President's Message

Fallow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Under the benighant Providence of Almighty God, the representatives of the States and of the people are again brought together to deliberate for the public good. The gratitude of the national the Sovereign Arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the bounceous plessings which we enjoy. Peace, pleaty and contenting it reign, throughout our borders, & our beloved country presents a sublime moral specificle to the world.

onu. The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers, has had a necessary tendency to check and em-barrasstrade, and to depress prices turouziont all commercial nations but now titi-tranding these cross s, the United States, with aboir abundant products, have tell their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are prospero is and successful. in reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting

the opinited and diffurbed state of other countries with our own a trainful and happy condition, we may concratiful courselves that we me the most favored people on the face of the earth. While the people of other countries are struggling to establish free instibut incumer which man may govern himself, we are in the actuif empyment of them—and a rich inheritance from our fathers—
White endithered autions of Europe are convulsed and distractrd civil wars of intestine strift, we scale all our political controversies by the peaceful evercise of the rights of freemen at the baltol bix. The great republican maxim so deeply engraven on the
hearts of our people, that the will of the majority constitutionally
expressed, shall free will, is our sine affectind against force and ty
cleace. It is a subject of just pride, that our tame a dicharacter,
as a nation continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of the
civilized world. To our wise and tree institutions at is to be attibuted, that while other nations have ashieved glory at the price
of suffering, distress and impoverishment of their people, we have
won our homorable position in the midst, of an university and of an increasing additional confort and happiness. I
am happy to inform you that our relations with all nations are tute us under which man may govern himself, we are in the actutriendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded, within the lust four years, with New Crenada, Permathe (wo sightes, Belgium, Hanaver, Oldenberg, and Meck-

leuberg Schwerin.

Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, Parsing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain-our principal forcing reationer. Lats been released, a more library commercial policy has been adopted to other enlightened unitions, and our trade has been greatly enlarged and erwinder. Our country stands higher in the respected the world, than at any former period. To combinue to occupy this proud position, it is only necessary to preserve perace, and natifially addicate the great material principles of our foreign policy left non-interterance in the domestic concerns of other intions. We recognize in all authority to the great material principles are true, the change and reform of their political institutions, according to their own will and pleasure.

pleaserty.

Hence we do not look balend existing governments, capable of maintaining their own authority. We in cognize all such actual governments, not only from the dictares of true poincy, but from a sacred reard for the independence of nations.

While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can capable independence. While this is our settled, policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators of the products of their all principles. The government and reciple of the United States, thated with enthalment and delight the establishment of the French Republe as we now half the coloris in progress to unue the States of Germany in a confederation similar in many respects) to our own rederal Union. If the great and endighened German States, occupying, as they do a central and community gostion in Europe, shall succeed in establishing such a contestented government, securing at the same time to the citizens of each state, local governments, adapted to the peculiar condition of each, with one-stricted trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the history of human events. Whilst it will consolidate and attengathen the power of Germany in master-sentially promote the strengthen the power of Germany it in 1-t e-sentially promote th cause of peace, commerce, civilization and constitutional libert

throughout the world.

With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is been at any former period.

Since the exchange of ratifications of the Trenty of Peace with Mexico, our intercenters with the Government of that Republic has been of the mest friendly character. The Envey Extraordinary and Minister Phompoentiary of the United States to Mexico, has been received and accrelited and a diplomatic representative from Mexico, of a similar rank, has been received and accrelited by this reterminary.

ly this government.

The amicalle relations between the two countries which have been suspended, have been liappily restored, and are destined. I trust, to be long preserved. The two great republics, both strained ou this continuous and with conteminous periforces have every motive of s, meathy and of interest to bind them together, in per-The gratifying condition of our foreign relations, renders it unnecessary for me to call your awant in more specifically to them.

It has been my constant aim and desire to promote peace and
commerce with all nitrons. True printy at home, and peace thle
relations absorb, constitute the true, or a ment unjuey of our counter. We there were the statement of the peace there.

conjuncted with all nations. This points at booms and peace alterications aboved, constant the true, sometimes becomes inevitable, but is always to be axid led when it can be done consistently with no rights and honor of the maion.

