The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 236.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office, New Orleans

THURSDAY, December 4, 1851.

LADIES' LIST.

Alexander J R mrs
Appleby J L mrs
Abbott Ira mrs 2
Alwise Adelaide
Anderson Elizabeth K mrs
Anderson H E miss
Black Mary mrs
Brandas A D Abiza mrs
Brady Mary mrs
Brady Cin H mrs
Brady Mary
Buies Anne
Barkley Ellen
Bankshire Harriet mrs
Bents P A miss
Bayle Sallie
Bell Nancy mrs
Bernandez Malvina
Board Clara mrs
Bond Mary
Bennet Jane mrs
Boone Mary M mrs
Belliou Octavia T mrs
Bodler Eugenia
Blount Martha
Bower Barbary
Bowen Margaret
Bowen Helen miss
Boyce Catherine mrs
Bord A M mrs
Brooks Sarah
Brooks Mary A
Brother Sidney P mrs
Brown S mrs
Brown A P mrs
Burr Mary mrs
Burke G S mrs
Burke Mary mrs
Burke Margaret
Burke F E mrs
Bulkley Fayette S mrs
Burr Sophia
Burny mrs
Brumm I H mrs
Brunnage Ellen mrs
Burthen mrs
Bryan Judith mrs
Cable Priscilla
Carberry Margaret
Caffrey Anna miss
Craig Mary A
Crammer Mary S V mrs
Carroll Mary M B
Carroll Mary
Crary Rosina mrs
Crary Louisa Miss
Clare Ann mrs
Cahill Eliza
Calender S mrs
Casey Theresa mrs
Chipley Theresa A mrs
Coleman Judy mrs
Coleman Margaret
Coal Eliza mrs
Cole Elizabeth mrs
Callingham Jane
Collins Malvina mrs
Comsey Moses H mrs
Connor Honoria
Cooper Virginia mrs
Coolidge Ruth
Coursey Mary
Cox Herbert F mrs
Cunningham Elizabeth miss
Dalton Mary
Davis A mrs
Davis Catherine D mrs
Davis Mary Jane
Dement Mary mrs
Dreman J H widow
Derry mrs
Doppacher Barbara mrs
Dowell Julia A
Dowdy Lucinda mrs
Donald Eliza mrs
Doyle mrs
Donohue Anne
Dolin Mary mrs
Donovan Johanna
Dancan A J mrs
Durbridge Susan
Duffy Caroline mrs
Eager Hannah mrs
Earhart Elizabeth mrs
Emanuel Louisa 2
Evragenne R
Evans Mary H mrs
Ellis Lucy A mrs
Elliott Mary Ann
Fawcett Fanny mrs
Faraby T R mrs
Farmer Cornelia E mrs
Fenner Jane mrs
Farrel Winnifred or Murray Elizabeth
Fenny Margaret
Fegan Mary A
Feeny Mary mrs
Fetherston Catherine
Feeney Winefred
Freeland Elizabeth
French Mary
Fitzgibbon Bridget
Fitzpatrick Catherine A U
Fitzpatrick Eleanor
Foulks widow or Foulks Margaret
Fester Mary Ann
Ferguson Mary
Fullam Alice mrs
Fullerton Sarah mrs
Flenn Lucy mrs
Fry Eliza Otis
Grady Bridget
Glascock L A mrs 2
Gallagher Catharine
Gracey Mary
Gaynor E mrs
Gayoso L mrs
Glenn Mary Ann
Gleeson Hanora
Gerathy M C mrs
Gilbert E mrs
Griffin widow
Griffin Mrs Elvira
Gillen Catherine
Gilson Anna mrs
Gillett Caroline mrs
Goodall Jennie miss
Glowe D L F mrs
Gordon E A mrs
Guard J mrs
Hart Tobias mrs
Harris E mrs
Hamrie Eveline
Hanson Maria miss
Harvey Jane miss
Haney Margaret
Harvard J A mrs
Hassam E miss
Hawkins Margaret
Harrison S B mrs
Herbert Margaret
Headen Kate miss
Hedge Mary miss
Henderson O miss 2
Heap Sarah mrs
Hess Emilie mrs or Jacob Samuel mrs
Heath R L mrs
Heartwell C mrs
Hill C A mrs
Hill John mrs
Hill Alice S mrs
Hickey Mary
Hogan Maria miss
Horan M miss
Howard S J miss
Holden B F mrs
Howland J A mrs
Howley Eliza M B
Holland Ann miss
Holland Caroline
Horan Ellen miss
Holton M miss
Holton M miss
Holton Susannah
Hull Jane mrs
Hussy Margaret
Hussey E mrs
Hussey Mary Anne
Jacobs J widow
Jarvis Lydia mrs
Jarvis Ameline mrs
Jandatter E M
