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THE EASTON STAR
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
AT EASTON, MD.
THOMAS K. ROBSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
J. H. GREENHAWLK---Printer.

TERMS—Two DOLLARS, if paid within the year, or $2.50 at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ Single papers, five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, &C.

VOL. 17—NO. 50 EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, DEC. 14 1858. WHOLE NO. 872

Travelling.

UNION HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has taken the above hotel in Easton, for the present year, and has thoroughly renovated and re-furnished it, and is prepared to accommodate the Travelling public as well as they can be accommodated at any house on the Shore.

The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and the BAR constantly furnished with the most choice LIQUORS.

Particular attention will be paid to the STABLES, and those stopping at the hotel may depend on having their horses regularly fed, and well attended.

☞ Boarders accommodated by the day, week or month.

The long experience of my Mother, who has charge of the house, in catering, to the travelling public affords an assurance that those who patronize the TABLE cannot fail to be pleased.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

jan 5—tf T. B. MERRETT.

STEAMER STAR.

CAPT. C. B. PERRY,

Has discontinued her trips to Wye Landing, and will run as follows: Leaving Baltimore, EVERY Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Miles' River Ferry, leaving Baltimore at 9 A. M., and Miles' River the following day at 8½—touching at St. Michaels going and returning. Passage $1—meals extra. Freights taken at moderate rates, and will continue until stopped by the ice. [nov 2

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

Of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's boats, Hugh Jenkins, Capt. J. TILGHMAN. Champion, Capt. J. B. Griffith.

On and after Thursday, April 15th, the boats will run as follows:

The Hugh Jenkins will leave her wharf on Light street, Baltimore, every Thursday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, and return by the same route on the following day.

The Hugh Jenkins will leave every Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis West River, St. Michaels, and Miles River Ferry, and return by the same route on Monday.

The Champion will leave her wharf every morning (excepting Wednesday and Sunday) at 7 o'clock, for Chester River, touching at Kent Island, Queenstown, Corsica, Spencer's, Harrison's Landing and Chestertown, returning the same day.

The Champion will leave every Wednesday morning, at the same hour, for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return the same day.

All freights by this line must be prepaid ☞ No freight received before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Passage to Annapolis, 75 cts; Chester River and West River, $1 00; St. Michaels, and Miles River Ferry, $1 50; Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, $2 00.

apr 27 G. CHESNUT, Agent.

EASTON PACKET
ALL READY.

The Schooner BUCEPHALUS, Capt. W. H CHAMBERS, is now ready for the new crop of Wheat.—Farmers wishing to obtain the first prices for their grain, can put it right through without delay by immediately hailing it down to Easton Point.

☞ Remember, all grain must be inspected under the late Law, unless a written order to the contrary is furnished the Commission Merchant by the farmer.

All orders for goods accompanied by the CASH, promptly attended to—no others will be regarded. Back freights as usual. The Bucephalus leaves Easton Point every Wednesday morning, and the State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 2, Baltimore, every Saturday. Mr. J. S. Robson, Commission Merchant, No. 79, South street, Baltimore, and Messrs. Dawson & Bro., Easton, Agents.

ju 6—tf N. E. NICOLS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Attention Travellers
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE traveling public are respectfully informed that the undersigned is running a line of stages daily (Sunday excepted) from Easton, Md., via Denton, to Felton station at which latter Point a proper connection is always made with the cars on the Delaware Rail Road.

The stage leaves Easton at 6 o'clock A. M. and Denton at about 10 A. M. Through tickets from Easton to Philadelphia, $3.50, from Hillsborough and Denton, $3.25.

By this route passengers from any point on the line may leave home in the morning and arrive in Philad'a at 10 oclock, P. M. same day

apr 16 JESSE SHARPE, Jr.

WINTER
CLOTHING

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

L. HOFFMN, has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Talbot, that he is now opening a magnificent assortment of

Winter Clothing,

at his old stand in Easton, next door to Elliott & Hughes' and directly opposite the market house. He is determined to sell at prices to suit the times: Dress Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Vests, Pants, and coarse Clothes for Servants. The public are invited to call and examine before suiting themselves elsewhere, as they cannot fail to be pleased by MOSES HERZ.

sep 28 Manager for Hoffman.