One of the next important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the initiary strength of our country. It force he hate war with Weigh, Europeans, and other fer ray powers entertained imperiect and erroneous views of our physical strength as a major, and offour adity to pose nite war, but despending a war waged out of our or becomet, the way, that our strucking army on the peace establishment this not exceed [16,100 men. Accustoned, themselves, to maintim in peace, large standing Armies, for the protection of their thrones maints. wed as against foreign enemies, they had not conceived the tat w possible for quartism without such an army, we'll disciplined and o long levice, to wage a wart successfully. They held in low re pure, our militars and were far from regarding, them a san effect, force, unless at laught be for temporary defectors experiations, when

inkadel on our own soft.

The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceiv The events of the late war with Medica have not only undeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which have removed to some extent, even among a portion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that them the brooking our of hostithes not anterpated, and for which to peet some preparation had been made, a volunteer army of entirent soldiers, equal to repreat troop so not, in numbers, equal to any emergency, can, in a short period, be brought into the fold. Unlike what would have occurred in any other country, we were under no hecessity of resuming to draits of conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers who patriolically tendered their sprayers, that the clief deficiency was making selections, and outerimizing who member of voluntiers who particite ally tendered that services, that the chief difficulty was in making acceptions, and optermining who should be disappointed and compaged to remain at home. Our entiren soldiers are make those drawn from the population of any other country. They are composed indiscriminately of all professions and pursuits—of farmers, lowyers, physicials, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers—and this dot only among the officers, but the private soldiers in the ranks.

Our entiren soldiers are unlike the soldiers of any other country in other respects. They are armed, and have been accustomed from their youth up to handle and use fire artas, and a large proportion of them, especially to the Western and more newly a ded States, are expert marksmen. They are men who lave a reportation to maintain at home by their good conduct in the teld.—They are intelligent, and though so maintain found in the ranks of no other army. In the quitte, each private man as well as every other, faith, in a only for his country but for glory and shareness among his tellow entrems when he

but for glory and-distinction among his fellow critizens when he

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a minurerous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it with all the minitions and nece stary supplies with despatch, convenience and case, and to direct its operations with efficiency. The strength of our institutions has not only been displayed in the valor and skill of our tropps eagaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which are charged with the general direction, and conduct of the war. Whide no great painse cannot be testived upon the officers and men who to ight our bridge, it would be implied to withhold from those officers necessarily stationed at thome, who were charged with the dury of tirus-ling the army, in proper fine and at propor places, with all the innurerous of war and other supplies necessary to make it fishent, the company to which the are entitled. The credit due to this class of our effects is greater, when it is considered that no army is ancient or modern time sweet ever better appointed for provisioned than our army is Mexico.—Operating in an earny's coasity—teneved 1000 miles from the set of the federal government, is suilt real corps spread over a vast extent of formory, hundreds and even the stands of miles apart from each other, nothing short or the fantisher variance and extraordinary energy of those others ocald have findled; then to move the army at all points, and in proper season, with alth it had the second of the several executive bureaus, and in proper season, with alth the army of the several executive bureaus, and in proper season, with alth the provide of the several executive bureaus, and in proper season, with alth the provide the army at all points, and in proper season, with alther the provide the entitle of instite to declars that the officers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all under the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective of the glory of the War, not having been per

dorecast, sufficient aid and and co-operation, those those in the field would not cave been provided with that ample means means they possessed of achieving for thems, edves and their county, the unfading honors which they have won for both.

When althose fixes are concluded in may cease to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our whole army in Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were vigorious upon every battle field, however fearful the colds against them.

The war with Mexico has that fully developed the capacity of Republican governments to proscure siece sciully a just an foreign war, with all the victor estably attributed to more admirary forms of governments to be small attributed to more admirary forms of governments, that been usual for writers on public law to impute to republies the want of thell unity and concentration of purpose and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to hong to the monarchial and aristocrate forms; and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory.

THE NATION.

THE NATION.

The war has developed west strikingly and conspiencially another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost, to face government or danger (four liberties, we have in the bosom of our modely of freeden, available in a pastant necessary war, which ally a standing army of 2,600,000 of armed citizen soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our industry strength does not consist above in our capacity far extended and unsuccessful operations on laid. The Navy is an important arm of defence. It the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the lati war in Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element—While the army had opportunity; of performing more conspicuous service, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war.—Both branches of the department performed their while duty to the country. For the able and callant services of the officers and men of the navy acting indicendently as well as in co-operation with our troops in the conjuests of the Californias, the capture of Vera Critz, and of the sergice and occupation of other important positions on the full and Paenic co ists, the librate tyrate is due.