Jordan Bridget
Jones Sarah M mrs
Jones Ed mrs
Johnson Lisa mrs
Johnson E R mrs
Kavanagh Ann mrs
Kirby Sarah Ann mrs
Kennedy Ann miss
Kuenig Mary A
Keenan Catharine
Kehrne Catherine C
Kelley Julia mrs
Kelley Margaret
Keating Bridget
Kennedy W E mrs
Killeore S C mrs
Kirk Sarah
Lansing Mary mrs
Langley C J mrs
Lane Polly Ann mrs
Lawrence P K mrs
Lennon Ann miss
Lee Nancy mrs
Lenahan Margaret
Leary Virginia mrs
Linehan mrs
Lord Virginia C
Lockay Amelia mrs
Lind Mary mrs
Logan Margaret mrs
Love Mary …
Lynch Rose …
Lyon Miner … G
Lyons Eugenia mrs
Maccord Catherine Algier
Mahoney Joanna
Manns Martha
Mattborough Athina mrs
Martin Margaret
Mathews Wilson
Malaw Mary
Mannel Mary V 2
May Mary Jane
Miller John F mrs
Mood mrs
Mitchel Mary
Mc Arnold mrs
Moran Mary
Morkey Daniel or James mrs
Morgan Wm mrs 2
Morris Sophia mrs
Morris Eliz'th mrs
Mousantoux Josephine
Moss Virginia A
Mulvy Catherine
Murphy Elizabeth
Murphy Margaret mrs
McAffray Elizabeth
McAully Elizabeth
McAnally Mary
McCall Maria L P
McCaffry Elizabeth mrs
McDonald Mary
McDonnell Rosana
McDermot Mary
McGarry O mrs
McGrath Mary
McGee Virginia N mrs
McGory Ann
McGloughlin Anne
McGune Eliza
McKeone Catherine mrs
McKenna Jane
McMonigle Margaret
McMahon Laura C mrs
McMillen Kate
McMillen Philamina mrs
McLaughlin mrs
McLaughlin Sarah
McNeil M mrs
McPhilipp Ann
Newell H C M B mrs
Nichols Eliz'th J
Nolan Mary mrs
North Sarah
Norris Thos mrs
Noonan A J mrs
O'Brien miss
Oakley Hannah mrs
Osborne Francis A mrs
O'Rourke J mrs
O'Neill Sarah mrs
Patricks K Mary mrs
Patterson mrs
Pena Ann mrs
Penny Jane Eliz'th mrs
Peters Martha mrs
Prendergast Mary
Peddon Mary Jane
Petrone Nancy J mrs
Peterson Margaret J mrs
Pryor Caroline mrs
Petway E N mrs
Price Sarah J mrs
Poutalier Sarah J mrs
Power Bridget miss
Power mrs
Power Mary
Powers A G mrs
Purcell Elizabeth
Purcell Catherine
Purcell Mary A
Poynton Elizabeth mrs
Pyne Ellen miss
Pryor Caroline E mrs 4
Quinn Margaret
Quinn Jane
Ralston Rosina
Reynolds Catherine mrs
Reynolds M E mrs 2
Reynolds Elizabeth Mary mrs
Reading E C mrs
Reilly Catherine
Reiley Mary mrs
Richard Josephine mrs
Richardson Ann mrs
Robinson Nancy M 2
Robinson S A miss
Roach Ellen
Russell Mary
Ryan Bridget
Ryan Mary miss
Staunton Mary A
Stanley mrs 2
Shaughnessy E
Smart Anne miss
Swain Albert mrs
Shey Mary
Sterry Barbara
Seabels C L miss
Shegay G mrs
Stegham Sarah
Stephens Ruth mrs
Speers Hannah mrs
Sweeney Bridget
Smith Catherine mrs
Smith Ellen
Smith Margaret J mrs
Smith Margaret A mrs
Smith Mary miss
Smith mrs
Swords Mary
Siddle Amelie miss
Shaley P Ann miss
Sullivan Hannah
Sidon Margaret A
Siebert mrs
Shine Mary
Sisty Josephine
Simpson Ezra
Sater Harriet miss
Stone Anna
Sullivan Ann mrs
Stevle Mary Anne
Tabany Bridget
Thayer Electa A
Taylor Margaret mrs
Taylor Nancy M mrs
Thomas Bridget mrs
Thomas Mary miss
Thomas Matilda mrs
Thorp S P mrs
Timmons Margaret mrs
Tully Susan M
Walker miss
Walden Zeo D
Walton Mary mrs
Ward Ellen mrs
Watson Ann C mrs
Whelan Mary
Wells Frances Ann
Welch Lucy mrs
Wattoize Josephine
Wilder Mary Jane
Wilder Mary mrs
Wipple C C mrs
Winlow Mary miss
Wilkinson Josephine mrs
Williams Eliza A mrs
Wilhelm Mary E
Wood Mary A miss
