Fellow citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the tavorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect be fore us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happi-

ness of this highly-favored land. Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being in veigled into this scheme of its unlawful character, and of the penal ies which they would incur. For some time there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning of the third of August, a steamer called the Pampero departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upwards of four hundred armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. The expedition was set on foot in palpable viola ion of the laws of the United States. Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the United States.

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exaggerated in the accounts of it published in this country, that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country. but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well-concerted enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill-informed New Orleans steathily and without a clearance. After touching at Key West, she proceeded to the coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed the persons on board at Playtas, with in about twenty leagues of Havana.

The main body of them proceeded to, and leagues distant, leaving others to follow in nect themselves with the main body, and of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued; after which they retreated to the place of disembarcation, where about fifty of them obtained boats and re-embarked therein. They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court, were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August.

On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was

and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain. -! Of the final disposition made of these we have no official information.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtlaw of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomaction is herewith communicated.

tries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and the lawful commerce of any nation.

be considered as affording any ground of ex. der its protection. pectation that the Government of the United Ministers and consuls of foreign nations States will, hereafter, feel itself under any are the means and agents of communication obligation of duty to intercede for the libera between us and those nations, and it is of the tion or pardon of such persons as are flag- atmost importance that, while residing in the rant offenders against the law of nations and country, they should feel a perfect security so the laws of the United States. These laws long as they faithfully discharge their resmust be executed. If we desire to mainrain our respectability among the nations of of our laws. This is the admitted law of nathe earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily tions, and no country has a deeper interest and sternly (the bestrality acts passed by in maintaining it than the United States .-Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the Our commerce spreads over every sea and violation of those acts with condign punish-

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this nvasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens the United States, it had its origin, with advanced by individuals, probably in considfor the payment of which the public lands er source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government extained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous' whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties to the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and aystem, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and deluded men. You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the per petration of such offences in future.

In proclaiming and adhering to the docrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the ead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliment, while a minister of the crown, "that, if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jeffersen, and we see, in fact, that the act of Congress of 1818 was followed, the succeeding year by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions. Up to that time there had been no similar aw in England, except certain highly pena Stuart to the throne, should not be s rength. ened by recruits from England herself.

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of seacoast, with an infinite number of The steamer in which they embarked left ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foregn States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate took possession of, an inland village, six our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of but to teach by example, and show by our transportation could be obtained. The latter, success, moderation and justice, the blessings having taken up their line of march to con- of self government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose having proceeded about four leagues into for itself, and make and alter its political inthe country, were attacked on the morning stitutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But while we avow and maintain this neural policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britain and instructed to proceed in the steam-frigate France have issued orders to their naval com-Saranac to Havana, and inquire into the manders on the West India station to prevent charges against the persons executed, the by force, if necessary, the landing of advencircumstances under which they were taken. turers from any nation on the Island of Cuba and whatsoever referred to their trial and with hostile intent. The copy of a memorsentence. Copies of the instructions from andum of a conversation on this subject be the Department of State to him, and of his tween the Charge d'Affairesof her Britannic letters to that Department, are herewith sub- Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the According to the record of the examina- Department of State, are herewith submitted. tion, the prisoners all admitted the offences together with a copy of a note of the Acting charged against them, of being hos tile inva- Secretary of State to the Minister of the ders of the island. At the time of their trial French republic, and of the reply of the latand execution the main body of the invaders | ier on the same subject. These papers will was still in the field, making war upon the acquaint you with the grounds of this inter-Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects - position of the two leading commercial pow-After the lapse of some days, being overcome ers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the which this Government could not fail to en-24th of August; Lopez, their leader, was terrain, that such interposition, if carried incaptured some days after, and executed on to effect, might lead to abuses in derogation the 1st of September. Many of his remain of the maritime rights of the United States. ing followers were killed, or died of hunger The maritime rights of the United States are able means for the year, the sum of \$58,917.524 and fatigue, and the rest were made prison- founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined 36. ers. Of these, none appear to have been basis; they stand upon the ground of National tried or executed. Several of them were Independence and public law, and will be

