BRADFORD R Grand Garate

YOLUNDE DX.

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

the stand of the program

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, December 13,-1818.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE 'Delivered to Congress, December 5, 1848.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives :-- Under the benignant Providence of Almighty God, the Representatives of the States and of the People are again brought together to delibe. rate for the public good. The gratitude of the na-- tion to the Sovereign Arbiter of all human events. should be commensurate with the boundless blessings which we enjoy. Peace, plenty and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our own beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world.

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade and to lepress prices, throughout all commercial nations ; bit notwithstanding these causes, the United States with their abundant products have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still prosperous and successful. In reviewing the great events of the past year and contrasting the agi ated and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil and happy condition, we may congratulate ourselves, that we are free institutions, under which man may to establish govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them-a rich inheritance from our fathers, while enlightened nations of Europe are convulsed and distracted by civil war or intestine strife. We setthe all our political controversies by the peaceful exergise of the rights of freemen at the ballot box. The great republican maxim, so deeply engrav-en on the hearts of our people, that the will of the

majority constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our safe safeguard, against force and violence. It is a subject of just pride that our tame and character as a nation, continue rapidly to advance ir. the esmation of the civilized world. To our wise and free institutions it is to be attributed, that while other nations have achieved glory at the price of the sufferings, distress and impoverishment of their people, we have won our honorable position in the findst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of an increasing individual comfort and happiness.

I am happy to inform you that our relations with all nations are friendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded within the last four years with New Grenada, Peru, the two Sicilys, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenberg and Mechlenberg Schwerin. Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, has been relaxed; a more lib ral commercial policy has been adopted by the enlightened nations and trade has been greatly enlarged and extended. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. To continue to occupy this proud position it is only necessary to preserve peace and faithfully adhere to the great and fundamental principle of our foreign poli: y of non interference in the domestic concents of other nations. We recognize in all nations the rights which we enjoy ourselves, to change and reform their political institutious accor-ding to their own will and pleasure. Hence we do

er country. They are composed indiscriminately in his possession, and which is herewith transmitof all professions and pursuits ; of farmers, lawyers, accustomed from their youth up to handle and ure fire-arms; and a large proportion of them, especi-ally in the western and more newly settled States, reputation to maintain at home by their good con-duct in the field. They are intelligent, and there the ranks of no other army. In battle, each private man, as well as every officer, fights not only for The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize annumerwith all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience, and ease, and to direct its operations with efficiency. The strength of our in-stitutions has not only been displayed in the valor and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which were charged with the general di-rection and conduct of the war. While too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who fought our battles, it would be unjus to withhold from those officers necessarily stationed at home, who were charged with the duty of fur-

nishing the army, in proper time, and at proper places, with all the munitions of war and other supplies so necessary to make it efficient, the commendation to which they are entitled. The credit due to this class of our officers is the greater, when it is considered that no army in ancient or modern times was ever better appointed or provided than our army in Mexico. Operating in an enemy's country, emoved two thousand miles from the seat of the ederal government, its different corps spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds and even thonsands of miles apart from each other, nothing short of the untiring vigilance and extraordinary energy of these officers could have enabled them to provide the army at all points, and in proper seasons, with all that was required for the most efficient ser-

It is but an act of justice to declare, that the offiunder the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective duties with ability, energy, and efficiency. They have possessed before these acquisitions. We have now reaped less of the glory of war, not having been three great mantime fronts---on the Atlantic, the personally exposed to its perils in battle, than their companions in arms, but without their forecast, efficient aid, and co-operation, those in the field would not have been provided with the ample of the United States not including bays, sounds and merce of the world. If a branch mint be establishmeans they possessed of achieving for themselves small irregularities of the main shore, and of the ed at the great commercial point upon that cours, a and their country the unfading honors which they have won for both.