Underwood Rebecca miss
Vandenbug A G mrs
Vellette Caroline mrs
Vernies Zelie miss
Yale Sarah mrs
Young Sarah mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams David
Alexson Frederick
Annus Henry F
Andrews Joseph
Ashley Marcus 2
Applegate Wm
Alexander R B
Allen Edward
Anderson George
Anderson Saml E
Anderson Peter
Anthony Thos
Ayer John
Bassett Henry
Bayn T O
Bacon A L
Bass E H
Badoux P T
Bramly Thomas
Barget R
Ball J W
Baker Samuel J
Baker John
Barnay H J
Barrow R R
Barrett Thomas
Barrett John
Berton R G
Burton Peter
Barnes Wm
Barbour David
Bradley G A
Bradley Michael
Braun Louis
Brady Owen
Branck N
Brady John
Bradley T K
Blair A W
Bleake Patt
Betyemon A
Bemoe Alexander
Beech Wm
Berry J B
Beggs James
Bennet Richard
Bestie A C
Bennett capt
Brewster D W
Bremer John D
Bliss E C capt
Bigley John
Biben Edmond
Briscoe Wm A
Brien D
Braun Thomas
Birmingham W
Boland Patrick
Bolster Cyrus
Boetheke F
Blossom D R
Bois or E rev
Borto F
Bobets J S
Bourson John
Bonds George
Burland Solon
Barke Patt
Bocan Martin
Bo… Samuel
Bord…
Bo…
Bo… …ther
Blowin…
Bondies…
Brooks John D
Brockelbank O dr
Brown Wm
Brown John
Brown P F
Bigler Wm
Byrnes Edward
Byrnes Lafayette
Buell Charles
Byington S S
Burr Charles
Burgett S L
Burgess John W
Burlingame Wm
Burr Charles
Burgess Thomas
Burgess J W
Burke Edward
Burke M G
Bu…
… J H
Cahill…
Cathcart Nathaniel
Cannavan P
Callaway F L
Clark S S
Clark Wm
Clark Moses M
Clark James O
Clark John S
Clark R B
Campbell Daniel
Campbell John
Campbell Jas R
Campbell Alex
Clack F H
Chambers W N
Claiborne capt
Chambers John
Claney James
Claffey Chas
Chapman P
Class Chas
Carberry John
Carderon A
Carey Michael
Caruthers Gibson
Carroe W W
Craig Parker
Crany John W
Crawford W W
Crean Thos
Chesley Chas G
Chen R S
Cressy Jas
Childs Geo
Childress H J
Christian B F
Christopher Henry
Cockburn P C
Couzens John
Coombs Jas M
Coughlin Martin
Coulter John B
Cox T J
Coyle Patrick
Cogle Patrick
Cohen Thos
Cooley Wm G
Collin Isaac S
Cobb Rufus capt
Collins John K
Collins John 2
Colamore James
Coleman Augustus
Collingart C
Corbett John
Connor C 2
Condon Laurence
Considine Daniel
Conlon John
Conly Geo
Condon Laurence
Connelly James
Cumming Arthur 2
Curry John H
Cunningham Michl
Cummings John
Culling Henry
Cuddy Wm
Cunningham Henry
Cummings Jacal
Curtis Jas H
Curran Daniel
Curtis John
Dandeon L M
Daniel Peter
Davenport L F
Daniels James T
Daniell Dupont
Daley T James
Davis Joseph
Davis Joseph P
Davis Oscar
Davis John M
Davis John J 2
Delaney Richard
DeWilde F A 3
Debouey J R
Dernian Michael
Denike Robt
Derry T M
Derry dr
Desar John
Delaney P W
Diehle Richard
Dic Johan
Driver Wm L
Dickey John S
Dixon Thos
Dill Josiah
Dockery R
Doran James
Dougherty Patrick
Donne A F
Dorenier Franklin
Dogan John
Dower Brian
Dorsey Owen
Donnelly Thomas
Donohue Patrick
Donald P A
Douglas Thos
Dowse Patt
Dowlick N
Downing John
Dunne Cornelious
Duval Aaron
Dyer Elisha
Dunbar Jas W
Dudley Wm C
Dumsica Parker
Dunlap Jas
Duncan Jas A
Dyer George
Duggan Marton
Evans David M
Edwards Geo
Egan Chas 2
Egand
Eagleton Robt
Egan Michl
Emerson Jas
Everitt J Mason
Elkin S
Eichelberg John K
English Geo
Erskine Chaplain
English Jno
Ellwood J D
Edmonston W H