Their vigilouce, energy and kill rendered the most effective service in excluding unantions of war and other supplies from them while they secured a safe entracy for abundant supplies for their own army. Anglestended commerce was towhere interuped, and for this immunity from the exist of war, our country is indebted to the navy.

and for this immunity from the exils of war, our country is indebted to the navy.

High praise is due to the officers of the reveral executive bureaus the may yards, and stations connected with these reace, all under the inmediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the lindustry, foresight and energy with which everything was directed and turnished, to give efficiency to that branch of the service. The same vigilence axis ent in directing the operations of the may at of the army. There was concert of action and of purpose between the heads of the two arms of the service. By orders which were from time to time issued, our vessels of war on the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico were stationed in projer positions to co-operate efficiently with the army. By this means their combined power was brought to have been diveloped and brought to interprogress of our country. They will tend power fully to preserve us from foreign collision, and to enable us to preserve unifrarrupted, our chemised points of peace with all nations, "entaining afficiences with notion."

tangling alliances with none,"

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among na

timated by the superintendant of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the sea coast of Texas, on the Guif of Hexico, is dywards of four hundred miles, on the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of 979 tailes; and of Oregon; including the straits of Fuca, of 639 miles west, making the whole extent of sea coast on the Pacific 1,000 miles, and the whole extent of sea coast on the Pacific 1,000 miles, making the whole extent of sea coast on the Pacific 1,000 miles, miles, on the English of the coast on the Atlantic from the Rotthern limits of the United States around the capes of Florida to the Sabline, on the United States around the capes of Florida to the Sabline, so that the addition of sea coast, including Oregon, is nearly two-thirds as great as all we possessed before; and including Oregon, is an addition of 1370 miles, being nearly equal to one-shalf of the extent of coast which we possessed before these acquisitions. Whave now three great maratine portson the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific—making in the whole extect of sea coast exceeding 5000 miles. This is the extent of sea coast of the United States, not including bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore and of the sea Islands if these be included the length of the shore live of coast as estimated by the superintendant of the coast surveys, in this report, would be 33,663 miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these immense additions to our territorial possessionus. Texas, lying contiguous to the Western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippl, and an extensive sea coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a forago power, without endangering the peace of our South Western frontier. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippl, must have sought a, market through those streams running mo and through our territory! anp the danger of irritation and collision of interests b. t

otion to the United States.

Texas, from her position, was a natural, and almost indispensa Tevas, from her position, was a natural, and almost indispensa-ible part of of our territories. Fortunately she has been restored to our country, and now constitutes ong of the States of our con-federacy, "upon an equal footing with the rest of the States," The salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable staple commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon must soon make her one of

her commercial advantages, must soon must soon make her one of the most populous states.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior, and without a sea coast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich names of the precious metals, and to be capapable of sustaining a large population. Grom its position it is the intermediate and connecting territory, between our settlements and our possessions in. Tevas and those on the the Pacific coast.

Upper California, trespective of the vast mineral wealth recently developed their, holds at this day in point of value and importance, to the rest of the Union, the same relations that Lousiana did when that due territory was acquired from France, forty five years ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of fattinde along the Pacific, and end acring the only safe and commodious harbor on the coast for many hundred miles, to a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of fertile lands, it is scarcely possible to, estimate its wealth until its bill be brought under the government of our laws, and its resources fully developed.

From its position, it must command the rich commerce of China, of Asia, of the llands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central America, the South American

tern Mexico, of Central America, the South American States, and of the Russians Possessions, bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the California coast, which may be declined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific, will probably be at some point on the Bay of Francisco, will and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that orean, as New Orleans does to the Valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous whale ships will resort, with their cargoes to trade, refit and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely help to build up a city which would soon be cometthe center of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the natives, as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the United States, it must become our great

Western Naval Dopot. It was known that unifes of precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries rander it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief, were they not corroborated by the authentics reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral districts, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Rehetant/to erodit the reports in general circulation, as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces n California visited the mineral districts in July last, for the purpose of obtaining correct information on the sub-His report to the War Department, of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engage ed in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been

augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.
Information received from officers of the Navy and oth-

shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, shall be rewarded.

