seven years had olapsed ance reason and der independence, a treaty was concluded for the defer independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the first of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution of annexing her to the United States, upon non for annexing her to the United States, upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent certain preliminary conditions to which characterizers required. The solemnities which characterizers required. ed the democrations and conduct of the government and people of Texas, on the deeply interesting quest-ions presented by these resolutions, are known to

The Congress the Executive and the people of Tixas, in a convention elected for that anneration, and thus consummated on her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast peritory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of a century be-

After the joint resolution for the annexation of and to give him absolute control over their delibe Terms to the United States had been passed by our rations.

Terms to the United States had been passed by our rations.

Under the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date that any the sixth of March, 1845, protesting against it as on the status of many processing against it as an act of aggresssion, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history, viz. that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexithat of despoting a transfer that of the considerable portion of her territory;" and of a considerable portion of a transfer and of a considerable portion of a constant and a constant of a constant whereby the province of Texas, an teng an act "whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union;" and he annunced that as a consequence, his mission to annunced that the description and demanded his the United States had termined, and demanded his orts; which were granted.

was upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico. ebted for her independence to a success resolution.) that the republic of Texas still con d to be: notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico; that this step was taken by the Mexican minister.

Every honorable effort has been used by me to

avoid the war which followed, but all have proved van. All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. is to this end commenced in the tenth of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican

Whilst declining to reopen a disscussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of this govern non of annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our " most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of evety cause of complaint between the sister republics." That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance, will appear from the events which have since oc-Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and ought, therefore, to ask for its resumpn, yet, waiving all ceremony, I embraced the the Mexican government whether they would re ceive an envoy from the United States instructed with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments." In September, 1845, I believed a propitious moment for such an ture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pro ounced in favor of annexation.

Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independance of Texas: subject to a condition, it is true, which she had right to impose and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if peace. she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have

The consul of the United States at the city of

the inquiry of the Mexican government.

The inquiry was made, and on the fifteenth of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the censul, gave a favorable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval forces might be withrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our na-val force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz-A minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Every thing spect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties

At the date of my annual message to Congress. lewould be received by the Mexican government. and the hope was cherished that all cause of mis-understanding between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of his mission. I informed Concress that I forebore at that time to "recommende such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been insututed." To my surprise and regret, the

Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera,
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102 led by Paredes, violated its own solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our mintour; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments.

p the government to General Paredes without a argele. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the apprene power in Mexico passed into the hands of mintary usurper, who was known to be bitterly

the to the United States. with the new government was unpromising from the new government was unpromising from the bottlity of its head to the United States, yet mined that no ing should be left undone on part to restore friendly relations between the to countries, our minister was instructed to preto his credentials to the new government, and ask
be accredited by it in the diplomatic characte in which he had been commissioned. These inmixtions he executed by his note of the first of
larch, 1846, addressed by his note of the first of arch, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Poreign Affairs, but his request was insultingly re-fixed by that minister on the twelfth of the same

that all the existing differences between the two contries in a manner just and honorable to both.

ren years had olapsed since Texas had etsablishible to the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he is the independence, a treaty was concluded for the claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had no denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans of who considered Texas as no longer a part of the british was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the rist of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution of the united States, and to reconquer Texas, which he had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico. He had no considered Texas as no longer a part of the british of the province of Mexico.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Parades, would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the afficiency. fairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such foreign interference; if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my ast annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexi-co which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were con-

an honorable peace, that Paredes should not retain power in Mexico.

Before that time there were symptoms of a revo-Before that time there were symptoms of a revo-lution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchial form of government. Santa An-na was then in exile in Havana, having been ex-pelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844; that it was known that he had still a considerable but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally party in his layor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron, would in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution gret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the af-fairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received, from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents of the confirmed by the resemble of the Residue in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents which are heregistrate with the resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to ments, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the U. the necessity of the case, and according to the laws States, and that it would be his interest to favor

It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should be attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace;-The consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State on the fifteenth of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican government.