Emorge John W
Falvey Dennis
Fagaro Hugh
Flanagan John
Fauntleroy J B
Faber Christian
Farro Jas
Francis Jno W
Fallon Jos R
Fabian Valentine
Fairie Robt
Fagan Simon
Farrell John
Fletcher C
Freeman Wm
Fletcher Leonard
Freeland Henry
Freeman Theophilus
French Joe
Felix Wm
French Wm
Flin Peter
Frippolin Jos
Fitzpatrick Patk
Firth Pliny
Folger P B
Frost C B
Fowler Geo W
Forell Fred
Ford J H 2
Font Benedict
Flournoy J S
Foster E J
Foster John G
Frost Wm capt
Foley Michl
Frost C
Ford Aleck
Foy Wm B
Ford Joe capt
Ford John
Fox V D 2
Flynn Jas
Flynn Thadeus
Fulton Robt
Furling Jos
Furth Wm
Flynn Michl
Gannon Michl
Glascock Geo S
Gadberry James
Garney Michl
Gale John 4
Garvey Michl
Galliher John
Grace Milo
Graves Samuel
Grant David
Grant R H rev
Graham J C capt
Greig John
Germand David
Gelling Robert
Genn John
Gregory E W 2
Grieder Henry 5
Gilbert John
Gilbert Samuel A
Griffin Levi
Giles Henry
Gibson George
Griswold M W
Gillespie Asa A
Griffing D M dr
Grinnell Ddw
Glennon Michl
Golden Ephraim
Goode John D
Gordon G H lieut
Gordon Wm W
Gould A B capt
Gorman M C
Goodwin F L B capt
Gomila Edw
Gossin Sam T
Gorgas Pierre W
Ginon Alfred
Haugh Richd 2
Hyson Wm C
Haines Quinian
Hawthorne Jas F
Hagan Jas
Haskell
Hay Pat
Haslett Hugh
Haines W D & co
Hayen Geo
Hale David A
Hall capt
Hale Thos
Hanford A
Hanstro Wm B
Haner Henry
Hanly Thos
Hampson Geo
Hamman John
Harrell Andrew S
Hartshorn Geo
Hartwell Saml
Harling Wm capt
Harrington mrs
Harrigan Joe
Harkness Robt
Harrison Robt
Harris Aleck
Harris T D
Harris Saml
Harris Robt A
Hebron John L
Hersey Frank
Heath Aleck
Heaton M
Heckey Pat
Heath J T
Henson Cornelius
Herbert Geo
Hebstreit Nicholas
Helvistone Theod
Hoye Tobias
Higgins Elisha
Hinton & Brother
Hieronymus mr
Hildreth Ferdinand
Hogerth Thos C
Horton J H
Hoppe John
Hoffman John
Hooper Isaac
Hinton W C 2
Hacking Jas H capt
Huggins Jno
Hutton S
Hogg J W
Humphrey Jas
Hudnall Jno H
Hundley Thos 4
Hunt Thos H & co
Hunter Peter, sailor
Hudson H C
Hunt Jas H
Hughes Wm
Howard Francis
Holme B M
Holberg Ferdinand
Homes L
Ivers R E
Isaackson Harry 2
Isaham Chas
Ingraham Geo A
Ingledove N G
Jacobs Jno K
James Wm
James Wm F
Jenkins Joseph
Jerrison Jno
Jenkins Hugh
Jewett A capt
Jordan Geo 2
Jordan D J
Joseph Antonio
Justin B F jr dr
Julien J
Joy Andrew J
Johnson John W
Johnson capt
Johnson J J 2
Johnson Henry
Johnson Doraeus
Johnson Lawford
Johnson Daniel
Johnson John
Johnson Thos
Johnson Sherman
Johnson Thos J
Jones Sam lieut
Jones Calvin J
Jones Darling
Jones Hugh
Jones Wm T
Jones James
Jones O P
Kauffman H J
Kahn D Massias
Kauffman L
Kendall Sam'l E
Kenan B S
Ke… Geo dr
Kel… Thos
Keeney Isaac
Keating Michael
Kidder H J K
Kernshaw John
Kelly Ralph
Kelly James 2
Kelly John
Kennedy Jas H
Kennedy B G
Kennedy A & co
Kennedy Edmond J
Kidd A H
Knight Richard
Killian S P
Kirke Edmond
Kirkpatrick Martin 2
Kirby C
Kiley Thos
Kinshley John
Kinwood W H
King Leander
King Joe W dr
King Thos
Knox Andrew
Kobb Gustave
Konghan Thos
Kuppenbach H capt
Lambert James
Latham & co
Layton Robert
Larkin Chas
Lang J K
Lacy W A
Laufler Jas
Layton Robert
Lambson Mich'l
Laussty R E
Larkin Peter
Lacey John S
Laughlin R S
Lane Richard
Lee Nathan
Lee Jas A
Lee J B
