

### Bradford Meporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1847.

### Must be Settled.

The accounts, &c., due the late firm of E. S. Goodrich & Son, must now be seuled. A liberal time will be given those who have already been wai ed upon so long, after which, the last resource,

the law" will be put in requisition. In the meantime, payment can be made in produce, wood, &c., if delivered immediately.

#### The President's Message.

We inseft the President's Message, entire this week, to the exclusion of our usual wariety. Though somewhat lengthy it is worthy and should receive. a careful perusal. It is a plain, strait-forward business document, treating upon the usual topics embraced in Messages. The Mexican war is enlarged upon; the docrine of "INDEMNITY FOR THE PAST, AND SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE" fully and ably avowed, and sustained by patriotic and forcible arguments.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN"—We have received two copies of a semi-weekly paper, bearing the above title, published in the city of Mexico, by W. C. Toney. Mr. T. was formerly a resident of this place, and followed the " art and mystery" in the office of the "Bradford Democrat." Latterly his writings over the signature of "John of York," have acquired for him considerable celebrity. We shall - extract from it hereafter, for the gratification of our

# Preceedings of the XXXth Congress.

Washington, Dec. 6th, 1847. Washington, Dec. 6th, 1847.

Senate.—At 12 o'glock the Vice President called the Senate to order, when a fervent prayer, appropriate to the opening of the session, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

The number of Senators present who answered to their names was forty-one. Messers, Webster, Bellien Niles Clarter Breeze, Calbana, Bersier,

Baldwin, Niles, Clayton, Pierce, Calhoun, Berrien, Colquit, Lewis, Bagby, Bell, Benton and Yulee were absent.

The new Senators present were introduced and strom into office in the usual form. They were Messrs, Hall, Underwood, Downs, Clark, Jefferson Davis, Douglass, Bradbury, Fetch, Foote, Hunter

and Spruance.
On motion of Mr. Breese, the Secretary was directed to acquaint the House of Representatives that a currum of the Senate had assembled, and had or nnized and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mt. Fairchild, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

Organition of Mr. Cameron, it was resolved that each Senator be provided with four daily papers. The Senate then adjourned over till to-morrow

House or Representatives .- At 12 o'clock the nenthers were called to ader, and the roll was called by Mr. French, the clerk of the last House. The number of members answered to their names

Mr. Adams moved that the House go into an election for Speaker, and that the vote be taken

vir 1 roce, which was unanimously agreed to.

M.: French requested Daniel P. King, James A. Black and Richard W. Thompson, to act as tellers.
The vote on the first ballot stood R. C. Winthrop,
108; Linn Boyd, 61; R. McClelland, 23; J. S. Mc-Clemand, 23; James J. McKay, 5; scattering 12. Messrs, Giddings, and Tuok voted for Mr. Wilson; John W. Jones for Mr. Gaines: Mr. Palfrey for Mr. On the second ballot the vote stood; R. C. Winthsop. 102; Linn Boyd 82; R. McClelland, 3;

scattering 15.

The third ballot was then ordered, when the vote stood R. C. Winthrop, 110: Linn Boyd, 64; R McClelland, 14; scattering, 14. Messrs, Tomphars and Holmes did not vote. John W. Jones and Lewis C. Levin voted for Mr. Winthrop.— Wessis, Paintey, Giddings, and Tuck voted for dif-

te ent persons.

Mr. Winthrop having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared to be duly elected, and be-McKay, returned thanks in an able, eloquent and patriotic address.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker elect by Mr. Adams: The members were then sworn in by States.

Mr. C. J. ingersell presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to revise the rules of the House, which was discussed, but not passed. A resolution was then adopted for the appointment of a joint. Committee of both Houses to wait o ishe President of the United States, and inform him that Congress had organized. the motion of Mr. Niles, the rules of the last

House were adopted for the present.

Mr. Levin offered a resolution adopting Mr. French as the Clock of the House for the present Congress, but pending this motion the House ad-The election of Mr. Winthrop on the third ballot

was a complished by Mr. Levin. who had previonsly voted for Joseph R. Ingersoll, casting his vote for the Whig candidate, and in consequence of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, not voting, and another member absenting himself-from the hall.

The rules which governed the House during the last session are, by the resolution, to be in force in til the third Menday of the present month, with the exception of the one hour rule. A committee was appointed to revise and simplify the rules.

