llountain

Zentinel.

"WE GO WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES POINT THE WAY; -WHEN THEY CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

EBENSBURG, DECEMBER 11, 1851

TERMS.

The "MOUNTAIN SENTINEL" is publishsteery Thursday morning, at Two Dollars per gaun, payable half yearly.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted n the following rates: -50 cents per square for he first insertion: 75 cents for two insertions; st for three insertions; and 25 cents per square or every subsequent insertion. A liberal reducnon made to those who advertise by the year. ill advertisements handed in must have the roper number of insertions marked thereon, or they will be published until forbidden, and harged in accordance with the above terms. All letters and communications to insure

ention must be post paid. A. J. RHEY. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

dow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

u meet for your first session. Our country is peace with all the world. The agitation which, r a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal lations which make us one people, is fast subeding; and a year of general prosperity and ealth has crowned the nation with unusual lessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prosect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratifition, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound

his highly-favored land. Since the close of the last Congress, certain invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of ned by citizens of the United States. a palpable violation of the laws of the United tion of such offences in future. states. Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged | peace of the country or to violate its laws upon

ad a bloody conflict ensued; after which they from that day to this. retreated to the place of disembarcation, where carried into effect on the 16th of August.

On receiving information of what had occurred, minodere Foxhall A. Parker was instructed man, and inquire into the charges against the ersons executed, the circumstances under which her were taken, and whatsoever referred to heir trial and sentence. Copies of the instrucions from the Department of State to him, and his letters to that Department, are herewith

According to the record of the examination, e prisoners all admitted the offences charged Cainst them, of being hostile invaders of the At the time of their trial and execution he main body of the invaders was still in the seld, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some are, being overcome by the Spanish troops, being dispersed on the 24th of August; Lopez, ader, was captured some days after, and decated on the 1st of September. Many of his hing followers were killed, or died of hunter and fatigue, and the rest were made priso-

ber, were sent to Spain. Of the final disposi- form of government, by artifice or force; but to adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject construction or attainment of a passage from every obligation, express or implied, entered in-

revolutions in other States, and have lost ance on the part of other nations, whose forms their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a of government are different from our own. The an appropriation to defray the expense thereof ges to Mexico berself. Impressed with these sense of the community, upon those who, being liberal principles and the establishment of free to this subject is accordingly invited, and a probetter informed themselves, have yet led away governments, and the sympathy with which we per appropriation recommended. this transaction is herewith communicated.

have fortested the protection of their country, yet the tiovernment may, so far as is consistent have issued orders to their naval commanders with its obligations to other countries, and its lies and friends, as well as a feeling of compashereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty

Cubans and other foreigners resident in the Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres from prison, on the 10th of September last they ated States, who were more or less concerned the United States, it had its origin, with many, to, and will maintain under all circumstances embarked on board of the United States steam the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of be- in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced and at all hazards. That principle is, that in frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry g discouraged by its failure, have again abused by individuals, probably in considerable amounts every regularly documented merchant vessel, into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor he hospitality of this country, by making it the to purchase Cuban bonds, as they have been the crew who navigate it, and those on board of Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the come of the equipment of another military exchien against that possession of her Catholic very large discount, and for the payment of over them. No American ship can be allowed shortly be expected in New York. By commu- a strong interest in its tranquility. agesty, in which they were countenanced, which the public lands and public property of to be visited or searched for the purpose of as- nications to the Department of State he has ex-Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources cateriained, I lost no time in issuing such in- from whatever source to be derived, were sels of any foreign nation over American vessels himself and his associates. This country has whom have declined its acceptance, on the forwar i to market be only equal in quantity to tructions to the proper officers of the United pledged, as well as the good faith of the govern- on the coasts of the United States or the seas been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those ground of the inadequacy of the compensation. that of the year preceding, and be sold at the by the proclamation, a copy of which is means of payment, it is evident, were only to be berewith submitted, I also warned those who substanced by a process of bloodshed, war, and sight be in danger of being invested into this scheme of its unlawful character, and of the on foot military expeditions against foreign enalties which they would incur. For some States by means like these, are far more culpaame there was reason to hope that these mea- ble than the ignorant and the necessitous whom eares had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. They induce to go forth as the ostensible parties this hope, however, proved to be delusive. in the proceeding. These originators of the in-Very early in the morning of the third of Au- vasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with gast, a steamer called the Pampero departed | coolness and system, upon an undertaking which rom New Orleans for Cuba, having on board should disgrace their country, violate its laws, pwards of four hundred armed men, with evi- and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and eat intentions to make war upon the authorities | deluged men. You will consider whether further the island. This expedition was set on foot | legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetra-No individuals have a right to hazard the