NEW FALL
GOODS.
1858.

H. C MACKEY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a large and well selected stock of

Fall Goods,

consisting of Fabrics and Wares of every description. Call early as bargains can be had

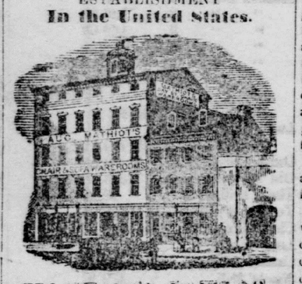
oct 5 H C. MACKEY.

Failed Kerseys.

JUST received and for sale, a large and very superior lot of KERSEYS, for servants' wear, from the Kent county mills.—Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.—They will be sold cheap.

sep 28 G E. T. BESSON, Royal Oak.

THE LARGEST
CHAIR AND FURNITURE
ESTABLISHMENT
In the United States.



MATHIOT'S GAY ST.
WARE-ROOMS.

No. 25 & 27 North Gay Street, near Fayette, where is kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French Tet-a-tets, in plush, hair, cloth or brocatelle French Full Stuff Medallion Parlor Arm Chairs, in plush, hair, cloth or brocatelle.

Sofas; half French Spring Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Chairs, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

Rocking Chairs—various designs, in hair, cloth and plush.

Stuff Spring Lounges—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

Chamber Suits—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete from $35 up.

Cane Chairs and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made of any house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining Chairs, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with cane, wood or stuffed seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat chairs and settees and rocking chairs—over 100 dozen.

Looking Glasses of every variety, and Beds, and hair and husk MATTRASSES, a very large assortment constantly on hand and for sale by AUG. MATHIOT,

25 and 27 North Gay street,

jy 20 1y Baltimore.

MANN'S HOTEL
And Restaurant,
(LATE GILES',)
No 124 BALTIMORE ST.,

Nearly Opposite the "Sun" Iron Building CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR, in other words, Pay Only for What You Get. Bill of Fare, with prices, made out Daily. Rooms 50 cents per day, with the privilege of taking your meals either at Mann's or wherever your business calls you, (your baggage always being safe under lock and key when the key of your room is left in the Offic.) The Hotel is central, and you can take your meals at any hour of the day or night, either in private rooms or at the counter of the Restaurant.

This House has been recently renovated and refurnished, and it is the Proprietor's intention to conduct it in a style to meet the wants of the travelling public. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

C. H. MANN,
sep 14—3m Proprieter

MEDDIAL CARD.

THE subscriber, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends, having purchased a supply of

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE,

offers his services to the public as a practitioner, on the Homœopathic system. He will however, still continue the OLD SYSTEM of practice in all cases, where it may be desired.

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Easton, Md., Aug 12, 1858.

SURVEYING.

THE subscriber having obtained a thorough practical knowledge of the business of Land Surveying and Conveyancing, would respectfully offer his services to his friends and the public generally in that capacity. He is prepared to execute all orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the Gazette Office, or with A. P. Jump, Esq., Attorney at Law, will receive prompt attention. J. B. AUSTIN.

REFERENCES.

M. Spencer, A. P. Jump, Esqs.

may 25—6m

FURNISS & HULL,

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Painting Business

in all its various branches, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line at short notice, and in the best manner, in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Thankful for favors already received, we will do all in our power to merit a continuance of the same.

PAPER HANGING.

We are also prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch all orders in this line.—We have received from Balt. 200 samples of

WALL PAPER

suitable for Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Parlors, &c., ranging from 18¾ to $5 00 per piece. A long experience in the above business assures us we shall be able to please the most fastidious. Trade of all kinds taken for work, at fair prices. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dawson & Bro. will be promptly attended to.

Shop at residence, on Goldsborough st., Easton, next door to Mr. A. W. Fountain's and nearly opposite Dr Anderson's.

sep 14 FURNISS & HULL.

