Hereafter the publication of the Red ried on by my two sons, E. O. & H. P. Goodaltu. All expenses of the establishment to be borne by them, and all debts that hereafter accrue, to be pedd to them. In the mean time I retain a control, (supervisory at least) over the aditorial department, and shall occasionally con-

worked in the Reporter office since its first establishment. funded. They have been educated in a Democratic school, and ...imhibe the principles of democracy as well from choice acation, The principles of the paper will, of course, undergo no change, while the fact that the proprietors rely golely upon the public for an adequate remuneration for their industry, and exertions atimulate them to renewed and increased energy to win, and to merit, not only , the approbation of their own political party, but also the general approval of a reading community.

In retiring from the publication department of the paper, my acknowledgements are due to many kind friends who have aided me by their counsel, their approval and a prompt discharge of all their liabilities to the office, while I am sorry to say, there are too many who have entirely neglected to pay one farthing upon demands which lieve been accumulating for five years and a half. to Congress such legislation as may be necessar-My greatest regret in parting with such, is that I shall be compelled soon to disturb their repose on this subject. December 10, 1845. E. S. GOODRICH.

The President's Message.

The first message of President Polk to the American "Its great length necessarily excludes nearly all other design to review that portion at least which relates to the

Congress.

whair in the Senate.

In the House, John W. Davis, of Indiana, (Dem.,) was elected Speaker on the first ballot, receiving 120 votes. Samuel F, Vinton, of Ohio, (Whig) received 72 votes. On Tuesday the Message of the President was delivered which will be found occupying almost our entire

B. B. FRENCH the late Clerk of the House, was paramously re-elected.

Recents & Harss were elected printers to the House having received 129 votes. Messrs. Fisk & Dow received 59, a large proportion being whigs.

Dr. Lane was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Johnson Postmaster; Mr. Whitney, of Illinois, was electid Doorkeeper.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE. five cents per ton, as though they had been Spanish vessels; and this, whether our ressels arrive in Spain directly from the United States, which, following our example, have established the two governments, they confined the reduction of tonnage duty merely to Spanish vessels former discriminating dity to remain against country. It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than ternal. Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the United States from other countries should be subjected to heavy dis- deem it necessary to call your attention. Our criminating tunnage duties. This is neither policy is not only peace with all, but good-will equality nor reciprocity, and is in violation of towards all the powers of the earth. the arrangement concluded in December, 1831, we are just to all, we require that all shall be vernment have made repeated and earnest remonstrances against this inequality, and the all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory favorable attention of Congress has been sever- character. It is hoped that in this enlighten al times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. I recommend, as an act of justice to justed. Spain, that this inequality be removed by Cangress, and that the discriminating duties which port to Congress, will communicate a full have been levied under the act of the thirteenth the United States from any other foreign counnot embrace Spanish vessels in the United of June 30th, 1831, concerning tonnage-duty thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars-

on such ressels. coffee was exempted from duty altogether. hundred and thirty four dollars for domestic This exemption was universal, without refer- consumption. ence to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it value of one hundred and fourteen millions six was imported. By the tariff act, of the thir- hundred and forty-six hundred and six dollars, teenth of August, 1842, this exemption from of which; the amount of domestic articles was duty was restricted to coffee imported in minety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-American vessels from the place of its production: whilst coffee imported under all other dollars. The receipts into the Treasury du- rate as equally as may be, on all classes, in the circumstances was subjected to a duty of twentring the same year, were twenty-nine millions proportion of their ability to bear it.

ty per; cent. ad valorem. Under this act, and seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand, one our existing treaty with the King of the Ne- hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six to one class, necessarily increases the burden therlands, Jaya coffee imported from the Euro-

now pays this rate of duty.

The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six and exported from thence to foreign countries. cents. Our trade-with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with

acter. Under allthe circumstances of the case. mmend that this discrimination should be sholished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is pro-

the thirteenth of August, 1842, a duty of fifteen cents per gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of discrimination, so far as reg rds the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our "No higher or other-duties shall the imposed

of Portugal, than such as are or shall be paya ble on the like article being the growth, pro-

duce, or manufacture of any other foreign.
country. 3
Accordingly in give effect to the that as,
well as to the intention of Congress expressed
into proving to the farifact their, but nothing
therein contained should be so construed as to interfere with substitute treaties with foreign nations, a treasury circular was issued on the 16th of July, 1844, which, among other things, declared the duty on the Port wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed that the excess of duties which had The new proprietors are both practical printers, having been collected on such wine should be re-

By virtue of another clause in the same secof Port, or any other wines, " shall be subject to the duty provided, for the genuine trucle." the original Port wine of Postugal. It appears imitations of Port wine should be subjected to a duty of lifteen cents, while the more valuable ry to correct the inequality.