This abundance of gold, and the all engressing pursuit of it, have already caused, in California, an unprocedented rise in the price of the necessaries of life. That we may the more speedily and fully avail our selves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established, at your present session, in California, Among other signal advantages which would result from such an establishment would be that of rrising the gold to its par value, in that territory. A branch mint of the United States at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert nto our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Control and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Gronada, Central America, Chili and Peru. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many millions of dol-lars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be coined or used to sustain her National Bunk, and thus contribute to increase her ability ty command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point outhat coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither; to be re-coined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York and the Atlantic cit-The amount of our constitutions currency at home yould be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad yould be promoted. It is well known to our mercha its rading to China and the west coast of America, that great iuconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in

these countries. coast of America, by they Atlantic Ocean, which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us, at so much less cost by the acquisition of California. The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constitutes a part. Now that this fine province is a part of this country the States of the Union, some more jumediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy de velopment of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefited than the commercial, navigating and manufacturing interests of the Eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Thion will be greatly benefited by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command re-

munerating and profitable prices. The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the onnexation of Texas, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of than any which have preceded them sinds the adoption

But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico must be brought under the control of regularly authorized governments. The existing condition of Cahfornia, and of that part of New Moxico lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the limits of Texas,

before Congress would assemble and could legislate on promise was effected, and shall propose to extend the rethe subject. The views entertained by the executive on striction over the whole territory, South as well as North, that point are contained in a communication of the Second of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. it will cease to be a retary of State, duted the 7th of October last, which was compromise, and must be regarded as an original questions of the Second of the S before Congress would assemble and could legislate on forwarded for publication to California and New Mexico.

a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The small military force of the Regular Army, which was serving within the limits of the acquires territories. at the close of the war was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection and interest of the United States.

of officers for that purpose,
The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter ad-

dressed to the Collector of the Customs, on the 7th day of October last, a copy of which is hereby transmitted, exercised all the power with which he was invested by the law. In pursuance of the act of the 14th of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of California, the Post Master General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California, and

the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect, The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to As-toria, has been required to "stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco."-These mail steamers, connected by the Isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic, between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular

mail communication with California.

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least possible lelay, for New Moxico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failur o do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial posesus afford, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is doesn't with the existence of our goverament itself, and to endanger by internal strifes. graphical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the clorious union of our confederated States; that union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has cen our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trival and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggies compared with the preservation of this Union these states in all its vigor and with all its countless

blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geo-graphical and sectional divisions. No lover of country would deliberately enloulate the value of the Union Future generations would look in amazement on the folly such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the U. of such a course. -Other nations at the present day would look upon us with astonishment; and such of them as desired to naintain and propagate thrones and monarchical or aristorical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is

great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the admiration and imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solomn, therefore, is the duty, how impressive the cull upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compro-mise, and mutual concession in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings and hand it down unimpared to those he may come after us.

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind. I trust you may be able at your present session to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens or probably ever can threaten to disturb the harmony and suc-Cessful operation of our system. "The Inamensely valuable possessions of New Mexico

and California are already inhabited by a considerable Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial "divantages, and the salu-briety of the climate, emigrants from the o'der States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes

in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the different States prevents us from providing for them suitable governments f These institutions existed at the

their homes, put off their habiti sents of war, take their places in society, and resume their persuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal with the Republic of Mexico, and of the Act of July 29th. their homes, put off their habili nents of war, take their places in society, and resume their persuits in civil life. regard for their right of all, and of all sections of the 1818, claims of our citizens, which had been "already Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the liquidated and decided against the Mexican' Republic. business and destroy the prosperity of the country, have acquired territories—the fruits of their cammon, ser- amounting, with the interest thereon, to \$2023,632 51c., not been verified. With increased and increasing revovice. The whole people of the United States and of have been liquidated and paid. There remains to be paid every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired terriforthe executing the 15th article of the Trenty by which tory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the farmers of the Consti-

intion adopted. The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to took place on the 30th of May 1848. Within one the option of the slave-holding States themselves. From year after that time, the Commissioner and Surveyor, the nature of the climate and production, in much the But however this may be, the question, involving, as it mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from does, a principal of equality of rights of the seperate and this provision, that the period within which a Commissseveral States, as equal copartners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and that they should legislate on the subject, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the sounders of that instrument.