Lewis L H
Lewis Antonio
Leonard T A
Lealen Philip
Leonard W B
Lemay L B
Leonard Mats
Leslie George M
Linton S D
Lissman Isaac
Litchfield W H
Lacey Wm
Little Robert
Lindstrom F W
Lint Wm
Lew & co
Lockwood Philip
Lowell Jacob
Lloyd John
Lodwick Lyle
Londerbough Wm
Long Joseph
Lorod W W
Long R W
Lozan John
Lowell H H
Lloyd W P
Lyons Thos
Lund & Autry
Lynch John
Madigan Thos
Mattison Halsey
Mafers Geo
Mack Ferdinand P
Mesniff Bernard
Marcey Jas A
Maddon P
Madden A M capt
Matthews Jno L E
Mann John
Mansfield Edw
Marman Paul C
Maxwell L
Maryman Henry A
Martin Wm
Martin Pat A
Martin mr
Mason Jno R D
Massey D
Meggitt Lockwood
Melbourne Geo 2
Meldram Thos
Merrick Wm P
Medley Pat
Megee James
Merritt E A
Meguey E R
Mead Silas F
Merrill Thos
Minton Giles T
Mike Geo
Mills Chas H
Miles Pat
Midgley Thos
Miller Jonathan
Miller Wm S
Miller Robt A
Miller Isaac
Miller Thos
Miller J
Mitchell D F
Mitchell A
Mitchell Edw
Morrell J W
Moob Philip
Moss Geo F
Morrell A
Mooney Mat
Morehead W G
Moran Dan
Mohan Owen
Morinan Jas
Motherwell P
Meaney Francis
Monteith Robt
Montefiore H W
Monaghan Corn's
Montgomery Jas
Moore Wm A
Moore Cummings
Moore Martin P
Morgan Pat
Morris Josiah
Morris Hy Jabez
Morton Romaine
Monroe Chas
Mortheus D
Muggles Cornelius
Murdoch John
Mosy J F
Mundy Levi B
Murphy Thomas
Murry J W
Murry Geo
Murry H J
Myers J
Myers Jas
Myers A H
McCracken Wm
McGlanchan E A
McGlarny Robt
McCargo Thos
McAlister Jas
McCutter Wm
McCann Nathaniel
McCarty Dennis
McCulloch Wm
McClusk Thos
McClusky Hugh
McConnell H A
McBride Cornelius
McCordindale A
McCracken Jas
McCabe Jas
McCaffrey John
McAlee John
McDonough H
McDonald Geo
McGinlan Henry
McGinnis Wm C
McKelvy Wm
McDermott Hugh
McGuinness Mich
McGrath Patk
McFeters Andw
McGeory Mich
McDonald Thos
McGovern P H
McDonald Donald
McLoughlin John
McLoughlin Michl
McLane Edwin
McLaskey dr
McPherson E dr
McWalter Mich
McNulty John
McMahon Patk
Nash Saml B
Nash Jno G
Newcome T
Nesbit Thos
Nelson O capt
Newman John
Nelson George
Neafus A
Newell Patrick
Nickson David P
Nixon R A
Nichols L & co
Nolan Daniel
Nolan Jas 2
Nullissa John
Olanden H A
Owen J E
Owen Richard
Oley Wm L
Oliver Andrew
O'Rourke Felix
O'Donnell mr
Orr H
Orr John
O'Sullivan Jer
Park & Ryan
Patton Chas E
Packard Callen
Parr B O
Pa… C N
Pastew…
Payne Jacob
Payne B H
Paxton Wm H
Palmer John
Patterson David
Patterson Thos
Parker & Garrett
Parsons Geo S
Parker E W
Parker Albert
Peterson Jno B dr
Perly F
Peycard Jas W
Pervell John W
Penney Thomas
Preble Geo A capt
Perry Thos
Perkins Chas W E
Pidgeon James 2
Pilichosky Chas
Prince Francis
Pigeon John T
Phillips John M
Popin Morris
Pogue John
Proclon Wm
Power Michael
Pond B M
Porch John
Power Patk
Power John
Potteur C B
Powell L
Proctor Jerry
Pulling David
Plunkett Wm
Plunkett Thos
Purvis George
Prudent Lewis
Quilby J
Quarrier M capt
Quinn Micheal
Quaide Michael
Randall Edw W
Rabel Francis
Raney H J hon
Raymond Edgar C
Rankin C K
Reese Thos
Reese John
Reegan Michael
Reynolds Chas
Reed David
Reed Henry O
Reed capt P Philip Italy
Reed Wm
Reed John D A
Reed Garland
Richmond Fred G
Reich & Levy
Ritenger John
Rigg Daniel D
Richardson John
Rillian Mathias
Richards Elliott W
Reidell W J
Rockwell D S