The late President, in his annual meseage of December last, recommended an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the Texan government against the United States, which had been previously adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extended. These claims arose out Coppress, will be found entire in our columns this week. of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops by what is meant by is revenue standard, the that if administered in the spirit in which they under the command of Major. Snively, by an maximum of which should not be exceeded in reading matter, and allows us only room to say that it is officer in the service of the United States, acwell written, bold and clear in all its points, and in our ting under the orders of our government; and experience proves, that duties may be laid so secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of judgement, correct in all its views. His views upon the the forcible entry into the custom-house at high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether, the Tatilf are just what we expected, and just what we be- Bryarly's landing, on Red river, by certain importation of any given article, and thereby lieve the Democracy will approve. We are obliged to citizens of the United States, and taking away lessen or destroy the revenue which, at lower omit any extended remarks until next week when we therefrom the goods seized by the collector of rates, would be derived from its importation. ed to be due to Texas when an independent government. Sinte. Her acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States does not The first session of the 29th Congress, commenced at discharge or invalidate, the claim. I re-Washington, on Monday. The Vice President took the commend that provision be made for its paymeni.

The commissioner appointed to China daring the special session of the Senate, in March last, shortly afterwards set out on his mission raised to ten per cent., it will produce a greater in the United States ship Columbus. On arriving at Rio be Janeiro on his passage, the tion. If it still be raised to twenty, twenty state of his health had become so critical, that, by the advice of his medical attendants, he re- the revenue derived from it is found to be inof October last. Commodore Biddle, commanding the East India squadron, proceeded per cent., and it is found that the revenue proon his voyage in the Columbus, and was duced at that rate, is less than at thirty per cent. charged by the commissioner with the duty of it ceases to be a revenue duty. exchanging with the proper authorities the ratifications of the treaty lately concluded with duties, at which it is ascertained from experithe Emperor of China. Since the return of health has been much improved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his mission.

Unfortunately, differences continue to exist among some of the nations of South America. or indirectly from any other country. When their independence, while in others internal Congress, by the act of the thirteenth of July, dissensions prevail. It is natural that our 1832, gave effect to this arrangement between sympathies should be warmly enlisted in their welfare : that we should desire that all contro versies between them should be amicably adcoming from a port in Spain." leaving the justed, and their governments administered in the act ceases to have for its object the raising by all are taxed at the same rate. manner to protect the rights, and promote such vessels coming from a port in any other the prosperity of their people. It is contrary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere in their controversies, whether external or in

I have thus adverted to all the subjects con nected with our foreign relations, to which I While us. Excenting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with ed age these differences may be amicably ad-

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his restatement of the condition of our finances.of July, 1832, on Spainish vessels coming to | The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirteenth of June last, were of the value of one try, be refunded. This recommendation does hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will four dollars, of which the amount exported was still remain subject to the provisions of the act lifteen unditions three hundred and forty-six classes should be embraced such articles of ne leaving a balance of one hundred and one mil-By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832, ions nine hundred and seven thousand seven

The exports for the same year were of the nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six cents; of which, there were derived from cus- of the others beyond their proportion, and pean ports of that kingdom into the United toms, twenty-seven millions five hundred and would be manifestly unjust. The terms "proStates, whether in Dutch or American vessels twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve tection to domestic industry." are of popular dollars and seventy cents; from sales of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and have been imposed on coffee, the production from incidental and miscellaneous sources, of one of its colonies, and which is chiefly one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine

The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine millions nine bundred and sixtythem have ever been of the most friendly char-leight thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninely-eight cents; of which, eight millions five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the Treasury on the first of July last, was seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and others.

The amount of the public debt remaining un- quire how far the tariff act of 1842 is consispaid on the first of October last, was seventeen tent with them. That many of the provisions millions seventy-five thousand four hundred of that act are in violation of the cardinal prinand forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Fur- ciples fiere laid down, all must concede. The only six cents per gallon was imposed. This ther payments of the public debt would have rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are been made, in anticipation of the period of its prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly reimbursement under the authority conferred to diminish importations, and to produce a less treaty with that Power, which provides that upon the Secretary of the Treasury, by the amount of revenue than would be derived from acts of July 21st 1841, and of April 15th, lower rates. They operate as "protection

such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to

large for ordinary purposes.