STOVES, TIN WARE &
STOVING.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a

TIN AND STOVE STORE

on Washington street, opposite the Barber's Shop, where he is prepared to accommodate those who may need STOVES and TIN-WARE on reasonable terms; and being practically acquainted with the business, is competent to make BOILERS, PIPE and other STOVE FIXINGS to suit purchasers.

METALIC ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOBBING done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. The public's obedient servant GEO. W. BECK.

☞ Having made arrangements with Mr. SEXTON, of Baltimore, for so doing, I am prepared to furnish and put up, in the most substantial manner, the latest and most approved patterns of FINE-HOUSE and LATROBE STOVES

Orders respectfully solicited.

sep 7 4t GM G. W. B.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second annual Message of President Buchanan to the two houses of Congress was submitted on Monday, the 6th inst. at about 1 o'clock P. M. The message occupied eight columns and a half in the Baltimore Sun, and is consequently too lengthy for insertion in our columns, pressed as we are with an unusual amount of advertisements. We can therefore only give a brief abstract of it, which we copy from the *Sun*.

It is a thorough statesmanlike paper, and its various subjects, are treated in a frank, intelligent and decissive tone.

The message opens with an explicit review of the Kansas embroglio, and the course of the administration is stated in distinct terms and vindicated with energy, consistancy and effect. The President clearly illustrates the propriety of his official action, and exhibits by inference the probable finality of the Kansas dispute had the inevitable policy to which he was restricted by the Kansas Nebraska act been pursued. As it is, he deprecates further agitation of the subject, and urges rigid adherence to the productions of the English compromise which requires a population in Kansas equal to the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives. This principle is also urged as a rule for adoption in reference to the admission of all Territories hereafter. A general act governing the rule is recommended.

The Utah affair is the next topic of remark, and the history of proceedings, as already before the public, is stated in brief, with results up to this time, which are deemed highly satisfactory.

The relation subsisting between the United States and China and Japan are presented as very favorable, our commissioner having acted with the plenipotentiaries of Russia, England and France in affecting treaties of the most satisfactory character.

In relation to the inconsiderate action of British cruizers in the Gulf of Mexico, the message represents that Great Britain, in response to remonstrances from the United States, has in a very creditable manner abandoned all claim of visitation or search under any circumstances whatsoever. The British government further signified its desire that the United States should propose a plan for verifying the nationality of suspected vessels, but the President had declined to take the responsibility, while disposed to consider any proposition to that effect, beleiving, however, that any plan will be subject to embarrassment.

An adjustment of difereuces growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer complication is still in progress, but pending negotiations their present condition is not communicated.

Relations with all Europe are of a friendly character, with the exception of Spain. This power continues to interpose obstacles in the way of redress for grievances of our citizens of long standing. Our constant intercourse with Cuba renders it desirable that the Consul General of that Island should have authority and power to adjust minor difficulties, yet every untoward occurrence is referred to Madrid and thence to Cuba, causing vexatious delays. In reference to claims of our citizens recognized by the Spanish ministry of 1854, a compromise is now offered of one-third the amount, and that as an act of justice, but as a special favor. The message intimates the propriety of renewing negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, as an act of self protection, to avoid difficulties with Spain, and to end totally and forever the slave trade now carried on by Cuba alone.

The present distracted condition of Mexico is reviewed at some length and a brief history of the grievance and oppression to which our citizens have been subjected placed on record. All hope or redress from the present government is at an end and our legation is withdrawn; and the President would ask power of Congress to take possession of a sufficient portion of Mexican territory as a pledge for the redress of injuries, but for the expectation that the constitutional party may succeed and a better spirit prevail towards the United States. In consequence of the utter failure to fulfill the treaty with respect to the northern boundaries of Mexico, the President recommends a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the establishment of military posts within the same.

A territorial government is recommended in behalf of the people of Arizona.