The principle which this Government has Of which there were in specie heretofore solemnly announced, it still ad The exports for the same period were \$217,517,130 heres to, and will maintain under all circum- Of which there were of stances and at all hazarde. That principle is, that in every regularly documented Foreign goods re exported 9,738,695 merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, less young men have been induced, by false and those on board of it, will find their proand fraudulent representations, to violate the tection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited plish political revolutions in other States, and the character of individuals on board, por Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed sels of any foreign nation over American vesby the indignant sense of the community, sels on the coasts of the United States or the upon those who, being better informed them- seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British and an ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Govern- that he is authorized to assure the Secretary The correspondence between this Govern- that he is authorized to assure the Secretary that he is authorized to assure the Secretary that he is authorized any one to receive this stock.

The public debt on the British of the last communication from the British numbers of lives and vast amounts of property that he is authorized to assure the Secretary by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560, The authorized any one to receive this stock.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive the last day of January, 1851, have been for some that he is authorized to be issued to Texas that he is authorized any one to receive this stock.

The public debt on the British numbers of lives and vast amounts of property that he is authorized to be delivered to the State of Texas, up to the present time, have been realized by the sale of goods at that place. The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have been realized by the sale of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,560.

The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have been realized by the sale of 9th september that these laws be faithfully executed.—

The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have been realized by the sale of 9th september that these that these laws be faithfully executed.—

The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have been realized by the sale of 9th september that the same time. I shall sell three other tractions are the same time. I shall sell three other tractions are the same time. I shall sell three other tractions are the same time. I shall sell three other tractions are the same time. in executing the preventive measures against The receipts for the next fiscal year are estima-Although these offenders against the laws the expeditions, which the United States ted at \$51,800,000, which, with the probable un. ject to the order of Texas. have forfeited the protection of their coun- Government itself has denounced as not be- appropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th try, yet the Government may, so far as is ing entitled to the protection of any govern. June next, will give, as the probable available in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the ation at your hands

enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for In addition to the correspondence on this territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the to be delivered shall be complied with by the is of equal importance. Our settlements are now their unoffending families and friends, as subject, herewith submitted, official information of that State, unless Congress shall extending to the sources of the great rivers which well as a feeling of compassion for them- tion has been received at the Department of such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so otherwise direct by a modification of the law. empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, selves. Accordingly no proper effort has State, of assurances by the Franch govern- required from the otherwise ordinary demands. In my last annual massage, to which I respect- and the value of the public lands in those regions been spared, and none will be spared, to ment that, in the orders given to the French upon the Treasury. procure the release of such citizens of the naval forces, they were expressly instructed are estimated at \$42,892 299 19, of which there sent tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty

pective duties and are guilty of no violation visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the interests of that commerce, as well as to guard the neace of the country and maintain the honor of its flag. But how can they discharge these du ties unless they be themselves protected, and many, in motives of cupidity. Money was if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside. And what erable amounts, to purchase Cuban bonds, is due to the functionaries of other governas they have been called, issued by Lopez, ments residing here? As in war, the bearsold doubtless, at a very large discount, and ers of flags of truce are sacred, or eise wars would be interminable, so in peace, embasand-public property of Cuba, of whatever sadors, public ministers, and consuls, chargkind, and the fiscal resources of the people ed with friendly national intercourse, are oband government of that island, from whatev- jects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important pected to be established. All these means principles, it is with deep mortification and of payment, it is evident, were only to be ob- regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havanna, the office of her Catholic maj-sty's consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob. his property destroyed, the Spanish pieces, and he himself induced to believe him there events, I forthwith directed the attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the consul, with the intention of laying them before you that you might make provision for auch indemnity to him as a just regard for the hon-or of the nation and the respect which is The policy due to a friendly power might, in your judgment, seem to require. The correspondence upon this sebject between the Secretary of State and her Catholic majesty's minister plenipoientiary is herewith transmitted.

