ted States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory

Full information in relation to recent events partments of State and War.

the Treasury for particular information conceruing the final condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service | further increase of our paval force. connected with the Treasury Department. During the last fiscal year the receipts

than \$64,000,000, and from all sources, \$73,918,141; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the otal resources of the year to amount to \$62,-850,117.

The expenditures, including \$3,000,000 in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and including sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to \$60,172,401; and inment on this account having amounted to

\$12,776,390. On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount the debt of Texas-making a total of \$71,ding premium, has been discharged, redu- is ready for market. cing the debt to \$30,737,121; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt and \$10,000,000, paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about \$48,000,000 .-It is believed that, under an economical administration of the government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will occasion for its increase should occur.

The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands, and augmented receipts. probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of revenue such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of affecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to ing expenditures, must, for the present, make industrial enterprise and public prosperity, it dependent to some extent upon the treasuthe burden of taxation be made to rest as Postmaster General, in relation to the aboliequally as possible on all classes, and all tion of the franking privilege, and his views sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your deserve the consideration of Congress. consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially tion of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the outgoing officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all public money in the vaults of the Treasury or in other legal depositaries, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing peral provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposit or othdemand, to pay the same into the Treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these

The army during the past year has been so is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment. constantly employed against hostile Indians habitants than has been hitherto enjoyed -Extensive combinations among the hostile Inremote portion of the country.

to hope that the energetic and successful opcombinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady Minister at London has concluded, and which perty upon the ocean would be withdrawn from progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention to the report of the Secretary of War.

paratively small, it is more important that it ciprocal trade between the United States and should be as complete as possible in all the British provinces in America. elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliabili-

February 28, 1855, "to promote the efficienmost advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found on the expiration of the period of their enliston the coast of the United States
of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating
of dollars, constructed a railroad across the leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influ
This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in between our Atlantic and pacific possessions, ence. The apprentice-system recently adop- accomplishing the object for which it was inted is evidently destined to incrporate into stituted, in consequence of a serious difference the service a large number of our country- of opinion between the commissioners, not men hitherto so difficult to procure Several only as to the precise point where the river men hitherto so difficult to procure Several only as to the precise point where the river hundred American loys are now on a three terminates, but in many instances as to what allows us to cherish the hopo that a principle so years' cruise in our national vessels, and will constitutes a river. These difficulties, howreturn well trained seamen In the ordnance ever, may be overcome by resort to the umdepartment there is a decided and gratifying pirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since

provement in that branch of the service, I

commend to your favorable action. in this Territory will be found in the docu- now affoat, and two of them in active service. to their commerce, and Denmark was thus ments communicated herewith from the De- They are superior models of naval architec- induced to propose an arrangement to all the I refer you to the report of the Secretary of largely to public strength and security

I concur in the views expressed by the Se-

The report of the Secretary of the Interior department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227, 878 acres; for which has been received the sum of \$8,821,414.

During the same period there had been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one of the public debt was \$69,129,939 There On the 30th of September last, surveys had and terminated in a satisfactory manner was a subsequent increase of \$1,756,000 for been made of sixteen million eight hundred 879.937. Of this sum \$45,525,319, inclu- ninety nine acres, a large proportion of which justment of pending ones.

the different bureaus of the department; to and providing for the more speedy settlement due, and only redeemable at the option of the pension system; to the colonization of of local disputes growing out of that interthe holder, cannot be pressed to payment different Indian tribes, and the recommenda- course, have not yet been attended with any tions in relation to various improvements in results. the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department principles for the security of neutral comof the government. Its expenditures for the merce; one, that the neutral flag should cover last fiscal year, were \$10,407,868, and its enemies' goods, except articles contraband of gross receipts \$7,620,801-making an ex- war; and the other, that neutral property on cess of expenditure over receipts of \$2,787,- board merchant vessels of beligerarts should not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary | 046. The deficiency of this department is be exempt from condemnation, with the exciency, \$330,000 is to be attributed to the law; having been generally claimed by neuadditional compensation allowed postmasters trals, though not always admitted by beleigeby the act of Congress of June 22, 1854 .- | rents The mail facilities in every part of the country is very much increased in that period, from customs, so as not to exceed 48 or 50 and the large addition of railroad service, millions of dollars. I think the exigency for amounting to 7,908 miles has added largely principal beleigerents. Great Britain and to the cost of the transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasas well as the dictate of obvious justice, that ry for support The recommendation of the on the establishment of mail steamship lines,

