

## VOLUNTEER — EXTRA.

CARLISLE, PA.

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1848. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Pellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Re-presentatives:

Under the benignant providence of Almighty God, the Representatives of the States and of the people are sgain brought together to deliberate for the public good, The gratitude of the nation to the severign arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the boundless blessings which we enjoy. Peace, plenty and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world. The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers, has had a necessary the principal European powers, has had a necessary tondency to check and embarass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations; but notwithstanding these causes the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still prosperous and successful. In reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting the agitajed and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil condition, we may congratulate ourselves that we are the most favored people on the face of the earth—While the people of other countries are struggling to establish free institutions, under which man may govern binnelf, we are in the actual enjayment of them, a rich inheritance from our fathers. While enlightened nations of Europe are convulsed and distracted by civil war or internal strife, we settle all our political controversies by the peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen, at the ballot box. The great republican maxim, so deeply engraven on the bearts of our people, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our sure asfeguard against force sind violence. It is a subject of just pride, that our fame and character, as a nation, continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of the civilized world.

To our, wise and free institutions it is to be attributed, that while other nations have nethered glory at the price of the sufferings and impoverishment of their people, we have won our honorable position in the, midst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of at increasing individual comfort and happiness. tondency to check and embarrass trade, and to de-

ishment of their people, we have won our monor-able position in the midst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of an increasing individual comfort

prosperity, and of an increasing individual comfort and happiness.

I am happy to inform you that our relations with all nations are friendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded within the last four years with Now Grenada, Peru, the two Sicilies, Bolgium, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Macklenburg Schwerrin.

Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britism, our principal foreign customer, has been relaxed. A more liberal commercial policy has been adopted by other foreign nations, and our trade hag been greatly enlarged and extended.

Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. To continuo to occupy this proud position, it is only necessary to preserve peace, and faithfully to adhere to the great and fundamental principle of our policy of non-interference in the domestic concerns of other nations. We recognize in all nations the rights which we chipy ourselves, to change and reform their political institutions according the head of the provide and the political institutions according to their nave will and pleasure. enjoy ourselves, to change and reform their political institutions according to their own will and pleasure. Hence we do not look behind existing governments arence we do not look centure cassing governments capable of maintaining their own authority. We recognize all such actual governments, not only from the distincts of true policy, but from a sacred regard for the independence or nations.

While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can even be indifferent spectators of the pro-

gress of liberal principles. The government and pou-ple of the United States hailed with enthusiasm and gress of liberal principles. In government and poople of the United States hailed with enthusiasm and
delight the establishment of the French Republic, as
we now do the efforts in progress to re-unite the
States of Germany in a confederation, similar in
many respects to our own Federal Union. If the great
and enlightened German States, occupying as they
do a central, and commanding position in Europe,
shall succeed in establishing such a confederated govornment, securing at the same time to the citizens of
each state local governments adapted to the wants
of each, with unrestrained trade and intercourse
with each other, it will be an important era in the
history of human ovents. Whilst it will consolidate and strengthen the power of Germany, it must
essentially promote the cause of peace, commerce,
civilization and constitutional liberty throughout
the world. With all the governments on this contiently, our relations, it is believed, are now on a
more friendly footing than they have been at any
former period.

Since the exchange of retifications of the Tresty states of Germany, in a confederation, similar in many respects to our own Federal Union If the great and enlightened German States, occupying as they do a central, and consumanding position in Europe, shall succeed in establishing such a confederated government of establishing such as confederated government and the wants of each, with unrestrained trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the history of human ovents. Whilst it will consolidate and stengthen the power of Germany, it must essentially promotes the cause of peace, commerce, eviluration and constitutional liberty throughout the world. With fifth the governments on this content, our relation, it is believed, are now on a more friendly footing than they show been at any former period.

Since the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, with Mexico, our intercourse with the government of that Republic has been of the more solvious, when we considered the world. With fifth the great in the same of the peace of the most constitutions and their great in the same and the sam

Mexico, has been received and accredited, and a diplomatic Representative from Mexico, of similar rank, has been received and accredited by this government. The amicable relations between the two countries which had been auspended, have been happily restored—destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two republics are both situated on this continent, and with contigious certificies, have every motive of sympathy, and of interest, to bind them together in perpetual amity.

This gratifying condition of our foreign relations

This gratifying condition of our foreign relations enders it unnecessary for me to call your attento them.