alt, were fereigners. The persons composing vague notions of aftering or reforming governt however, were mostly citizens of the United ments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with Before the expedition set out, and probably public law, but is engrafted into the codes of before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary other nations as well as our own. But while exement, which appears to have been soon such are the sentiments of this Government, it appressed, had taken place in the eastern quar- may be added that every independent nation er of Cuba. The importance of this movement | must be presumed to be able to defend its possesvis unfortunately so much exaggerated in the sions against unauthorized individuals banded accounts of it published in this country, that together to attack them. The Government of these adventurers seem to have been led to be- the United States, at all times since its establishese that the Greole population of the island not ment, has abstained and has sought to restrain ally desired to throw off the authority of the the citizens of the country, from entering into lother country, but had resolved upon that step, controversies between other powers, and to obto had begun a well-concerted enterprise for serve all the duties of neutrality. At an early deting it. The persons engaged in the expe- period of the Government, in the administration then were generally young and ill-informed. of Washington, several laws were passed for this bestcamer in which they embarked left New purpose. The main provisions of these laws orms stealthily and without a clearance. were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by ther touching at Key West, she proceeded to which, amongst other things, it was declared coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the that if any person shall, within the territory or ith and 12th of August, landed the persons on jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set ard at Playtas, within about twenty leagues on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for here. As in war, the bearers of flags of truce eivilization in those distant seas. The main body of them proceeded to, and ried on from thence against the territory or dook possession of an inland village, six leagues | minion of any toreign prince or State, or of any stant, leaving others to follow in charge of the colony, district, or people with whom the United aggage, as soon as the means of transportation | States are at peace, every person so offending

in proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in states had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending that their example might be followed by the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he apprehending the office carried of arked therein. They were, however, interopted among the bar and the civilized among the bar and the civilized himself induced to flee for his personal safety, lowed by others, I caused orders to be issued sition of territory from Mexico, that the estispanish steamer cruising on the states have not followed the lead of the civilized himself induced to flee for his personal safety, lowed by others, I caused orders to be installed himself induced to flee for his personal safety, lowed by others, I caused orders to be installed himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On refer the purpose of preventing any hostile expensions and the supposed to be in danger. On refer the purpose of preventing any hostile expensions and the supposed to be in danger. panish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and have been followed by others. This was criving intelligence of these events, I forthwith ditions against Mexico from being set on foot in the expenditures so required from the otherwise and have been followed by others. This was ceiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith ditions against Mexico from being set on foot in admitted by one of the most eminent of modern directed the attorney of the United States. I the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury. animed before a military court, were sentenced British statesmen, who said in Parliament, ding at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the ne be publicly executed, and the sentence was while a minister of the crown, "that, if he the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the a copy of which is herewith laid before you. Proceed in the steam-frigate Saranac to Ha- Jefferson; and we see, in fact, that the act of the nation and the respect which is due to a Congress of 1818 was followed, the succeeding friendly power might, in your judgment, seem that citizens of the United States had undertaken deducting the payments on account of the pubyear, by an act of the Parliament of England, to require. The correspondence upon this sub- the connexion of the two oceans by means of a lie debt, the sum of \$33,343,198 08; and for in England, except certain highly penal statutes herewith transmitted. restoring the house of Stuart to the throne deficient in not providing sufficiently either for should invest their property in the enterprise.

England herself. All must see that difficulties may arise in car- tion of Congress.

moderation and justice, the blessings of self-Such is the melancholy result of this illegal government, and the advantages of free institution the British Legation at Washington, and the re- to all the world. It has sought to obtain no and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless tions. Let every people choose for itself, and ply of the Department of State thereto, it will young men have been induced by false and make and alter its political institutions to suit appear that her Britannic Majesty's government liar to itself; and it would see, with the greatest fraudulent representations, to violate the law of its own condition and convenience. But, while is desirous that a part of the boundary line betheir country, through rash and anfounded ex- we avow and maintain this neutral policy our- tween Oregon and the British possessions should to the accomplishment of an enterprise which pectations of assisting to accomplish political selves, we are anxious to see the same forbear- be authoritatively marked out, and that an in-

the arder of youth and an ill-directed love of witness every struggle against oppression, forbid political liberty. The correspondence between that we should be indifferent to a case in which citizens of the United States against Portugal this Government and that of Spain relating to the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to has been concluded, and the ratifications have stiffe public sentiment and repress the spirit of been exchanged. The first instalment of the Although these offenders against the laws freedom in any country.

fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from selected as arbiter in the case of the General entertain sympathy for their unoffending fami- any nation on the island of Cuba with hostile Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts intent. The copy of a memorandum of a con- the trust and the high satisfaction he feels in sion for themselves. Accordingly, no proper versation on this subject between the Charge acting as the common friend of two nations, effort has been spared, and none will be spared, d'Affaires of her Britannie Majesty and the to procure the release of such citizens of the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent sincere and lasting amity. United States, engaged in this unlawful enter- note of the former to the Department of State, The Turkish government has expressed its I congratulate you and our common constitu- prise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but are herewith submitted, together with a copy of thanks for the kind reception given to the Sul-I congratulate you and our common constitution it is to be hoped that such interposition with the a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the tan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his government of that country may not be con- Minister of the French republic, and of the re | recent visit to the United States. On the 28th sidered as affording any ground of expectation ply of the latter, on the same subject. These of February last a despatch was addressed by that the Government of the United States will, papers will acquaint you with the grounds of the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the Amerthis interposition of the two leading commer- ican Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such | cial powers of Europe, and with the apprehen- | to ask of the Turkish government permission persons as are flagrant offenders against the sions which this government could not fail to for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the law of mations and the laws of the Umted States. entertain, that such interposition, if carried into dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to These laws must be executed. If we desire to effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the this country. On the 3d of March last both maintain our respectability among the nations maratime rights of the United States. The Houses of Congress passed a resolution requestof the earth, it behaves us to enforce steadily maratime rights of the United States are foun- ing the President to authorize the employment for travellers to and from the different States on corn laws in England, the foreign demand for and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Con- ded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis bligations to a beneficent Providence, whose gress, and to follow, as far as may be, the vio-

> certaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the ves- interposition of this Government in behalf of and the place has been offered to others, all of last year. Should the cotton crop now going aires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that nor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither subject to Congress. Our commerce with China amount exported for the year ending 30th June, every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences more so, in consequence of the increasing in-

> assurances by the French government that, in on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independ- the courts of Europe. the orders given to the French naval forces, ence of the Hawaiian government. This Gov- By reference to the Report of the Secretary abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be they were expressly instructed, in any operations ernment was first in taking that step, and seve- of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggre- given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that they might engage in, to respect the flag of the ral of the leading powers of Europe immediately gate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or by the existing and prospective importance of the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as drain of the precious metals from us, bringing armament under its protection.

hey should feel a perfect security so long as North America and Eastern Asia. if protected, it must be by the laws of the counare sacred, or else wars would be interminable,

English subjects from enlisting in foreign ser- give my attention to the state of our laws in re- ever Mexico should consent to such stipulations | \$9,549,101 11. should not be strengthened by recruits from the protection or the punishment of consuls. I A convention between the two governments

country now having three or four thousand miles of reciprocal trade between the United States that republic. of sea coast, with an infinite number of ports and Canada and other British possessions near and harbors and small inlets, from some of which our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon arisen in the ratification of that convention by amounting to \$6,237,031 35, as well as any unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, this subject have been received from her Britan- Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decithe second fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these, none appear to have been tried a recuted. Several of them were pardoned application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in numbers. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our of the possessions of foreign States.

State of Texas, determined the classes of claims with the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our one, object. That object has been, and is, the policy may be pursued towards them, and the rest were made prisoners and enugatence by just and enugatence of the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our ling to offer, and the measures which it may one, object. That object has been, and is, the policy may be pursued towards them, and that the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with use one, and only one, object. That object has been, and is, the policy may be pursued towards them, and that of the possessions of foreign States.

In this referring to the estimated expenditures which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the out of the account of our newly-acquired Territories, 1 may express the hope that Congress of the the account of our newly-acquired Territories, 1 may express the hope that Congress of the the account of our newly-acquired Territories, 1 may express the hope that Congress of the tribute of the account of our newly-acquired Territories, 1 may express the hope that Congress of the tribute of the account of our newly-acquired Territories, 1 may express the hope that the possessions of foreign States.

