[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] One alleged cause for prograstination, in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the captain-general of Cuba, is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that is-land, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints di-rectly to him at Havana, we are obliged to pre-sent through our minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain-general for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish Government will consent to proceed to negotia-tion. Many of the difficulties between the two Governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-general were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government, to confor this power upon the Captain general, and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within aight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habit of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant which might be readily settled, at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is

CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE. The truth is that Cuba, in its existing Colonial The truth is that Cuba, in its existing Colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave-trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense of arresting slavers bound to for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark

ACQUISITION OF CUBA. It has been made known to the world by my It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to adquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished the last relic of the African slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which have accounted since the origin of the Government, has quired since the origin of the Government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preserva-

tion.

The Island of Guba from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coast-wise, from the vailey of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that Island under the dominion of a J. stant foreign power, this trade, of vital impertance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in the time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy whitst the existing Colonial Government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain'is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jesious, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world, has imputed to him, blame for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession:

The midblicity which has been given to our former nego-

world, has imputed to him, blame for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cossion.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject: before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success, that I should be distrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate: I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by the example of Mr. Jeferson provious to the purchase of Louisians from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration. THE AMISTRAD CASE.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in Polarist made a singler recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1858. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain o the 27th of October 1795; and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

MEXICO. Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and espec-ially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of its territory, against the nostile interretains any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indis-

Morth American continent, render this an indispensable duty,
Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution,
almost ever since it achieved its independence. One
military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession; and the various Constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at
naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The
successive Governments have afforded no adequate
protection, either to Maxican eithers or freeing set. successive tovernments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens for foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seisure of the Capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period; but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the Repub-lic, between the Central Government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavered to subvert the constitution lest framed, by military power, and those who
maintain the authority of that constitution. The
antagonist parties each hold possession of different
States of the Republic, and the for tunes of the war
are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both paritles o extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is
that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil
and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension, to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy
and imbedility. It would be vain for this Government
to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims Mexico, which has endeavered to subvert the const to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the Central Government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with real and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an arrors are single for the second of the sec The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that Government. Meantime, in various parts of the Republic instances have been numerous of the murder imprisonment and indicate the contract of the second contract o parts of the Republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the Central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Moxico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that Ropublic is almost a dead letter, This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last, by the promulgation of a decree levy. May last, by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution pro rata upon all the capital in the Republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and

advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the Government proceeded still fur-ther, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the sus-pension of the political relations of his legation with them until the pleasure of his own govern-

ment should be ascertained. ment should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May last, to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Carnt Palitic and Marion to the honofite of which by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of, which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the Republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our minister to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper maniwhich our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Moxican government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected, until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastisement is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle, to direct Mr Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that Government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his resume diplomatic relations with that Government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists, for a resort to hostilities against the Government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing: the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President, to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries should be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote retion, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihushua and Sonora, and our adjoining Ter-ritories. The local Governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will even, to re-strain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote set-tlers. Astate of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Wellfounded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, will break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions.—
This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona. I cau imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chi-

be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the borders.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed, in a friendly spirit by the Government and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

huahua and Sonora, and to establish military

posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be

withdrawn, as soon as local Governments shall

And in this connection, permit me to call your attention to the condition of Arizons. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

THE TRANSIT ROUTES.

The political condition of the narrow Isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific cost, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington: All commercial na-tions, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pre-tended that those States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus, occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left to the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still

The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The Government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection for the commen use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation, from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed, by an arbitrary decree of that Government. If disputes arise between it, and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided, for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently

controversy. Intis is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Niceragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Niceraguan government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Niceraguan route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, sud the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were saummarily and arbitrarily revoked by the Government of President Biras. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the Government, threatening the int-truption of the route at any moment: These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between these parties, up to the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that since February, 1856, this remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citieus of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the routes of Panama and Nicaragus, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable august in the prejudice of citieus of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the routes of Panama and Nicaragus, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable august for the prejudice of States of States. Mindted On November, 1857, by the States of States. Mindted On November, 1857, by the States of States. Mindted On November, 1857, by the States of States. Mindted On November, 1857, by the States of States. Mindted On November, 1857, by the States of States.

to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has falled to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government, will appear by the papers berewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been, to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fall te perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that Republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissentions, this had become a most important attipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowl-

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER AND ADVOCATE.

edge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the routs and render our actual interference for its protection un-

hostile parties from committing aggressions on the future and render our actual interforence for its protection unnecessary.