It has been my constant alm and desire to culti-

That were has demonstrated that upon the breaking out of houlities not anticipated, and for which
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The saw with Marchase demonstrated, and stable production of the control of the c

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute, successfully, a just and necessary foreign war, with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been usual for writers on public law to impute to republics a want of that unity and concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to belong to the monarchial and aristocratic forms. This feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself, more, particularly, in the coaduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory.

ory.
The war with Mexico has developed most atrik-The war with Mexico has developed most atriv-ingly and conspicuously another feature in our in-atitutions—it is, that without cost to the govern-ment, or danger to our libertles, we have in the bo-som of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of armed citizen soldiers, such as fought the battles of Maxico.

som of our society of freemen, available for a joint and necessary war, virtually a standing army of armed citizen soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mosico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in capacity for splendid and successful operations on lend—the Navy is an important arm of the national defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element; while the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous services, the navy isrgely participated in the conduct of the war. Buth branches of the service performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of the officers and men of the navy, acting independently as well as in co-operation with our troops, in the conquest of the Californias, the expiture of Vera Cruz, and the seiz re and occupation of other important positions on the gulf and Pacific cossit, the highest praise is due. Their vigilance, energy and skill rendered the more effective service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies for their own army. Our extended commerce was no where interrupted; and for the immphity from the evils of war, the country is indebted to the navy.

High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus, many yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate executive bureaus, many yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of, the Navy, for the industry, foresight, and energy with which every to that branch of the service. The same significant of purpose between till freeds of the two arms of the service. Our vessels of war on the Pacific

purpose between the fields of the two arms of the service, by the orders which were from time to time issued. Our vessels of war on the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico were stationed in proper time and in proper positions, to co-operate effectually with the army. By this means the combined pow-er was brought-to bear successfully on the enemy.

49th degree of North Latitude, leing oil that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted, and New Mexico and Upper California have been "Réjlivied by treaty." The area of these several territories, according to a report, carefully compared by the Commissioner of the General I and Office, from the most authentic information in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand and sixty-three millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty acres, while the area of the remaining twenty States and the territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky Mountains, contains two millions fifty-nine thousand and twendred and hirteen aquare miles, or thirteen hundred and hirteen aquare miles, or thirteen hundred and leighteen millions one hundred and twendred and twendred services. It has been my content aim and desire to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations. Transquilly at home, and peaceful relations abread, constitute the true, permanent policy of our country. War, the sourge of nations, sometimes becomes inevitable, but is always to be avoided when it can done consistently with the rights and honor of the nation.

One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neight-boring nation, is, the demonstration it has afforded of the millitary strength of our country.

Before the late war with Mexico, European and other foreign powers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of our physical strengths as nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and repectably awar verged out of our own country. They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed 10,000 nem. Accustomed themselves to, maintain in peace large standing armised the protection of throne against their own subjects as well as against foreign enomies, they have not only undeceived them, but have inconverted that it was possible for a nation without such an army, well disciplined, and of our reputs our militia, and were far fram regarding them as an effective force, tuless it might be for temporary defensive operations when invoking them as an effective force, tuless it might be for temporary defensive operations when invoking the previous our militia, and were far fram regarding the protection of throne against their own subjects as well as against foreign enomies, they may be supported the protection of throne against their own subjects as well as against foreign enomies, they have been made and the protection of throne against their own subjects as well as a gainst foreign enomies, they have been made and the protection of throne against protection of the regarding the protection of throne against protection of the results of the case of the recent protection of the results of the case of

many hundred miles, with a temperate climate and retensive interior of ferille lands, it is scarcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall 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 islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central-America, the South American States, and of the Russian possessions bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will, doubtless, specifity arise on the California coast, which may be destined to rival, in importance, New Orleans itself. The depot of the vest commerce which must oxist on the Pacific will probable by the same point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole Western coast of that Ocean 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 contibute to build up a city, which would soon become the centre of a great and inpully increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the nayies, as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship hullding, owned by the United States, it must become our great Western naval depot.

It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render 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 extered ycommand felicif, were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral district and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation, as to the quantities of gold, incontinuity and the facts which they detail from

In an extensive district of country, and other sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts of the commander of our military furce in Unifornia. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quicksilver are found in the vicinity of the gold region. One of them is now being worked, and is believed to be smong the most productive in the world.

The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposits, and the success which has attended the labors of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands a most excelling for the precious metals, are alsondered. No says the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the costs are deserted, by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sallors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase, of pay.

west coast of central and South America. The west coast of America, and the adjacent inerior, embrace the richest and the best mines of Maxico, New Grenada, Central America, Chili, The bullion and specie drawn from these and Perd. In equition and spece drawn from these countries, and those especially from western Mexico and Pero, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain, to her own ports, to be re-coined or used to sustain her National Bank, and re-coined or used to austain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that const, a wast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither, to be received and pass thence to Now Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency would be greatly increased, whilst its circulation abroad, would be promuted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the west coast of America, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in those countries.

countries.
The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which intervenes, and by a redious and dangerous navigation around the southern cape of the continent of

gation around the southern cape of the continent of America, can never successfully compete with the United States, in the rich and extensive commerce which is opered to us at so much less cost by the acquisition of California.