The position of the United States, its commercial interests, and the irritating conflicts to which our people and government are exposed through the petty States of Central America is presented to consideration in a manner that will doubtless command the attention and elicit the decisive action of congress. The several issues with which we have been involved with Nicarrgua, Costa Rica and New Granada are discussed, and the desire expressed they shall be adjusted in an amicable manner, but the earnest tone of the message is such as will be likely to produce a wholesome effect in that quarter.

The state of affairs in refference to Paraguay is presented as already before the public. A commissioner has gone to effect a friendly adjustment of differences if possible, but a naval force has been dispatched to rendezvous at Buneoue Ayres as an alternative.

A very interesting portion of the message consits of a review of the late revulsion in trade, the prostration of manufacturing interests, the deficit in the revenue, the necessity for a national loan, and suggestions respecting a modification of the tariff. The whole subject is referred to the judgment of congress.

The message comprises abstract references to the secretaries of the several departments. The report of the Posmaster General recommends the restoration of a five cent postage on single letters, and a a modification of the franking privilege by the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post-office stamps for their correspondence, and other economical measures.

The project of a Pacific railroad is brought prominently, favorbly and earnestly to the consideration of Congress.

The affair of the slaver "Echo" is mentioned, and the practice and policy of the government in connection therewith.

The interests of the District of Columbia are recommended to favorable regard, and the message closes with an expression of gratification at the manner in which the last session of Congress was closed thereby enabling the executive to examine carefully and intelligently the several bills presnted for approval.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

This document occupies nineteen closely printed octavo pages. As the main facts are given in the President's Message and as our columns are much crowded, we are compelled to lay the report over until to morrow.

We may state, however, that Mr. Cobb estimates for the ensuing year a deficiency of $7 914.576 Deeming a loan inadvisable, the Secretary suggests that the only remedy is a modification of the tariff, and adds that the same principle should apply in making these modifications that would have influence in framing an original tariff law.

The Secretary estimates the whole expenditure of the government for the year ending June 30, 1860, at $73,217 947 46 of which only $52,241,515 68 are for the regular expenses; $8,497,724 50 for specific appropriations, such as the collection of revenue, mail service, arming the militia, civilizing the Indians and payment of interest on the public debt, and 12,478,907 28 for existing appropriations for the present year, which will not be drawn from the treasury until after June 30, 1860 These estimates compare with those for the present year as follows:

For 1859, - - -	$74,064,755 97
For 1860, - - -	72,217,947 46
Diminution for 1860,	$846,808 51

Mr Cobb reccommends as he did last year, that schedules C, D, F, G and H be raised respectively to 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent This charge will increase the revenue from customs $1,800,000 upon the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year Other articles to be selected should also be transfered from lower to higher schedules, to make up a deficiency in the revenue.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, gives the actual numerical strength of the army at 17 498 on the 1st of July last, which is distributed throughout the Union, manning all the posts, defending all the frontiers, protecting as far as possible the routes across the interior, and contending with the hostile Indians. The demand for men at the stations, and for what may be termed the police duties of the army, leave only thirteen regiments of about 11,000 men of this force, for active field duty. Within the year this force has marched, on an average, 1,234 miles, thorough uninhabited solitudes and sterile deserts, for the most part carrying with them every item of supply.

The report next proceeds to state the specific operations of the army during the year, and gives the names of those officers who performed services especially meritorious. The war in New Mexico with the Chamanches the Secretary regards as just begun. The report is accompanied by a map showing all the military posts and roads in the uninhabited interior, thus giving a more adequate idea of the service performed than could well be otherwise conveyed, and being convenient also for reference.

The Chapter for Utah recounts the particulars of the campaign to a limited extent; and urges that the Mormons are now in a condition of involuntary submission, and that the presence of an armed force is necessary to keep them in check.—They still continue their organization and the federal authority is alleged to be excluded from all participation in the government affairs of the Territory; beyond a mere hollow show. In this connection the hazardous march of Captain R. B. Marcy from Fort Bridge to New Mexico is commented on at considerable length, and that officer and his command receive the highest encomiums for their interpidity and courage.

