PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for paren. tal care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent-through the dangers attendant up the occupation of a savage wildernes dence-through the war of the revol in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing republican forms of government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth-in the in prease of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sus-tained by their will—the superintendence an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to en tering once more upon the high duties of knowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. , We have new our gratitude in cause for the expression calth of our fellow. citizens, wil tions, during the pass some -- for the abunhe can't has yielded up its fruits to the labors of the husbandman -for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce-for the revival of trade in all its departments-for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts-for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our common country. Since the last adjournment of Congress,

the Executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both

nations to cultivate.

A question of much-importance still re mains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in re lation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remain in dispute .-The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiassed examination of the ciples more liberal than are effered in the subject, the United States have always contented that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty second and fifty-fourth 40' of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, German nation, have always been well those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again by that great body to reduce, upon certain brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromit the right, or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow-and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places, on the-line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostila tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade. have been placed in a fair train of adjustcis, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the cases of the Tygris and Seamew, the Briish Government admits that satisfaction is the Executive has no reason to doubt that throw itself upon the patriotism of the peoaccruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners-while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel-and in the case of the Douglas, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determina. tion to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained, that most, if not

cation of the Treaty of Washington; and it is confidently anticipated, that the slave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether

by our fellow-citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon his subject have been made, but as yet no definite answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain alluded, have been attended, in one instill to be adjusted between the two counstance, with the breaking up of the courts tries. By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, was ad-mitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred

against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woollen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria and Russia, as well as with the other Powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover-when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old and so far as her continental possessions are concerned, its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association and Custom

and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1833, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and consists at this time of more than twenty Germanic 800,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges on prinfiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the Germanic Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry morality and other valuable qualities of the invite the attention of Congress to the re-port of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, which has already led to a greatly increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced conditions, their present duty upon tobacco. This being the first intimation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our Minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursused the subject, this been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which, while it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and expanded field for commercial operations, will affect injuriously no existing interest of the Union. Should the negotiation be crowned with success, its results will be communicated to both Houses

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper nublications, as likely to take place in Conpublications, as likely to take place in Con-gress, relating to the annexation of Texas nition of her independence the United to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war annied to the declaration of the declara anticipated the result of such discussion as declaration of war against the United States. ment. In the case of the William & Fran- If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, due. In the case of the Jones, the sum it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people of action. will suffer no apprehension of future conse. quences to embarrass them in the course of ther proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such cause to discharge its ico, and to operate injuriously to the Unit-

of suffering to indivis out no formidable armament by land or by years have now elapsed since Texas de-clured her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognized as be the right of Mexico to prohibit any para sovereign power by several of the princi-pal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, subjects of foreign powers, this late proceperseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognize her independence.— The predatory incursions to which I have of justice by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leav-ing crime to go unpunished and immorality to pass unreproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years to tween these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon

it. The effects are far more extensive .-The Creator of the universe has given man the earth for his resting place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necesrest in bringing them speedily to a close .-The United States have an immediate interest in secing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practise all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of the "Macedonian." The first instalof policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jenlousy on the part of the United States, both of the powers. Nor can this Govern. Notice of the exment be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of the stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a this Government has remained unreprecompliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the it has been constantly resident here. The nation granting them and deterimental to causes of irritation have in a great measure the interests of the United States. We passed away, and it is in contemplation, could not be expected quietly to permit any in view of important interests which have such inteference to our advantage. Con-sidering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, makes contributions to the comwith them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the ings of confidence in the stice of this Gounawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and now anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of ment to prevent it. the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of no unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects stand. ing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognised as such by other powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of

United States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly con. June 30th, 1845, of upwards of about four tributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence ple to sustain the Government in its course Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mex-

their colonial dependence, and established

independent Governments; and Great Bri-

tain, after having wasted her energies in

the attempt to subdue them for a less peri-

od than Mexico has attempted to subjugate

Texas, had the wisdom and justice to ac.

knowledge their independence, thereby re-

ner as one of the family of nations. An

example thus set by one of the proudest as

it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive

would deplore any collision with Mexico,

or any disturbance of the friendly relations

which exist between the two countries, it

cannot permit that Government to control

its policy, whatever it may be, towards

States have long since declared they would

selling by retail any

dure, to say the least of it, wears a barsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instalments on the glaims recently settled by the convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission in pursuance of the convention for the settle-

nent of unadjusted claims. With the other American states, our relations of amity and good will have re-mained uninterrupted. Our Minister near the republic of New Grenada, has succeeded in affecting an adjustment of the claim upon that Government for the schooner "By Chance," which had been pending for many years. The claim for the brig "Morris," which had its origin during the existence of the republic of Columbia, and indemnification for which, since the dissolution of that republic, has devolved on its several members, will be urged with renewed zeal.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon that Government in the case of the schooner "John S. Bryan," and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same spirit of justice will influence its councils in arriving at an early decision upon the remaining claims; thereby remov-Texas. They are our neighbors, of the ing all cause of dissention between two powers, whose interests are to some ex tent interwoven with each other.