mail transportation upon that route, and also

upon the Tchuantepec and Nicaragua routes The United States continue in the enjoy-

the other to Central America, threatened to except Great Britain and Turkey. erwise, or who shall refuse or neglect, on due disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question

The object of the convention between the in various quarters, that it can scarcely be United States and Graat Britain of the 19th said, with propriety of language, to have of April, 1850, was to secure, for the beneat been a peace establishment. Its duties have of all nations, the neutrality and common use of the conference at Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished,"—I certainly cannot assaid, with propriety of language, to have of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit been a peace establishment. Its duties have of any transit way, or interoceanic communireason to expect, as a result of the year's op-erations, greater security to the frontier in-might be opened within the limits of Central in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule

The pretension subsequently asserted by dians of the Territories of Washington and Great Britain to dominion or control over Oregon at one time threatened the devasta- territories, in or near two of the routes, those tion of the newly-formed settlements of that of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible From recent information, we are permitted with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occaerations conducted there will prevent such sion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our will be immediately submitted to the Senatefor its consideration. Should the supposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be effected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854. the conviction that such measures are not which went into effective operation in 1855. put an end to the causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United of Congress to a change of policy in the dis- States the right of fishery on the coast of the tribution of troops, and to the necessity of British North American provinces, with adproviding a more rapid increase of the mili- vantages equal to those enjoyed by British tion, would receive the assent of all maritime tary armament. For details of these and subjects Besides the signal benefits of this other subjects relating to the army, I refer treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged the depre lations of the public armed cruisers. in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable The condition of the navy is not merely degree with our national prosperity and satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying strength, it has had a favorable effect upon evidences of increased vigor. As it is com- other interests in the provision it made for re-

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than \$22,000.000, exceeding those of ty of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its the preceding year by nearly \$7,000,000; ships In all these various qualities the navy and the imports therefrom, during the same

The improved condition of this branch of above mentioned treaty.

Provision was made in the first article of convenient and salutary. The system of grant- that treaty, for a commission to designate the ing an honorable discharge to faithful seamen | mouths of rivers to which the common right | layed any definite action upon it, only for the pur-

the country. The suggestions of the Secre- the commencement of my administration, to tary of the Navy, in regard to further im- relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exac- international law.

tion of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other govern-The new frigates ordered by Congress are ments have also sought to obtain a like relief ture, and with their formidable battery add | European Powers interested in the subject; times regarded with friendly interest the other | wise a withdraw the naval force now in those | was called to the Chair, and John M. Giband the manner in which her proposition was States of America, formerly, like this country, ports until, by the spontaneous action of the bony, appointed Secretary. after which the received, warranting her to believe that a sat- European countries, and now independent memcretary of the Department, in favor of a still isfactory arrangement with them could soon be bers of the great family of nations. concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of defipresents facts and views in relation to inter- nite action on its part, in consideration of the from customs, were, for the first time, more | nal affairs, over which the supervision of his embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States.

This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangecluding the latter, to \$72,948,792, the pay- hundred thousand two hundred and thirty ment between Denmark and the maritime acres, thus making a total aggregate of thir- powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon ty nine million three hundred and twenty- concluded, and that the pending negotiation forbearance on the part of the United States. I eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. with the United States may then be resumed shall continue my efforts to procure for the

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, and seventy three thousand six hundred and nor has much progress been made in the ad-

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe. this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two thus 744,000 dollars greater than for the ception of contraband articles. These were year ending June 30, 1853. Of this defi- not presented as new rules of international

> One of the parties to the war-Russia-as well as several neutral powers, piomptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and

