

Terms of the Watchman.

Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

In compliance with a resolution of the General Convention at Greensboro, Rail Conventions will be held at the following places, to wit:

- Alliance C. H., Tuesday 4th Dec. Hillsboro, Tuesday 11th Dec. Raleigh, Saturday 15th Dec. Salem, Forsyth, Tuesday 18th Dec. Smithfield, Saturday 22d Dec. Goldsborough, Thursday 31 January. Wilmington, Saturday 5th Jan. Lexington, Davidson, Friday 4th Jan. Salisbury, Saturday 5th Jan. Concord, Monday 7th Jan. Charlotte, Wednesday 9th Jan. Mount Moore, Friday 11th Jan. Statesville, Saturday 12th Jan. Mocksville, Monday 14th Jan.

By order of the Executive Committee. R. M. SAUNDERS, Chm.

Gutta Percha—Mode of Manufacturing.—As imported from Singapore, gutta percha has the form of pale blocks, and is mixed with fragments of bark, leaves, and other impurities. To purify from these, it is first minced into small fragments, and then put into wooden tubs containing cold and hot water, where all foreign substances, forming ten per cent. of the gum as imported, are precipitated. It is afterwards passed between hollow revolving cylinders, heated by steam to 160 degrees, by which process it is converted into sheets of various width and thickness. By another process, somewhat similar, it is formed into bands cut by vertical knives into the desired widths. It is also stretched to the extent of its capacity—equal to 100 per cent. To form tubes it is taken from the grinders in a plastic state, and placed in a strong heated cylinder of iron, from one end of which it is pressed out, through a small orifice round a core, to give it the regular form, and immediately passed into cold water, that it may not collapse. To insure strength, wire, which is comparatively modern invention, the wire is brought in contact with the gutta percha as it extrudes from the orifice of the cylinder, and by a simple contrivance the gum is wound around the wire.

In the manufacture of card-trays, cake baskets, decorations, &c., a thin layer of gutta percha is placed on the face of a mould, and pressed down by a body conforming in shape to the article. The edges are trimmed, and the article is complete. A beautifully varied shade of colors is frequently imparted by the varied action of different portions of the mould—the central portion retaining its heat more perfectly than the corresponding section of the article a shaded line, while the outward surfaces of the mould being of a lower degree of temperature their coloring powers are less perfectly developed. By an invention of recent date, hollow ware is also produced. The process does not differ essentially from the glass blowing process.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Gutta Percha Manufacture.—According to the New York Journal of Commerce, there is one company in this country engaged in the manufacture of gutta percha wares, viz: the Hudson Manufacturing Company, late the American Gutta Percha Co., which having hitherto earned on its operations at Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently procured a charter, with a capital of \$500,000, from the State of New Jersey, purchased the estate of the Somerville Water Powering Co., at Narratan, and is about to establish extensive works there in the spring.

Hungarians Arrived.—In the Europa, at Boston, came two distinguished Hungarian officers, Col. J. Przagay and Major Genet. The former was Colonel under the Emperor, at the siege of Comorn. He had been in thirty-eight battles. Major Genet was also an active, efficient officer during the Hungarian war. They were warmly received by their friends in Boston. The steamer Hermann, hourly expected at this port, has on board Labis, the famous, ex civil Governor of Comorn. He is accompanied by his family and several Hungarian officers. Mademoiselle Apponia Jagella, a lady of courageous bearing, who had a commission in a regiment of Hungarian cavalry, is also on board. She was in several desperate engagements with the Austrians, and is said to have fought valiantly.—[Wid. Com.

LITTLE KINDNESS.

It is a heart with some, whether the heart is most inclined to acts of kindness or unkindness. Without understanding to settle this question, we think there cannot be a doubt with any one but that the heart is much more inclined to unkindness than it should be. How many righteous and cruel acts are performed, and how many bitter words are uttered, calculated to injure the feelings and interests of those to whom they apply, when acts of kindness could quite as easily have been performed, and would have conveyed happiness instead of misery; and when soft words, quite as easily uttered, would have carried joy to the ear of the hearer. The smallest act of kindness would be a cordial to a wounded heart, would often make a friend of an enemy, and would make him who bestows it even happier than the receiver. O, what a joy may follow a kind word, or even a smile, when the heart is sad. It is in the power of man to make his fellow happy by very simple means, if he will only use it. Or it is in his power to add new weight to the already crushed spirit. Which of these is the proper work of man? The question answers itself; and yet how few there are who study the simple art of conveying happiness to all around. And how few even of those who know the art, practice what they know. The secret lies in being kind in little things. It is in these, which are so much overlooked by most persons, that one is enabled to make happy all who associates with him. It is useful to be careful of great things, and unkind in small ones. It is in the latter we

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI—NUMBER 34.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1850.

can discern our friends from our foes, or our real friends from our pretended ones. "Straws" show which way the wind blows," much better than rocks or logs of wood.—[Wid. Commercial.

