L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor. >

A FAMILY PAPER-DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS:

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"IF WE WOULD PRESERVE OUR GOVERNMENT, WE MUST PREWENT ISJUSTICE; TO PREVENT INJUSTICE WE MUST UNITE AT THE SOUTH."

VOL. II.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1850:

NO. 22.

low-citizens of the Senate.

and of the House of Lepresentatives ;

to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to pointed by others; in toreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to theerfully paid.

In our domestic policy, the constitution will be proclamation thereof has been duly made. tributal, which was established to expound it, and plished between the contracting powers. respuescence of the country. I regard all its pro- port at each end of the canal. agents to carry that will into effect. Every power is little doubt that the two governments will come of the Island, and to secure to them both the ben- dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This is exposed to these incursions equally with our which it has granted is to be exercised for the to an understanding. their distribution to the several departments, are have made progress in their preliminary arrange- million four hundred and twenty-one thousand se- time, as an assayer's office is established there, I as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as ments. The reaty between the United States and ven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety would respectfully submit for your consideration should at as early a period a practicable, provide the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster ments, or nullify its commands.

information calculated to enable you to discharge to convert this be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negoliations on the part of count upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax and

leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do speedy and successful close, my respect for the legislature and my sense of ness between the two Governments,

the legislation of the country. mation tending to alienate one portion of the coun- ferred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

executed. In a Government like ours, in which this respect. all laws are passed by a majority of the representing the first and agri- per to make provision by law, at an early day. Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Being suddenly called, in the micst of the last tatives of the people, and these representatives are the Minister of the publication of such abstracts of the fublication of such abstracts of the f of congress, by a painful dispensation of chosen for such short periods, that any injurious is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and dy market for the produce of the other, the whole as the public interest may require. lying Providence, to the responsible station which of obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it ability. I now hold, I contented myself with such commu- would appear unlikely that any great numbers a later of the legislature as the exigency of the should be found ready to resist the execution of payment of claims of citizens of the United States pendent in war as well as in peace.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace. moment seemed to require. The country was the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the against that Government, have not yet resulted in a high tariff can never be permanent: It will relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render law authorizing officers of the army and navy to shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated country is extensive, that there may be local in- a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Go- cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It ex-The Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion ap-

entiments, in a general manner, in regard to the fection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint between the two Governments into effect.

that, which each possess of establishing that form ness of the people. It shall be my effort to ele- received, The collection in the ports of the United States upon the manufactured article, should be remedied. cessary over the State of California and the terri- A revision of the code for the government of to the happeness and prosperity of its own citizens; lecting for places of importance individuals fitted of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili The papers accompanying the report of the Sec- tories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral the navy seeffs to require the immediate considerations. circumstances may re- for the posts to which they are assigned, by their and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to retary of the Treasury will disclose frauds at- lands of California will, of course, form an exceptant of congress. Its system of crimes and we may sympathize with the infortunate or the lest care. In such cases, the power of removal augmented.

well as a personal and individual, application. We course. The unexampled growth of the country, will be duly appreciated. aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality States, will cause that respect to be readily and the two countries,

bligation—these are the duties which we owe to dilitating and protecting the construction of a ship settled condition. The proximity of that island to ed of, should be at once applied.

its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that convention, two other objects remain to be accom- ved from other Governments, it is hoped that some value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in tants or carrying them into captivity. The great

the will of the people, expressed in the most sol- the shore within which belligerent maritime opera- all in its power to put an end to the destructive | There being no mint in California I am informed of the treaty of Guadalupe., Hidalgo, we are bound rmu form, and the constituted authorities, are but tions shall not be carried on. On these points there war which has raged between the different parts that the laborers in the mines are compelled to to protect against the Indians within our border,

public good; but no pretende of utility, no honest | The company of citizens of the United States conviction, even of what might be expedient, can who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances, clous metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed justify the assumption of any power not granted, the privilege of constructing a ship canal between The powers conferred upon the Government and the two oceans, through the territory of that State, year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean the resperfection of human language will allow; Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above re- cents, (\$47,421,748 90. and I deem it my first duty, not to question its ferred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its require- that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient were forty-three million two thousand one hun- payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive Upon you, fellow citizens, as the representatives ticable expedition. It is obivious that this result (\$43,002,168 90.) of the States and the people, is wisely devolved would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than the logislative power. I shall comply with my peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing last annual report from the Treasury Department medi many millions of dollars to the laborers My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a uary, 1837, the proceeds of the sales of the pub- to relieve them from so great a burden.