> But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

representatives of France, Great Britain Aus-I also call the special attention of Congress | tria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled to the statement of the Postmaster General at Paris, took into consideration the subject of on the part of New Granada, by the enact respecting the sums now paid for the trans- maritime rights, and put forth a declaration portation of mails to the Panama Railroad containing the two principles which this gov-Company, and commend to their early and ernment had submitted, nearly two years bethe enactment of a law to punish the abstrac- favorable consideration the suggestions of fore, to the consideration of maritime powers. that officer in relation to new contracts for and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished." and " Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a ment of amicable relations with all foreign force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldi- States, this government has been invited to ers in this country for foreign service, and accede by all the powers represented at Paris,

To the last of the two additional propositions that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockade place, a definition for which this government has always contended claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. of maritime law in regard to privateering.

Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private properupon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a beligerent state, should be exempted from capture, and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States.

But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private proone mode of plunder, but left exposed, me nwhile to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented. hile the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Through the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of states, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a

powers. Private property would be still left to I have expressed a readiness on the part of the government, to acceed to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Par is, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment : " And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a beligerent on the high has made great progress within the last few period, amounted to more than \$21.000,000 armed vessels of the other teligerent, except it be contraband.25. This has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other cy of the navy," has been attended by the our commerce is mainly attributed to the maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all

which have made any communication in reply. Several of the governments, regarding with fawill co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

humane in its character, so just and equal in its governs operation, so essential to the prosperity of comferent. mercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the commun tions on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all

But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus in-capable of firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slov to

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to naintain a good understanding, wat such complaints are more numerous; and although earnetly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this governnent has a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly associations of

the two Republics. The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it Negotiations entered into for the purpose important that this government should have dip-The suggestions in this report in regard to of relieving our commercial intercourse with lomatic relations with that State. Through its the complication and progressive expansion of the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, territory had been opened one of the principal North and South America on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coast of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its min-

ster was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time .-Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragaue underwent unfavorable changes, and pecame involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and, awaiting further development, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that Republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on fereign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by character upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be ex-While the question was in this position, the empt from tonnage duty in the free ports of

Panama and Aspinwall

But the purpose has been recently revived. ment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty exits per ton; and, altho' the law has not been put-in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that Republic

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be dition to the large sum payable by contract to se of the people of the United States. the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitaney of its amount, it could not be submitted to life with sentiments of profound gratitude to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Grana- the country through many difficulties, domeste da, and infringe the contract of that Republie with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, | tions between ours and all other governments been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the Republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to trea-Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States ro re-

sist its execution. I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republie of New Granada, On the 15th day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the Railroad Company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States. the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the Railroad Company.

I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of the citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada. Under the over which multitudes of our citzens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing-to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indif-

I have deemed the danger of the recur-

bors of 'anama and Aspinwall, in order to mus. And it would, in my judgment, be un- 1856; on motion, the Hon. Moses Canan, adequate arrangement shall have been made in :for the protection and security of a line of in- Moses Canan, Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa.; time, not to the United States only, but to all

Mcanwhile negotiations have been instituinjuries sustained by our citizens on the 1sthinterests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual mestary, in order to speak of the intelligence and be to indicate but imperfectly the administracial effects of that on the general welfare.

canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment from Convention at its next session. the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great Republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by the experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdon which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence. by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country | for a redress of grievances, and humbly ask entirely from the influences of conflicting trat - the passage of a law requiring all persons, or satlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the

To us, of this generation, remains the no less noble task of mantaining and executing the power of the United States. We have at vidually, to use every endeavor to procure length reached that stage of the national ca- the passage of a law to redress the grievances r, in which the dangers to be ercountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relatins we have to attemper our power to Hough, Peeler and Cassiday, were appointed the less happy condition of other republies in An erica, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of

In our domestic relations, we bave to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions the interests, and the exuberant, and therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the nearly two millions of dollars annually, in ad- self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterpri-

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and return to private the good Providence which during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relaand the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1856.