The wast importance and commercial advantages of California, have herestofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the states of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefitted, than the commercial, navigating and manufacturing try is more interested, or will be more benefitted, than the commercial, navigating and manufacturing interests of the Eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefitted by it. As our commorce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of egricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened they cannot fail to command renumerating and profitable prices.

The aquisition of California and Now Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas extending to the Rio Urande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the anion than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the constitution.

But to effect these great results, not only Cali-

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compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing, the course of nori-interference, leaving the adopt on of their domestic, institutions to the people who may inhabit these territories, or if instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall refuse to authority the legal and constitutional questions which may arise to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your lest assistion, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject to referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquirece in the final decision of the tribunal, created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties and laws of the Union, the harmony, and, our continued prosperity as a nation; to adjust at its present assistant, the only dangerous question, which lies in our path. If not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory.

In anticipation of the establishment of regular governments over the acquired territories, 4 joint commission of officers of the army and navy has been ordered to proceed to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making; a reconnoissance, and a report as to the proper sights for the creation of fortifications, or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for naval stations. The information expected from a scientific and skilful examination of the whole face of the coast, will be eminently useful to Congress when they came to consider the proper sights for the creation of fortifications, or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for these curity and procedition of our possessions, and the establishment of navy yards and docks for the repair and construction of vessels, will be important alike to our navy and commercial marine. Without any content of the repair and construction of vessels, it is believed may be built or repaired as c regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failure to 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 possessions affords evidence, how firstional it would be to forego or to reject there advantages by the agitation of a domestic question, which is coveral with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strites, geographical divisions and heated contect for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious Union of our confederated States, that Union which hinds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions, and insignificant will be all our internal divisions, and insignificant will be all our internal divisions, and insignificant will be all our internal divisions. In the eyes of the world and of posterity how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions. In the eyes of the world and or posterity how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions. In over, of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look upon it with sationship other intions would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desired to maintain and perpetuate thrones, and monarchical and a ristocratical principles, will do it with evaluation, because in it they will see the elements of faction which they hope must ultimately overthropy our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self governed confinuous, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn is the duty therefore, howefurpressive the edituments, of maintain and upon all parts of diff country, to cultivate a patriotic spiri 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 enterprising ship-builders and mechanics, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our compared in the Pacific.

chanics, and greaty facilitate and enlarge our comrierce in the Pacific.

An it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper and quicktiver exist 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 interest, that provision be made for a geological and mineralogical exmination of these regions.
Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral
lands, especially such as contain the precious metals,
for the use of the United States, or if brought into
market, to separate them from the farining lands, and
dispose of them in such manner as to secure a large
return of money to the Treasury, and at the same time
lead to the development of their, wealth by incividual
proprietors and purchaors. To do this it will be
necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lost, if Congress should deem it propto dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in
small quantilies at a fixed minimum price. I recomwend that a Surveyor General's office be authorized
to be established in New Mexico and Californis, and
provision made for surveying and bringing the public
lands into narket at the earliest practicable nearged. no or enablestee. It was received and Cantoning and provision inade for surveying and bringing the public lands into inattlet at the entitlest practicable paried. In disposing of these lands I recommend that the right of periodic periodi

the early emigrants who have actiled or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over these territories, and expecially over California at an early period. There is stready a considerable commerce with California, and until ports of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received.

If there and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular territorial governments be established, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition to the national wealth, that the present generation may live to witness the controlling of the monetary power of the world, transferred from London, and other Europeans emporiums, to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statemen in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of ope-

States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our Constitution. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether, if our pre-sent population bad been confined within the limits sent population had been confined within the limit of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not has centralization and consolidation, would, not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the Federal government a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and additional guarantee for the preservation of the Ucion, liself.

companions in arms and follow-cuisens of the same common country, engaged. In the same common cause. When prosecuting that war they were brether and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers and sufferings, now when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the

habiliments of war, take their places in society and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of

harmony and concession and of equal regard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union

ought to prevail, in providing governments for the acquired territories, the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the United States, and of 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 territory. This would not be in con-sonance with the just system of government which the framers of the Constitution adopted.

and additional guarantee for the preservation of the Union, itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fifteenth article of the treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement with the Republic of Moxico, and of the act of July the twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, claims of our citizens which had been already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, amounting, with the interest theteof, to two millions twenty-three thousand eight hundred and hirty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, have been liquidated and paid.—

There remains to be paid of these claims seventy-four thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

Congress, at its last session, having made no provision for executing the fifteenth srticle of the treaty, by which the United States assume to make satisfaction for the unliquidated claims of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions dollars," its aubject is again recommended to your sworable consideration.