not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses | Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising pal of the public debt. The great amount of those engaged in the cultivation of the soft. The comof Congress which should appear to me unconsti- from distance and the difficulty of intercouse be- lands subsequently granted by congress for mili- mercial, manufacturing and navigating interests tutional, or an encroachment on the just powers tween this Government and that of Nicaragua, tary bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly sup- are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agriof other departments, or with provisions hastily but, as intelligence has just been received of the ply the public demand for several years to come, cultural. It is, therefore, the most important inadopted, and likely to produce consequences inju- appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Min- and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on the little reliance can, the little reliance can, the little reliance can, therefore, be placed on the little reliance can, rious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the daty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected by some preferable that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

It is the Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

It is the Post Cince Department to reside the preferable that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, far as they can be extended consistently with the vessels in commission are distributed in six differ- leges. The last is supposed to be the preferable to the preferable that hitherto fruitful source of revenue. your further consideration. Beyond the due per- ted, it is hoped that no turther impediments will which have necessarily largely increased a por- provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be ent squadrons, formance of these constitutional obligations, both be experienced in the prompt transaction of busi- tion of the public debt amounting to eight million done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I re-

control or influence your proceedings. With you the connexion of the two oceans by means of a rail- must be provided for within the next two fiscal giving to this leading branch of American industry is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under vears. It is most desirable that these accruing the encouragement which it so well deserves. In grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of demands should be met without resorting to new view of the immense mineral resources of our The Government of the United States is a limithat Republic. It is understood that a thorough loans. trd Covernment. It is confined to the exercise of survey of the communication is in All experience has demonstrated the wisdom employment of a competent mineralogist and chepowers expressly granted, and such others as may preparation, and there is every reason to expect and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, mist, who should be required, under the direction be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; that it will be prosecuted with characteristic ener- for the Support of the Government, from duties on of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of and it is at all times an especial duty to guard gy, especially when that Government shall have goods imported. The power to lay these duties the various minerals of our country, and to asagainst any infringement on the just rights of the consented to such stipulations with the Govern- is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, certain, by careful analysis, their respective ele-States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to ment of the United States as may be necessary to is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, ments and properties, and their adaptation to use-Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But impart a feeling of security to those, who may em- an incidental advantage may be gained by encou- ful purposes. He should also be required to exhere that authority ceases, and every citizen who bark their property in the enterprise. Negotia- raging the industry of our own citizens, it is our amine and report upon the qualities of different traly loves the constitution, and desires the con- tions are pending for the accomplishment of that duty to avail ourselves of that advantage. tinuance of its existence and its ble ssings, will re- object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, A duty laid upon an article which cannot be their productiveness. By publishing the result of solutely and firmly resist any interference in those when the Government of Mexico shall become produced in this country—such as tea or coffee— such experiments, with suitable explanations, and domestic affairs which the constitution has clear- duly sensible of the advantages which that coun- adds to the collection and distribution of rare seeds and yet uncertain. ly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authori- try cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid plants, with instructions as to the best system of I invite your attention to the view of our present ty of the States. And every such citizen will al- that the Government of the United States desires upon an article which may be done to promote this naval establishment and resources presented in so deprecate useless irritation among the several that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isth- stimulates the skill and industry of our own coun- great national interest. members of the Union, and all reproach and crim- mus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations re- try to produce the same article, which is brought In compliance with the act of congress passed suggestions therein made for its improvement, to-

Covernment consists, and its safety and durabil- however, that that Government entertains strong his price to that at which the domesticarticle can tendent was appointed, and all other measures as and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. expense. And this constitution of the Co ity must consist, in avoiding mu ual collisions and objections to some of the stipulations which the be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon dopted which were deemed necessary te ensure of the stipulations which the be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon dopted which were deemed necessary te ensure of the stipulations which the be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon dopted which were deemed necessary te ensure of the stipulations which the be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon dopted which were deemed necessary te ensure of the stipulations and objections to some of the stipulations which the be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon dopted which were deemed necessary te ensure of the stipulations and objections to some of the stipulations and objections are stipulations.