Washington, Dec. 8.

SHATE, John M. Clayton, and John Davis of Missachusetts, appeared and took their seats.

The Vice President presented a letter from the public printer, relative to the refusal of the Presideat to furnish him with a copy of the Message previous to delivery, as heretofor

The Vice President presented a memorial from the Legislature of Oregon, asking for the establish-

inent of a territorial government.\*

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, made agreeably to law, showing the contingent expenses of the department during the year ending June 30th; the amounts for the same objects remaining in the hands of the disbutaing agents at the same time; and the disbursements from the fund for the contingent expenses of missions abroad for the year ending the

30th of June last. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. Dix.

Mr. Atherion moved that the Senate proceed to

Mr. Atherton moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the standing committees on Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dickinson presented the proceedings of the New York Legislature, asking the repeal of the post office law Sharging postage upon newspapers within 30 miles of the place of publication.

On motion, 10,000 copies of the documents accompanying the President's message were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hannegan introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, which was read three times

the heirs of Paul Jones, which was read three times and passed by unanimous consent. Adjourned.

House or Representatives.—The resolution in relation to the rules of the House was postponed, by general consent, to the third Monday of Decem-

posed of which was adopted, and the members drew lots for the same. The speaker laid before the House sundry docuneats from the Executive department, which were ordered to te primed &

On motion; the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms. The candidates put in nomination, were Nathan Sargent, by Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Lane, by Mr. Boyd. The vote was then taken, and stood for Mr. Sargent 119; for Mr Lane 96, and Charles A. Whitney 12. Mr. Sargent was thereupon declared to be duly elected, and sworn On motion, the House proceeded to the election

on mouon, and trouse proceeded to the election of a doorkeeper. The candidates put in nomination were set Homer and Cornelius S. Whitney. The role should be Mr. Homet 117, for Mr. Whitney 105. The successful candidate was accord-

ingly swern in.
The House then proceeded to the election of Postmaster, when Mr. McCormick received 110 votes and Mr. Johnson 111. The latter gentleman was declared to be duly elected, and sworn into office. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 9. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice President. Prayer by the Reverend Mi

The Vice President laid before the Senate ommunication from the Treasury of the United States, transmitting, in pursuance of law, copies of the Treasurer's accounts with the United States, for the fiscal year, ending 30th June last, as adjusted

by the accounting efficers of the Treasury.

The Vice President also laid before the Senate: communication from the second Auditor, with the accounts of persons charged with the disbursement of moneys and goods for the benefit of the Indians

On motion of Mr. Pearce a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the no'es taken diffing the military reconnoisance of the route from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego in California, with a map of the said route by Capt. Emory of the Topographical Engineer, and also a

copy of Col. Cooke's report.

Mr. Niles amounced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. Mr. Huntington, and after pronouncing upon him a brief but eloquent and touchhig eulogy, the Senate passed the accustomed resolutions of mourning and adjourned without further business until Monday next.

House of Representatives.—A resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to superintend the Library appropriation, was adopted.

Mr. Brodhead gave notice that he intended to ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the law of last

session, respecting newspaper postage.

A resolution was offered in relation to the election of chaplains. Mr. Petit made his customary opposition and offered an amendment, which was The resolution was then adopted.. Mr. Henly moved that the standing committee

be appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment adopting the rules of the last House respecting the appointment of committees, excepting that of commerce, for which he wished to substitute two committees. A debate sprung up on this motion in relation to internal improvements, between Messrs. Rhett. Vin. effects are visible in the great and almost unexton, Isaac E. Holmes and Schenck, after which Mr. ampled prosperity which prevails in every branch Vinton withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Henly's resolution was adopted.

The note of the public printer, in relation to the clusal of the President to furnish him with a copy of the Message previous to its delivery, was read Mr. White presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to examine the ac-counts of the Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Hilliard spoke against the resolution, which was finally

Jos. R. Ingersoll presented a resolution, allowing the members to select their newspapers, which was

Mr. Fries offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three, to inquire if gas ought not to be excluded from the hall, as injurious to the health of the members. The House their adjourned over till Monday.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first eight million five bundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 18!2.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents; of which three million five handred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty seven cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, incluling treasury notes redeemed and not funded. -The expenditures, exclusive of payment of publie-debt, were fifty-five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five dollars &

twenty-eight cents. It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 18:8, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to for ty two million eight hundred and eighty six thousand five hundred and forty five dollars and eighty cents, of which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six million two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents, from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, i peace with Mexico, shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount; including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the first of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including ty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the fourth of March, 18:5, including treasury notes, was seventeen. ding treasury notes, was seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty-seven million eight hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dullars and seventy-eight

cents. Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of twenty-eighth of January. 1817, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie, the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par; it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent to two per cent above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the same awarded, deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the go-

verament.