The inquiry was made, and on the fifteenth of Cetober, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Cetober of th Menran government, in a note addressed to our sagacity could not but anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposi-tion with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States. Paredes was a soldier by volution, by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the United States, with which he had involved his country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army, was known to be in open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign inter-vention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it was. that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th day of May recognised by Congress, to place the coast of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should be

have been proper to make had no such negotiation the passage of Santa Anna to mexico, should be leen instituted." To my surprise and regret, the Menican government though solemnly plelged to do so under the surprise of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been expelled, when he reached Vera Cruz, on the thirtieth of from the country, and is now in exite. Shortly after the passage of Santa Anna to mexico, should be attempt to return.

A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been expelled, from the country, and is now in exite. Notement, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs lad undergone an unhappy change. The government of Gen. Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. Gen. Pareds (a military leader) had manifested his designation to operation to operation. The government of Gen. Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. Gen. Pareds (a military leader) had manifested his designation of a war commenced by Paredes, should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or imperation of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or imperation.

Upon the commencement of the hostilities by demang its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States, to dismember the territor of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the threenth of May last, recognised difficulties; but alarmed for its own security, and granted the means necessary for its rigorised led by Paredes, violated its own solemn arrerous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigor. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under Among the frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the blockade, and her territory invaded at several im-The Mencan government well kenw, that both advances one the form and the protection due to our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The Mencan government well kenw, that both arm alonal honor and the protection due to our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performance and the protection due to our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

our national honor and the protection due to our chizens imperatively required that the two-questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of beccher, as naturally and inseparably blended, and ries of Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma, and of the pought to have seen that this course was best Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other rethe ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the U. States to extend to them through theral justice. On the 30th of Dec., 1845, 6e. Herrera resigned the presidency, and yielded to the mean through the state of the state of the second of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and their execution, and the state of the second of t roldiers to the grateful thanks of their country.— The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen white vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.
It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our

volunteer citizen-soldiers, who so promptly respon ded to their country's call, with an experience of ded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of the camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches throthe enemy's country, and through a wilderness have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services; if not so brilliant, it is because important services; if not so brilliant, it is because they had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast. Our squadron on the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy.

well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry or our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our cauntry can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her-honor, and the defence of her rights on an effective force reed at all times vola for an exing her to the Unicu cates, as for an exing her to the Unicu cates, as for an exing peliminary conditions to which her assent the object which he proposed, of the reconquest of the deliberations and conduct of the government the object which he proposed, of the reconquest of the object which he proposed the value of the object which he proposed the reconquest of the object which he proposed the object which h establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success his ultimate designs, he had by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Let ut the three expensive, it is in the end expensiv

essful prosecution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after the brilliant victo ries of our arms on the eight and ninth of May last the national honor could not be compromited by it another overture was made to Mexico, by my di-rection, on the twenty seventh of July last, to terminate hostilities by a pence just and honorable to both countries. On the 31st of August following: the Mexican government declined to accept this friendly overture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present month. I communicate to you herewith, a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State proposing to reopen negotiations, of the answer of the Mexican government, and of the reply

This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the thirteenth of May last, recognised the existence of a war which had been commenced by the Government of Paredes; and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy and honorable neares. the energy of our military operations until the re-sult is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the pro-vinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and rati-fied by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to con has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there; with a view to ob-tain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuaiary demands against Mexico.

demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace; or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily suto secure his conquest, and to provide for the main tenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabi tants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimi-

measure at the of the California, thild if any further than 10 most bett timely notice may be given, and properly the case, and according to the law better than 10 most bett timely notice may be given, and properly the case, and according to the law better than 10 most bett timely notice may be made and other articles which are then, from the limit timely notice may be made and other articles which are then properly the case, and according to the law better than 10 most bett timely notice may be made and other articles which are the power of the Exercise place of the maintenance of the properly of the case, and according a specify peace or the Mexico, it is suggested that the lean about to provide the street of the post of the case according a specify peace or the Mexico, it is suggested to that purpose. After that the sum of money should be appropriated any placed at the power of the Exercise, similar to the proposed lean may be conjugated to Congress, I deemed it important of page with the street of the contribution of Persident Afferson.