The constitution has made it the duty of the modification of terms, may yet reconcile the duffer-President to take care that the laws be faithfully ences existing between the two Governments in been produced from abroad, thereby benefitting ry in regard to the compensation of some of the and navy, and relative rank between officers of

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles; form the rule of conduct between governments, in- pect of all nations; while it is trusted that its char- has recently been made public, will, it is believed attention of congress to this subject. If congress California and New Mexico have given increased and the annual cost of such transportation two standard mere power, self-interest, or the desire of acter for justice, and a regard to the rights of other have a betreficial effect upon the relations. The various millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand

efits of peace and commerce.

to secure the completion of the work with all prac- dred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a

seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty- spectfully recommend the establishment of an Agpropriety will restrain me from any attempt to Citizens of the United States have undertaken six dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$8,075,986 59) ricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of

all, while each is revolving in its own distinct, deem recessary for their protection and security. and invites, The appropriation already made, will, it is belied the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overcountry becomes prosperous; and the ability to The unprecedented growth of our Territories branch of the service, and their report may be ex-

part, which is not so in another, and that the payment of those who have failth of the part of the United States. It gives me that when changed it brings distress, bankropty, a line of communication, the best and most expension of political opinions, or any most of the principles which would get the resist such laws as trey disapprove. See the dates of t propriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of appears in the form of a military despotism or of It is expected that a regular convention will be nent, it is not only necessary that the law should be sures still exist its full force, I beg leave to call themselves to its arduous service, this obligation re-assembling of congress to make known my popular violence. The law is the only sure pro-immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement specific, wherever the nature of the article is such your attention to the article as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate mendations then made by him.

The commissioner appointed under the act of with the price, and offer strong temptations to The uncertainty which exists ment, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, my administered, none is beneath its protection, congress for carrying into effect the convention fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the conand in its management and administration of in- and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has en- frary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all the country may be assured; that to the utmost of tered upon the performance of the duties imposed | nmes, and offer a strong inducement to the import Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, my ability, and to the extent of the power vested upon him by that act. It is hoped that those du- er to bring the best article, as he pays no more are equal and independent, possessing certain in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take ties may be completed within the time which it duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. rights, and owing certain duties to each other, ari- care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the prescribes. The documents, however, which the I therefore strongly recommend a modification of saig from their necessary and imavoidable rela- discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon Imperial Government, by the third article of the the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our tions; which rights and duties there is no common me by the constitution, and by my outh of office, convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government most important and necessary manufactures, and human authority to protect and enforce. Still I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall en- of the United States, have not yet been received, that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in deavor to meet events as they may arise, with As it is presumed that those documents will be es- the requisite revenue, making such discrimination from the same report, that appropriations for the man onserence, and in honor; although there is no tri- firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion. sential for the correct disposition of the claims, it in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own coununal to which an injured party can appeal but The appointing power is one of the most deli- may become necessary for congress to extend the try as to encourage home production, without exthe disinterested judgment of mankind, and ulti- cate with which the Executive is invested. I re- period limited for the duration of the commission. cluding foreign competition. It is also important gard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the con- that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, Among the acknowledged rights of nations is sole view of advancing the prosperity and happi- vention to be paid to this Government has been which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw

mire; and of managing its internal affairs accord- known integrity, falents, and virtues. In so ex- the provisions of the act of congress of the 24th of tempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount from to any general system which may be adopted. purishment had undergone no change for half a The people of the United tensive a country, with so great a population, and May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is im- Various methods of disposing of them have been century, until the last session, though its delects States claim this right for themselves, and they where a few persons appointed out, and the abreadily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an known to the appointing power, mistakes will tween the two countries, which, of late, and espe- levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the olition of a particular species of corporal punish. imperative duty not to interfere in the government and to afford ment which then took place, without providing or luterual policy of other nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations; and, although appointments be made, notwithstanding the great the nations. oppressed, every where, in their struggles for free- may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or Peruvian guapo has become so desirable an artidoin, our principles torbid us from taking any malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in cle to the agricultural interests of the United States similar imposition not discovered, to a large my mind to the conclusion that there would be revised without delay, and such a system established the conclusion that there would be revised without delay, and such a system established the conclusion that there would be revised without delay, and such a system established. part in such foreign contests. We make no wars individuals appointed by myself than in those ap- that it is the duty of the Government to employ all amount, have been successively practised since the great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that lished for the enforcement of a discipline, as shall the means properly in its power for the purpose of enactment of the law now in force. This state of the relation of debtor and creditor, between the be at once humane and effectual. suppress the actual government which any country able change in our foreign commerce. It has a ten- with many mischievous consequences. I there- General, presents a satisfactory view of the ope thouses to establish for itself. We instigate no since the message at the opening of the last session my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. dency to drive the honest trader from the business fore recommend that, instead of retaining the mi- rations and condition of that Department. revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expedi- of congress. We are at peace with all nations, and I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on of important branch | the close of the last fiscal year, the length the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, its own formal to the best price, and guard most was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six plain intentions of congress, as expressed in the effectually against combinations of capitalists to handred and eventy miles he annual transportation should act towards other nations as we wish them the present amount of its population, and its am- The treaty between the United States and His law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy obtain monopolies. The relations between those parts of the Island sion, it will become indispensable to the protection largements of our boundaries are estimated to emreciprocute every noble and generous act, and to A convention was negotiated between the Uni- of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judg- brace a population of one hundred and twenty: that of the preceding year, was three millions nine perform, punctually and scrupulously, every treaty ted States and Great Britain, in April last, for fa- Spain and France, respectively, are still in an un-

appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon own. The military force stationed in that coun-I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the the labor of those employed in extracting this pre-The total receipts into the Treasury, for the at the earliest possible period, to relieve them from the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which for the raising of one or more regiments of moun-The total expenditures during the same period has been assayed and stamped, to be received in provision, which will at once raise bullion to its The public debt has been reduced, since the par value, and thereby save [if I am rightly infor- the Secretary of War. count upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and this Government, which may be requisite for this By the 19th section of the act of the Zoin Jan- every effort should be made by the Government lief of disabled aed destitute soldiers. This sub- reduction thereon made,

tic lands were pledged for the interest and princi- More than three-fourths of our population are country, provision should also be made for the soils, and the manures best calculated to improve

in the producer and consumer at home. The marshals of the Territories. It will also be pro- the two branches of the service, presented to the

consequent increase of their social and commercial | 1 also earnestly recommend the enactment of a

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the I am gratified in being able to state, that the

bodies of land in that State are claimed under dollars, than those of the present, excepting the grants said to have been made by authority of the appropriation which may become necessary for Spanish and Mexican Government. Many of these the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pahave not been perfected, others have been revoked, cific, propositions for which are now being considand some are believed to be fradulent. But until ered, and on which a special report may be exthey shall have been judicially investigated, they pected early in your present session. will continue to retard the settlement and improve There is an evident justness in the suggestions mend that provis ion be made by law, for the ap- val service proper should be separated from those pointment of commissioners to examine all such for fixed and permanent objects, such as building claims with a view to their final adjustment.

material that enters into our manufactures than land laws, with such modifications as may be ne- pot essentially naval. evade the law, which have been detected by the vig- reflection and our experience in leasing the lead defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction.

