CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. Congress to this important subject.

are other Mexican provinces which have been their successive governments have been placed, tion. While the war had been conducted on our The difficulty with the Brazilian government, act of 1842, the amount received from customs reduced to our possession by conquest. These lest for this very cause, a rival faction might exother Mexican provinces are now governed by pel it from power. our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a con- ministration in 1845, for being disposed even to ico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexqueror by the laws of war. They should contin- listen to the overtures of the United States to ican people generally became hostile to the U. States year ending on the first of December, 1846, beue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by the offi- States, and avail themselves of every opportuni- will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majes- ing the last year under the operation of the taaccede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as cial correspondence which took place in the ty to commit the most savage excesses upon our ty, and it is hoped that he will come instructed riff act of 1842, was \$22,971,403 10; and the military officers are required to conduct such a month of August last, between him and his gov- troops. Large numbers of the population took and prepared to adjust all remaining differences nett revenue from customs during the year endgovernment. Adequate compensation to be drawn ernment, a copy of which is herewith communifrom contributions levied on the enemy should be cated. "For this cause alone, the revolution bed and murdered in the most cruel manfixed by law for such officers as may be thus em ployed. What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course Mexico may think proper hereafter to parsue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, sures necessary for the restoration of peace. by the act of the enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contratend to protract it indefinitely.

sion of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harrassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large at posts and garrisons along such a line, to pro-

would concentrate his forces upon it. This would faithful execution. be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable starve ourselves." The same discretion was contributions upon him, or in any other way make means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to given to him that had been to Gen. Taylor in inactive and await his approach, being in constant full measure of indemnity into our own hands, ed by him, also continued to pay for the articles of uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what and must enforce the terms which our honor de- supply for the army which were drawn from the time, he might make an assault.

He may assemble and organize an overwhelmgallant army would be exposed to the danger of lations with the United States. bravery and prowess, every where exhibited du- withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that ring this war, they should repulse the enemy, the Mexican people, wearied with succesive revtheir numbers stationed at one post may be too olutions, and deprived of protection for their per-

small to pursue him. would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own into the arms of some European monarch for proside of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursu- tection from the anarchy and suffering which en- ry and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and ing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for sue. This for our own safety, and in pursuance "avy another attack on the same or some other post .- of our own established policy, we should be com-He may, too, cross the line between our posts, pelled to resist. We could never consent that make rapid incursions into the country which we Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations governed by a foreign prince. of a mere defensive war on our part.

lost all the advantages of the conquests we have fate. already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also farl from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

ing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable they have heretofore done. At its commencement, peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of After the adjournment of the last session of the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold pecuniary demands

It has never been contemplated by me, as an separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a hood with her. This she would not suffer.

to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, ner to be violated; they were directed also to revindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain should not take up arms against us. accommodation by which such a peace could be ted upon his own convictions of the propriety of tary of War in his report upon this subject. obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory 1847. to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive-branch of peace with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican at such time and to such extent as the emergenin their hands; and it has been in the power of population from taking up arms against us, was cies of the service may require.

I invite the early and favorable consideration of ico has been so long held in subjection by one fac- few months, it became apparent that these assur- leges have been granted to their commerce in der the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there has been the condition of insecurity in which duce the desired effect upon the Mexican popula-

which displaced him from power was set on foot" of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and ed that it is the true interest of their country to supplies. conclude an honorable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feeltheir sentiments freely, and to adopt the mea-

With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to Secretary of War to Major General Taylor to continued successes of our arms may fail to se- without paying for them, and to require contribu- rived when they ought to be finally adjusted and from the sale of the public lands; \$400,000 from cure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it tions for its support," if in that way he was satis- liquidated, and efforts are now making for that incidental sources, including sales made by the ry, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and may become proper for our commanding generals fied he could "get abundant supplies for his for- purpose. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after re- of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in structions, much was necessarily left to the disfusing to establish such a line as a permanent the establishment and maintenance of a free re- cretion of the indemnity of thirty thousand first of July last, make the sum estimated. boundary, when our victorious army are in posses- publican government of their own choice, able acquainted with the circumstances by which he dollars each, and the greater portion of the injust to them, and secure to us the indemnity we practicability of enforcing the measure.

which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be to any extent by forced contributions of money or converted into an enduring blessing to herself .- supplies." For the reasons assigned by him, he army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed After finding her torn and distracted by factions, did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but and ruled by military usurpers, we should then declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our enjoyment of real independence, and domestic country which may be made to supply the troops arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of peace and prosperity, performing all her relative with advantage." He continued to pay for the the interior, would direct his attention to this line, duties in the great family of nations, and promo- articles of supply which were drawn from the enand, selecting an insolated post for attack, ting her own happiness by wise laws and their emy's country.

