FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STERVELT, EDITORS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15. Persons indebted to this office, will greatly oblige the proprietor by settling accounts before the

Look out for the Red Mark; when you see it, remember you owe for your paper.

The mails of this morning bring us some ad. ditional intelligence respecting the condition of our federal affairs. The most novel proposition we have yet seen, is the bill of Noel, of Missouri to abelish the

office of President. Our Legi-lature, it will be seen, has received the report of its committee on federal relations. It provides for the call of a Convention of the people of the State, the election to be held on the 7th, Covention to assemble on the 18th February, rescricted to federal relations only.

It is likey the bill will pass,

STARTLING.

is something startling in a proposition from a paper in this State, and which should demand the attention of slave-holders generally; let them examine what their public servants desire do and how the theory which they advocate would crush and destroy their prosperity. The language used is peculiar, coming from a Southern paper, and its sentiments when looked into will attract the attention of those who believe in the rights of the slave-owners. The phraseology is significant indeed and we wish to call their attention to it.

The editorial advocates that we should not join a Southern confederacy but, that in the event of a disolution, which the writer admits to be eminent yarn. and certain, that North Carolina should separate herself from the slave States together with a few says as follows :

ists New England and the North West, and of the fire-eaters of the South. And such a Central Republic, composed of slave States and States altogether willing to tolerate slavery where it exists. each other to be troublesome.

Fellow citizens of North Carolina, has it indeed come to this, that we must abandon these States. which are identified with us in interest and feeling, and go into a confederacy with States which demand, if not the abolition of slavery, at least, the enactment of a tariff to support them, as a condition precedent to their tolerating slavery !

placery where it exists.

right, but merely to tolerate a thing that may-haP eration the present crisis ought not to be, but as it is, negatively, not to inexist, liberate them of course, for, remember, it is a majority of them being steamers. to be tolerated in the new confederacy to which where it exists."

Who dare take such a position in the face of Southern men, that slavery is only tolerated, suffered to exists, and who dare ask the slave-owners, aye the free men of North Carolina to follow such ad-

It certainly is indespensible!!

"Let no one suppose that we desire a dissolution of the present glorious Union of States. Very far from it. We would perpetuate it to the latest period of time. But if a separation must take place, will be certain ruin to North Carolina to attach Treasury. herself to a Southern Confederacy of Cotton States.

The writer of the above paragraph ought to do penance for six months, by walking upon pebbles, sharped at the corners, with his stockings off, and

his feet incased in a pair of iron boots. We would add six months more, from the fact that the writer of the above advocates a confederacy the same effect, repudiating stay laws, and giving composed of six Slave and eight Free States. Thus the assurance that, in or out of the Union, the shutting up the market of North Carolina negroes, parties will pay there debts. and compelling her ultimately by this course to lib-

Sampson Pair, last week, was decidedly one of the best we have attended for some time. The exhibition of stock was excellent, and gave token of the degree of success which our friends in that coun-

ty have attended in that department. W. L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, gave an excellent address, which was received by marked approbation by a very large audience.

"The National Intelligencer earnestly urges a

too late. Several of them will probably be out of Lorenzo Sibut, of Augusta county. the Union before we sould even agree upon that." would not be sanctioned till the National Intelligen-

vilously right and proper.

The new confederagy, advocated by Union ists, is to have eight Free States and six Slave States North Carolina is to go in with such States as New cast her vote for Lincoln, and the irrepressible con | secede. flict. Heaven save us from such a confederacy, and

Public Meeting.

from such friends of North Carolina as would advo-

Witnington has had two meetings, during the week. One a Union meeting, which passed resolutions as strongly secession as would the secessionists, they differ only in name. A very large meeting of the Minute-men washad on the next evening, orably treated, and his release was expected. and a ldressed by Mr Cowan, of that place, and Mr Dickson of the Mountains. The Journal says the Hall was never crowded so fully before, except when Edward Everett gave his great Washington address,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

tle time, when we hope to give their communications separately. a place,

eral days; attracting large and appreciative audiences For a company of this size, who are obliged to be almost continually traveling, it is remarkable how much they make out of the facilities in their power .-We had the pleasure of listening to their representation of the "Obstinate Family" and the " Manniny. and can bear testimony to the oreditable manner in form again Saturday evening, and as everything is or coming into our harbor. If such an attempt. is gespectable and proper, they deserve a full house. I made, it will be war; and, of course, the question

THENEWS

sult of the presidential election in the United cial operations can be properly entertained."

and a buoyancy in the funds.