Whether Congress and Pareltte are not the subject of the commissioner and Surveyor to be appointed. Whother Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in convention to form State Constitutions, will possess the sole and exchisive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question the poople of these territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission as States, into the Union. No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States The powers of Europe, far removed from the west of the Union, ald or new, North or South, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of venes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around their own domestic institutions, as they may deem wise advised of the Continent of America, can never successfully compete with the United States in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us, at Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their Constitution of the present month, or early as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their Constitution as to admit cooded by sea. slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either

that this question is in its nature temporary, and can ouly continue for the brief period which will intervoue before California and New Mexico anay be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equal, and entitled to equal rights under the Constitution, if this were an original question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great emergency, however, and under monacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri Compromise Line in respect to Stavery was apopted. The same line was extended further. West in the ed. The same line was extended in the large state acquisition of Texas; After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of Compromise recognized and established by these Acts, and to avoid the danger to and established by these Acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow, if unwisely now disregarded. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that that line of Compromise should be extended on the parallel of

If Congress, instead of observing the course of noninterference, leaving the adoption of their domestic in-stitutions to the people who may inhabit these territories; or if, instead of extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constiof the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights infigural question which may arise to the decision of the and interest of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorise the establishment of custom houses, and for the appointment to the Judiciary, ull parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the Constitution for the settlement of all guestions which under the Constitution, treaties and laws of to them the necessary expanses which they have incurmay arise the United States.

Congress is cornestly invoked, for the sake of the Unon, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present sersion, this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path if not in some one of the modes suggested in some other which may be sat-

isfactory.

In anticipation of the establishment of our regular governments over the acquired territories, the joint commission of officers of the Army and Navy, has been or-dered to proceed to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making reconnoisance, and a report as to the proper, sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for naval stations. The information which may be expected from a scientific and skillful examinat const, will be very useful to Congress when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national objects. Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions; and the establishment of Navy Yards, and Dock for the repair and construction of vessels, will be mportant alike to our Navy and commercial marine -Without such establishments every vessel, whether of the Navy or the Merchant service requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn, to one of our Adantic yards for that purpose. With such establishments, vessels, it is believed, may be built or repaired, as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast. They would give employment to many of our enterprizing ship buildiers and merchats, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce to the Pacific.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper quicksilver exhists in New Mexico and California, and

that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interests that provision be made for a geological and min-nerological examination of these regions. Measures sho'd be adopted to preserve the Mineral Lands, especially States; or, if brought into markat, to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such a mannor as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the developement of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. If Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold

small quantities and at a fixed minimum price. I reccommend that Surveyor Generals' Offices be auhorized to be established in New Mezico and California, and provisions made for surveying and bringing the public land into market at the earliest practical period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to tha emigrants who have settled, or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over these territories, and especially over California, at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California; and until ports of entry shall be stablished and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular ter torial governments be established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation. sent generation may live to witness the controling com-mercial and monetary power of the world transferred from Londo, and other European emporiums to the city

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient onergy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been disappointed by our experience. By the division of power between the State

the United States assume to make satisfactio "unliquidated claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to
"an amount not exceeding \$3,250,000," the subject is
agan recommended to your favorable consideration.

which each Government stipulates to appoint, are requir arger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and ed to meet "at the post of San Diego, and proceed to in the remainder the probabilities are that it would not. run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from required to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th of May, 1849. Congress, at the close of its last session, on the part of the U.S. It is desirable that th

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable per Measures were adopted at the enriess practical iod to organize "the Territorial Government of Oregon." The as authorized by the act of the 14th of August last. Governor and Marshal of the Torritory, accompanied by a small military escort, left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the Southern route, by the way of Santa Fo and the river Gila, to California, with th intention of proceeding thence, in one of our vessels of war, to their destination. The Government was fully in the next. The other officers of the Territory have pro-

In the month of May last, I communicated information to Congress that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to It a fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union raise an adequate number of volunteers to proceed without delay to the assistance of our fellow citizens in that Territory. The cuthority not having been granted by Mounted Riflemen to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, and to prepare to march to Oregon, as soon as the necessary provision could be made. Shortly before it was ready to march, it was arrested by the provision of the ast day of the last day of the last dession, which directed that all the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of that Regiment, who had been in service, be dispharged. The effect of this provision was to disband the rank and file of the Regiment, and before their all the required to the rank and file of the Regiment, and before their all the fallet he required to the stance where such disastrous bankruptcies occurring in a country with which we have such extensive trade or currently and before their all the fallet he required. ment; and before their places could be filled by recruits, the season had so far advanced, that it was impracticable