In this congression of without the knowledge of Government, against nic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it sion will be governed by just and enlightened estimates.

From the accompanying copy of a note from

amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the The governments of Great Britain and France | 30th of September last, and has been paid.

The President of the French republic, accordon the West India station to prevent by force, ing to the provisions of the convention, has been so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet and to \$21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probwith which France is united by sentiments of

The principle which this Government has released Governor Kossuth and his companions adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last whom political events have exiled from their | The annual allowance by law is six thousand | present prices, then there would be a falling off communication from the British Charge d'Aff- own homes in Europe; and it is recommended dollars, and there is no provision for any outfit. In the value of our exports for the present fiscal

ject, herewith submitted, official information has events which have of late imparted so much importance at the Department of State, of portance to the possessions of the United States with ministers who represent this country at a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and \$58,917,524 36. the means and agents of communication between by the consideration that they lie in the course The total expenditures for the same period capital of the American people. us and those nations, and it is of the utmost im- of the great trade which must, at no distant

they faithfully discharge their respective duties We were also influenced by a desire that those Of which there were in specie and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This islands should not pass under the control of any | The exports for the same period s the admitted law of nations, and no country other great maritime State, but should remain were has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the in an independent condition, and so be accessible United States. Our commerce spreads over and useful to the commerce of all nations. I domestic products \$178,546,555 every sea and visits every clime, and our minis- need not say that the importance of these con- For ngoods reexported 9,738,695 ters and consuls are appointed to protect the siderations has been greatly enhanced by the Specie interests of that commerce, as well as to guard sudden developement which the interests of the the peace of the country and maintain the honor | United States have attained in California and |

our own public functionaries residing in foreign all who favor the progress of knowledge and the Mexico, and the further sum of \$2,591,213 45, this surplus should be employed in such a way, nations is exactly the measure of what is due to diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge being the amount of the awards to American and under such restrictions, as Congress may

It is much to be deplored that the internal which was paid in cash from the Treasury. so in peace, embassadors, public ministers, and tranquility of the Mexican republic should again The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive consuls, charged with friendly national inter- be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace be- of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas course, are objects of especial respect and pro- tween that republic and the United States, it by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$62,states are at peace, every person so offending to the rights belonging had enjoyed such comparative repose that the shall be deemed guilty of a high demeanor, and to his rank and station. In view of these immost favorable anticipations for the future might, most favorable anticipations for the future might. he main hole and to connect themselves with shall be find, no. exceeding three thousand del-portant principles, it is with deep mortification with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. be main body, and having proceeded about four lars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and regret I announce to you that, during the These, however, have been thwarted by the reand this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at cent outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas, en and this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced, to excitement growing out of the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced. He was a land this law has been executed and enforced the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced the executions at land this law has been executed and enforced the execution at land this law has been executed and enforced the execution at land this law has been executed and enforced the execution at land this law has been executed and enforced the execution at land this law has been executed and enforced the execution at la sul at New Orlcans was assailed by a mob, his ceived information that persons from the United 743 09. wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he consul, with the intention of laying them before This appeared to be rendered imperative by the

ocean to ocean, the shortest and the best for to in consequence of their acquisition, shall be travellers and merchandise, and equally open fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant deep interest which we feel in the spread of on part of the United States. Your attention sentiments and these convictions the Government bowever, will show that the increased value of will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found about the necessary arrangement with the re- in the high price of catton which prevailed du-

> For some menths past the republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil provisions, which it was surposed the incentive convulsions, from which the cause of free insti- of a low tariff and large importations from tutions, and the general prosperity and social abroad would have augmented, has fallen from progress of the States of Central America, have \$68,701,921, in 1847, to \$26,051,373 in 1850, shall have been restored, and a government ap- ability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a parently stable shall have been organized, no still further reduction in the current year. advance can prudently be made in disposing of

> to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as | tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate that passengers have actually traversed it and | decrease in these two articles of \$1:156,751. merchandise has been transported over it; and when the canal shall have been completed, ac- on foreign merchandise, it was thought by these cording to the original plan, the means of com- who promoted and established it, would tend to munication will be further improved.