The prohibition of the exportations of iron has ocen abolished in France.

Explanations are said to have been asked of Piedmont by France, whether it was with its sanction that Garibaldi signified his intention to attack Venetia in the spring. The plan attributed to on that side, while the Picdmontese are busy before | sented.

A statement is curent that the English Govern ment has intimated to France its intention of recognizing the new kingdom; and Napoleon signified his willingness, provided it be postponed until the King

of Naples shall evacuated Gaeta. Revolutionary movements are at work; and it is said the five Neapolitan provinces of Alvazzi have partly risen in insurrection.

securing Venetia to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

The Bombay mail has reach England, bringing vague rumore of the probable early reduction of affairs in America as very critical, and thing that and force down the Southern party. The Col. also twenty-five per cent, in the duties on cotton and American institutions are about to be tried by a stated that he had made an attempt to defend the

A dispatch from New Orleans says, it is now ascertained that the planters have resolved to hold other border slave States; and join the North with on to their cotton, and the sudden falling off in the New England to be cut out on the other hand. It receipts at the ports (amounting to nearly one half) is ample confirmation of the fact. The reason as Such a confederacy would rid us of the extrem- signed by the planters for their course is the severe depression that exists in the Atlantic and Gulf markets, and the suspension by the banks of Georgia, letter favoring secession. South Carolina, and other States, through which would form a barrier between the two hostile sec- their exchanges are done. It is thought that this day for Mayor and City Councils. The candidates tions, which would thus be too far removed from action of the planters will have a tendency to arrest for Mayor were Joseph M. Weightman, Democrat any futher downward movement of the staple. The and Unionist, and Moses Kimball, Republican. The decline already submitted to on the balance of the vote stood : Weightman, 8,768, and Kimball, 5,681. crop yet to be received,, (estimating the whole crop The Unionists also carried the City Council by a at four million bales,) amount in round numbers to large majority. about fifteen million dollars.

Murk the words used! "States willing to tolerate Capitol distroy about a hundred volumes of docu - las, 38,060; Breckinridge, 3,400. The census just ty, and patriotism, he wanted no mean petty disgrace-

So the existence of slavery is not a legal right A number of prominent citizens of Maryland 000. a Constitutional secret right, but merely a tolera- now in Washington, after a full interchange of The New York Tribune says: "Commodore Shution, subject at any time to remove the negative as- views; have unanimously agreed that it is expe- brick, who has been fifty years in the Navy, has sent to its continuance! Again, "willing to tale- dient to call a mass State covention, irrespective of prepared his letter of resignation, to be tendered rate slavery where it exists," only, not to inforce a party, to meet at Baltimore, to take into consid when South Carolina shall secode. It is said to be

terfere with it where it exists; but, (the inference) from the year 1843 to 1859, was \$384,000. The derstood to have left his in view of the same coushould it attempt to spread, or should Southern coast from the present year is estimated at about tingency. They are esteemed among the best offimen go with their slaves, where slavery does not \$800,000, owing to the employment of war vessels cers in the service."

North Carolina is called upon to join herself, only last, and read, by permission, to General Cass, Lord ignation as Senator from Alabama, to take effect tivity and success of the slave trade carried on be- er secede. tween Africa and Cuba. He says it appears that What about Saratoga in the new confederacy? if employed in this traffic, to put an end to which the southern States, whenever a majority of said the thing is to be consumated for the sake of peace France, the United States. Portugal, and Brazil have States deem it necessary. In transmitting the reso- meeting : let us have Saratoga in the "Central Republic!" cooperated with Great Britain-spain alone having lutions, Governor Houston expresses the hope that persisted in favoring it.

It is stated that great suffering prevails in New, the two sections of the Union." York and Brooklyn among naval officers, sailors, wives, and others, owing to the nonarrival we would impress it upon our fellow citizens that it of the usual monthly money from the United States bave affected Canada very. seriously.

> In the Cincinnati market for hogs, on Tuesday, there was an advance of twenty-five cents from the lowest point reached on Friday and Saturday.