On the Shift of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the contribution of the page of the street of the page o profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military reour naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th day of May might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom recognized by Congress, to place the coast of Mexi-

against the other, "shall be panished as pirates."
It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert

s sent to Havana blank commissions to privateers. and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by General Salas, the present head of the Mexican go-vernment. There is, also, reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in trans

lation, are herewith transmitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them focivilized nations for commissioning privateers and from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and the stress commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow classes. to be lifted up with the name. Or this to be received as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege to cruise as an invitation to all the treespoters upon earth who are willing to pay for the privilege to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and eprisal shal protect those who accept them, and commit roberies upon the high seas under their

commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy. If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty. I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and nunishment as inthey had no force to meet them on their own eleto control in extraordinary specialce presented
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I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is therefore not probable that many American privaters would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privaters may render good service to the commercial interests of the country, by recapturing our merchant ships, should good service to the commercian interests of the country, by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexi-can flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June [ast, were of the value of \$121,691,797; finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June [ast, were of the value of \$121.691.797; of which the amount exported was \$11.348.623; leaving the amount retsined in the country for domestic consumption \$110.345.174. The value of the exports for the same period was \$113,488.516; of which \$102.141.993 consisted of domestic productions, and \$11,346,623 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were \$29,499.247.06; of which there was derived from customs \$26,712,667 87; from sales of public lands, \$2,694.452 48; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, \$92 126 71; and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July lest was \$9,125.639 09.

sources, \$93 120 71; and the believe in the detaily on the first day of July lest was \$9,126,439 08.

The amount of the public debt, including treasury notes, on the first of the present month, was \$24,256,-494 60; of which the sum of \$17,788,799 62 was outstanding on the fourth of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time \$6,467,694 98.

In order to present the war with Mexico with vices.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war should be continued until the 30th of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of \$23,000, 000 will be required. This estimate is made upon the 000 will be required. This estimate is mine upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury four millions of dollars to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of nineteen millions of dollars would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present session. impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional revenue of about two millions and half, amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source, and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated size, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several derived from that source would be animally, for several years to come, between balf a million and a million or dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the ne-

ing.
In order that timely notice may be given, and proper that timely notice may be given, and proper the town, or such portion of it

sideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the treasury; should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other public expenditures. Economy in the public deependures as at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people. This duty becomes the more importance in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the expensive in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures to the public expenditures as a little so high duty which all public functionaries of the government own to the people. This duty becomes the more importance of the people. istence of the war with Mexico, all our resources should be husbanded, and no sppropriations made except such existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish government to the 14th article of our treaty with that power of the 20th of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other, "shall be punished as pirates."

It affords me alleague to inform you that I have

be avoided.

It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropriations for the support of government, should be withheld, but it is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for nu-merous objects which may or may not be made, without

immediately transmitted from that the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert the authorities of the present most part last session a reducing the duction of the present most part of the present most, there has not been tume for its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

The act passed at your last session a reducing the duction of the present month, there has not been tume for its first of the present month, there has not been tume for its practical effect upon the session are reducing the duction of the session are reducing the duction of the present month, there has not been tume for its practical effect upon the session are reducing the duction of the present month, there has not been tume for its practical effect upon the session are reducing the duction of the present month, there has not been tume for its practical effect upon the session are reducing the duction of the present month, there has not been tume for its practical effect upon the revenue and the business of the country, to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general present month. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of Although it cannot be certainly foreseen want amount or evenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the srticles imported accor ling to their actual value. The act of 1842, by the excessive raise of duty which

classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those emplayed in agraculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their, substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively lew who had in vested their capital in manufactures. The laxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the builden on the labor of the many, engaged in other purposite the manufactures.