Rose John
Rook jr Jacob
Robertson Jas
Roxbury Chas
Roberts G M
Robertson Henry
Robertson Zach F
Roy N
Roch Nathan
Rooks Benj
Roserton Francis
Royal Sampson
Robinson J G
Robinson John
Robinson J M
Robinson J R M
Robinson George
Rogers Henry L
Russell Albert R
Rushe E
Russell Patk
Rutherford R W
Rugely Wm
Ryan Andrew
Ryan Patk
Russell Oliver
St. Clair H N 2
Salis Jas
Sprott Edwd K
Small Joseph
Schwartz R
Samuels Wm
Savage A M dr
Smallwood Jacob S
Smalley John capt
Savage Richd D
St Clair Cornelius
Swan Benj A
Small Cornelius
Slauman Joseph
Shannahan Jerry
Staderwick Jas S
Stansbury Henry J
Stausser J Geo
Strayhan A M
Starbird Wm C
Self Henry C
Selman John W
Spreen Louis
Sells Thos
Sleade Reuben
Sexton Thos
Severe J G Hon
Sheen Robt
Sleeper Wm
Sherrington H W
Sherman Fred A
Sherry Wm
Sherman Hugh M
Sheedy Daniel
Sherwood Jas
Staffens Chas
Sheppard Wm
Schenick Chas
Steel M W
Stuart Wm, circus
Sterling R J
Stuart Wm R
Stevenson Chas
Stuart W M
Stevens Erastus F
Stevens Jas H
Stevens Ruth
Sunson Joseph
Skinner Juan Jas
Springs A B M
Strickler Joseph
Stiman Henry D
Singer A
Swift J
Spng Langton
Sinnern Lawyer
Simmons T H
Schott Adolph
Scott Samuel
Spotswood N D dr
Sloan Geo N
Short Frank
Scott J R
Solbery John
Stonestreet W
Strong & Bags
Strong Henry
Stovain Augustus
Sughrue Timothy 2
Sutter and Jno
Scull S F
Schneider Jacob
Sutherland Hugh
Struber Wm
Sullivan Michl
Sutherland Geo
Scryman Wm and John
Smith Randolph G
Smith Wm L
Smith J Trumbull
Smith D Neal
Smith Walter
Smith Andrew
Smith Mathew
Smith Meritt
Smith Ephram O
Smith R F
Smith Wm P
Tarel Julius J
Taooks F H
Tardy J
Tarpy Michael
Taylor Chas
Taylor Stephen
Taylor Wm A
Tebo Wm B
Tetlow Aurelius
Terrell John
Teel Thos A
Tripps W
Trill G M
Tiffin Clayton
Tipping Jas
Tilinghast Geo
Tisdale B F col
Toleton Geo W
Tomkies Francis
Touls Fellowes
Thorpe Wm
Toomey Mark A
Thornton Thos
Thompson C C dr
Thompson A S
Thomas Jas
Troope Thos L
Turner Jas M capt
Thurston Thos G
Tuttle John B
Tuttle J
Tuggle Felix W
Trugen Ewd C
Tranok Fred
Ulber Jacob
Uane Chas
Usnelle Geo
Vale… …and Jno
Veatch Jo…
Valentine Wh…
Vaught Dan 2
Vighe Dominike
Vaughan John B
Vicker Chas
Vail Lang
Vandrier E M
Walter Mathias
Wade H F col
Washington F S
Wallis Y X
Washinford Etes
Waterman Wm
Walsh Isaiah
Waeschall mr
Walden L S
Walters J R
Watson Wm
Watt W
Walker J H
Wallace J W dr
Walker W
Walker A B
Warner Chas H
Warren J J
Warren Henry
Ward John
Warren S
West Jas dr
Wearaile J
Whelan Michl
Wheelhouse Jno
Wheelock H A
Weeber T J
Wells W F
Wrede Henry
Weyman Chas D
Weitting W
Weil S & Bro
Weber Michl
Whiler John
Wheeler Geo
Winnsnyder Peter
Wiebeck F
Willets Nicholas
Willbarski Julia
Willis E S
Wimples Thos
Wilder J W
Wilder Wm
Wilkinson Chas
Wilkinson Thos
Willis Leonidas
Wright N J & co
Whitbey Thos
Whilan Wm
Whitley Thos
Whitlock Socrates
Whitley Stephen
Whitlock Wingfield
Williams Benj
Williams John
White Joseph G
White Augustus
White Jno A
White Thos Geo
White Sidney S
Witland Henry
Wilson Gardner
Wilson George
Wilson Patk
Wilson John
Worrell Jona
Wood Robt
Woodhouse M P
Wood Ansel
Woodlief Baker
Wood Geo A C
Wolf S
Wormack Ab'm 2
Yturre Manuel
Yale Jos 2
Young Oliver M
Zook S K