The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign embassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress.

The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind teception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On statutes passed in the reign of George II., the 28th February last a despatch was adprohibiting English subjects from enlisting dressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Sublime Pone, to remove to this country .-On the 3d of March last, both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was comolied with, and the Turkish government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison on the 10th of Sepited States steam frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly American people. be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expre-sed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturned; for since the peace between that republic and the Utive repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamanlipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Having retion, and apprehending that their example of the United States." might be followed by others. I caused orders to be assued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of neighborhood.

852.312.979 87; which, with the balance in the

The total expenditures for the same period were pardoned upon application of their friends, maintained in all their full and just extent. The total imports for the year ending 30th June. \$215,725,995

4.967,901 domestic products \$178,546 555

cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to \$7,501.456 56; which, or searched for the purpose of ascertaining however, includes the sum of \$3,242,400 paid under the 12th art cle of the treaty with Mexico, have lost their lives in the undertaking - can there be allowed any watch by the ves- and the further sum of \$2.591,213 45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash the five millions which are to be issued uncondi

sum of \$33,343,198 03; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Gov ernment, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of \$9,549.101 11.

reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of \$20 366 443 90, where with to met law subject to specific duties, when there was meet that portion of the public debt due on the first July following, amounting to \$6,237,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates

La thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly-acquired Territories, I This practical evasion of the present law, combi may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of polimay be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose. The values of our domestic exports for the last

fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous vear, exhibit an increase of \$43,646 322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign a tions would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which pervailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from flag found in the office carried off and torn in \$64,701,921, in 1817, to \$26,051,373 in 1850. and to \$21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probself in danger. On receiving intelligence of ability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during

the last fiscal year, as compared with the previ-

ous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to \$460,917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of The policy which dictated a low rate of duties

on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promo ed and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population in this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show in

ontestibly that no such result has followed the adopt on of this policy. On the contrary, notwith standing the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops | ing the commission, but to call your attention to and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our and responsibility, and the compensation should be domestic exports has been increased in the single such as to command men of a high order of tal item of raw cotton by \$40,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that ar ticle, but to the short crop of the preceding year, In my last annual message I recommended the which crea ed an increased demand and an aug- survey and sale of them in small parcels, under mented price for the crop of last year. Should the such restrictions as would effectually guard against in foreign service, the avowed object of Marsh, the American Minister at Constan- cotton crop now going forward to market be only monopoly and speculation. But upon further inwhich statutes was, that foreign armies, rais- tinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, formation, and in deference to the opinions of perwhich statutes was, that foreign armies, raistinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish
and be sold at the present prices, then there would some familiar with the subject, I am inclined to
be a falling off in the value of our exports for the
change that recommendation, and to advise that present fiscal year of at least \$40,000,000, com- they be permitted to remain, as at present, a compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

> past year seems to promise a large supply of that in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconve. ceding year. metal from that quarter for some time to come. - niences that now exist, for a short period, than, by This large annual increase of the corrency of the premature legislation, to fasten on the country a world must be attended with its usual results .- system founded in error, which may place the These have been already partially disclosed in the whole subject beyond the future control of Conenhancement of prices and a rising spirit of spec gress. ulation and adventure, to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check | veyed and brought into market with as little delay tember last they embraked on board the Un- shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared as possible, that the titles may become settled, and that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent im demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain provements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of of the precious metals from us, bringing with it life. To effect these objects it is desirable that the as it has done in former times, the most disastrous necessary provision be made by law for the estab-

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign an early day. debt during the past fiscal year have been \$24,-263,979 over the amount of specie imported .-The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been \$14 n51.527 .will drain from our metal.ic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$ 18 607.3 18.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt If the present and anticipated surappropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, nited States, it had enjoyed such compara- in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the na-

9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in con sideration of certain concessions by the State of pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent, interceived information that persons from the U- est, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, nited States had taken part in the insurrec- the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury

In the same section of the law it is further pro vided "that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock | of Texas, for which duties on imports were speci the United States. I likewise issued a proc- ally pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the lamation upon the subject, a copy of which United States releases of al claims against the is herewith laid before you. This appeared United States, for or on account of said bonds or to be rendered imperative by the obligations | certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by of treaties and the general duties of good the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States."