ONE OF THE WEDDINGS.

A few days ago, there arrived, at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined, quietly, in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were fairly domiciled, the would be bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons. Say, landlord, proposed the stranger, pointing to his modest dulcinea, in the corner of the parlor, this is my young woman. Naow we've cum all the way from Rhode Island, and we want to be spliced. Send for a minister, will yer? Want it dun up rit straight off.

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterward a licensed minister made his appearance, and the obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, were called in, as witnesses to the scene. "Naow, Mr. Stiggins," said the Yankee, "due it up brown, and yere money's ready;" and forthwith the reverend gentleman began by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up to his blushing lady love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick, seized her hand, and was as much pleased as a raccoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

"You promise, Mr. A," said the parson, "to take this woman—"
"Yaas," said the Yankee, at once.
"To be your lawful and wedded wife."
"Yaas—yaas."
"That you will love and honor her, in all things."
"Yaas."
"That you will cling to her, and her only, so long and you both shall live."
"Yaas, indeed—nothin' else!" continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner, but here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

"One moment, my friend," responded the minister slowly for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of his performance, without the observance of a "publishment," etc., for a certain length of time.
"Wa'n'thunder's the matter, mister?—Doan't stop—go on—put'er threu. Nothin' split, eh? Aint sick, mister, be yer!"
"Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts."
"Can't! wa'n'thunder's the reason?"
"You haven't been published, sir, I think."
"Haint a goin' to be nuther! 'ats wit we cum 'ere for. On the sly; go on—go on, old feller."
"I really, sir—" said the parson.
"Rally! Wa'l go ahead! 'Tain't fair, you see, 'tain, I s'wore; you've a married me, and a haint teached her. Go on—doan't stop 'ere! 'at aint jes' the thing, naow by grasshust taint!"
"I will consult—"
"No you want—no you don't—consult nothin' ner nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind I tell ye!" said Jonathan, resolutely, and in an instant he had turned the key in, and out of the lock, amid the tittering of the "witnesses," who were nearly choked with merriment.

"Naow say, mister as we were—" continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—"go on, rit straight from waer you left off; you can't cum nun o' this haaf way bis'n'ess with this child; so put'er threu, and no dodging. It'll all be right—go it!"
The parson reflected a moment, and concluding to risk it, continued—
"You promise, madame, to take this man to be your lawful husband?"
"Yaas," said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.
"That you will love and honor and obey—"
"Thein's son!" said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again.
"And that you will cling to him, so long as you both shall live?"
"That's the talk!" said John; and the lady said, "yes," again.
"Then in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—"
"Hoorah!" shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling, with joy.
"And what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder!"
"Hoorah!" continued John. "Wot's the price!—haow much?—split it out—doan't be afeared—ye did it jes' like a book, old feller!"
"—a V—never mind the change—sen' for a hack, lan'lord—give us your bill—I've got her! Hail Columby, happy land!" roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterward, he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye-witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as one of the weddings.—[American Union.
Succinct and Concise.—The Buffalo Courier is responsible for the following:
A "cullud pussan" in business at Milwaukee, who had left his affairs in the hands of his partner while he should take a short trip to the East, recently telegraphed back from Detroit in the words following, to wit:
"How is things going?"
"The reply he received was:
"Things is workin'."
"This was satisfactory. But when he returned to Milwaukee, the unfortunate man found that his partner had sold out the stock, appropriated the proceeds and run away with the unfortunate man's wife. Things had worked.

FARMERS SHOULD TAKE NEWS-PAPERS.