changes in the system of levying duties at this ses- tribes brought under our jurisdiction by those en- four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Texas and New Mexico ar esurrounded by powather States, and by the performance of which we canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the United States, and the delicate questions in-Lest entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; and for other purposes. This instrument has volved in the existing controversy there, render it opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Sepa The number of post offices in the United States. or it that, in any case be refused, we can enforce since been ratified by the contracting parties, the desirable that it should be permanently and spee- evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, rating into small predatory bands, and always on the first day of July last was eighteen thousand our own rights with justice and a clear conscience. exchange of ratifications has been effected, and dily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully mounted, they overrun the country, devastating four hundred and seventeen being an increase of general commerce also demand this; and, as in - to recommend that, instead of taking the voice of farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceeding my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look In addition to the stipulations contained in this timations of determining its of cattle and occasionally murdering the inhabiplan may soon be devised to effect the object in a many cases impossible to verify, the law de so roads leading to the country are infested with them, millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine to the usage of the Government sanctioned by the | Frst, the designation and establishment of a free mariner likely to give general satisfaction. The changed as to require a home valuation or appraisant satisfaction. The changed as to require a home valuation or appraisant satisfaction. Government of the United States will not fail, by sat, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as rous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested cents, including the annual appropriation of two hun-The Mexican frontier, which by the 11th article dred thousand dollars for the tranked matter of the

try (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the lulfilment of our treaty sti- three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dolpulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency lars and five cents. is in cavalry, and I recommended that Congress I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the duced to two rents whenever the revenues of the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of Department, after the reduction, shall exceed to

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chiel, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the reject appears so strongly to your sympathies that it . It cannot be doubtful that the proposed reductions would be superfluous in me to say any thing more will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the than burely to express my cardial approbation of Department. It is believed that the defreency, the proposed object.

commerce and other national interest in the difvessels in commission are distributed in six differ- leges. The last is supposed to be the preferable

The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the service of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have eve- class of public works, comprising what are usually rywhere met with the respect and courtesy due as called works of internal improveme to The auwell to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions thornty I suppose to be derived chiefly from the and just purposes of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under command of an officer of the Navy. to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the Bri ish It ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the commander, Sir John Franklin, and his compan. shore, or sail along the const light-houses are necions, in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from. penetrated into a high northern latitude, but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is

the report of the Secretary of the navy, and the into the market in competition with the foreign ar- on the 2d of May, 1850, providing among other gether with the naval policy recommended for the try from another. The beauty of our system of By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, ticle, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce things, for taking the seventh census, a superin- security of our Pacific Coast, and the protection action of the ocean, have been every great encroachments, and in the regular separate action parties concerned in the project of the foreign article. The continu- the producer of that duty, of the East, by means of our recent settlements on

have been submitted to a board of officers in each

ciency of the service itself.

validity of land titles in California is a subject estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuwhich demands your carly consideration. Large ing year are less, by more than one million of

docks and flavy vards, and the fixtures attached; I also beg leave to call your attention to the pro- and from the extraordinary objects under the care priety of extending at an early day, our system of of the Department which, however important, are

infinition any theory of a balance of power; or to I am happy in being able to say that no unfavors causing that article to be imported into the country things has already had a prejudicial influence upon citizens and the Government would be attended The accompanying report of the Postmaster

thereon for:y-six million five bundred and forty-

bundred and ninety seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles, and the increase in cost was three hundred and fling two thousand four hundred

The gross revenues of the Department for the fia-

cal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five departments, and excluding the toreign postages coffeeted for and payable to the British Govern

The expenditures for the same period were five nillions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars and lorty- hree cents -leaving a balance of revende over expenditures of

General in recommending the reduction of our in land letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be in expenditures by more than, five per cent, for two consecutive years; that the postage upon Califorshall be much reduced ; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some

after the surplus afready accumulated shall be ex-The navy continues to give protection to our hausted, may be almost wholly met either by abor lishing the existing privileges of sending free marter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury ode, and will, it nonentirely, so nearly supply it at deficiency as to make any further appropriation that m iy be found necessary so piconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I enfertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that power of regulating commerce will tereign nations, and among the States, and the power of Laying and collecting imposts Where commerce is to be conried on, and imposts collected there must be parts and harbors, as well as wharves and custom houses. essary at suitable points for the protection of ble and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important and those chases of the Constitution, therefore the which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Covernment a liberal and beneficial cogstruction. Not only have leght-housest hans a mail beacons been established, and floating hights memtained, but habors have been cleared and improved. piers constituted, and even break waters for the safety af shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being fisleaup, and rendered useless, by the