The form of release thus provided for has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate approved. It has been published in all the lead receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to ing newspapers in the commercial cities of the U nited States, and all persons holding claims of the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the avail- kind specified in the foregoing proviso were required to file their releases (in the form thus prescribed) in the Treasury of the United States, on or before the 1st day of October, 1851. Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March. 1851, yet up to the 1st of October last comparatively few releases had been filed by the creditors of Texas.

The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have furnished a schedule of the public debt of that State created prior to her admission into the Union with a copy of the laws under which each class

State of Texas determined the classes of c'aims which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th of September,

On being officially informed of the acceptance by Texas of the propositions contained in the act ! referred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and have not authorized any one to receive this stock, heen exposed to that dangerous navigation can This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory

consistent with its obligations to other counment, no interference shall take place with means for that year, the sum of \$63,258,743 09. remaining five millions have not been is used.—
The same is in a measure true in regard to some be passed, or that which provides for an equality of It has been deened proper, in view of the large This last amount of the stock will be withheld of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast expanditures consequent upon the acquisition of from Texas until the conditions upon which it is The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year duced me to recomend a modification of the pre tion of those waters from obstructions. In view

with the government of that country may not of hostility upon any vessel or armament un- the payments on account of the public debt, the | industrial pursuits of our own country, as to eneign competition

The numerous frauds which continue to practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duues in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of hese frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the customhouse valuation of articles imported under a for no inducement to undervaluation, and the custom house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing law. ned with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and as our own have, from depredations by the Inwith the failure in obtaining a foreign market for | dians. our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

The report of the Scoretary of the Interior which accompanies this communication, will present a condensed statement of the operations of that important department of the Government.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, not withstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for milirary services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of the country.

Suitable mensures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in Califorma and Oregon. Surveying parties have been organized, and some progress has been made in estab-lishing the principal base and meridian lines. But further legisla ion and additional appropriations will be necessary before the proper subdivisions can be made, and the general land system extended over those remote parts of our territory.

On the 3d of March last, an act was passed pro viding for the appointment of three commissioners to settle private land claims in California. Three persons were immediately appointed, all of whom, however, declined accepting the office, in consequence of the inadequacy of the compensation. Others were promptly selected, who, for the same reason, also declined; and it was not until late in the season that the services of suitable persons could be secured. A majority of the commissioners convened, in this city, on the 10th of Septem ber last, when detailed instructions were given to them in regard to their duties. Their first meeting for the transaction of business will be held in San Francisco on the 8th day of the present month.

I have thought it proper to refer to these facts, not only to explain the causes of the delay in fillthe propriety of increasing the compensation of the commissioners. The office is one of great labor ent and the most unquestionable integrity.

The proper disposal of the mineral lands of Cali forms is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. mon field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have The production of gold in California for the developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted

The agricultural lands should, however, be surlishment of land officers in California and Oregon,

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great nterest of our people. Four fiths of our active soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements Should specie continue to be exported at this rate over new territory is daily adding to the number for the remaining three quarters of this year, it of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all means anthorized by the Constitution to promote the interest and well fare of that important class of her fellow citizens And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large por ion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement. little has yet been done direc ly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our egislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply

the omissions of those who have preceded them An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the du y of collecting and disseminating correct informaion as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the femility of the soil, and of procuring and distr.buting seeds and plants and other vegetable pro. ductions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treament best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a very cheap instrument of immense national ben

Regarding the act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of are now nearly complete. the country, as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt. by the officers entrusted with its immediate execuion, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudica ion of claims, and I am gratified to be able to state that near one hundred thousand applications have been considered, and about seventy thousand warrants issued within the short space of mine months. If adequate provision be made by law to partment, it is confidently expected that, before he close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have received heir warranis.