The exchange of satisfications of the treaty with Union itself. sone acquired territory. This would not be in Contessions now with the just system of government which the framers of the Constitution 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 the option of the slaveholding states themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist, and in the remainder the probabilities are it would not. But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several states, as equal copartiers in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over the sterritories no duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution, requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to doe is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall engislate or not, the people of the acquired territories assembled in Convention to frame State Constitutions, will peases the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress a hall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of the acquired territories with be left free to adjust it, as they may think proper, when they apply for admission as States into the Union. No unactiment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the novércing States of the Union, old or now, north or south, alaveholding or non slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestion institutions, as they may deem wire and proper. Any and all the States possess this right and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their Constitution as to abolist slavery within its limits. Both States would posees the right, though as all know, it is not probable that eithe

sideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Mexico, took place on the 18th of May, 1848—Within one year after that time the commissioner and surveyor, which each government stipulates to appoint, are required to meet "at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo Del Norte." It will be seen from this province that the need of which which a commissioner. sion that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective governments are to meet at 8an Diego, wil expire on the 30th of May 1840. Congress at the close of its last seasion, made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and narking the boundary line" between the two country's, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law and not left as at present to Executive discretion. sion that the period within which a commiss

be priosed, without dately, it the anishence of our followed-times in that tendings. It is a minute of the followed-times in the tendings. It is a minute of the control of

including the islance in the treasury on the test of July last, will amount to the sum of \$57,048,969 of which \$32,000,000, it is estimated will be derived from customs, \$3,000,000 from the including the promium upon the loan; and the amount poid and to be paid into the treasury on account of military contributions in Mexico, and the sales of arms, and to seek and used to seek and incldental sources, including the promium upon the loan; and the amount poid and to be paid into the treasury on account of military contributions in Mexico, and the sales of arms, and to seek and used the government, by the termination of the war, to be government, by the termination of the war, to the government, by the termination of the war, to seek and interest of the ressury on the last of luly last.

The expenditures for the same period, including the necessary payment on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, and the principal and interest of the first instalment due to Mexico, with the present year, will smount, including the re-imbureation of treasury notes, to the sum of \$54,195.

The Socretary of the Treasury will present to the world the reressures and including three millions seven hundred and flive, two dellars and seventy the mundred and fling three millions seven hundred and finite and thirteen thousand one hundred and flively to dellars and seventy the treasures and eighteen cents for the interest on the public policy.

For the reason assigned in my last annual message is the treasury miles eight hundred and flively two dellars and seventy the mand dellars for the principal and interest of the principal and interest of the public and the present and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures, as estimated for that year, are thirty-three millions give hundred and one hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and flively two dellars and seventy the publi

venty-four thousand and fifty dollars and thirty-five counts, which it is believed will be ample for the ordinary pence expenditures.

The operations of the Tariff act of 1846 have been such, during the past year, as fully to meet the public expectation, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system, which was effected by us. The receipts under it received into the Tressury for the first facel year after its enactment exceeded, by the sum of \$5.044,403 09, the amount collected of the window of the collected of the window of the collected of the window of the collected of the collected of the window of the collected of the collected of the window of the collected of the window of the collected of the window of the last quarter, on the 30th of September last, being twenty-two months, was \$55.654.563 rg, being a much larger sum than was ever before received from duties during any squal period under the Tariff acts of 1834-183-33 and 42. Whilst by the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties the revenue has been increased, the tary of the revenue has been increased, the tary of the servenue has been increased, the tary of the form the beavy smounts with which the form of increased prices, or bounties paid to favored classes of the fact of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below when the water the trainfact.

The predictions which were made that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below when the water the trainfact of 1846, would reduce the amount of revenue has been increased to the trainfact of 1846, would reduce the amount of revenue has been increased to the form of the collected in Maxico, the sum of \$750,650 was applied to the first the part of the first instalment due under the trainfact.

officers for the territory have proceeded by sea.

In the month of May last communicated information to Congress, that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to raise an adequate number of volunteers, can industry. The temporary depression of our subject.

and pursuits.

The predictions which were made that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and would properly of the country, I ave not been verified. With an increased and increasing revenue, the finances are in a highly flourishing condition. Agriculture, Commerce and Navigation are prosperous, the price of manufactured fabrics and of other products are much less injurious affected, than was to have been anticipated from the unprecedented revolutions, which during the last manufactured fabrics and of other products are much less injurious affected, than was to have been anticipated from the unprecedented revolutions, which during the last manufactured in the result year, overwhelmed the industry and pars lysed the credit and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of Europe.

Beeree commercial revolutions should have always, hereicofore, operated to deprete and the processions of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Receiver of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Processing of the Becauser of Variant by Research and the Processing of the Becauser of the Processing of the Processi