Allow years lego, our whole national distingtowing out of the Revolution and the warf of 1012 with Greek Britain, was exactly used, and we desented to the world the rate and noble speciacle of a great and growing people who had fully discharged every obligation. Since that time, the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is, in comparison with the large for ordinary purposes. ed; and small as it is, in comparison with the similar burdens of most other nations, it should beyond what is required for the appropriation capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and intion of the act, it is provided that all imitations. by Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the country on its recovering once more the lofty Imitations of Port wine, the production of position which it so recently occupied. Our France, are imported to some extent into the country, which exhibits to the world the ben-United States; and the government of that his of self-government, in developing all the country now claims that, under a correct con- sources of national prosperity, owes to manstruction of the act, these imitations ought not kind the permanent example of a nation, free to pay a higher duty than that imposed upon from the blighting influence of public debt.

The attention: of Congress is invited to the to me to be unequal and unjust, that French importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duties imposed by our present tariff laws: 'The object of imarticle from Partugal should pay a duty of six posing duties on imports, should be to raise cents only per gallon. I therefore recommend revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of govern-

It becomes important to understand distinctthe rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and the customs as forfeited under the laws of Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are Texas. This was a liquidated debt, ascertain- not imposed to raise money for the support of

If Congress levy a duty for revenue, of one per cent on a given article, it will produce a will incidentally and necessarily afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article, over the importer. If the duty be amount of money, and afford greater protecfive, or thirty per cent., and if, as it is raised turned to the United States early in the month creased, the protection or advantage will also entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manube increased; but if it be raised to thirty-one

The precise point in the ascending scale of once that the revenue is greatest, is the maxithe commissioner to the United States, his mum rate of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties nigher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import, which they will bear, within the revenue standard : for such rates would probably produce a much arger amount than the economical administra-Some articles will bear a much higher revenue discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care o to adjust them on different articles, as to produce in the aggregate the amount which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On thers they may impose low duties. In these cessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care hould be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, should, as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation; direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to ope-

To make the taxing power an actual benefit import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labor " protected," as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are engaged also in " domestic industry" in the different pursuits. The joint labors of all classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry" of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of "protection." which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the

If these views be correct, it remains to inmerely," to one branch of " domestic industry,"

or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions hostile collision with that power. In view of ... By the introduction of minimums, or assume own money for public purposes. The late ed and false values, and by the imposition of Bank of the United States proved to be faithretain in the Treasury an amount unusually specific duties, the injustice and inequality of less. The State banks which were afterwards specific duties, the injustice and inequality of the state banks which were afterwards tent, to all those who have settled, or the act of 1842s in the practical operations of the act of 1842s in the practical operations of the properties of the state banks which were afterwards tent, to all those who have settled, or the act of 1842s in the properties of a state banks which were afterwards tent, to all those who have settled, or the public lands, when the properties are the public did may have been extinguished at the the public credit seriously settlement. It has been found by expension of the public credit seriously settlement. It has been found by expension of the public credit settlement. It has been found by expension of the public credit settlement of the public credit settlement. It has been found by expension of the public credit settlement of the public credit settlement of the public credit the public credi vily on articles of common necessity, and but constitution. lightly on articles of luxury. It is framed that Their failure occurred in a period of peace much the greatest burden which it imposes is and great inconvenience and loss were sufferbe extinguished at the earliest practicable peri- thrown on labor and the poorer classes who ed by the public from it. Had the country od. Should the state of the country permit, are least able to bear it, while it protects capiand, especially, if our foreign relations inter- tal and exempts the rich from paying their just | nience and loss would have been much greatpose no obstacle. it is contemplated to apply | proportion of the taxation required for the supall the monies in the Treasury at they accrue port of government. While it protects the creases his profits, it does not benefit the operahope of soon being able to congratulate the tives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it.

Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the country are not, as nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it.

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons, or classes, and should no bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances inven ted to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression.