The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with fursign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy aloue. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the Territory of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizons on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emerge-cy of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the ricinity to march to their relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress, the passage of an act authorizing the President-under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval force of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by law, less violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupou, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citzens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehnantepec routes. In reference to the Panama and the United States, by their existing treaty with new Grenada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free thansit from the one to the other see, may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehnantepec route, which has been re-

runted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehnantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable angices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in clesed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for ransit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government."

These treaty slipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations

and Mexico, in addition to the consideration applicable to the Nicaraguan route, seems to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA. The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, du ring the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this Government, Some of these jujuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerant conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1867, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this Government upon that of Costa. Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regre with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory

Unless this demand shall be complied with at ar onless this demand shall be compiled which at early day, it will only remain for this Government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. while it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these Republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the Government and citizens of the United States.

NEW GRANADA. Against New Granada we have long-standing os of complaint, arising out of the unsatis fied claims of our citizens upon that Republic and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizons at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Grenada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose: is treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granads on the subject of

claims.

Questions have arisen between the two Governments, as to the right of New Grenada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the Uni-ted States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the Transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the U. States transported over the Panama Railroad The Government of New Granada has been informed, that the United States would consider the collection of these taxes, as an act in viola tion of the treaty between the two countries and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, but with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present cir

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American Flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst the is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified however, be able to inform you that in Esptember last this has been reduced from \$1,32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion. the cuties on other articles of our production.

minished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the Government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the continue of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the
entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our
minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to
have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened Government of the Emperor will adopt this wice,
just, and equal policy. In that event, there is good reason
to believe that the commerce between the two countries will
greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the Gov-

ernment of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, o very large amount; but some of these rest up on plain principles of justice, and their settle-ment ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successfu effort, will be made by our Minister to procure their final adjustment.

PARAGUAY. On the 22d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisa-ble" "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States, and the Republic of Paraguay, in connexion with the attack on the Unites States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th of July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a Commissioner expenses and compensation of a Commissione to that Republic, should the President deem i proper to make such an appointment. In compliance with these enactments, I have

appointed a Commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instrcutions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope, that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan Government, that it is due both to honor and justice, that they should related the provincing that they should be the provincing and provincing the provincing that they should be the provincing that they should be the provincing the provincing that they should be the provincing that they are the provincing that the provi voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of

their property.

Should our Commissioner prove unsucces ful, after a sincere and most earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and dispatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is be-lieved, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may

want. Universal distress prevailed among the com-mercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes.— This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial the like deplorable enects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their purchases, to articles of prime

necessity.

In the general prostration of business, the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the incessitable consequence. mure than any other chass, and much destroy the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example: there could be no demand for railroad iron after our manifecent system of railroads, extending its benefits magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes, to many other branches of usoful manufactures. It is self evident that where useful manufactures. It is sent official articles, there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced. No Government, and especially a Government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences wild have followed in the United States whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846 or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world could not have been controlled by the legislation of

any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be be the tess severe in luture; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform Bankrupt Law, applicable to the passage of a uniform Bankrupt Law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death; But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but suelly passing away. The their civil death. But the effects of the revul-sion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our un-bounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities; the rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in com-mercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise
the fact from ourselves that a speculative inflation
of our currency, without a corresponding inflation
in other countries whose manufactures come in competition with our own must ever produce disastrous
results to our domestic manufacturers. No tariff
short of absolute prohibition can prevent these evil THE TARIFF.

In connection with this subject it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency, Congress by the Act of the 23d December, 1857, authorised the issue of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes, and this proving inadequate, they authorised by the Act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law. No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt, to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government; this would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy, to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. To revenue so as to equal our expenditures.

It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this surely no person will object. In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that sound policy requires that this should be done by specific duties in cases to which these can be properly applied: they are well adopted to commodities, which are usually sold by adapted to commodities, which are usually sold by weight or by measure, and which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value; such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar and foreign wines and spirits. In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other compared and sink of this purpose by other compared and sinks. adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business is pros-Under it, when prices are high and husiness is prosperous, the duties rise in amount, when he least requires their aid; on the contrary, when prices fall
and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are
diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his
injury; neither would there be danger that a higher
rate of duty than that intended by Congress should
be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years, and instead of subjecting it to an advalorem duty, at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty. to an auvancem only, as a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such arrangement the consumer would not be injured; it is true that he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years, these would counterbalance each other, and amount, to the same thing as feet as his interest. amount to the same thing so far as his inter concerned. The inconvenience would be trifling when contrasted with the additional security thus af-forded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested. I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observations, to which Congress in their better judgment will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

FINANCES. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$70,273,-869.59,) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$17,710,114.27,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$37,983,-983.86.)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty seven dollars and seventy six cents, (\$81,585,667.76,) of which nine million six hundred and eighty four thousand five hundred and thirty seven dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$9,684,537 99,) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight

thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents. (\$6.898,316.10.) The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the first of July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty six cents, (\$25,280,879.46,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty eight million five hundred thousand dollars, (\$38,500,000,) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents,