In referring to the quartermaster's bureau, the Secretary states that if the appropriations granted by Congress in June last could have been obtained in January, at least 25 per cent of the expenditures for the purchase of supplies for the Utah expedition could have been saved. As it was in order to start the expedition at a reasonable time, the purchases had to be made under the disadvantages of credit or with money obtained from private sources. The disbursement amount to nearly 10,000,000 during the year, and yet every account has been closed, and the vouchers filed, except for $28 000, not yet received, on account of the distance of the officer making the disbursement from the seat of government. The Secretary takes occasion to relieve this bureau from unjust adimadversions, by stating that, whilst payments are necessarily made through its agency, it has no voice in directing when how, or to what extent they shall be made In the commissary's bureau there was no inadequacy of funds, and supplies of a better quality were purchased at lower rates than for yeaas past

The Secretary recommends, as a measure of economy, the increase of the army, and also an increase of the national defences, by a gradual process, but thinks that it is incumbent upon the government to secure eligible locations for their erection as early as possible, before private enterprise shall avil of them for other purposes. The immediate introduction of a thousand camels for transportating traops and baggage over the plains is recommended as a measure of wise economy. Highly beneficial results are belived to be attained by the conversion of the asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., into a cavalry depot, where recruits in the cavalry arm of the service may be drilled. The artillery school at Fort Monroe is reported to fully realize the most sanguine expectations, and the purchase of an adjoining piece of ground is recommended, so as to afford a sufficient range for practice with heavy guns

The appointment of an additional inspector-general is recommended; as is also the consolidation of the corps of engineers and typographical corps; that staff officers, from the heads of bureau down, be required to serve periodically in the field, that three additional brigadier generals be appointed; that the buildings at the Washington arsenal be improved, and that volunteer claims be settled.

On the subject of expenditures, the Secretary remarks that the disbursements through this department embrace many subjects entirely disconnected with the army proper, such as fortifications along the sea coasts, improvement of rivers and harbors, and the construction of public buildings and other works. The attempt has been made to curtail the disbursement as far as possible; and the estimates for the next fiscal year are less by $9,160,488 32 than the appropriations, and by $2,735,408 35 the estimates for last year. They amount, in the aggregate, to $18,010,090 28.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary says that since his last annual report, the naval forces have been required in resisting unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, resisting the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba, and enforcing demand for redress for insults to our flag, and for injuries to our citizens by the government of Paraguay. After explaining this subject, the Secretary says it became necessary to charter a number of vessels. As these vessels would be useful, he recommends their purchase. The sum required for six of these steamers would be $244,000, of which $94,800 must be paid for the use of them for a period of six months, and a proportionate sum for a larger time, if no purchase be made.

The sum required for the three side wheel steamers would be $286,000, of which, if they be not purchased, the sum of $69,000 will be required for the same period. The recent addition of a considerable number of steam vessels to the navy will necessarily require an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in it, and is likely hereafter to prevail, will still farther increase that demand. To meet the immediate wants of that service, an addition of twenty to the present number of surgeons, and as many additional assistant surgeons will suffice. He also reccommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and an increase of the Marine corps—of privates—to two thousand, with the usual number of officers.

The five steam sloops-of-war authorized by the Act of 1851, will soon be completed. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war, under the Act of 1858, are in a state of great frowardness. Five of them are to be launched during the present month, and be ready for sea in May next, and the other two screw steamers will be launched early in the spring, and be ready for trial by June. The side wheel steamer, being built in California, will be launched in the spring, and ready for sea in August.

All past experience evidences a necessity for an increase of the navy. Twenty effective vessels of smaller class can be built and kept at sea for what it would cost to build and keep at sea four or five vessels of a larger class. Let Congress increase the number of heavy armed vessels of light draught, until we can fequently display our flag at every point where American interests shall need its protection. And the work will be already done. The adution of at least ten more vessels of that description is not only a necessary measure, but will be found to be as efficient as any that can be devised, requiring so small an expenditure of the public money.

