; The Professor's Story; Andenken; Central British America. "The "Autrocrat" now, an established favorite with

the public, commences "The Professors Story" which will be continued throughout the year. Terms \$3 per annum. Address Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE LADIES REPOSITORE, for January contains three fine embellishments. The first is entitled "Morning on Loon Lake," another is, "Shells of the Ocean." drawn and engraved by K. E. Jo nes, Esq., whose style and excellencies as an engraver, have become so familiar to the readers of the Repository. The third engraving is one which, we should think, would be very ccentable to Carlisic subscribers--a truthful and spin ed portrait of th Bey. Alfred Griffith. From asketch of his life written by the Rev. Dr. Nadal, we learn that Father Griffith " was born in 1783, and has been fiftyfour years a travelling pleacher. Those of our readers who would like to have a correct likeness of this good ld man, who, in the course of nature will soon "go to his reward." should subscribe for the Ladles' Repository. Address Swormstedt & Poe, Cincinnati. O.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December, has been recoived with the following table of contents:--The Fight on the Picho-Love's Young Dream-Anoth-gr Picasant French Book-Popular Literature--Mot-iey's Dutch Republic--The National Gollery--Part X of The Luck of Ladysmede-The Emperor and the Empire-Fluets and Navies, Part III. This number closes the volume for 1850. A remittance of \$10, will secure this Magazine together with the London, Edinburg, North British and Westminister Quarterly Reviews for one vear. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York.

* THE AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY YEAR Boox FOR 1860.-F. Genhard, 61 Nassau street, New York. This is a highly useful publication for families. t contains an almanae-historical + tatistics-medical dvice-hints for housekeepers, a fine selection of tales and sketches from popular authors, and several pages of humorous illustrations. The work can be examined at Piper's Periodical Depot.

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THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE. Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

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