A mercantile firm in New York has letters from North Corolina, Mississippi, and Alabama, all to ble on the 7th proximo.

soldiers of the war of 1812, has issued a notice re- ing twenty to one against it. questing the "defenders" throughout all the States of A Washington dispatch to the Baltimore Sunthe Union to celebrate the anniversary of the says: "The President has just been assured, from battle of New Orleans on the 8th of January next, an authentic source, that the authorities of South and at the same time to sign petitions and adopt res- Carolina will make no resistance either to the cololutions to be forwarded to Congress, asking pen- lection of duties or to the Federal possession of the

windows of such as are deal. The freight depot of the Virginia Central railroad has been bought for the establishment of a man Convention of the fifteen Slave States. But that is ufactory of the repeating gun lately invented by has written a letter to A. Belmont, Esq., of New

TEXAS .- The Legislature is called to meet at Aus-This course was recommended by Gov. Ellis, but tin, without a call from Gov. Houston, on the 8th cer or Mr. Badger should endorse it, now it is mar- called for the 17th.

place at Kansas. He is entrenched at Maine City. and Genl's. Harney and Frost, were about to attack him; he is said to be showing fight.

Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oregon, California and Ohio, The Washington Constitution and Intelligencer where negroes are allowed to rate, Illinois, whe ewe of Saturday publishes an opinion from Attorney will get Lincoln, and Indiana; every State having General Black, sustaining the right of a State to

> The Governor of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 7th of January, ter. The pressure is severe at New Orleans; but to consider the present condition of the country.

The Mobile Register of the 4th announces the return of Captain West, who went to Truxillo to ob. ain the remains of General Walker, but was unsuccessful, in consequence of the Honduras laws cities. The New England manufacturing interests no hopes of justice or equality from a Black Reprohibiting exhumation. Colonel Rudler was hon- are suffering severely, and but for the liberal policy publican majority. His address was able and

northern district of Florida, is closing up the busi- From the West the reports are equally discouraging, ness of his office, preparatory to resigning.

The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling serve a cheerful tone." a convention of the southern States. This is re-We are obliged to ask our correspondents for a lit garded as an indication of an intention to secode

The Norfolk (Va.,) Day Book states that several Mr. Bailey's troupe have been in town for sevforeign orders for corn have already arrived at that
President's Message on secession. The question
papers be requested to the proceedings of this meetpected in the next steamer. Several English and Russian ships are now on their way to that port to load with corn.

The Charleston Mercury says: "We take it for granted that the General Government, after the sewhich they were performed. We understand that our cession of South Carolina from the Union, will not American Cousia was also well received. They per- attempt, by military force, to stop vessels going out he is going home in a few days.

The English papers express satisfaction at the re- be settled before any consideration of our commer-

Two of the shoe manufacturers in Natick, Mas-The arrangement made by the Bank of England sachusetts, have recently failed, with liabilities esti that the right of the master to his slave while for an exchange of two millions of gold for a like mated at \$125,000. Between two and three hunamount of silver from the Bank of France, has dred shoemakers are out of employment. The shoe caused an improvement in the English money market | business in Haverhill is almost wholly suspended.

> A correspondent of the Columbus, Georgia, Times advocates that the proposed southern confederacy shall be organized as a "constitutional monarchy." Republicanism, he thinks, has been trice and found wanting, and the only safety of the South is in a "strong government."

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says that Garibaldi is to land in Dalmatia, and from thence to Mr. Lincoln comments very severely on the accusago to Montenegro, raise the population in order to tory tone of the President's message towards the compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force North, and says that his own views are misrepre-The London Times declares it has no fears for

the safety of the American Union. It says: "When the cooler heads of the South begin to consider how held at the Town Hall Saturday evening last, Col. how vast are the interests involved, how heavy speak. In course of his remarks, after referring to ments. It will be recollected that this treaty was pan concluded at Yedo on the 29th July, 1858, were A Vienna letter speaks of a guarantee from the great American Confederation, we suspect that the serve the meeting as Chairman, was voted out of the Germanic Confederation, joined by Russia, for South will think better of it, and turn its activity Chair, and that the Democracy were over ruled by Lincoln a Democratic successor in 1864."