to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our noble army tu Mexico, regu- these immense additions to our territorial posses- greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would lais and volunteers, were victorious npon every battle field, however learful the olds against them. The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to presente uccessfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been usual for write ters on public laws to impute to republics a want of that unity, concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to belong to the monarchical and aristocratics forms : and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory. The war with Great Britian, in 1812, was, to a great extent, confined within our own limits, and shed but little light on this subject. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable peace, evinces, beyond all doubt, that a popular representative government is equal to any emergency which is likely to arise in the affairs of a nation. The war with Mexico has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions of armed citizen-soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico. But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extending and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm of the national defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element. While the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous service, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war. Both branches of the service performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of the officers and men of the navy-acting independently as well as in co-operation with our troops-in the conquest of the Californias, the capture of Vera Cruz, and the This gratifying condition of our foreign relations | seizure and occupation of other important positions renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the highest praise is due Their vigilance, energy, and skill rendered the most effective service in excluding munitions of varcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall war and other supplies from the enemy, while they be brought under the government of our laws, and secured a sale entrance for abundant supplies for our own army. Our extended commence was nowhere interrupted; and for this immunity from the ineviable, but is always to be avoided when it can evils of war. the country is indebted to the navy. High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus, navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the innation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the dustry, foresight, and energy with which everything military strength of our country. Before the late was directed and furnished to give efficiency to that branch of the service. The same vigilance existed ers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of in directing the operations of the navy, as of the arour physical strength as a nation, and of our ability my. There was concert of action and of purpose to presecute war, and especially a war waged on between the heads of two arms of the service. By the orders which were from time to time issued our vessels of war on the Pacific and the Gulf of thousand men. Accustomed themselves to Mexico were stationed in proper time and in proper positions to co-operate efficiently with the ar-By this means their combined powers was as against foreign enemies, they had not conceived that it was possible for a nation without such an arand brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfally to preserve us from foreign collisions, and to enable us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished policy of "peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been recently made our terri-

pelled to remain at home. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those drawn from the population of any oth-al Land Office from the most authentic information ted, contains one million one hundred and ninetyphysicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanice, three thousand and sixty-one square miles, or sevand laborers; and this, not only among the officers, en hundred and sixry-three million five hundred but the private soldiers in the ranks. Our citizen- and fifty-nine thousand and forty acres; while the soldiers are unlike these of any other country in area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the other respects. They are armed, and have been Territory not yet organized into States east of the Rockery mountains, contains two millions fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square miles, or thirteen hundred and eighteen millions one hun are expert marksmen. They are men who have a dred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-eight acres. These estimates show that the territories recently acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisis an individuality of character which is found in diction and dominion have been extended, consttute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States, before their his country, but for glory and distinction among his fellow citizens when he shall return to civil life. Texas, New Mexico, and California, eight hundred and fifty one thousand five hundred and nineous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it | ty eight square miles, or five hundred and forty-five millions twelve thousand seven hundred and twen-ty acres; being an addition equal to more than onethird of all the territory owned by the United States before their acquisition; and, including Oregon, nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only excepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States are estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It is estimated by the superintendent of the coasts survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the sea-coast of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico is up rards of four hundred miles; of the coast of Upper Califor nia, on the Pacific, of nine hundred and seventy miles and of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, of six hundred and fifty miles : making the whole extent of seacoast on the Pacific one thousand six hundred and twenty miles, , and the whole extent on both the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico two thousand and twenty miles, and the whole extent on both the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico two

thousand and twenty miles. The length of the coast on the Atlantic from the orthern limits of the United States, around the Capes of Florida to the Sabine, on the castern boundary of Texas, is estim .ted to be three thonsand one hundred miles ; so that the addition of sea coast, including Oregon, is very nearly two It is but an act of justice to declare, that the offi-thirds as great as all we poweessed before; and ex-cers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all cluding Gregon, is an addition of one thousand three hundred and seventy miles being nearly equal to one half of the extent of coast which we three great mantime fronts---on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific-making in the whole an extent of seacoast exceeding five thou-sand miles. This is the extent of the seacoast of and thus contribute to increase her ability to com sea islands. If these be included, the length of the

equal to any emergency, can in a short period be | Within less than four years the anuexation of brought into the field. Unlike what would have conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the quantity of gold, the officer commanding control in any other country, we were under no conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the our forces in California visited the mineral district forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that in July last, for the purpose of obtaining pectrato. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers was insisted on by any of my pretecessors, has information on the subject. His report to the War who patriotically tendered their services, that the been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper Cali-chief difficulty was in making selections, and de-fornia have been acquired by treaty. The area of the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warraut the belief that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of c untry. Information received from officers of the navy

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

The effect produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposits, and the success which has attended the labors of those who have, resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands a most exorbitant price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are aban-doned. Nearly the whole of the male population of this country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehen-sions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Descriptions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptations, and remain faithful, should be rewarded.