easons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our ions should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged. I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the eleand it remains in the Treasury Department, subfully appreciate the importance of this subject.—
The winds Aprilment appeals to not for the constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of the constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of the co

fully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which in. | would be greatly enhanced by freeing the naviga-United States engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition be hoped that such interposition but it is to be hoped that such interposition is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government in Spain; is required for the ordinary purposes o

By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we are to this requirement of the constitution. Fortunately courage home production without excluding forthe incursions of the savage tribes within our bor der " with equal diligence and energy" us if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers command ing on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given in the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens apply also to those of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been at the previous season, in reference to the previous season, in reference to the previous season, in reference to the series of measures, which had been adopted fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered,

To the difficulties of defending our own territory as above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and acshall continue to be the case, the number than diminish the evil, as the Indians will naturally turn convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any securi y from their attacks.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith ommunicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operatious, and condition of his De-

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 196.290 mail routes within the United States was 120.222, try. has removed doubts and uncertainties in the 252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$3.421.654.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles; and the annual trasportation sist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding thereon at 615.206 miles The annual cost of this service is \$1.472,187, of which \$444,937 is paid by the Post Office Depertment, and \$1,023,250 is

paid through the Navy Department. The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported Department) exceeds that of the preceding years on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by vir.

The whole number of the post offices in the the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, here at United States, on the 30th day of June last, was law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and 19,79 i. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to; the British post office, amounted to \$6,727,869 78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding \$20,599 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Con gress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississip pi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount pak to the British post office for foreign postages colleeted for and payable to that office) amounted to been dug out of them—and there are parts of them \$6,024.566 79, leaving a balance of revenue over now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento. the proper expenditures of the year of \$703.299 99.

The receipts f r postages during the year ( nclu ding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to \$6,345,-747 21, being an increase of \$997,610 79, or 18,- youd all human calculations. An effort will be 65 100 per cent, over the like receipts for the pre-The reduction of postage, under the act of

Mar h last, did not take effect until the commence ment of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large, that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the cur rent fiscal year; but an additional appropriation and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at | for the year ending June 30, 1553, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first wo quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report the Postmaster General ecommended a reduction of postage to rates which bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well ne deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from session given on the 1st of January 1852. Letter the treasury, for the support of the Department, a addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt sum more than equivalent to the mail services perormed by it for the Government. The recommendations of the Posimaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

A great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient hatls for the deliberations of the two houses of Congress with sufficient accommodations for spectators, and fessional services, during the present month. Have suitable apartments for the committee and officers of ing successfully practised this fine art in Europe the two branches of the Legislature. It was also de- and America, he flatters himself to be able to give sirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the pre satisfaction to h s patrons. Some of his works may sent structure, which, as a specimen of architecture, is be seen at the two Bookstores, the proprie ors of so universally admired. Keeping these objects in which have kindly granted that permission; and view, I concluded to make the addition by wings, de tached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capitol uninjured and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light. and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and empetent architect. The cornerstone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable ceremonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances, officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor. ave been openly rest ted, and their efforts frustrated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one instance, such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified and are still pending. I have recarry into effect the recommendations of the De- garded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution,

The constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof. escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the bis dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; party to whom such service or labor may be due."— a mili and mili-seat; a well constructed country store This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act

upon the subject, by prescribing the proceeding a necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claim. ant. This was done by an act passed during the first. The house is well situated for a public house and The whole northwest appeals to you for relief same foundation as that clause which provides for the Equity, on a credit of one, two and three years, with The releases, required by law to be deposited and I trust their appeal will receive due considering the Treasury, not having been filed there, the ation at your hands

The releases, required by law to be deposited and I trust their appeal will receive due considering the Treasury, not having been filed there, the ation at your hands

The releases, required by law to be deposited and I trust their appeal will receive due considering the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declaring the required in all cases.