> severer test than has ever yet been applied to them. principles of the Southern rights party and was vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in fications were duly exchanged in this city on the people, and looks for a general acquiescence in the raising points of order, &c., and he was now happy election of Lincoln.

The London Morning Herald is more gloomy in its deductions, and regards the election of Lincoln as tantamount to a revolution in the Republic.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has written a long

The Boston municipal election took place on Mon-

During the session of the New York Electoral rived at Fort Kearny. The vote of the State for Collage, at Albany, on Wednesday, a fire in the President was as follows: Lincoln, 38,702; Doug. stead of appealing to their sense of justice, humanitaken shows the population of the State to be 400 .-

conceived in the most touching terms. Captain In-The cost per annum of the African squadron, graham, who has gone to the Mediterranean, is un-

In a letter to Lord Lyons, dated in February Alabama, has tendered to Governor Moore his res-John Russell calls attention to the increasing ac- on the 4th of March, unless the State should soon-

the number of negroes introduced last year into of Texas, to the Governors of the other southern Jon't beg for our rights, we dem ind them. Let our Cuba was between 22,000 and 30,000. He state, States, inclosing resolutions adopted by the Texas Northern brethern then come up to the compact, the United States capital has been more and more Legislature, last winter, in favor of a convention of the articles of confederation, and all may yet be well. such an assembly may "restore harmony between

The Toronto Globe says that the convulsions in lina. American trade, resulting from political troubles,

The Baltimore Sun says that Hon. Howell Cobb. Secretary of the Treasury, will, in a day or two, publish a letter taking direct issue with the Presi- Rose and J. H. Roberts appointed Secretaries. dent on the subject of secession, and that he proposes on Thursday next to repair to Georgia, where he is a candidate for the State convention to assem-

A Charleston dispatch says : "The convention election returns from districts which went for cooperation in 1852 show a great revolution in public The President of the national convention of the opinion, the vote in favor of separate secession be- Therefore.

sions for the old soldiers, and the aged and infirm forts guarding Charleston harbor during the remainsions for the old soldiers, and the aged and infirm forts guarding Charleston harbor during the remainof the Union, and that we are not willing that North receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No der of his Administration.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, late a candidate for Vice President of the United States York, on the present aspect of affairs. He thinks that South Carolina will be out of the Union before the new year comes in. She will be sustained, if The outlaw Montgomery, it seems is in a tight reflection. The people of the South will remain in the Union, if permitted to do so and enjoy their ern grievances, and thinks the South has been re- report an organization to an adjourned meeting. markably patient in its relations with the North. The North, he says, must act promptly and decidedly, or the Union is gone.

The New York shipping and commercial list says: "Our accounts from the South and West, as regards trade, indicate but little change for the betthe banks there, it is believed, will weather the storm. Several heavy mer cantile failures have been announced in the course of the week. Suspensions are common, likewise, in nearly all the other great more, and plainly made the conclusion that we had adopted by New York there is reason to fear near-Colonel Bl.ckburn, United States marshal for the ly all their banks would be forced into suspension. though the financial writers, for the most part, pre

CONGRESSIONAL

Bill was referred. Mr. Yulce, of Fla., gave notice that he would move was debated until adjournment. HOUSE

The propositions from the slave States were presented by Mr. Smith, of Va., Nole, of Mo., and Hindman, of Ark. Several bills of no general importance were passed Adjourned.

Mr. Bonham, of S. C., bas resigned as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, saying tha SECOND DESPATCH

-who are the masters of South Carolina ?-must | Constitution provides that Congress shall have no power over slavery, either in the States or Ter-tritories, or where Congress has jurisdiction; that slavery shall be efficiently protected; that the ter-ritorial government shall have no power thereon.

slave, the owner shall be indemnified. Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee to inquire into the policy of declaring out of the Union such States as by legislation aim to nullify acts of Congress.