be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, If, after affording this encouagement and pro- eral Scott on the 3d of April, 1847, who replied pursuing their favorite system of guerilla war- tection, and after all the persevering and sincere from Jalapa, on the 20th of May, 1847, that, if it fare, would probably prefer to any other. Were efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico be expected that "the army is to support itself by we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, commenced the war, and prior to that time, to ad- forced contributions levied upon the country, we all the advantages of such a state of war would just our differences with her, we shall ultimately may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain occupy her country with our trooops, taking the this respect. Gen. Scott, for the reasons assign-

To act otherwise in the existing state of things ing force in the interior, on his own side of the in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military assault upon some one of our posts so distant from which we complain unredressed, but would be the occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. any other as to prevent the possibility of timely signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and quest and the laws of war, the conquerer, consulting his own new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful re-

being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled Besides, there is danger, if our troops were sons and property, might at length be inclined to If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he | yield to foreign influnces, and to cast themselves

on them, and then retreat to the interior before a Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundasufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. ries are coterminous with our own, through the Such would probably be the harrassing character | whole extent across the North American contif a mere defensive war on our part.

If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack he permitted to cross the line defensive war on our part.

If our forces, when attacked or threatened commercially, we have the deepest interest in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars had been collected. with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is back the enemy and conquer him, this would be impossible that, with any just regard to our own again to invade the enemy's country, after having safety, we can ever become indifferent to her

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our differences between the two countries.-They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that I am persuaded that the best means of vindica- subject of the war, and may have calculated to ting the national honor and interest, and of bring- gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy we might ultimately abandon it altogether, withunder which they have acted, the adoption and

soon undeceive them: which their designing and interested rulers had which was seriously questioned seek not its overthrow as a nation; but, in spect the rights of persons and property of all who

has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact that Mex- agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a nations, and none has been given, liberal privi- amount was received embraced five months untion or military usurper after another, and such ances, and this mild treatment, had failed to pro- the ports of the enemy in our military occupa- seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 Such was the fate of President Herrera's ad- waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mex- will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have re- \$15.905,557 76. ner individual soldiers, or small parties whom ac- time, I have every reason to believe that noth- 1846, was about \$31,500,000; being an increase by General Paredes. Such may be the condition cident or other causes had separated from the ing will occur to prevent our amicable relations of revenue for the first year under the tariff of main body of our army; bands of guerrillas and with Brazil. robbers infested the roads, harrassed our trains, well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinc- and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our for- the happiest results. It is true, that the settle- payment of principal and interest of the public bearance and liberality, it was proper to change ment and payment of many just claims of Amer- debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not the manner of conducting the war, by making ican citizens against these nations have been funded. The expenditures, exclusive of paywithdraw our army altogether from the conquests | ngs by any public act. The removal of any such | them feel its pressure according to the usages | long delayed. they have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, apprehension would probably cause them to speak observed under similar circumstances by all other civilied nations.

September, 1846, instructions were given by the constant changes by successive revolutions, the "draw supplies" to our army "from the enemy, demanded by strict justice. The time has ar- ted, will be derived from customs; \$3.500,000 in the field to give encouragement and assurances ces." In directing the execution of these in-

Gen. Taylor, on the 26th of October, 1846, This may become the only mode of obtaining plied from Monterey, that "it would have been imsuch a peace. Should such be the result, the war possible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army leave her with a republican government in the in its future operations, reach a portion of the

Similar instructions were issued to Major Gen-

On the thirty-first of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and col-lect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise altogether from all such ports, or permit it upon such terms

and conditions as he may prescribe.

Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue derived from impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military posiession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and

Care was taken that the officers, soldiers, and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order; and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to com-pel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards

For the amount of contributions which have been levied

been collected.
This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coasts and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported, to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country, it is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to military occupation, will be selzed and appropriated to the conclude amicable adjustment of the existing use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in ev-

portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to out insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise.—Whatever may be the false impressions support: and on the levy of forced contributions for its support: and on the levy of the order may be the false impressions. under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must scon under eight from the instance of the many bear the burdens of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed

forbearance and liberty.-With this end in view, Congress, events transpired in the prosecution upon this continent has induced me to recom- ber, 1848. against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only Mexican population; to convince them that the been anticipated. The strength of the army was early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far of the war, which, in my judgment required a mend appropriations necessary for the mainteas a state of war would permit, the mass of the greater number of troops in the field than had nance of these missions.