In the month of October last, the accompanying com-munication was received from the Governor of the temporary government of Oregon, giving information of the continuance of the Indian disturbances, and the destitu-tion and defenceless condition of the inhabitants. Orders work immediately transmitted to the commander of our

poned from time to time, for nearly two years, whilst have sunk, and many millions of dollars, as was the case those who made it had been anxiously waiting for Conduring the war of 1812, must have been sacrificed in dustriction of the country of The Indians became at length distrustful of their try. The Indians became at length distrustful of their good faith, and sought redress by flunder and massacre; which finally led to the present difficulties. A few thousand dollars, in autable presents, as a compensation for the country, which had been taken possession of by our, citizens, would have satisfied the Indians, and have prevented the war. A small amount, properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet. In nis Indian war our fellow-citizens of oregon have been compelled to take the field in their own defence, have performed valuable military services, and been subjected to expenses which have fallen heavily upon them. ice demands that provisions should be made by Con-

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made to Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian Agents, to reside among the tribes of Oregon, and that a small sum be appropriated to enable these agents to cultivate friendly, relations with hem. If this be done, the residue, of a small military force will be all that is necessary to keep them in check

gross to compensate them for their services, and to refund

and preserve | eace.
I recommend that similar provisions be made as regards the tribes inhabiting Northern Texas. New Mexico, California, and the extensive region lying between our settlements in Missouri and these possessions, us the half a million of dollars, has been purchased, as author most effective means of preserving peace upon our border, and within the recently acquired territories.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, in his annual report, a highly satisfactory stetement of the condi-

tion of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, were of the value of \$154.977.978; of which the amount exported was \$21,128,010, leaving \$133,-

819.866 in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was \$154. 032,181, consisting of domestic productions, amounting to \$132,104,121, and \$21,128,010 of foreign articles. The receipts into the Treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounted ac \$35,436,750 59, of which there was derived from Customs \$31,757,070 96, from sales of Public Lands \$3,328,642 56, and from miscelaneous and incidental sources, \$351,037 07.

It will be perceived that the Revenue from Custom.

for the last fiscal year exceeded by 757 070 96 the enti-mate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and that the aggregate receif to during the same period from Customs, Lands and miscelloneous sources, also exceeded the estimate, by the sum of \$536.750-59 -including, however, a very near approach in the estimate, to the actual result,

The expenditures during the fiscal year ording on the

30th of June last, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments of principal and interest for the public debt were \$42,811,970 03.

left were \$42,811,970 03.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury for the local year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, including the balance in the Trossury on the 1st of July last, will amount to the sum of \$57,048,969 90, of which amount to the sum of \$57,048,969 90, of which \$32,000,000, it is estimated, will be derived from Customs; \$3,000,000 from the sules of the Public lands, and in New-Mexico and California, and especially in the lat-\$1.200.600 from miscellaneous and incidental sources including the premium upon the loan and the amount including the premium upon the loan and the amount paid into the Treasury on account of inhitary contributions in Mexico, and the sales of artistand vessels, and other public property rendered upnot essary for the use of the government by the termination of the war, and \$20, 695,435 30 from loans already negotiated including Treasury notes founded, which togother with the balance in the Treasury o the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, including the no-

The expenditures for the same period, including the no-

accounts of the commander of our inditury free in Colifornia. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports, that mines of quiested are found in the vicinity or the gold reports are found in the vicinity or the gold reports and the success which has attended the labors of these who have reasted to them, have produced something to the other. Our gallant force in the Mexican war, by whose particular or the previous metals are absorbed or the work of the previous metals are absorbed or the commands and admired the produced of the male power commands an most exhibition price, and in the vicinity or the gold district.

Ships arriving on the country have gone to the gold district.

Ships arriving on the country, engaged in the success which has attended the labors of the country have gone to the gold district.

Ships arriving on the country have gone to the gold district.

Ships arriving on the country have gone to the gold district.

Ships arriving on the country, engaged in the success which has attended they have a supprising change in the state of stations of the country have gone to the gold district.

The effocts produced by the discious constitution of the country have gone to the state of stations and consolidation would be successed to the state of the windown of the country of the state of the windown of the country have gone to the gold district.

The produced and the state of stations are successed to the state of the windown of the country have gone to the gold district.