Mr. Evans presented a resolution regulating the the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth or sune, 10:10, a further foun, it is believed that there are my, in the list of in aid of the ordinary revenues of the poverney imposed articles any which are more properly ment, will be necessary. Regaining a sufficient the subject of war duties than tes and coffee. Surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about would be derived annually by a moderate duty eighteen millious five hundred thousand dollars, imposed on these articles If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall so made at an early period of your session, as the public loan rendered necessary by the war year may be reduced to seventeen millions of the public credit, and the public confidence in lollars. The loan may be further reduced by the ability and determination of the government whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmenta-tion of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 18:7.
Should the war with Mexico be continued un-

til the thirtieth of June, 1819, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lauds be not reduced and graduated in price, and no miltary contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year as it is boped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necossity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December, 1818.

The act of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing he duties on imports," has been in force since the first of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the benficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenues derived from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 18:7, exceeds by more than 8,000,000 of dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 18:2, which was superseded and repealed by it. Ita effects are visible in the great and almost unexof business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1812, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and pro-

The great and important interests of agriculare, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective polcy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burlens which that policy impozed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international Italson, and Mr. Linn for Joseph R. Ingersoil.— dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first our imports during the past year, our exports of last. Under the system established by it, the their country, among our hardiest and best volThere being no choice a second ballot was ordered. Each when the public moneys have been collected, safely kept unteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their servibeen still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosper-States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them .our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as under the system, it has had a salutary effect in great for the future as during the past year, the | checking and preventing an undue inflation of the mercial marine will be larger than that of any under State charters. Requiring as it does, all other nation in the world.

fording gratifying proofs that American enter-prise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those tairly and incidentally accruing from a just sysand still derive fair and remunerating profits,

yielding adequate and fair profits under the new former financial system prevailed, and the public ed in a Territorial legislature, and by a delegate system, the wages of labor, whether employed moneys been placed on deposite in banks, nearly lions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of them, but to be withheld from the hands of the food and raiment, and all the necessary comforts people as a currency, and made the basis of new of life, are receiving higher wages, and more and enormous issues of bank paper. A large steady and permanent employment than in any portion of the specie imported has been paid into other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

checked our general prosperity. With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1816, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have beretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden

changes. hanges.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imby an advertisement issued by the Secretary of posed by the act of 18:6 on the dutable articles the Treasury, and published from the ninth of embraced by its provisions, I again recommend February until the tenth of April, 18:7, when of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. -The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to ex- the ocins of foreign countries into American ist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It

sively by none, and be complained of by none. on the thirtieth of June, 1849, a further loan, It is believed that there are not, in the list of

sposed on these articles. Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of ecommended, the loan for the present fiscal with Mexico, be diminished to that extent, but to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could probably be obtained at cheaper rates. Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuanc of the war would be reduced near four millions of dollars.

The dut es recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, it is proposed shall be limited in their by it shall be discharged. The amount of the the year 18:6. public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be exwar as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in at public auction. the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the fun led debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that pur-

The act of the sixth of August, 18:6, to establish a warehousing system, has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an not command that price. They must remain unimportant auxiliary to the tariff act of 1816, in sold and uncultivated for an indefinite, period, augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise cut period an additional reason exists for adoptthe duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its selves of all our resources, and thus limit the amprovisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, ount of the public indebtedness to the lowest upon whom was devolved large discretionary possible sum. powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collecting, the practical rehas long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to "provide for the better organi zation of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal be received in payment of public dues.

without loss to the treasury, or injury or inconvenience to the trade of the country,