By her own conduct we have been compelled and their church property, which were inno man-

law to call for and accept the services of an ad- 158 of foreign articles: In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and ditional number of volunteers, to be exercised

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with 65; of which \$3,522,082 37 was on account of

The peculiar position in which they have

and willing to conclude a peace which would be was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the terest due thereon, in execution of the conven torney General of the United States, early in debt and treasury notes, to \$58,616,060 07. August last, completed the adjudication of the

paid on demand at the treasury.

present condition of our citizens in China. Unto foreign commerce are under the exclusive was required by the wants of the government. British subjects.

an American citizen, would be rigorously ex- 28th of January, 1847. acted. Indeed, the consequences might be fa- Should the war with Mexico be continued un-

timate to defray the expense of opening diplo- ask Congress for authority to negotiate this matic relations with the Papal States The in- loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that teresting political events now in progress in the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided these States, as well as a just regard to our by military contributions which may be collectcommercial interests, have, in my opinion, ren- ed in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary dered such a measure highly expedient.

war was waged not against the peaceful inhabit- accordingly increased by 'accepting' the servi- tion be made, to be paid to the Spanish govern- ified to state that all the beneficial effects which ants of Mexico, but against their faithless gov- ces of all the volunteer forces authorized by the ment for the purpose of distribution among the were anticipated from its operation have been object of the war, to make a permanent conquest ernment, which had commenced hostilities; to act of the 13th of May, 1846, without putting a claimants in 'the Amistad case.' I entertain fully realized. The public revenue derived remove from their minds the false impressions construction on that act, the correctness of the conviction that this is due to Spain under from customs during the year ending on the first the treaty of the 20th of Oct. 1795; and, more- of December, 1847, exceeds by more than eight artfully attempted to make, that the war on our The volunteer forces now in the field, with over, that, from the earnest manner in which millions of dollars the amount received in the part was one of conquest; that it was a war those which had been 'accepted' to 'serve for the claim continues to be urged, so long as it preceeding year under the operation of the act good government adapted to her condition, be a squinst their religion and their churches, which twelve months,' and were discharged at the end shall remain unsettled, it will be a source of ir- of 1842, which was superseded and repealed were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that of their term of service, exhaust the fifty thous. ritation and discord between the two countries, by it. Its effects are visble in the great and al-United States were the first among the nations to their rights of person and private property would and men authorized by that act. Had it been which may prove highly prejudicial to the inrecognize her independence, and have always de- be violated. To remove these false impressions, clear that a proper construction of that act war- terests of the United States. Good policy, no every branch of business. sired to be on terms of amity and good neighbor- our commanders in the field were directed scru-

It is deemed important that Congress should, finances will be presented in the annual report their actual value has increased the revenue and at an early period of their session, confer the of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports augmented our foreign trade, all the great insedress for the wrongs she has done us, and in- Assurances to this effect were given to the authority to raise an additional regular force to for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, terests of the country have been advanced and demnity for our just demands against her. We Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a serve during the war with Mexico, and to be 1847, were of the value of \$146,545,638 00 of promoted. demand an honorable peace; and that peace must proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions discharged upon the conclusion and ratification which the amount exported was \$8,011,158, The great and important interests of agriculbring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acriod was \$158,648,622, of which \$150,637,464 policy for the benefit of other interests, have issuing it in a proclamation of the 11th of May, I recommend, also, that authority be given by consisted of domestic productions, and \$8,011,- been relieved of the burdens which that policy

period amounted to \$26,346,790 37, of which policy, are finding new and profitable markets Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by ac- the war conducted on our part. Provisions and In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst from sales of public lands, \$2,498,335 20; and there was derived from customs \$23,747,864 66; abroad for their augmented products. other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican the utmost care has been taken to avoid every from incidental & miscellaneous sources, \$100,- extending more widely the circle of internation, One great obstacle in the attainment of peace citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices just cause of complaint on the part of neutral 570 51. The last fiscal year during which this

was in force. During the five months under the principles observed by civilized nations, it was friendly relations between the two countries, under the act of 1846 the amount received was