(\$70,129,195.56.) The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present ascal year, were twenty one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$21,708,198 51:) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty two dollars and thirty seven cents (\$1,010,142 37) were aplieved, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

When Congress met in December last the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance our manusers in Country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance our manusers is constructed and ninety eight can be presented and ninety eight all the elements of national wealth in abundance our manusers is dollars and ninety nine cents, (\$52,357,698 48,) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty five thousand eight hundred and ninety eight elements of national wealth in abundance our manusers is dollars and ninety nine cents, (\$74,065,896 and thousands of law to the provent of elect. The construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but sarved to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations, which I made on this subject, in my last annual measured the redemption of the redemption of the redemption of the public debt and the redemption of the public debt and the interest the outcome. The estimated expenditures, during the redemption of the public debt and the interest and the interest and the redemption of the specific Railroad. Time and reflection have but sarved to confirm me in the truth and justice of the Section to the same filty two million three hundred and ninety eight collars and forty-eight cents, (\$52,357,698 48,) making a pacific Railroad.

I would again call Time and criection because of the Executive same in the truth and justice of the Executive same in the truth and justice of the Executive same in the truth and ju

30th June, 1859, of three million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and one dollars and forty-three cents, (\$3,936,701 43) Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the research of the grant and by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorzed by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the exent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if calized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety eight dollars and

saud two hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$7,063,298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are sixty two millions of dollars, (\$62,000,000.) which, with the above estimated balance of seven million in the above estimated balance of seven million that the seven will be above the seven million that the seven will be above the seven million that t ixty three thousand two hundred and ninety ight dollars and fifty seven cents, (\$7,063,298 7,) make an aggregate for the service of the 157,) make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of sixty nine million sixty three thousand two hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty seven cents, (\$69,063,298 57). The estimated expenditures, during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are seventy three million one hundred and thirty nine thousand one hundred and forty seven dollars and sand one hundred and forty seven dollars and forty six cents, (\$73,139,147 46,) which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of four millions and seventy five thousand eight hundred and orty eight dollars and eighty nine cents, (\$4,-

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster Genral will require from the treasury, for the sereral will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three millions eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars, (\$3,-838,728,) as explained in the report of the 838,728,) as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th of June, 1860, to seven millions nine hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and seventy six dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$7,914,576.89.) To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress not riations as may be made by Congress, not stimated for in the report of the Treasury epartment, as well as to provide for the grad nal redemption, from year to year, of the cut-itanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be creased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty o making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities. PUBLIC DEBTS.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the ement of the present fiscal year, was 70mmencement of . 1 B25, 155, 977, 66, . . . During the first quarter of the present year the sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the Act of 14th June

1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, \$35,155,977.-66. There was, on the 1st of July 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800—making the amount of actual in-debtedness, at that date, \$54,910,777.66. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year-this being the remaining half o the loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the ecessity which exists for a modification of th tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice o rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Ealightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essen tial to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the Republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in ts application to the objects designated by law.
Comparisons between the annual expenditures at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for old. The true questions then, are, have those objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them. been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different Executive Departments of the Government, have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a defici ency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Depart

ereafter refer. I invite Congress to institute a rigid scruting ascertain whether the expenses in all the Deartments cannot be still further reduced; and promise them all the aid in my power in pursug the investigation.

ment is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other Departments, and to this I shall

THE DEPARTMENTS. I transmit herewith the Reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important reommendations, to which I invite the attention of

In my last annual message, I took occasion t recommend the immediate construction of tensmall steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them.

The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the pinion, that a greater number of this class of opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protect-ing in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this pur-

pose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the Public Domain, the Pension and bounty-land system, the policy toward the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other Departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining Department; and if this carnot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year, until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1848, to more than four millions and a half of dol'ars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6.290,000 These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress and the other Department and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

free matter."

The cause of those large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. I 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1853 it. nillions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is stimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars. f dollars. The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made

of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters, to five sents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the Department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expenses to the Government are greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passingers. This will be done without pay from the Popartment, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

might then assist them in the work, by grants of laud or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and musitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and deter-

ment of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men, to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and re man stages, with passengers, now pass and re pass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St wagon road between San Francisco and St.
Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty five
days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between
New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate
money for the construction of this road, except

that derived from the war making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work a

speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of that such a road would be a powerful bond of the such a road would be a powerful bond of the such as union between the States East and West of the Rocky mountains. This is so self evident as to

require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, consider this the great question of the day. With the Eastern front of our Republic stretch ing along the Atlantic, and its Western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be along the Pacine, if an the parts should united by a safe, easy, and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained pos-session of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensabl prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroid to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of Winter, nor by the tropical heats of Summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe

THE SLAVER ECHO. On the 21st of August last, Lieut J.N. Maffit, of the United States brig "Dolphin," captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the "Puñam," of New Orleans,) near Key Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African provings on heard. The priva under the command negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinkney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundre and seventy one in number, were delivered board the United States steamer "Niagara," t be transported to the coast of Africa, under th charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade by commanders of

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from ita-terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support, and re-moval" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their pro-tection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the Slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the suf-feriogs and the fate which would certainly await Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the

act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a pro-longed continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States. the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with com-fortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. This aggregate of forty five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the Society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no

oircumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the gov ernment, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better agreement and there I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for eaptured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater. There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the Act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the

THE DISTRICT. I recommend to your favorable regard, the local interests of the District of Columbia. the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, we cannot be to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident it.

habitants. CONCLUSION. I cannot conclude without performing time agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recom-mendation of my last annual message, to affording me sufficient time before the class of heir lete session, for the examination of all the their iste session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a ben ficial in fluence on the transaction of legislative but nuence on the transporter registative high ness, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the Representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation hale provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Le me warmly and strongly commend this precedent established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAY. WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. M'LANE'S **CELEBRATED** VERMIFUGE LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills. We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE, For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

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FEVER AND AGUE, preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA. to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa. P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros. will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M. Lanes, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twile three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermituge is fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

THE ECLECTIC COLLEGE OF MEDIGINR, CINGINNATI, O.

The WINTER SESSION of 1858-9, will commeted the 18th day of October, and continue sixteen weeks. A full and thorough course of Lectures will be given equiving six or seven hours daily, with good opportunities at function to practical minteny, and with ample Clinical faction of the Chairs will be as follows:

The arrangement of the Chairs will be as follows:

T. R. Sr. JOHN, M.D.,

Professor of Ainstony, and Physiology.

J. F. JUDGE, M.D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

A.J. HOWE, M.D.,

Professor of Surgery.

C. H. CLEAPMLAND, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutica.

WM. SHERWOOD, M.D.,

Professor of Medical Practice and Pathology.

J. R. BUCHANAN, M.D.,

within Description of Combinel Physiology and Inst

The Terms for the Session will be the same as here vix:—Matriculation, \$5.00. Ticket, \$5.00. Ticket to Commercial Hospital, (optional), \$5.00. Ticket, \$5.00

their arrival.
Tickets for the session may be obtained of the P.
Tickets for the session may be obtained of the P.
The Raculty, at his office, No. 113 Smith Street, or of the Reculty, No. 139 Second C. H. Cleaveland, Scoredary of the Fueulty, No. 139 Second Street, near Rim.

DERMANENT OFFICE. - COMPLYING with the earnest request of hundreds of their parties.

DRS. C. M. FITCH AND J. W. SYKES,

Have concluded to remain

PRN MANENTLY IN PITTSBURGE,

And may be consulted at their office.

NO. 191 PENN STREET,

Daily, (except Sundays) for CONSUMPTION, ASTEMABRONGHITIS and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS of pilcated with or causing Pulmonary Disease, including that their Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dysjelfa Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

DRS. FITCH & SYRES would state that their treamed of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease excitate the blood and system at large, both before and during the development in the lungs, and they therefore employed chanical, Hygianic and Modelmal remedies to purily the chanical, Hygianic and Modelmal remedies to purily the blood and strengthen the system. With these they we medical Inhalations, which they value highly, but false idea that the "meat of the disease continued in a direct manner by Inhalation." for as before saided, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its class only in the lungs.

only in the lungs.

A No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to these wishing to consult us by letter.

This institution, located near West Liberty, che County, Va., will commance its first Session on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. It is intended for the education of males and females in all the branches, using and ornamental, which are usually taught in our higher and ornamental, which are usually taught in our higher and management. No effect or expenditure will be tauther to reader this an Institution entirely worthy of the principal has been and management. No effect or expenditure will be tauther to ended and management. No effect or expenditure will be tauther to reader this an Institution entirely worthy of the principal has been periones of twenty years as a College Professor. All but accomplished instructors shall be employed in any partment.

The location is remarkably healthful, and the surrering country is noted for its fertility, and the pictures. The boarding-house for females will be in charge first the production of the entering country is noted for its fertility, and the pictures. Rev. Win-Alkin, in whom the public can have the confidence. About twenty young men can be accounted. dinary sources, during the fiscal year to the fiscal year to the states, or other sources would be directly involved. Congress provisions.

| Interests would be directly involved. Or other states, or other sources, during the fiscal year to the fiscal year