This abundance of gold, and the all engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused in California an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessaries oflife

That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines. it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the must of the United States be authorised to be established, at your present session, in Calilogia.-Amoug other signal advantages which would result from such an establishment would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that Territory. A branch mint of the Uniter' States at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert

acquisition of California.

remunerating and profitable prices.

The acquisition of California and New Mexico

the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the

are results which, combined, are of greater conse

But to effect these great results, not only Cali-

rganize territorial governments over them.

Upon the exchance of the ratification of the trea

ty of peace with Mexico, on the thirtieth of May

last, the temporary governments which had been

established over California, and New Mexico by

our military and naval commanders, by virtue of

the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory

force from that source of authority, and having

been ceded to the United States, all government

and control over them under the authority of Mex-

ico has ceased to exist Impressed with the ne

them, I recommended the subject to the favorable

consideration of Congress in my message commu-bicating the ratified treaty of peace, on the sixth of July last, an invoked their action at that session.—

Congress adjourned without making any provision

for their government. The inhabitants, by the

transfer of their country, had become entitled to the

benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were

left without any regularly organised government.-

Since that time, the very limited power possessed

by the Executive has been sexercised to preserve

cessity of establishing territorial governments over

into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and spe-cie which our commerce may bring from the whole west our coast of Central and South America The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America, Chili, and Peru,

The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many mil lions of dollars, are now annually diverted and car ried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be recoined or used to sustain her National Bank, vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thithwhen all these facts are considered, it may cease thirty-three thousand and sixty-three miles. New York, and other Atlantic cities. The amount

It would be difficult to calculate the value of of our constitutional currency at home would be

The small military force of the regular army, States into the Union. No ensetment of Congress which was serving within the limits of the ac-quired territorics at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasurey, by a circular letter addressed to collectors of the customs, on the seventh day of October last, a copy of which if herewith transmitted, exercised all the power

with which he was invested by law. In pursuance of the act of the jourteenth of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of Culifornia, the Postmaster General has appointed two agents, who have pro-ceeded, the one to California, and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrange-

ments for carrying its provisions into effect. The monthly line of mail steamers from Pana-ma to Astoria has been required to "stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco." These mails, connected by the isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least practicable delay, for New Mexico and California. regularly organized territorial government. The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be re-With the opening prospects of increased gretted. prosperity and national greatness which the acqui-sition of these rich and extensive territorial pos-sessions affords, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heat ed contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious union of our confederated States; that Union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shiel I and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of the States in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical or aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must altimately overtain our system.--Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the ad-miration and the imitation of all the lovers of free-dom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fahers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with

could restrain the people of any of the sovereight States of the Unit n, old or uew_{2} , noth or south, slaveholding or non slaveholding, from determin-ing the character of their own domestic institutions as they may decid wise and proper. Any and all the Sates possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so aker their constitution as to al-mit slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though as all know, it is not probable that either would exert it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is

bighty prebable that this will soon occur. Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals; and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if this were an riginal question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in the absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great emergency, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Misssouri compromise line was extended. The same line was extended further west in the acquisition of Texas. After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of compromise reco-nized and estal Eshed by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union where might follow if it were now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that it at line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty where it now terminates to the particle of Texas where it now terminates to the Partic ocean. This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have heretofore met. If this he done, it is contidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, howev.

the people of every section of the country, howev-er widely their abstract opinions on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheetfully and patrioti-cally acquiesce in it and peace and harmony would again fi'l our borders. The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Messouri and Texas upon a prin-ciple of com routies, made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly the exist-ence of the Unron It was upon these considera-tions that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principle of the Missouri com-pron i e line, by approximg and signing the life. pron. i e line, by approving and signing the bill to e tablish "the Territoria' government of Oregon." From a sincere desire to preserve the har-mony of the Union, and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to vield my equiescence to the extent to which they had gone n compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri compromise was affect-ed, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, south as well as north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question. It Congress, instead of observing the course of

non interference, leaving the adoption of their own comestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territorics; or if, instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall pre-

not look behind existing governments, capable of maintaining their own authority. We recognize all such governments, not only from the dictates of true policy but from a sacred regard for the independence of nations.