1846, of more than \$8,500,000 over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, were \$59,451,177 ment of public debt, were \$55,929,095 28.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treabeen placed, and the desire on the part of my sury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of Accordingly, as early as the twenty-second of predecessors as well as myself to grant them June, 1848, including the balance in the treasuthe utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented ry on the first of July last, will amount to \$42,these claims from being tirged in a manner 886,545 80, of which \$31,000,000, it is estima-Solicitor of the Treasury; and \$6,285,291 55 It is proper to lifform you that the government from loans already authorized by law, which. of Peru has in good faith paid the first two in- together with the balance in the treasury on the

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the tion between that government and the United army shall be increased as is proposed, will States, the ratifications of which were exchanged amount, including the necessary payments on at Lima on the 31st of Octber, 1846. The At- account of principal and interest of the public

On the first of the present month, the amount claims under the convention, and made this re- of the public debt actually incurred, including port thereon, in pursuance of the act of the treasury notes, was \$45,659,659 40. The pubeighth of August, 1846. The sums to which lie debt due on the fourth of March, 1815, incluthe claimants are respectfully entitled will be ding treasury notes, was \$17,788,799 62; and consequently the addition made to the public I invite the early attention of Congress to the debt since that time is \$27,870,859 78.

Of the loan of \$23,000,000, authorized by der our treaty with that power, American citi- the act of the 28th of January, 1847, the sum of zens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, wheth- five millions was paid out to the public credier civil or criminal, of the Chinese government tors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remainand placed under that of our public functionaries ing \$18,000,000 was offered for specie to the in that country. By these alone can our effizens highest bidder not below par, by an advertisebe tried and punished for the commission of any ment issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, crime; by these alone can questions be decided be- and published from the ninth of February until tween them, involving the rights of person and the tenth of April, 1817, when it was awarded property; and by these alone can contracts be to the several highest bidders, at premiums vaenforced, into which they may have entered rying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two with the citizens of subjects of foreign powers. per cent. above par. The premium has been The merchant vessels of the United States ly- paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded ing in the waters of the five ports of China open deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it

jurisdiction of officers of their own government. To meet the expenditures for the remainder Until Congress shall establish competent tribu- of the present and for the next fiscal year, nals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, a further jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the govcitizens there are subject to no law whatever. ernment, will be necessary. Retaining a suffi-Crimes may be committed with impunity, and cient surplus in the treasury, the loan required debts may be contracted without any means to for the remainder of the present fiscal year will enforce their payment. Inconveniences have be about \$19,500,000. If the duty on tea and already resulted from the omission of Congress coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the to legislate upon the subject, and still greater price of the public lands shall be made at an are apprehended. The British authorities in early period of your session, as recommended, China have already complained that this gov- the loan for the present fiscal year may be reernment has not provided for the punishment of duced to seventeen millions of dollars. The crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against loan may be further reduced by whatever a-American citizens in that country, whilst their mount of expenditures can be saved by militagovernment has established tribunals by which ry contributions collected in Mexico. The most an American citizen can recover debts due from vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed; and a very Accustomed as the Chinse are to summary considerable sum is expected from that source. justice, they could not be made to comprehend Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with why criminals who are citizens of the U. States any certainty. It is recommended that the loan should escape with impunity, in violation of to be made be authorized upon the same terms, treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a and for the same time, as that which was au-Chinese, who had committed any crime against thorized under the provisions of the act of the

tal to American citizens in China, should a fla- fil the thirtieth of June, 1849, it is estimated that grant crime be committed by any one of them a further loan of \$20,500,000 will be required upon a Chinese, and should trial and punish- for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case ment not follow according to the requisitions of no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, public lands be not reduced and graduated in our friendly relations with that empire, and price, and no military contributions shall be cause an interruption of our valuable commerce | collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan legislation of Congress to carry them into exe- may be reduced to \$17,000,000, and will be cution, though the necessity for immediate ac- still further reduced by the amount of military tion may not be so urgent as in regard to China. contributions which may be collected in Mexi-The Secretary of State has submitted an es. co. It is not proposed, however, at present, to

to my expectation, there should be a necessity Estimates have also been submitted for the for it, the fact will be communicated to Conoutfits and salaries of charges d'affairs to the gress in time for their action during the present republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Eucador. session. In no event will a sum exceeding The manifest importance of cultivating the most \$6,000,000 of this amount be needed before the friendly relations with all the independent States meeting of the session of Congress in Decem-

The act of the thirtieth of July, 1846, " reducing the duties on imports," has been in force-I recommend to Congress that an appropria- since the first of December last; and I am grat-

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restitution in their place of reasonable revenue A detailed statement of the condition of the rates levied on articles imported according to

imposed on them; and our farmers and plan-The receipts into the treasury for the same ters, under a more just and liberal commercial

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.