1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Repre en tatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained under the peculiar circum-

its thorough revision. In recommending to Congress a reduction of factures. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, interest; and of this no other interest will com-

olain. I recommend to Congress the abolition of the stitution in their place of ad valorem duties, as all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear conly the just proportion beyond that point, and, as they increase the of the tax with those which are of superior duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed quality or greater cost. The articles consumed

afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system. tion of the government would require. Nor strictly within the revenue standard, will place does it follow that the duties on all articles the manufacturing interests on a stable footing. should be at the same, or a horizontal rate. and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend custody of their money, in their own treasury, to all the great interests of country the inciden revenue standard. Congress may and ought to tal protection which can be afforded by our presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of bankrevenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agita- | they are incompetent for self-government. tions, and changes which must ever occur. when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the " protection merely " of a favorêd interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on this subion and compromise between conflicting inlabors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the constitution of the United States it is tions made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money, no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly esponsible to it, and under its control. 🖓

The safe keeping of the public money should e confided to a public treasury, created by aw, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposit and safe keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government. The first Congress under the constitution, by the Act of the 2d September, 1789, " to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

That banks, pational or state, could not have peen intended to be, used as a substitute for the treacury spoken of in the constitution, as keeper, of the public money, is manifest from the fact, that at that time there, was no national bank, and but three or four state banks of limited capital existed in the country. Their emto, to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in place of the treasury of the constitution.-When they were afterwards from time to time

convenience. Our experience has shown that, when bank-

and the state of t

been involved in a foreign war, that inconve er, and might have resulted in extreme public The public money should not be mingled with private funds of banks or individnals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe keeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by them upon interest to the borrowers

from them.
The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for private profit of bank stockholders; and when called for, (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the packets of the borrowers from the banks. instead of being in the public treasury contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constition could never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beand the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are often tempted, by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposit, with banks to an undue expansion of their business, would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation would be enlarged by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would The well known fact that the tariff act of in consequence, be found in a sater and sound-

At present State banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured given amount of money to the Preasury, and stances existing at the time, to vote in its fa- against the casualities and excesses, revulsions, vor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their suspensions and defalcations, to which, from determination to aid in its modification on the overissues, overtrading, and inordinate desire first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive for gain, or other causes, they are constantly evidence that it was not intended to be per- exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has manent, and of the expediency and necessity of in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold lated rent. The system of granting leases ha by the pledge of stocks of the United States, the present rates of duty, and a revision and or such of the States as were in good credit. ernment but unsatisfactory to the citizens who modification of the act of 1842, I am far from Some of the deposit banks have given this description of security, and others have declined

Entertaining the opinion that the separation without imposing unequal burdens on other in- of the moneys of the government from banking of rents received by the government for the terests. The advantage under any system of institutions is indispensable for the safety of indirect taxation, even within the revenue stan- the funds of the government and the rights of 355.74, while the expenses of the system a dard, must be in favor of the manufacturing the people," I recommend to Congress that ring the same period, including salaries of a provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary, and The constitutional treasury recommended is false values, and of specific duties, and the sub- designed as a secure depository for the ; public, tained by the public, in consequence of the demoney, without any power to make loans or struction of timber, and the careless and wastethe fairest and most equitable indirect tax which discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a ful manner of working the mines. can be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be independent of all bank- citizens, producing stritution and excitement ing_corporations.

the treasury of the people created by -law, and is believed that similar losses and embarrassbe in the custody of agents of the people cho- ments will continue to occur, while the pres-A system of ad valorem revenue duties, with sen by themselves, according to the forms of ent system of leasing these lands remains unproper discrimination and proper guards against the constitution; agents who are directly re-changed. These lands are now under the sufrauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will sponsible to the government, who are under permiendence and care of the War Department adequate bonds and oaths, and who are subject with the ordinary duties of which they have to severe punishments for any embezzlement, private use, or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to and that these lands be placed under the seperform their duties.

. To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the by themselves, but must rely on the ing corporations, not appointed by them; nor responsible to them, would be to concede that

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public money shallbe kept. I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that ject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concess all executive direction or control over it shall operations during the past year; the state of be removed, except such as may be necessary terests may prevail, and that the result of their in directing its dishursement in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Under the our present land system, limiting the minimum price at which the public lands provided, that " no money shall be drawn from can be entered to one dollar and twenty-five the treasury but in consequence of appropria- cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain upsold, because they will not command that price. From the records created, in which the public money should be of the General Land Office it appears that, of the public lands remaining unsold in the several States and Territories in which they are situated, thirty-nine millions one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven acres have been in the market, subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and forty-four acres for more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions seventyfour thousand and six hundred acres for more than ten years; and one hundred and six millions one hundred and seventy six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres for more than five years.

Much the largest portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleable at the minimum price at which they are permitted to be sold, so long as large territories of lands from which the more valuable portions have not been selected are annually brought into market by the government. With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers and cultivators in limited quantities.