I recommend that Congress should immediately that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within the granter principle, have been retained in their favor. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy gives then an advantage which no other purposits possess; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are nocessary for rave ur.—
These revenue duties, including freights and charger, which the importer must pay before be can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one-third of the value of the imported ture, to more than one-third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost half its value. With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufactures will continue to prosper, realizing in wel nulactures will continue to prosper, reacting as well conducted establishments even greater profits their can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches as extending their business, giving evidence of great ingestionable of the individual content of the several c duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are stending their business, giving avidence of great ingenuity and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the wids. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are some day exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made or shall bereafter make, their investments in manufacor shall hereafter mark, their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates, because the advantages which the manufacturers, still enjoy, result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and the satisfaction and complaint, and the istant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all constant efforts to change or repeat them, rendering sin investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to

ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the affections and wants of innervariests. ruinously affect his interests. foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the B itish pro-

tective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective or abount the same unjust system ners. I aw protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much sharter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects, to induce its repeal.

stant surplus in the face of the example or cessary expenditures both for the war and all other purposes, up to the 30th of June, 1848; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one-half, may be required during the present flacal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding the first derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she

country. The United States can, from their imme surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the de ficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief arti-eles of food in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, cies of tood in circus tiritain, and other pairs of Europe, may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstiffs and provisions, is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions herotofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more tilbrard politics which has been adapted will be still vestil. liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restora tion of the protective palicy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of trade, is equily certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interest of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended; and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate; and to abandon or modify just commenced to operate: and to anamou or it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be an and unwise, where these may be certained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shall bec nanifest, the act should be fairly tested. It is submitted for your consideration, whether it may

not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue du-ties on some of the articles now embraced in the free lid. Should it be desmad proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repeated when the emer-gency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country. emstate no part of the permanent policy of the country. The act of the 5th of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, satekeeping transfer and diobursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approxing their Isotaks and proparing and securing proper places for the satekeeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proceed to depart in any respect from the principles and polecy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, effects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which your alternous is mixed. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the secretary to which your alternous in mixed. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the sountry is regaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, and disbursements made at many hundred mixed terms.

by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beunkerial effects of the graduation principle have Deen realized by some of the States owning the issues within their final's in which it has been adopted. They have been demonstrated also by the United States, setting as the trustee of the Cheknake it be of Indians; in the sale of their hands by the United States, setting as the trustee of the Cheknake it been demonstrated and their contains and their states of the sale of their contains and the presence of the treaty of 1824 with that other saties question of the graduated and reduced on the sale and which we want they have been supposed of it their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their than i.e. That am are results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the Soft a in which they are the owners of large bodies of Insale, which they are the owners of large bodies of Insale which the sale and policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens by fixing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not commund. On the contrary, it is a way so by a salord facilities to our citizens to the contrary, it is a way so by the salord facilities to our citizens to the contrary, it is a way so by the salord facilities to our citizens to prove a salord facilities to our citizens to graduation of our capital being the tensality and dependent of others. If it be apprehenced that these lands, if a cod at precent contraction large quantities to uctual scatters, or percost parchasian, and or produced the others. If it is apprehenced that these lands, if a cod at precent capitalities, or percost parchasian, and or produced the section of large the consideration. In my leat annual message by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of matrices, to actual settlers, or percent parents and appropried centivation.

In my loan annual message, I submitted for the consideration of longress the present system of manning of the mineral Isads of the United States, and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and strong are interested to the set of the 1th of July last, the reserved fear mines and organos is at is in the States of Illino's and Arkanasa, and "cratories of Wiscoms and lower," were authorized to be sold, as act is confined, in its operations, to "lead mines and conguous lands."

enous lands."

A fing fortion of the public lands, containing copper and sher ones, a represented to be very valuable, and I recommend on provision by made authorizing the sale of these lands, up-a such terms and conditions as from their supposed value, any, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable, having are regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be leasted upon them.

my, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed salvisable, having due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be leened upon them.