Mr. Jenkins proposed instructions to the committee looking the effectual execution of the Fugitive Slave looking the effectual execution of the Fugitive Slave Government. In my last annual message I information for the loss of his slave; providing, also, by then "completed treaty arrangements with the reamendments to the Constitution, for the pretection of the rights of slaveholders in the common Territories. Mr. Noell. of Mo., offered a resolution abolishing the office of President, and substituting a council of three, with power to veto all measures against slave-

For the North Carolinian.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE. At a public Meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, imaginary is the injury which they have sustained, Thos. Waddell was unanimously called upon to on the 17th Oct. 1856, between the two governwould be the cost how considerable the danger of he objects of the meeting, he stated that the pro- rejected by the British government because of its disunion, and how impossible it would be for the ceedings of the meeting in Cumberland County were southern States to maintain in the face of the world not fairly reported, and that Mr. Alex. Johnson, Sr., the strong position they hold as members of the instead of having expressed a desire no longer to into the more practicable channel of providing Mr. the submissionists who had been preparing for several days to get their friends together, to give that The London Morning Post regards the state of meeting a submissive complexion, in order to gar It has faith, however, in the good sense of the not permitted to proceed by constant interruptions. to have the opportunity of expressing what he believed was the true feeling of the people, and that the time was not far distant when the citizens would at just receive the right of an honest expression of opinion, and that that right was not allowed at the County meeting which was fixed in advance by old federalists, and that while the people of Rockfish said what they pleased, the people of Fayetteville were choked down, and that nothing but the urbanity and parliamentary knowledge of the presiding of ficer saved the meeting from breaking up in disor-

The speaker opposed and ridiculed the propriety of the resolution, " Hoping and be iceing that a The overland express mail from California has ar. portion of our fellow citizens of the Northern States with the approbation of the Imperial Government, city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between love the Union as well as ourselves, &c.," and inful truckling, no appeals to justice or magnanimity but he demanded as a right that the slavery ques- right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary con- their constitutional action. tion should be settled without delay. The personal sequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having The claims of our citizens upon the republic of liberty bills would not possibly be repealed as the giance and lost his native character. He cannot although diligent efforts for this purpose have been therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armade by our minister resident to that republic. liberty bills would not possibly be repealed as the shall the South be called upon to wait? he said he mies in case he should return to his native country. These are sitll continued, with a fair prospect of as not a fire eater, nor an immediate secessionist. he would cheerfully concede a reasonable time; but if our rights are denied us, shall we wait?

he believed the people would sustain him, and re-The Baltimore Sun says that Senator Clay, of buked in very decided language, the objections made sion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow such as we have never patiently borne from any to endorse the Gov's. Message, at the County Meet- citizens will hereafter experience much an- other nation. For these our successive ministers, ing, "that it was the recommendations of a Democrat, and must not be endorsed by that meeting." As a people we are oppressed and trodden down, but we don't want to rush into disunion. If necessary A circular has been addressed, by the Governor call a convention of the people, but as freemen, we The following are the official proceedings of the

An overwhelming meeting of the citizen of this for the purpose of organizing a Southern Rights that Empire are all that we could desire. Club, and raising the Colonial flay of North Caro- Spain.—Our relations with Spain are

The meeting was duly organized under the flag, (a beautiful representation of a pine tree and rattlesnake in coil, with the motto, "don't tread on me.") And, on motion of Major J. H. Cook, Sampson Boon, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. A.

stating its object, &c. On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting. The Committee submitted the following resolu-

tions, which were adopted by acclamations: tion recently held in this town, did not clearly express the sentiments of Cumberland County.

Resolved, That this meeting endorse the late message of Gov. Ellis in regarden to Federal af-

Resolved. That the repeated acts of aggression on the party of the Black Republican party upon the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have rights of the Southern States, and the recent elect- made a formal offer, authorising the State Depart- of the Juarex government, though it was not doubtion of Abraham Lincoln, upon the avowed policy ment to settle these claims, and to deduct the Amiand platform of his party, is a cause for a dissolution Carolina shall remain in the Union, only on condition that the Northern States repeal all laws'obstrucguaranteeing to the Southern States equal privdeges in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we hereby express our most heartbravely maintained our rights against all hazards. and here record our everlasting gratitude.