While the fiscal operations of the government time is not distant when our tonnage and com- paper currency issued by the banks which exist dues to the government to be paid in gold and Whilst the interests of agriculture, of com- silver, its effects is to restrain excessive issues merce, and of navigation have been enlarged and of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to invigorated it is highly gratifying to observe the specie in their vaults, for the reason that that our manufactures are also in a prosperous they are at all times liable to be called on by the to be regretted that there was no legislation on condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this holders of their notes for their redemption, and the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that disinterest, which were apprehended by some, as in order to obtain specie for the payment of duthe result of the operation of the revenue systities and other public dues. The banks, theretem established by the act of 18!6, have been fore, must keep their business within prudent experienced. On the contrary, the number of limits, and be always in a condition to meet such manufactories, and the amount of capital invested | call-, or run the hazard of being compelled to | definitely settled, from the necessity of their in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, af- suspend special payments, and be thereby dis-

credited. The amount of specie imported into the Unifour millions one hundred and twenty-one thouthe treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at

any former period. The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far, eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all

revenue réceipts. In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is effective, and will re- tation of the mails. quire modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting

converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for

that purpose, and the amount received would be much larger. Experience has proved that foreign coin, and specially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation both of gold and silver; and of diffusing it among the prople, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the

city of New York.

All the public lands which had been survey All the public lanus which have been pro-ed and were ready for market bave been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to nine millions one hundred and thirty eight thousand five hundred and thirtyone acres. The prosperity of the Western States and territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But in addition to the general consideration which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions duration to the end of the war, and until the of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and public debt rendered necessary to be contracted be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it protinguished as early after the conclusion of the per to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws and it has been found that they will unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the presing the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to looms, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail our-

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and sults of the system in other countries, where it | modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of agents of the government, and the paper curren- small freeholders upon our borders, who will be cy issued by them was no longer permitted to enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they The constitutional treasury created by this will be found at all times, as they have ever proexcl anges. Great as has been the increase of act went into operation on the first of January ved themselves to be, in the bour of danger to our imports during the past year, our exports of last. Under the system established by it, the their country, among our hardiest and best voland disbursed by the direct agency of officers of ces in cases of emergency, and among the last to The comforts by which those who have received the government in gold and silver; and trans- leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be ous. The number of vessels built in the United fers of large amounts have been made from cocountered. Such a policy will also impress points of collection to points of disbursement, these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearast interests secured to them by the permanent laws Should the ratio of increase in the number of have been conducted with regularity and ease, of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on tant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a ted States during the last fiscal year was twenty government, it is wholly independent to protect them in their rights of person and property, or tem of revenue duties, are abundantly able to sand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges meet successfully all competition from abroad, which there was retained in the country twenty; of other citizens, to which they are entitled under two million two hundred and seventy-six thou- the constitution of the United States. They While capital invested in manufactures is sand one hundred and seventy dollars. Had the should have the right of suffrage, be represent in Congress; and possess all the rights & privin manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navi- the whole of this amount would have gone into lieges which citizens of other portions of the gation, have been augmented. The toiling mil- | their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by Territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established postroutes leading to Oregon and between different points within that territory, and authorize the establisment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters and authority is reserved to the Navy Departappointed and provisions made for the transpor-

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it' proper that authority should be of the Treasury. These amendments are again given by law for the appointment of an adequate

number of Indian agents to reside among them. I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands, The largest amount of foreign coin imported be made to all citizens of the United States who is a tax which would be so generally diffused has been received at New York; and if a branch having emigrated, or may hereafter, within a To meet the expenditures for the remainder of among the people, that it would be felt oppress mint were established at that city, all the for- prescribed period, emigrate, to Oregon, and set- by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added

eign coin received at that port could at once be the upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of wilong and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for them-selves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their la-

Trefer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the Secretary of War for a manches of the public operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharg. ed with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest strong friendship for the United State. Some depredations were committed during the past vear upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fc. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico. have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some out. rages have been perpetrated by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes --Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belon ring to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.
Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees.

the feuds among them appear to have subsided and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past .-The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of June twenty-seventh, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-'36 with that tribe, having executed their duties; and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them closed their labors in the month of July last .-This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under the treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring-forward their claims. doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well defined, and satis-

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

it is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increasing interest in the establishment of schools among them and are making rapid advances in agriculture - some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some even a very limited education, and are engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious me ans of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commer, e has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success; in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag. which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas

In the gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding fo their navies large numbers of war steamers, itwas a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the thard of March, 18:7, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steam; ers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, 'so as to connect with the mail from Havanu to Chagres across the Isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; ment at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States" "upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor

While these steam-ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an energency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers, and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made