While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators of the progress of liberal principles. The government and people of the United States hailed with enthusiams and delight the establishment of the French republic, as we now hail the efforts in progress to unite the States of Germany in a confederation, similar in many respects to our own federal Union. If the great and enlightened German States, occupying, as they do, a central and commanding poition in Europe, shall succeed in establishing such a confederated government, securing at the same time to the citizens of each State, local governments adapted to the peculiar condition of each, with unrestricted trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the history of human events. Whilst it will consolidate and strengthen the power of Germany, it must essentially promote the cau-e of peace, commerce, civilization, and

constitutional liberty throughout the world. With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friendly and satisfactory footing than they have ever been at any former period. Since the exchange of ratifications of the treaty

of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the government of that republic has been of the most friendly character. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mevico has been received and accredited; and a diplomatic representative from Mexico of similar rank has been rec-ived and accredited by the government. The amicable relations between the two countries which had been suspended have been happily restored, and are destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two republics, both situated on this continent, and with coterminous territories. have every motive of sympathy and of interest to bind them together in perpetual amity.

more specifically to them.

It has been my constant aim and desire to only. vate peace and commerce with all nations. Tranquility at home; and peaceful relations abroad, constitute the true permanent policy of our country .--War, the scourge of nations, sometimes becomes be done consistently with the rights and benor of the nation

One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring war with Mexico. European and other foreign powof our own country. They saw that our standiarmy on the peace establishment did not exceed maintain in peace large standing armies for the pro-1 c ion of thrones against their own subjects as well iny, well disciplined and of long service, to wage war successfully.

They held in low repute our militia, and were far from regarding them as an effective force, unless it might be for temporary defensive operations when invaded on our own soil. The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which prevailed to some extent even among a portion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that upon the breaking out of hostilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparatoldiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers value.

sions. Texas, lying configious to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its lim its a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Missisippi, and an extensive sea-coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a toreign powpar value in those countries. er, without endangering the peace of our southwestern frontiers. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippi must have sought a market through these streams, running into and tion around the southern cane of the continent c through our territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas as a foreign State and ourselves would have been imminent, while the embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between them must have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas fallen into the hands, or under the influence and control of a strong maritime or military foreign power as she might have done, these dangers would have been still greater. They have been avoided by her voluntary and peaceful annexation to the United States. fexas from her position, was a natural almost indispensable part of our territories. Fortunately, she has been restored to our country, and now con stitutes part of our confedracy, "upon an equal foot-ing with the original States." The salubrity of climate, the fertility of the soil, peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable stable commodites, and hercommercial advantages, must oon make her one of our most populous States.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior, and vithout a seacoast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capable of sustaining a large popannexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, ulation. From its position, it is the intermediate and connecting territory between our settlements quence, and will add more to the strength and and our possessions in Texas, and those on the Pacific coast.

weal h of the nation, than any which have preced Upper California irrespective of the vast mineed them since the adoption of the constitution. ral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the res tornia, but New Mexico, must be brought under of the Union, the same relation that Louisania did. the control of regularly organized governments.-The existing condition of California, and of that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grande, when that fine territory was acquired from France orty-five years ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacfic, and embracing the onand without the limits of Texas, imperiously de mand that Congress should, at its present session, ly safe and commodious harbors on that coast for

many hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of fertile lands, it i its resources fully developed. From its position, it must command the rich commerce of China. Asia, of the islands of the Pacific. of Western Mexico, of Central America, the South American States, and of the Russian possessions bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the Californian coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific will probably be at some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley of the Missiscip pi and the gulf of Mexico. To this depot our nu merous whale ships will resort with their cargoes, to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which woull soon become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capicious for all the navies as and protect them from the inevitable consequences

well as the marine of the world, and convenient to of a state of anarchy. excellent timber for ship building, owned by the United States, it must become our great western