For the support of the Navy and Marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were $13,803,212, appropriations $14,240,247; expenditures $13,870,684; there having been some curtailment of expense by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298, appropriations $14,568,354; these having been largely retrenched in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating $1,200,000 for eight light draft war steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates. For the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370, including $674,000 for completing the eight line steamers, authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of $935,850 for steamship and mail service.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner states that the whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 176 with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties, since the adoption of the constitution is 303, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be $49,816,344 From a part of these lands the government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were deeded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expenses incurred for their acquisition, survey and sale, but a surplus of at least $100,000,000.

The amount applicable for the fulfilment of the treaties and other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was $4,852,497, of which sum $204,662 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is $10,590,649, of which $3,502,241 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States; the remainder, viz: $7,088,407, is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the National Treasury will be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of $7,088,407 in like manner with the other Indian trust funds

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning, viz: 1st. Their removal from place to place, as our population advances. 2d. The assignment of too great an extent of territory to be held by them in common; and 3d. The allowance of large sums of money as annuities. He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the land among them in severality; to require that they should settle upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give them, in lieu of money and annuities, and stock, animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops, manual labor, schools, etc. He recommends the ratification of treaties made in 1855 with the Indians of Washington and Oregon territories, as a means of preventing the recurrency of hostilities. He gives a general statement of the condition of the Indians, and calls attention to the urgent necessity for a complete and thorough revision of the laws relating to Indian affairs.

Gov. Denver, though not having time, since the resumption of his duties to examine closely the facts stated in the report, concurs generally in the recommendations of Mr. Mix, his temporary predecessor.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary says that under the various acts of Congress 1847, '50, '52 and '55, there have been issued 516,758 bounty land warrants, requiring 55,751,890 acres of the public domain to satisfy them Of these 416,632 had been located to the 30th September last on 44,238,030 acres of land, leaving outstanding 100,136 warrants, calling for 11,493,860 acres of land.

It is confidently expected that during the next calendar year the receipts from the sales of the public lands, and the quantities sold and located will be greatly increased. It is estimated that without some detrimental change in our system, the income from this source will reach at least $5,000,000.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that mines of the precious metals are to be found in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Kansas, and the time has arrived for the Government of the United States to adopt some definite policy as to its mineral lands

The Secretary, therefore, submits whether it would not be wise and sound policy at this time to pass a general law, reserving all auriferous, silver and cannabar mines from sale, for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale, for their development. The extent of these defies estimate, and gives assurance to our people, in the future, of unbounded wealth.

Peace and quiet has been restored to Utah, and some additional legislation will be required to place its inhabitants on an equality with those of the other Territories. In that Territory there are already more than two millions acres returned as surveyed and ready for market. Occupants are upon these lands and want to obtain titles to their homes. He therefore submits whether it would not be an act of justice to the people of Utah to establish in that Territory a land office, and at the same time in express terms extend the pre-emption laws so as to embrace all the inhabitants residing within its limits.

The graduation law will continue to prove a fruitful source of fraud and annoyance unless some change is made in its terms. Congress should require proof of settlement and cultivation prior to the admission and entry, or should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed.

The Secretary recommends a portion of our past policy with regard to the Indians, says the removal of tribes should be avoided. Separate lands should be assigned to individuals without the power to alienate or encumber them, and money annuities should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided par capita.

The whole number of army of pensions under the various acts of Congress is 10,732, requiring for their payment the annual sum of $902,700. The whole number of navy pensioners is 892 and the aggregate amount of their payments is $130,501. It appears that the total disbursement for pensions up to this date is about $90,000,000. If to this sum be added the bounties in lands (62,739,362 acres) estimated at $1.25 per acre, the total amount granted for pensions and bounties will be $168,424,202.

On the subject of the next census, the Secretary recommends an adherence to the law of 23d May, 1820, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The income of the Patent Office for the three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $150,984. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to $144,433, showing a surplus of revenue of $6,550, against an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,526 for the corresponding quarters of 1857.