The releases, required by law to be deposited and I trust their appeal will receive due considered in the required in the required in all cases.

The releases, required by law to be deposited and I trust their appeal will receive due considered in the required in the requ taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority. must stand or fall together. Some ALOT of first rate Bacon Hams, Virginia, objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of facilities from the latest Also, a few barrels of A No. 1 Magact for the return of fugitives from labor, but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is samed

the number of these persons is comparatively small and it is believed to be daily dimmishing, but the sue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution Cases have heretofore arisen in which individual have demed the binding authority of acts of Congress and even States have proposed to nullify such upon the ground that the constitution was the preme law of the land, and that those acts of Cor gress were repugnant to that instrument; but null fication is now aimed, not so much against particular lar laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution as against the Constitution itself, and it is not to be as against the Constitution and has been actively a work to rend a under this Union, which is our the ished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers. In my last annual message I stated that I considered growing out of the Territorial and slavery question as a final settlement in principle and subst dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced

> ence should demonstrate the necessity of further le islation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was no induced to make this recommendation because thought those measures perfect, for no human legals thought those measures perfect, for no manage gala-tion can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring o pinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after a angry conflict of many months, in which one part of interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my du to seize upon this compromise as the best that on to seize upon this conflicting interests, and to have pon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country vear has now clapsed since that recommendation ve

and I recommended adherence to the Adias

and I recommended and expension tablished by those measures, until time and expension

made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of pence, which he been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And ad only is there this general acquiescence in the met. sures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the coun bility of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may sub-

MILL ARD FILLMORE Washington, December 2, 1851,

## Portis' Gold Mines FOR SALE.

tue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in tar famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIST

The said mines are situated in Franklin Cotyler about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty mi rom Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg, The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, iyin immediately on Shocco creek, and for farming pur poses alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultu ral value is completely eclipsed by its immense val ble as a mine. There have been few instances. North Caroli-

na, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly. These mines have been worked about 18v can and it is estimated that a million of dollars have

A large portion of the lands-the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late which he always called his 'pocket book. The value and richness of these reserves are be-

made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lot s within the limits of individual enterprise-rery few men being able to purchase the whole estate. To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field-even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would held unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost

of machinery and labor. In many parts of the reserves it is beleived that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny. weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient-also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds secured, will be required of the purchaser, and pos-

Louisburg, Oct. 23rd, 1851. The Standard will publish weekly 3 times, the Warrenton News and Petersburg Intelligencer 2 weeks, the National Intelligencer 4 times weekly, and send Bills to me for payment, with a paper.

## Portrait Painting

DROFESSOR ENGZLING, MINATURE AND AQUARELL PAINTEN, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he offers them his prowhere orders for his services may be left and will re ceive prompt attention He will give lessons in different styles of Painting. He may be found at Guion's Hotel, No. 16. November 14th, 1851.

SOUTHERN MADE PLANTA-TION BROGANS-House Servant's Shoes, &c. At Wholesale and Retail No 30 East Bay, Charleston, So. Cs.

The subscriber, age t for the South Carolina Shoe Factory, at Charleston So. Ca. and the Cheraw Pactory, at Cheraw So. Ca. will offer for sale in this market by the first September, a large supply of Southern made Plantation Brogans and House Setvants' Shoes, together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices for goods of similar quality.

Dealer in Brogans, Bons and Shoes, No. 30 East Bay. August 7th 1851.

Valuable Land for Sale. ON Saturday, the 13th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, the well known and desirable country residence called Harrison's or Up

church's old place, lying 12 miles South from Louis burg, in Franklin county, near Poplar Spring Church The said land is situated in a jertile section of Country and has on it a large and comfortaof good water at the store, and never falling springs in abundance on the land. The tract contains about 1000 ACRES. lying on the waters of Crooked Creek, a large po-

tion of which is fresh and productive, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn. wheat, &c .of Land, all on a credit. The above described tract will be required in all cases. THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

October 17th, 1851.

## For Sale.