The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a *de facto* government; naval depot. It was known that mines of the precious metals and that by the presumed consent of the inhabi existed to a considerable extent in California at the tants it might be continued temporarily, they were time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render advised to conform and submit to it for the short init probable that these mines are more extensive tervening period before Congress would again asand valuable than was anticipated. The accounts semble and could legislate on the subject. The of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such views entertained by the Executive on this point an extraordinary character as would scarcely com-mand belief were they not corroborated by the au-of State, dated the seventh of October last, which theutic reports of officers in the public service, who was forwarded for publication to California and tion had been made, a volunteer army of citizen torial possessions, and their great importance and have visited the mineral district, and derive the New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith transfacts which they detail from personal observation. mitted.

the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings be promoted. It is well known to our merchante and hand it down unimpaired to those who may trading to China and the west coast of America. that great inconvenience and loss are experienced come after us ! from the fact that our coins are not current at their

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourseives and to mankind, I trast you The powers of Europe, far removed from the wes may be able, at your present session, to approach coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which inthe adjustment of the only domestic question which tervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigaseriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of America, can never successfully compete with the our system.

The immediately valuable possessions of New United States in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us at so much less cost by the Mexico and California are already inhabited by a onsiderable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages and the salubrity of the climate, emi-The vast importance and commercial advanta ges of California have heretofore remained undegrants from the older States, in great numbers, are veloped by the Government of the country of which already preparing to seek new homes in these re-gions. Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic init constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the States of the Union, stitutions in the different States prevent us from some more immediately and directly than others providing for them suitable governments ? These are deeply interested in the speedy developement institutions existed at the adoption of the constituof its wealth and resources. No section of our tion, but the obstacles which they interposed were country is more interested, or will be more bene overcome by that spirit of compromise which is fitted, than the commercial, navigating, and many now invoked. In a conflict of opinions or interfacturing interests of the eastern States. Our plantests, real or imaginary, between different sections ing and farming interests in every part of the of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit Union will be greatly benefitted by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and exof our institutions, should concede something to the tended, our exports of agricultural products and of other_ manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalelled deeds of arms we obained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexicr, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one Sate or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They were all companions-in-arms and fellow-citizens of the same common country, engaged in the same common cause.-When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers and sufferings, Now when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the habliments of war, take their places in so ciety, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories-the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the United States and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for my one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not e in consonance with the just system of government which the framers of the constitution adopted-The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would

exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold states themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and in the remainder the probabilities are it would not. But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the sep arate and several States, as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these Territories no duty imposed on Congress by the constitut on requires that they should legislate on the sulject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories when assembled in convention to form State constitutions will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of these territories will be left free to adjust it as they may live to witness the controlling commercial and mo think proper when they apply for admission as

fer to submit the legal a titutional q**uestio**s which may arise to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be affected in this mode. It the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United

Congress is carnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosper-ity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path -if not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory. In anticipation of the establishment of regular

governments over the acquired territories, a joint commission of officers of the army and navy has been ordered to proceed to the coasts of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making reconnoisnances, and a report as to the proper sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for neval stations. The information which may be expected from a scient fic and skillful examination of the whole face of the coast will be eminently useful to Congress, when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national objects. Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions ; and the establishment of navy yards, and a dock for the repair and construction of vessels, will be important alike to our navy and commercial marine. out such establishments, every vessel, whether of the navy or of the merchant service, requiring requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn to one of our Atlantic yards for that purpose. With such, establishments, vessels, it is believed, may be built or repaired as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast. They would give employment to many of our enterprising ship builders and mechanics, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce in the Pacific.

As it is ascer: ained that mines of gold, silver, cop-per, and quick-ilver exist in New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interests that provisions be made for a geological and mineralogical examination of these regions. Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the. Uni ted States, or if brought into market, to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such manner as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the developement of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers, To do this, it will be neces-sary to provide for an immediate sorvey and locaolding to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities, and at a fixed minimum price. I recommend that surveyor generals offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provision made for surveying and bringing the public lands into market at the earliest practicable period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to the early emigrants who have settled or may settle upon them.

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

If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico & California, and regular Territorial governments be, established over them, such will probably be the rapid colargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition to the national wealth, that the present generation may "It' See Fourth Page.

POTS HOR DALL TUNINER EG.