If graduated and reduced in price for a limited term to one dollar per acre, and after the expiration of that period for a second and third term to lower rates, a larger portion of these lands would be nurchased, and many worthy ployment as depositories was at first resorted citizens, who are unable to pay higher rates, could purchase homes for themselves and their lamilies.

By adopting the policy of graduation and reduction of price, these inferior lands will be employed, it was from motives of supposed sold for their real value, while the States in Indian country on our borders, a part of hem which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience, if not the injustice, to which they are ing corporations have been the keepers of the subjected, in consequence of the United States far as the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, public moneys, and been thereby made in ef- continuing to own large quantities of public and the bead waters of the tributary streams of fect, the treasury, the government can have no lands within their borders; not liable to taxa- the Colorado of the west. The exhibition of I guarantee that it can command the use of its tion for the support of their local government. this military force among the Indian tribes in

I recommend the continuance of the of granting pre-emptions, in its most libe tent, to all those who have settled, or ty of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law. The tlers' on the public lands are, however, rarely able to secure their homes and improments at the public sales at that rate ; beeting these combinations, by means of the capit they command, and superior ability to per chase, render it impossible for the settlers. compete with them in the market.....

By putting down all competition, there con pinations of capitalists and speculators are the ally enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minmum price of the government, and either un them out of their homes, or extort from then according to their ability to pay, double a quadruple the amount paid for them to the government. It is to the enterprise and perseverance of the hardy pioneers of the Wes who penetrate the wilderness with their famhes, suffer the dangers, the privations and hardships attending the settlement of a new country, and prepare the way for the body of emigrants who, in the course of a few years, usp. ally follow them. that we are, in a green degree, indebted for the rapid extension as aggrand zement of our country.

Experience has proved that no portion of our population are more patriotic than the hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more teady to obey the call of their country, and to defend her rights and her honor whenever and by whatever enemy assailed. They should be protected from the grasping speculator, and secured, at the minimum price of the public lands in the humble homes which they have improved their labor. With this end in vier, all vexations or unnecessary restrictions impoed upon them by the existing pre-emption laws should be repealed or modified. It is the tree policy of the government to afford facilities to ts citizens to become the owners of small por. tions of our vast public domain at low and moderate prices.

The present system of managing the miner. al lands of the United States is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres of the public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipu proved to be not only unprofitable to the gor ued, lay the foundation of much future difficult ty between the government and the lessees.

According to the official records, the amount years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, was \$5. perintendents, agents, clerks and incidental expenses, were \$26,111 11-the income being less than one fourth of the expenses. To the pecuniary loss may be added to the injury sus-

The system has given rise to much luigation between the United States and individua in the mineral region, and involving the gov-The money of the people should be kept in ernment in heavy additional expenditures. It no proper or natural connection.

I recommend to repeal of the present system perintendence and management of the General Land office, as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may prescribe. reserving to the government on centage of the gross amount of mineral produc and that the premption principle be extended to resident miners and settlers upon them, it the minimum price which may be established

by Congress. I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its our defences; the condition of the public works; and our relations with the various lo dian tribes within our limits or upon our borders. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest.

When orders were given during the past ummer for concentrating, a military force on the western frontier of Texas, our troops were widely dispersed, and in small detachments. occupying posts, remote from each other .-The prompt and expeditious manner in which an army, embracing more than half our peace establishment, was drawn together on an emergency so sudden, reflects great credit on the officers who were intrusted with the excution of these orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself,

To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should commence hostilities, or evade her territories with a large army, which she threatened, I authorized the general assigned to the command of the army of occupation to make requsitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Texan territory, and which could most expeditiously fornish them, if in his opinion, a larger force than that under his command, and the auxiliary aid which, under like circumstances, he was authorized to receive from Texas, should be required. The contingency upon which the exercise of authority depended, has not occured.

The circumstances under which two companies of State artillery from the city of New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustend into the service of the United States, are folly stated in the report of the Secretary of War. I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the payment of these troops, as well as a small number of Texan volunteers, whom the commanding general thought it necessary

to receive or muster into our service. During the last summer, the first regiment of draguous made extensive excursions through the advancing nearly to the possessions of the Hodson's Boy Company in the north, and a part as

on the importation, into the United States of 1842, and March 2d, 1843, had not the unset-America of any article, the growth, produce, electrical for relations with Mexico, menaced by taxing other branches, ेल् क्लाप्पणी प्राप्त स्ट्रेप क्रिकेसिक के प्राप्त सम्बद्ध सम्बद्धाः इस्स्य and the second of the second o