It will be im or ant, during your persant season, to establish a verifor a government, and to extend the laws and jurisdiction of the Un ted States over the territory of Oregon. Our laws egularing trade and intercourse with the Indian tribse cast of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to the Pacific occurs; and for the purpose of executing them and preserving freendly relations with the findian these within our times, an a ditio sel number of Indian segmeies will be required, and should be nufflorized by law. The establishment of custom houses, and of post offices and of post roads, and provises for the transportation of the mad on such routes as the painlie convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens, who now reside in that distant region, have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and surprifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such part on or these lands as they may occupy, and that similar rights or pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a lim ted per od, to be preserved by law.

The report of the Secretary of War countains detailed information re atting to the several branches of the public acrive connected with that department. The operations of the Arry, have been adopted by the Secretary of War for apceddly filling up the rank and file of the regular arry, for its greater efficiency and to the resident Mexico and provision and contractive expenses and to the additional force to serve during the rank and file of the regular arry, for its greater efficiency and the part

up the mank and life of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embarrasament is likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the agents employed by the several States and Territorice to pay the recolutionary and other pensioners the amounts allowed them by low. Your ament on is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War out this addicet. These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same facilities, as to compensation, with other disbursing officers.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have estimed among the Cherokees for many years past, have been healed. Since my last annual message and treatise have been a goodnet of the some of the tributes, by which the Indian title to sarpe trues of valuable and within the limits of the Sintes and Territories, has been a xinguished, and arrangments amade for removing them the country was of the Missawipp. Between three and four thousand of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty arpulations, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The regular meetings of TOWANDA DIVISION,
No. 103, of the Sons of Temperance, are held on Tuesday Evenings, at 6 o'clock, precisely, in Temperance Hall, over Montanye's & Co's store. By order of the Division, C. 8. RUSSELL, R. S.

PROPOSALS.

TRUPUSATES.

Coal Company for the purchase of Timber from the lands of the Company in Bradford county, for a quantity not less than two millions ffeet, and to be cut uring a period not oxceeding two years, and under the during a period not exceeding two years, and under the direction of an agent of the company. Persons making proposals will state the seemity they propose to give for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposit to be left at the Office of Wm. Elwell, Esq., in Tewanda, on or before the lat January, as after that day proposals will not be considered. W. H. WINDER.

Prest. N. B. Iron and Coal Co.

\$100 REWARD.

WILL be paid for the detection and conviction of

ILL be paid for the detection and convictor of any person or persons found cutting. Timber on the Lands of the North Branch Iron and Cosl Co., without authority from the Company for so doing. The Reward will be paid through the hands of At Towanda.

WM ELWELL.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS—We wish the attention of all who are in want of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinet &c., to our large stock on hand. These cloths must be sold. We never have been undersold and never will be. Cull and examine. G. P. FLYNT & CO.

DENTIFICATE

N. SUMNER, M. D., DENTIST, announces to a) his friends and the public that he is again in town and will remain a few weeks. He will be happy to wait upon his friends, at his rooms at Mr. Woodruff's, on Main street—nearly opposite the Reporter office. d7 CASH WILL BE PAID FOR SHEEP PELTS, dec 9. MONTANYE & FOX. dec 9. MONTANYE & FOX.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Tuthill late of Smithfield township, dec'd, are requested to against said estate, are requested to present them forthwith for adjustment.

Benj. TUPHILL.

Smithfield, Dec. 9, 1846.

Administrators.

G. E. FLYNT & CO. The Cheapest Store in Towan la! The truth is

The truth is

That G. E. F. & CO., have taken the load in selling cheap goods of all descriptions, not confining these "great reductions of prices" to a few insaling ar-

ticles, and The truth is That G. E. Plynt & Co., will continue to self Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockers, Hardware &c., cheaper than any other establishment in Bradford County, and

Remember,
That on these "two sayings" hangs all the truth that is necesswary to ensure great bargains to all thate who purchase for each. No. 5 Brick Raw. PRINTS—a large and beautifulitot of PRINTS. w. MONTANYE & FOX.