Initials.
Catholic Church in Lafayette st
To the Supt of the Dry Dock
To the Manager of the Marine Hospital
To Brother Baldwin Christian School Faucher st

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY—

NEW GOODS. VERY CHEAP.

Mrs. G. W. ROPER, No. 165 Poydras street, most respectfully informs the ladies that she has, and will constantly keep on hand, a beautiful assortment of SILK BONNETS, STRAW BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TOILET ARTICLES, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold very cheap for cash.

Country orders punctually attended to. Old Bonnets cleaned and altered. d1 6m

FRENCH DRESS MAKING—

Mrs. G. W. ROPER, No. 165 Poydras street, invites the attention of the ladies to the superior style and taste in which she has DRESSES and MANTILLAS made by her experienced French Dress Maker.

Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves. d1 6m

MRS. M. BRYAN and MRS. M. A. WENTZ

Respectfully inform the ladies of New Orleans and its vicinity that they have opened a MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 106 Canal street, near the corner of Bourbon, where they will keep a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which they will sell at moderate prices. Country orders promptly attended to. Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered in the most fashionable style. n15 6m

STRAW AND SILK GOODS,
44 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his city and country customers that he has just received a choice and complete assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS and MILLINERY ARTICLES in general, which he offers at very low prices for cash or approved city paper.

3mlp ISAAC SAWIN, 44 Camp st., up stairs.

The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX,
OFFICE.......No. 93 St. Charles Street.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable 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 prospects before 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 happiness 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 inveigled into this scheme of its unlawful character, and of the penalties 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. This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation 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. The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily 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, within about twenty leagues of Havana.

The main body of them proceeded to, and took possession of, an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obtained. The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued; after which they retreated to the place of disembarkation, 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 instructed to proceed in the steam frigate Saranac to Havana, and inquire into the charges against the persons executed, the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence. Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him, and of his letters to that Department, are herewith submitted.

According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the island. At the time of their trial and execution the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some days, being overcome by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the 24th of August; Lopez, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of September. Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these, none appear to have been tried or executed. Several of them were pardoned upon application of their friends 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, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in the unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the Government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligations of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase Cuban bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of that Island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained 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 in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, 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 perpetration of such offences in future.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the codes of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this Government, it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States, at all times since its establishment, has abstained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country, from entering into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the Government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, amongst other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced, to the full extent of the power of the Government, from that day to this.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, 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 Jefferson;' 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 law in England, except certain highly penal statutes passed in the reign of George II, prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign service, the avowed object of which statute was, that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne, should not be strengthened 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 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 Foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral 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 France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crews who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French Government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operation they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties, and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the United States. Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the interests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the honor of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected; and if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside. And what is due to our own public functionaries residing in foreign nations is exactly the measure of what is due to the functionaries of other Governments residing here. As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace, embassadors, public ministers, and consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana, the office of her Catholic Majesty's Consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these 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 such indemnity to him as a just reward for the honor of the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might in your judgment, seem to require. The correspondence upon this subject, between the Secretary of State and her Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary 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.

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British Government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that her Britannic Majesty's Government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out, and that an intention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the United States. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation recommended.

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instalment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 20th of September last, and has been paid.

The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been elected as arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th of February last a dispatch was addressed by the Secretary to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish Government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, 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 complied with, and the Turkish Government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board of the U. S. 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 be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed 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 earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been pending between the government of the French republic and that of the Sandwich Islands may be peaceably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian Government. This Government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the islands a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the great trade which must, at no distant day, be carried on between the western coast of North America and Eastern Asia.

We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime state, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be steadily pursued.

It is gratifying, not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the U. States, it has enjoyed such comparative 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 Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States. I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, a copy of which is herewith laid before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of treaties and the general duties of good neighborhood.

In my last annual message I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that republic; and that this enterprise would probably be prosecuted with energy whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A convention between the two Governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive of that republic.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well of the general importance of the subject, as of her own interests and obligations.