THE TESTIMONY OF A POLITICAL OPPO-NENT .- The Albany Evening Journal, one of the leading organs of the black republican ty stipulations, and the contract rights of the party, thus speaks of the retiring administra-

"It is but simple justice to say that, so far as the financial interests of the country are concerned, they have been managed with ability and integrity. Though overruled frequently in matters of appointment, the President has stood by Governor Marcy in his en- measures to organize that Territory, which

Pierce, presents a clean record. Nothing of the nepotism of those eras disgraces the present. Gen. Pierce has not followed the bad example of hunting up and pensioning all sorts of relatives, partners, and dependants. The Post Office Department has not been, as when in the hands of 'Fillmore, Hall & Haven,' a convenience for political lazaroni .-Nor has there been during General Pierce's administration either a back stair's ntrance to the White House, or a 'kitchen-cabin :c.'"

MORALITY OF DIVORCES. Speaking one day of the early Romans, Mr Webster said he could almost believe every thing related by historians of their extraordina- of 1853; so that the election of U. S. Senetor ry virtues, public and domestic when he will take place on the second Tuesday of Jandwelt upon the fact that, though their laws authorized divoice yet, for the first five hundred years, no individual ever availed himself of such a licence! "It was the domestic of Georgia, recently related the following antraining," he said, "It was the mother who cedote to illustrate the plack of some men in made a Publicola, a Camillius and Cariolinus. | an argument : Women, protected by the inviolability of the nuptial bond, were invested with a dignity that | vanist that he leaned over backward, was degave anthority to instruction, and made the do- fending his doctrine against a man as obstimestic hearth the nursery of heroes. Public nate as himself; at length the preacher said virtue," he said, "fell with private morality. to his opponent : Under imperial Rome divorces were sought for "Now look here, my friend, don't you and obtained upon the most frivolous pretext, believe what is to be will be?" and all domestic confidence was destroyed. "No, I don't at all. I believe what is to The inevitable consequence was the loss of all be, won't be!" public morality. Men who had been false to their private obligations would not be true to their public duties. Caesar divorced his wife Circleville, Ohio, whilst a party of four persons and betrayed his country. The sancity of the nuptial bonds is, in my opinion, one of the a man by the name Thomas More and another principal, if not the chief cause of the superior person, when Moore caught up a corn cutter, refinement, freedom and prosperity enjoyed at | and literally cut his antagonist to pieces. The the present time by Christian nations.

Blankets were first made at Bristol, in Engwill command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of the world, rence of scenes of lawless violence in the quarter, whose name was powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of the world, rence of scenes of lawless violence in the quarter. I hard, by a poor weaver, whose name was sey has appointed Joseph P. Comegvs, Esq. Thomas Blankets, and who gave his name to of Dover, to fill the vacancy occasioned by tion a part of our naval force in the har- his poculiar manufacture of woolen cloths.

SURVEYORS CONVENTION

protect no persons and property of the citi- . At a Convention of Practical Surveyors zens of he United States in those ports, and held at the Hotel of Major John Thompson, to insure to them safe passage across the Isth- Ebensburg, Pa , on the 3d day of December. Regiblic of New Granada, or otherwise, some names of the following gentlemen were given