From the 1st January to the 30th September, 1858, 4,091 applications for patents were received and 696 caveats filed, against 4,095 applications and 826 caveats for the corresponding quarter of last year. During the same period 2,816 patents were issued, 15 extensions granted, and 1,256 applications rejected. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a board of appeal in addition to the present force of the office.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE

This Report covers a period of five quarters ending, September 30, 1858. During that period there was surveyed of the public lands 15,209,276 acres, which with former surveys, make a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, which had never been offered at public sale. During the same period there were sold for chash 4,804,919 acres, from which $2,524,192 was realized. Located with the military land warrants, 6,983,110, and reported under swamp land grants 1,401,565, making an aggregate of cash sales, land warrants, locations, and swamp selections of 13,183,594 The cash realized seems disproporsionate to the quanity of lands sold, but this is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices under the graduation law of August 4th, 1854. Under the acts of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492 acres, upon which warrants, having the effect of patents, have issued for 36,096,828 acres.

The commissioner reccommends amendments to the pre-emption law with a view to uniformity in the system, and to settle disputed rights and to terminate controversy to litigated cases.

POST MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The fact is prominently set forth that from and after 1st of July next the mails are to be conveyed between New Orleans and Washington in 3½ days.

The conveyance of the letter mails overland between the Mississippi and San Francisco, the Department reports the conclusive and triumphant success of the route. The Tehuantepec route service has been commenced under such auspices as, it is believed, promises complete success.—The Utah route has been so improved that trips through, between St. Joseph and Placerville, are performed once a week in 38 days. Routes have been put in operation from Neosho, Missouri, to Albuquerque, N M. and from Independence, Mo., by Albuquerque, to Stockton, California—both monthly.

The Post-Master General says that the expenses of the Department, over and above the resourses, have regularly increased ever since the reduction of postages.—It would, however, be obviously erroneous to suppose that the charge upon the Treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postage system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connexion with California and the other Pacific States and Territories. Except one other route, commonly called the northern route, from St. Paul in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought of as being likely to become neccessary. The estimate for the transportation of the mails for the next fiscal year, 1859—'60, when completed, over and above the anticipated revenues, may, therefore, be regarded as the maximum which will probably be required for some time to come.

The Postmaster General proposes, in lieu of the franking privilege now allowed by law to members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or such other officers as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents and packets transmited by them in the mails and keep an account of the stamps furnished to each member, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. It is further proposed that all letters and packets, except newspapers, addressed to members of Congress, shall be prepaid at the mailing office. In this way the Department would be compensated for the service rendered, without a resort to the inconvenience of keeping daily minute accounts of the postage chargeable on such mail matter.

To avoid dissatisfaction and the practical inconvenience of having different rates of postage, regulated by distances, it is respectfully submitted whether one uniform rate of five cents for all distances would not enlarge the usefulness of the Department, and diminish, if it did not entirely prevent, such heavy drafts on the treasury, and so promote the interest and convenience of the people.

The whole number of Postoffices on the 30th of June last was 27,977, of which 400 are of the class denominated Presidential; whole number established during the last fiscal year, 2,121; number discontinued, 730, increase 1,391 number of postmasters appointed, 8,284 Of these 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, 998 by removals, 278 by deaths, 292 by change of names and sites and 2,121 on establishment of new offices. Whole number of offices, Dec, 1, 1858, 28,573. On the 30th June last there were in operation 8,296 mail routes.—The number of contractors was 7,044.—The length of these routes is estimated at 260,603 miles; total transportation, 78,765,491 miles, and cost $7,795,418.—Compared with the service reported 30th of June, 1857, there is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length of routes, and $1,173,372 to the cost; the total estimates for the current year are $10,615,047.—The total expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $12,722,470; the estimate of receipts and expenditures in 1859; expenditures $14,776,520; means, $11,094,393; deficiency, $3,682,127.

On the subject of Ocean and Foreign Mail service, the Postmaster General, among other things says by the time the

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