In negotiating upon this important subject, this Government has had in view one, and only one, object. That object has been, and is, the construction or attainment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and the best for travelers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to obtain no territorial acquisition, nor any advantages peculiar to itself; and it would see, with the greatest regret, that Mexico should oppose any obstacle to the accomplishment of an enterprise which promises so much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexico herself. Impressed with these sentiments and these convictions, the Government will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangement with the Republic of Mexico, for the speedy completion of the work.

For some months past the Republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions, from which the cause of free institutions, and the general prosperity and social progress of the States of Central America, have so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet shall have been restored, and a Government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can prudently be made in disposing of the questions pending between the two countries.

I am happy to announce that an inter-oceanic communication from the mouth of the San Juan to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers have actually traversed it and merchandise has been transported over it; and when the canal shall have been completed, according to the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved.

It is understood that a considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

Whichever of the several routes between the two oceans may ultimately prove most eligible for travelers to and from the United States on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and our coast on the Pacific, there is little reason to doubt that all of them will be useful to the public, and will liberally reward that individual enterprise by which alone they have been or are expected to be carried into effect.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis. Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that island, that the United States cannot fail to feel a strong interest in its tranquility.

The office of Commissioner to China remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequacy of the compensation. The annual allowance by law is six thousand dollars, and there is no provision for any outfit. I earnest recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our commerce with China is highly important, and is becoming more and more so, in consequence of the increasing intercourse between our ports on the Pacific coast and Eastern Asia. China is understood to be a country in which living is very expensive, and I know of no reason why the American Commissioner sent thither should not be placed, in regard to compensation, on an equal footing with ministers who represent this country at the courts of Europe.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,524 36.

The total expenditures for the same period were $48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, were	$215,725,995	
Of which there were in specie	4,967,901	
The exports for the same period were	217,517,130	
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,546,555	
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,695	
Specie	29,231,880	
		$217,517,130

Since the 1st December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7,501,456 56; which, however, includes the sum of $3,242,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, 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 from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was $62,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,258,743 09.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,892,299 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $33,343,198 08; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those territories, and in the fulfillment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of $9,549,101 11.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditure required for these territories shall be met by corresponding action on 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, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the 1st July following, amounting to $6,237,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly acquired territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, expressed or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $43,646,322. At first view, this condition of our trade with foreign nations, 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 prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

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 $68,701,921 in 1847, to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,948,651 in 1851, with a strong probability, 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 previous 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 the aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought, by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding 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 and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single 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 article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop of last year. Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of at least $40,000,000 compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large and annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign 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 $14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three-quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of $58,607,308.

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 surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in consideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the "United States shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the United States."

In the same section of the law it is further provided, "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 specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the U. States releases of all claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by 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 approved. It has been published in all the leading newspapers in the commercial cities of the United States, and all persons holding claims of the 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 was contracted.

I have, from the documents furnished by the State of Texas, determined the classes of claims which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th September, 1851.

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 the five millions which are to be issued unconditionally, bearing an interest of five per cent. from the 1st day of January, 1851, have been for some time ready to be delivered to the State of Texas. The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have not authorized any one to receive this stock, and it remains in the Treasury Department, subject to the order of Texas.

The releases, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have not been issued. This last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of that State, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by a modification of the law.

In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom-house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was 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 laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure of obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

The report of the Secretary 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, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country.

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in California and Oregon. Surveying parties have been organized, and some progress has been made in establishing the principal base and meridian lines. But further legislation 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 providing 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 September 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 filling the commission, but to call your attention to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the commissioners. The office is one of great labor and responsibility, and the compensation should be such as to command men of a high order of talents and the most unquestionable integrity.

The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation, and to advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconveniencies that now exist, for a short period, than, by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the future control of Congress.

The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life. To effect these objects it is desirable that the necessary provision be made by law for the establishment of land offices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early day.

Some difficulties have occurred in organizing the Territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah; and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of the causes, a further communication will be made on that subject.

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our 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 portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation 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 duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best mode of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants, and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment 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 benefit."

Regarding the act of Congress approved 28th of September, for granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of the country, as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with its immediate execution, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication 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 nine months. If adequate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department, it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have received their warrants.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuse and frauds on the Government, to all of which I invite your particular attention.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of [illegible] settlements into Utah and Oregon, have given [illegible] interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race.

No material change has taken pl[illegible] the last year, in the condition and [illegible] of the Indian tribes who reside in the [illegible] Territory and west of the Mississipp[illegible] We are at peace with all of them; and [illegible] source of pleasure to you to learn that [illegible]dually

[Concluded on fourth page.]