Resolved, That we sympathize with our breth. ren of our sister Southern States in their deter-

mination to resist Black Republican rule. A. A. MCKETHAN, JOHN H COOK. G. W. I GOLDSTON. WM J MYROVER, G W. WIGHTMAN, On motion, these, resolutions were unanimously

Col. M. J. McDuffie next addressed the meeting in a speech distinguished by logic and eloquence, he engaged the attention of his audience for an hour or appropriate, and received most descreedly the rap-

A le ter was read from Hon W. Winslow, exhibting the fact that the North did not intend to recognize our rights, and appealing to North Carolina to unite in a common defence. The Chair appointed for a Committee on organ-SENATE-The amendment to Mr Morrill's Tariff Broadfoot, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, A J.

turous applause of his audience.

O'Hanlon and J. H. Roberts. a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Powell's (of Ky) tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and resolution, on the reference of that portion of the Wilmington Journal, State Journal and town

> Upon motion, the meeting adjourned. SAMPSON BOON, Chairman. WM. A. ROSE, | Secretaries. Gardening for Ladies. - Make up your beds carly

n the morning; see buttons on your husband's shirt; Mr. Leake's proposition for the amendment of the angry feeling, and expect a good crop of happiness. been fe thfully observed by the Chinese authorities. be gradually corrected. The work required both

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE. We published a portion of the Message on Fede

al relations in our last, the remainder is continued. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—GREAT BRITAIN.— Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two questions arising from the been adjusted by the board of commissioners aptemporarily passing through a free State thall be administration, the two questions arising from the secured; and that on failure to return a fugitive Clayton and Bulwer treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British government, have been

amicably and honorably adjusted. The constrctions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which, at different \$498,694 78 The claimants have already received periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out have resulted in a settlement, satisfactory to this of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected then "completed treaty arrangements with the re- a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition publics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the the understanding between the two Governments. Chinese government, would not justice require its This confident expectation has since been fulfilled duras and Nicaragua, relinquishing the Mosquitoprotectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Isands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stpiulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the U. S. to the treaty concluded at London objection to the amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Rustan and the other islands in the day. Theri is good reason to expect that, under

Bay of Honduras. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to with that distant and interesting people will rapidly visit and search American merchant vessels on the increase, high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned .-This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained opened they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was manifest by the exasperated state of Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th Sept. public feeling throughout our entire country, pro- 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, duced by the forcible search of American merchant for which neither party is censurable. These ratithe spring of 1858. The American people hailed 5th of Nov'r last. Thus has a controversy been with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of amicably terminated which had become so serious, the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, to protect all vessels of the United Stat s on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels mand his passports and return to the U. S. of-war or any other nation.

The only question of any importance which still Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be reremains open is the disputed title between the two sponsible to our citizens "for damages which were

ity of Washington Territory. vate character, to the people of this country, has are referred for adjustment to a board of commisproved to be a most auspicious event. In its conse- sioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Conquences, it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the carry it into effect. government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual the minister resident of the U S in Costa Rica and regard that have so long existed between the two the plenipotentaries of that republic, referring these countries. Under the French law no person can serve claims to a board of commissioners, and providing in the armies of France unless he be a French citi- for the payment of their awards. This convention zen. The law of France recognizing the natural will be submitted immediately to the Senate for become a citizen of the U. S., has changed his alle- Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, These principles were announced in 1852 by the Minister of War, and in two late cases have been congovernment of the Emperor. In any event, our government is bound to protect the rights of our our native and naturalized citizens.

Russia .- Between the great empire of Russia and the U.S. the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, town was held on Saturday night at the town Hall if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with

Spain.-Our relations with Spain are now of a than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against Spanish government. These had been ably urged for series of years by our successive obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally The meeting was briefly addressed by the Chair, agreed to institu e a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, "the Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,635 and 54 cents were recegnised, and the Spanish gov-Whereas In our judgment, the County Conven- ernment agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchanges of ratifications." The payment of the remaining \$28,-635 54 was to await the decision of the commissionevent the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the U.S. These terms I have stad claim from the sums which they are entitled to