te-oceanic communication so important at this Richard J. Proudfoot, Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa ; Henry Scanlan, Carrolltown, other maritime States both Europe and Amer- Cambria county, Pa.; J. C. Noon, Ebersburg, Cambria county, Pa.; Edward Shoe-maker, Jr., Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.: ted by means of a special commission, to ob- S. D. Pryce, Ebensburg, Cambria county. toin from New Granada full indemnity for Pa.; Stephen Lloyd, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.; Wm. Slick, Summerhill, Cammus, and satisfactary security for the general bria county, Pa ; J. B. McCormick. Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa ; Thomas McConnel, Wilmore, Cambria county, Pa.; E. A. sage, the occasion seems to me an appropriate | Vickrov, Johnstown, Cambria county. Pa.; one to express my congratulations in view of Wm. Reed, Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon United States now possess and enjoy. To Huntingdon, county, Pa.; Wm. Christy, Alexandria, Huntingdon, county, Pa.; Wm. Evans, Penn point you to the state of the various depart- Run, Indiana county, Pa.; David Peeler, ments of the government, and of all the great | Indiana, Indiana county, Pa ; Edmund Page, branches of the public service, civil and mili- Indiana, Indiana county, Pa.; Samuel L. Carpenter, Greensburg Westmoreland counthe integrity which pervades the whole, would ty, Pa.; David Hough, Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.; H P. Treziyulny, Milesburg, tive condition of the country, and the benefit Centre county, Pa. ; James L. Gwin, Altoona, Blair county, Pa. ; John M. Gibbony, Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is Duncansville, Blair county. Pa ; John L. actually at peace at home and abroad; that Cuttle, Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa ; its industrial interests are prosperous; that the Francis Cassiday, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

On motion, Messrs. Cuttle, Treziyulny, the plough of its husbandmen is marching Gwin, Christy, Proudfoot, Peeler, Carpenter, and McCormick, were appointed a committee to report business, &c., for the action of the

On motion, adjourned to meet this evening at eight o'clock.

Convention met agreeably to adjournment. The committee on business, through their hairman, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, We have been frequently called upon by parties with whom we have no acquaintance, and who have no claims upon our knowledge, to give evidence of arduous duties performed for other persons, in the various and complicated cases of ejectment, without reasonable compensation-Therefore,

Residved, That we petition the Legislature suitors, when requiring the services and experience of practical surveyors to give evidence, to pay or secure to the surveyor, a reasonable compensation, per diem, for the full time thus employed both in traveling to

and attendance at Court Resolved. That we pledge ourselves indicomplained of in the foregoing resolution; all of which, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, Messrs. Christy, Carpenter, a committee to report a petition to be signed by the members of the Convention, and to be presented to the n xt Legislature, asking for the passage of a law protecting practical surveyors in their profession. On motion, adjourned to me t to-morrow

at one o'clock, P. M. Convention met agreeably to adjournment The last appointed committee reported a petition, as instructed in their appointment,

which was adopted and signed, Resolved, That we expect, and earnestly solicit, the co-operation and friendly aid of the gentlemen of the Bar, throughout the Commonwealth, in obtaining legal redress of

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and that Editors in general, be respectfully requested to give us a favor-

M CANAN, Chairman. JNO M. GIBBONEY, Sec'y.

Popular Vote for President.

The returns so far received comprise over

.659,000 votes. Those yet to come in will increase the aggregate to 3,800,000, or upwards. Fillmore's vote will exceed 800,000. Majority against Fremont, thus far, 1,269,-43; against Buchanan, 314,285

Buchanan 1,672,432 Fremont I,195,000 Fillmore 791,664 Buchanan over Fremont, thus far, 417. THE TERRITORY OF "ARIZONA"-The residents of the Gadsden purchase are taking

lightened and fearless discharge of the responsible duties of the State Department. they propose to call "Arizona." They have elected Nathan P. Cook their delegate to "Contrasted with the administrations of Congress to which body they will forward a Tyler and Fillmore, in all that concerns per- memorial signed by two hundred and sixty sonal self-respect; and in all that belongs to names, praying for a division of the Territory the proprieties of high station, that of Gen. of New Mexico, and the formation of a new government in the Gadsden purchase. The estimated population of the Territory is about ten thousand.

Time of Electing U. S. Senator.

As several laws for the election of Senator have been enacted, many of our readers not aware of the day upon which it takes place. The act of July 2, 1839, fixed the second Tuesday of January for election of U. S. Senator. The act of April, 18, 1853, changed the time to the second Tuesday of February. The act of January 4, 1856, repealed the act uary next, the 13th.

DIAMOND CUT DIMOND. - Judge Lumpkin.

An old Baptist preacher, so straight a Cal-

About 3 o' clock on Sunday morning last at were playing cards, a dispute arose between a murderer was arrested and lodged in iail

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR .- Gov. Cauthe death of the Hon. John M. Clayton.