The produced are successed to the state of the state of the s

The prodictions which were made, that the Tariff Act f 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue pelow that of 1846 collected under the Act of 1842, and would prostrate the nue the finances are in a highly flourishing condition, agriculture, commarce, and navigation, are prosperous; the prices of manufactured fabrics, and of other products. are much less injuriously affected than was to have becoanticipated, from unprecedented revulsious, which, during the last and the present year, overwhelmed the indus-try and paralysed the credit and commerce of so many

great and enlightened nations of Europe.

Several commercial revulsions abroad have always herotofore operated to depress and often to affect disastrously, almost every branch of American industry. A temporary depression of a portion of our manufacturing interest is the effect of foreign causes, and is far less so-

vere than has prevailed in all former similar occasions. .It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all this provision, that the period within which a Commissioner and Surveyor of the respective Governments are rous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved, nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revolution in Great Britain in 1847, nor the paralysis of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1848, have affected injuriously, to any considerable extent, any of the great interests of the country, or ar-

rested our onward march to greatness, wealth and power. Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred, our commerce would undoubtedly have been still more extended, and would have added still more to the national wealth and public prosperity But notwithstanding these dis urbances, the operations of the revenue system, established by the Tariff Act of 1846 have been so generally beneficial to the government and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise

public policy, and none is recommended.
The operations of the Consistint onal Treasury established by the Act of the fill of August, 18-16, in the recipit, custody, and disbursement, of the public money, have continued to be successful. Under this system, the public finances have been carried through a foreign war, involving the necessity of lonis and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and disbursements, without embarrassment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its previous. Whilst it has proved to be safe and usaful go the Government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It hastoned powerfully recurred to examption from the international districts, and it is not to the currency, so injurious by domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of Johor, and it john and the sum of the currency, so injurious by domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of Johor, and it john and the sum of the currency, so injurious by domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of Johor, and it john and the sum of the currency, so injurious by domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of Johor, and it john and the sum of the sum of the currency, so injurious by the currency of the rewards of Johor, and it john and the sum of t public policy, and none is recommended.

The operations of the Constitutional Treasury established by the Act of the 6th of August, 1846, in the re-ceipt, custody, and disbursement, of the public money, have continued to be successful. Under this system, the Congress, as soon as their services could be dispensed of the currency, so injurious to domestic industry, and with in Mexico, orders were issued to the Regiment of rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is be-Alissonri, and to prepare to march to Oregon, as soon as country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as of-

the special properties of the special proper

during the war of 1812, must have been sacrificed in ducounts upon loans and upon the depreciated paper currency which the Government would have been ed to use.

d to use.
Under the operations of the Constitutional Treasury, uot a dollar has been lost by the depreciation of the cur-rency. The leans required to presecute the war with Mexico.were negotiated by the Screetary of the Treasury above par, realizing a large premium to the Government. The restraining effect of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues by banks, has saved the govern-ment from heavy losses, and thousands of our business men from bankruptey and ruin. The windom of the system has been tested, by the experience of the last two years; and it is the dictate of sound policy that it should romain undisturbed. The modifications in some of the details of this measure, involving none of its essential principles, heretofore recommended, are again presented

for your favorable consideration.

In my message of the 6th of July last, transmitting to Congress the ratified Treaty of Pence with Mexico, 1 re. commended the adoption of Treasures for the most spee. dy payment of the public debt. In reiterating that remmendation, I refer you to the considerations presented in that Message, in its support. The public debt, including that authorized to be negotiated, in pursuance of existing laws, and including Treasury Notes, amounted at that time of \$66,778,450 41. Funded stock of the United States, amounting to about

lized by law, since that period, and the public debt had thus been reduced—the details of which will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Tre The estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed will be ample for all necessary purposes. If the appropriations made by Congress shall not exceed the and estimated, the means in the Treasmy will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the Government, to pay of the next instalment of \$3,000,000 to Mexico, which will fall due on the 30th of May next, and still a considerable surplus will remain which should be applied to the further purchase of the public stock and reduction of the debt-should enlarged appropriations be made, the necessary consequence will be to postpone the payment of the debt. Though our debt, compared with that of most other n. tions, is small, it is our true policy, and in har. mony with the genius of our institutions, that we should present to the world the rare spectacle of a great Repub. lic, possessing vast resources and wealth, wholly exempt from public indebtedness. This would add still more to our strength, and give to us a still more commanding po. sition among the nations of the earth.

The public expenditures should be economical and be confined to such necessary objects as are clearly within the powers of Congress. All such as are not absolutely demanded should be postponed, and the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable period should be a cardinal principle of our public policy.