All other claims of citizens of the United States ting the execution of the fugitive slave law, and against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the U. S. including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validy of authority to employ this force would of itself have felt thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against accomplished all our objects without striking a roble efforts of our friends at the North, who have either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognised by the convention. Indeed, of January, and it is likely a Convention will be not followed, by Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and and that if we are compelled to separate from them Georgia. Something must be done to gain time for in our hearts we will cherish them as breathren, dity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognithe extent of its ability, to do us justice. sed, notwithstanding its payment had been recom-Resolved, that we approve of the formation of a mended to Congress by two of my predecessors as consideration—European government would have Southern Rights Club, and recommend that a well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purconstitutional rights. Mr. Johnson sums up south- a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to pose had passed the Senate of the U. S. They were torial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should content that it should be submitted to the board for thus have been relieved from the obligation of resistexamination and decision, like the other claims .- ing, even by force, should this become necessary, Both governments were bound respectively to pay any attempt by these governments to deprive our the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at neighboring republic of portions of her teritory; a such times and places as may be fixed by and ac-duty from which we could not shrink without cording to the tenor of said awards."

their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1869, and firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of on 27th of the succeeding June they determined these governments, there is no present danger that that they would "advise and consent" to its ratification such a contingency will happen.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in in awkward and embarrassing position. It is was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in to Mexico, and on the 4th January last were subthat of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition mitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly be not yet received the final action of that body, it lieve that such an acquisition would contribute es. would be improper for me to present a detailed sentially to the well-being and prosperity of both statement of their provisions, Still I may be permitcountries in all future time, as well as prove the cer- ted to express the opinion in advance that they are tain means of immediately abolishing the African calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturslave-trade throughout the world. I would not re- ing, and commercial interests of the country, and peat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the U. S. lic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide justly tarnish the national honor of the Ancient for the payment of a considerable amount towards Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napolean a disregard of the national citizens. honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the The President here reviews the troubles in Kan-U. S. for a fair equivalent both in money and com- sas and Utah, and congratulates the country upon

mercial advantages. AUSTRIA, &c .- With the Emperor of Austria, and that the lawless mob now in Kansas, will soon be the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be FINANCE of the most friendly character.

do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of has produced the most satisfactorily results. The company for the control of the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits good temper in your face, and carefully root out of Tienstin of the 18th of June, 1858, has

The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect so far as the was practi-

Since that time the claims of our citizens have pointed for that purpose under the act of March 3 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory o the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of appropriation to some benevolent object in which

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although in conjuction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. JAPAN .- The ratifications of the treaty with Ja-

exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse

BRAZU .. - With the wise, conservative, and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRANADA. - The exchange of the ratification of the convention with the republic of New on the 17th April 1857, to direct our minister to de-

Under this convention the government of New governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicin- caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April 1856." These claims, together with other claims The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a pri- of our citizens which had been longed urged in vain, gress, and recommend the legislation necessary to

Costa Rica and Nicaragua, -Perserving offorts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of FRANCE. - With France, our relations continue to American citizens against the government of Costa be of the most friendly character. A decision has Rics, and I am happy to inform you that these have

snecess. Mexico. -Our relations with Mexico remain in a firmed by the French judiciary. In these, two na- most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two antives of France have been discharged from the French | nual messages I discussed the subject of these re-The Col. endorsed the Gov. Message in full, as to army because they had become American citizens. lations. They proved conclusively that our citiour federal relations, that he acted wisely, and that To employ the language of our present minister to zens residing in Mexico and our Merchants trading France, who has rendered good service on this occa- thereto had suffere la series of wrongs and outrages novance on this subject." I venture to predict that invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of the time is not far distant when the other continent their country, p-resistently demanded redress and tal powers will adopt the same wise and just policy indemnification, but without the slightest effect. which has done so much honor to the enlightened Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus as though they had drawn their first breath in this wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opincountry. We can recognize no distinction between ion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the government, and of its purpose to punish

these wrongs, will avail." Meanwhile, the government of Miramon still bel I sway at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax : After more complicated though less dangerous character the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citizens of the U. S., two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime and without triai. This was done, nothwithstanding our undiplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without fortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the soldiers

of both parties who had been wounded in the bat-

tle, without making any distinction between thom. The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumers for or against "the Amistad claim;" but in any stances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the interior; where the government of Misramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent ed that this consent could be obtained. Never have other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic iujustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have teen established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to

In addition-and I deem this a most important abandoning the traditional and establish a policy 2 I transmitted this convention to the Senate for the American people. I am happy to observe, that

Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the alternative same objects by treaty stipulations with the constilutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister

the peaceful settlement of the two questions, and

FINANCES. - In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with CHINA.—The friendly policy pursued by the Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the gover-