A friend of ours, whose business has occasioned him to travel a good deal recently, in the counties west of this, expresses much astonishment at the fact, that many, even rich, farmers do not take a newspaper. He told us of one or two instances of the sale of hogs, of the finest and fattest kind, at 1 1/2 cents per pound, nett, when 2 cents have been got just as readily, had not the farmers been entirely ignorant of the state of the markets. He said he had no doubt, and we have as little, that hundreds of farmers will this season lose in this way enough to pay for a good newspaper as long as they live. We can't help feeling sorry that men are shortsighted, even in regard to their pockets, as well as the improvement of their minds; but we don't know but it is wrong to be sorry, for it is their own fault, and they hardly deserve pity for losses which they make no effort to avert. Newspapers have done more for the people of this country than can be estimated; and yet there are thousands of full grown men who do not see them at all, except by chance. If a large majority were as indifferent and stolid as these, we should not be above the level of Mexicans—and become subject to political, as well as other rogues, who prey upon ignorance and credulity.—[Indiana State Sentinel.

Two Dutchmen living opposite each other, who had for many years been in the habit of smoking by their door-sides in silence, at length broke forth into the following dialogue:
"What sort of wedder you tink it will be to-day, neighbor?"
The other, after two or three hasty puffs, replied:
"Well, I don't know; what sort of wedder you tink it will be?"
The first somewhat nettled:
"I tink it will be such wedder as you tink it will be."
The other acquiescingly:
"Well, I tink so too."

PRINTERS.

Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? "Nobody but a printer!" Who was Earl Stanhope? "A printer!" Who was Samuel Woodworth, the poet? "A printer!" Who was Benjamin Franklin, the great American philosopher and statesman? "A printer!" Who was Governor Armstrong of Massachusetts? "A printer!" George P. Morris, James Harper, Horace Greeley, N. P. Willis, Robert Sears, Joseph Gales, and Senators Cameron, Hill, Dix and Niles, and a host of no less conspicuous names—who are they? "Nobody but printers, any how!"

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot says that when he thinks of the doings of the present Administration he is constrained to hold his nose.
He may pull and twist his own nose as much as he pleases; it will save better men the trouble.—[Lou. Journal.

Machinery.—Mr. Ephraim Clayton, who has recently been to the North, will soon have erected in this place, various works to go by steam.
He has also brought on a small simple contrivance, to bring water, which may eventually do away with our modern telegraph water works, for the reason, that it, (like the boy's grubbing hoe, "works itself" and forces the water up to almost any height above its own level, through leaden pipes, (which we never could tell why they were not introduced here long since,) being about as cheap as ditching and logs. So that, if there arany persons that expect to see machinery propelled by steam, and cannot wait for the Railroad, they may, before long, have that pleasure, by calling at the shop of our enterprising builder, Mr. E. Clayton.—[Asheville Messenger.

Mind the Fashions.—You must never pour your coffee in your saucer, no odds how hot; never eat, or put anything in your mouth with a knife, honey, molasses, and rice not excepted; never cut bread across the grain, nor meat lengthwise; nor eat preserves with any thing but a silver fork! and above all, never refuse to eat or drink anything offered you.

The formation of reading societies would be an excellent method for young workmen to pass the long winter evenings pleasantly and advantageously. By these are meant societies of young persons assembled in an appointed place every evening, each of whom, in turn, should be required to read aloud selections from standard authors, and the best newspapers of the day.

The American Tract Society employs 14 power presses and 226 printers and binders. The expenditures average nearly \$1000 a day; and the daily product of books is about 3500, and of smaller publications not far from 30,000, exclusive of 145,000 copies of the "American Messenger," monthly.

Truth is a hardy plant; and when once firmly rooted, it covers the ground so that error cannot find root.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

The House of Representatives having at length been organized (after many days of ineffectual efforts) by the election of a Speaker, the President of the United States yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Col. W. W. Bliss, his Private Secretary, the following Message:—[Nat. Int.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.
We are at peace with all nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent Powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to the duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprized that a war steamer belonging to the German Empire was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprise the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations.

The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise, with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign Governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connection with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent Powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the U. States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1818, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfurt, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might at length be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she would form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfurt. I have therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfurt, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the laws of the United States, and above all to the American honor, and to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation, is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and as we supposed forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.
During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent Government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful, efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge d'Affairs at that Court will also bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal.—The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The

omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States will still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States our Charge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late Administration until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing Government, if in his judgment sufficiently stable; or, if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a Protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, by the Commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this Government, a transcript of correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for making the boundary between the two republics, though the delay in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the treaty, was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremities of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States.—I recommend this subject to the early consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal Convention with that Republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affairs at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war which with the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close.—In its progress the rights of some of our citizens, resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford to the Venezuelan Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of long standing, which our representatives at Caracas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States.—The United States stand as the great American Power, to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly meditate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that Government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary de-