the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has of agricultural products in foreign markets. been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

aternal care is so manifest in the happiness of mitten of those acts with condign punishment. Dendence and public law, and will be maintained and public law, and will be maintained that all of them will be useful to the public, and quent famine in a portion of Europe have been by which alone they have been or are expected abundance of food. to be carried into effect.

and it is hoped upon a durable basis. Such is single item of raw cotton by \$40,000,000 over

The effice of Commissioner to China remains which the United States Government itself has which have for some time past been pending be- tercourse between our ports on the Pacific coast past year seems to promise a large supply of denounced as not being entitled to the protection tween the government of the French republic and Eastern Asia. China is understood to be a the metal from that quarter for some time to of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject berowith submitted official information has been already particular to the preference republic and Lastern Asia. China is understood to the mean from that quarter for some and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaced and the Islands and Isl

United States wherever it might appear, and to followed. We were influenced in this measure to \$52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in demand in this country will lead to a sudden the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment the available means for the year, the sum of with it, as it has done in former times, the most

were \$48,005,878 68. portance that, while residing in the country, day, be carried on between the western coast of The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were

Of which there were of

Since the 1st of December last the payments | national finances, it will become the duty of of its flag. But how can they discharge these Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive Congress to consider the best mode of paying off duties unless they be themselves protected; and, regard to those islands will be steadily pursued. of interest, have amounted to \$7,501,456 56; the public debt. If the present and anticipated It is gratifying not only to those who consider which, however, includes the sum of \$3,242,400 surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed try in which they reside. And what is due to the commercial interests of nations, but also to paid under the 12th article of the treaty with by appropriations of an extraordinary character,

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$42,892,299 19, of which should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of demnity to him as a just regard for the honor of good neighborhood.

In suppeared to be rendered and the general duties of the general duties of the Government, other than those consequent and the secretaryship of the consequent to be rendered to In my last annual message I informed Congress | upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and substantially the same in its general provisions. ject between the Secretary of State and her railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, un-Up to that time there had been no similar law Catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary is der a grant of the Mexican government to a citi- with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of zen of that republic; and that this enterprise | the obligations of the Government, contracted | passed in the reign of George II, prohibiting The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to would probably be prosecuted with energy when- in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of

vice, the avowed object of which statutes was, gard to foreign embassadors, ministers, and con- with the Government of the United States as If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of suls. I think the legislation of the country is should impart a feeling of security to those who in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriatherefore recommend the subject to the considera- for the accomplishment of that end has been tions made in accordance therewith, there will ratified by this Government, and only awaits the | be an estimated unappropriated balance in the rying the laws referred to into execution in a Your attention is again invited to the question decision of the Congress and the Executive of Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of \$20,366,-443 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the first July following, appropriations which may be made beyond the

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The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of \$43,646,most flattering lopes of its future prosperity. public of Mexico for the speedy completion of ring the first half of that pear, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and

The aggregate values of rice exported during the questions pending between the two countries. | the last fiscal year, as compared with the pre-I am happy to announce that an inter-oceanic | vious year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to communication from the mouth of the St. John | \$460,917, which, with a decline in the values of

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties beneat the farming population of this country, It is understood that a considerable part of by increasing the demand and raising the price

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed Whichever of the several routes between the the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico and our coast | the products of the American farmer has steawill liberally reward that individual enterprise, happily replaced by full crops and comparative

It will be seen, by recurring to the commer-Peace has been concluded between the con- cial statistics for the past year, that the value of ending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, our demestic exports has been increased in the for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an iner

disastrous consequences to the business and

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been \$215,725,995 \$24,268,979 over the amount of specie imported. 4,967,901 The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been \$14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$58,007,308,

In the present prosperous condition of the the functionaries of other governments residing from a savage state and attain such a degree of citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for chart, it, extraguishing the outstanding debt of which the issue of stock was authorised, but the nation.

By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in of Texas, it is provided that the "United States shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent, interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the United States."

In the same section of the law it is further rovided "that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pleaged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases on all claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of

The form of release thus provided for has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved. It has been published in all the leading newspapers in the commercial cities of of the kind specified in the foregoing proviso were required to file their releases (in the form thus prescribed) in the Treasury of the United States, on or before the 1st day of October, 1851. Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1851, yet up to the 1st of October last comparatively few releases had been filed by the creditors of Texas.

The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have furnished a schedule of the public debt of that State created prior to her admission into the Union, with a copy of the laws under which each class was contracted.

I have, from the documents furnished by the