For the reason assigned in my last annual pressage I

repeat the recommendation that a branch of the mint of the United States be established at the city of New-York. The importance of this measure is greatly increased by the acquisition of the rich mines of the precious metals ter.
I repeat the recommendation heretofore made, in favor of the

The expenditures for the same period, including the recessary payment on account of the principal and interest of the first instalment due to Mexico on the 36th of May next and other expenditures growing out of the war, to be paid during the present year, will amount, including the rejuirement of Treasury on the 1st of July, 1849, of \$2,853,694 81.

The Secretary of the Freasury will present, as required by law, the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The exponditures, as estimated for the war, are \$33,214,152 73, including \$3,799,192 186 or the interest on the public debt, and \$3,510,000 for that year, are \$33,214,152 73, including \$3,510,000 for the principal and interest due to Mexico on the 20th of May, 1850, leaving the sum of \$25,874,050 36; which it is believed will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures.

The operations of the Tariff Actol 1846 have been such.

Or indian relations remain that partion of the requisitions and that vertical for the were denoted for the ware the stablishment at various positions mour extended ecuality, where two passing on the required meants have not yet reached their destination. No, withstanding in the new territories, it is considerate in the not yet teached their destination. No, withstanding in the new territories, it is considerate in the not yet teached their destination. No, withstanding in the new territories, it is considerate in the new territories, it is considerated in the case and the regular army recard to the remaining forces of our extended ecuality, where twoops may be required.

On the amount of muttery contribution, collected in Mexico, the similar remains an advance, the first amount of muttery contribution, the passing of the required mutter the contribution of muttery contribution, collected in Mexico, the similar remains an advance, the stable passing of the required mutter to a stable passing of the stable passing of the same of the stable passing of the same of the stable passing of the treatment of the regul

rivers were judiciously purchased during the war, and save great efficiency to the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. On the roun of peace, when no longer suitable for naval purposes, and lable to constant deteriousion, they were sold and the money placed as

to contain neterioration, any were sont and and money practs as theetre, a may, of men in the Naval Service, duthorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the meanman fixed for the peace establishment. Ade usure squadrons are mantained in the several quarters of the glote whose experience has shown their services may be not tusefull comployed, and the Naval service was never in a condition of higher disci, him, or greater efficiency.

service was never-in a condition of higher disci, hise, or greater efficiency.

I must be attention to the recommondation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Marine Corps. The reduction of the corps at the end of the war required that four officers, or each of the three lower grades should be dropped from the rolls. The board of officers made the selection and those designated were necessarity dismissed, but with ut any alleged fault. I concur in opinion with the Secretary, that the service would be miproid by reducing the number of landsmen, and increasing the pharmes—Sach a measure would flexify an increase of the number of officers to the extent of the reduction by cosmissal, and sull the corps would have fewer officers than a corresponding manager of nice in the army.

nien in the army.

The contracts for transportation of mail in Steamshaps concilite and war steamers, promises to realize all the benefit to ercommerce and to the Navy minich were amarchated. The first steamer thus seculed to the Fovernment was launched in January, 1837. There are now seven; and in another, ye rethere will relate ably be not less than seventeen affoat. While this great natural advantage is secured, our civil and bommercial instreams is increased and pomoted with Germany, Great Britain, and oterperis of Europe, with all the countries on the west coast of our consent, and ospecially with origin and Chiloma, and cteven its Northern and Southern estimus at the U.S., cor s'each retine may be expected from the postages; but this connected fine finance in the interest of manufactures, commerce, non-zeaton, and carrency of the inition and currency of the United States. As an important faction the system, I recommind to your favorable consideration the stablishment of the project line of steamers letween N. Griega's analy cracking the proposed fine of steamers letween N. Griega's analy cracking freedship between the two Republics, and in evtending recuprocal benefits to the larde and manufacture of the Title report of the Posemaster General will make known to jou the operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department, take the protos of the fosemaster General will make known to jou the operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department, take the protos of the surface of postage during the last iscal year anomaled to \$4.371, 137, exceeding the annual average received for the nare year immediately preceeding the passage of the act of the life of March 1875 by the sum of \$6.413, and exceeding the samulate coved for the year ending the South June 1847 by the sum of \$4.971.24 lets. nien in the army.
The contracts for transportation of mail in Steamships concil-

The expenditures for the year excluping the sum of 594,972, at