Our minister at Chili has succeeded inducing a recognition by that Govern-ment, of the adjustment, effected by his predecessor of the first claims in the case

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Peru, which will take place at Lima, has not yet reached this country, but is shortly expected to be received, when the claims upon that republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid:

In consequence of a misunderstanding between this Government and that of Buenos Ayres, occurring several years ago, sented at that court, while a minister from store diplomatic relations between the two as suicidal in a senson of financial embar- society to an extent nearly, if not quite

Under the provisions of an act of Condespatched from the United States to China, those to whom may be entrusted the ad. States, apart from the fact that a bank was the latest accounts we have from him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on the 25th of September last, on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exings of confidence in the estice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by that amidst all the embarrassments arising plished it, a paper medium of exchange, artful and designing men-and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Govern-

The receipts into the Treasury for the

calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty three millions of dollars. By the act of 1842, a new afrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year, will show that the loans and Treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anhostilities. These United States threw off ticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of Oc. tober last, there was a balance in the Trea.

sury in consequence of the provision thus made of \$3,914,082,77, yet the appropriations already made by Congress will ab-sorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at cognising the obligation which rested on the close of the present fiscal year. There are outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount of four millions six hundred well as most powerful nations of the earth, thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I'do not however regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. loan of 1841, amounting to \$5,672,976 88. falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of

revenue should be materially increased by basis of action, moderation in all things, you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending millions of dollars.

metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, and thus false values have disappeared, and a sauder condition of things has been introduced. This transition, al.

purchase of our agricultural productions, funds to disbursing agents. I refer ye their profits being immeascrably augment to that report for the means proposed by the operation, the shipments were the Secretary to increase the revenue large and the revenues of the Government particularly to that portion of it which rebecame superabundant. But the change lates to the subject of the ware-house sy in the character of the circulation from a tem, which I carnestly urged upon Co nominal and apparently real value, in the gress at its last session, and as to the im first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of ex-change or barter, and its ultimate substichange or barter, and its until the second continued of exchange between different parts of the lation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent to present to the consideration of your present to the co fulling off in the frevenue. This has in- decessors, a proposition conflicting in duced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Govern-ment that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current ex. then five nor more than one hundred del penses of the Government, or that tempo-rary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid and silver, and to an amount not exceeding The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress pla-ces in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the and silver to be held in trust for the reerties, it possesses no power to levy exact their convertibility into specie. No doubt tions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such measures as may, in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Con-gress, with whom alone rests the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." This Juty has upon several occusions heretofore been performed.-The present condition of things gives a flat-tering promise that trade and commerce of Congress, and was regarded as of se. are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for condary importance. I thought then, and the country, the sources of revenue have think now, that such an arrangement would only to be opened, in order to prove abund-

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales stitution it was designed to be placed—un-of the public lands for reasons perfectly der the immediate supervision and control obvious to all, for several years to come, of Congress. The action of the governbe regarded as the foundation of the public corporations, and the same eye which rests credit. With so large a body of the most unceasingly on the specie currency and fertile lands in the world under the control | guards it against adulteration, would also and at the disposal of the Government, no have rested on the paper currency, to conone can reasonably doubt the enteire abili- trol and regulate its issues, and protect it ty of the Government to meet its engage, against depreciation. The same reason ments under every emergency. In sea- which would forbid Congress from parting sons of trial and difficulty similar to those with the power over the coinage, would through which we are passing, the capi- seem to operate with nearly equal force in talist makes his investment in the govern- regard to any substitution for the precious ment stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and Paper, when substituted for specie, conwhatever may be said in a period of great stitutes a standard of value by which the financial prosperity, such as existed for operations of society are regulated, and some years after 1833, I should regard it whatsoever causes its depreciation, affects rassment, either to alienate the lands them. equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor selves, or the proceeds arising from their can I withhold the remark that its advanress of the last session, a minister was sales. The first and paramount duty of tages, contrasted with a Bank of the United ublic affairs, is to guard esteem the public credit. In re-establishing the ment, as well on the score of expediency credit of this central government, the rea- as of constitutionality, appeared to me to diest and most obvious mode is taken to be striking and obvious. The relief which restore the credit of the states. The ex- a bank would afford by an issue of \$15,tremities can only be made sound by pro-ducing a healthy action in the central go-perience of the late United States Bank, vernment, and the history of the present would not have occurred in less than fifteen day fully establishes the fact, that an in- years; whereas, under the proposed arcrease in the value of the stocks of this rangement, the relief arising from the isgovernment will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of would have been consummated in one year; the stocks of the states. It should, there- thus furnishing in one-fifteenth part of the fore, be a matter of general congratulation time in which a bank could have accomfrom surrounding circumstances, the credit of the government should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to The saving to the government would have effect a loan of seven millions of dollars to redeem that amount of Treasury notes, had to pay on Treasury notes of previous on terms more favorable than any that as well as subsequent issues, thereby rehave been offered for several years. And the six per cent. stock which was created time affording relief to the people. Under in 1842, has advanced in the hands of the all the responsibilities attached to the sta-holders to nearly twenty per cent. above tion which I occupy, and in redemption of its par value. The confidence of the peo-ple in the integrity of their government close of its first session, I submitted the has thus been signally manifested. These opinions relative to the public lands do not in any manner conflict with the observance of the most liberal policy towards those of our fellow-citizens who press forward into ties of the times have since become greatly the wilderness and are the pioneers in the ameliorated, and that there is good reason work of its reclamation. In securing to to hope that the country is safely and raall such their rights of pre-emption, the government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample that its restoration to a sound and healthy remuneration in the comforts which its policy ensures and the happiness which it resort to the expedient in a modified form. imparts. Should a revision of the tariff, with a

estimation of Congress, I doubt not you whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, how- plan either as heretofore recommended to ever, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life, requires for success, permanency and stability in legislation. These can only be attained by adopting as the which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as of the animal system. In our political organization, no one section of the coun-The delusion incident to an enormously try should desire to have its supposed inexcessive paper circulation, which gave a terests advanced at the sacrifice of all fictitious value to every thing, and stimu. others; but union being the great interest, lated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious the cultivation of the spirit of compromise the cultivation itself precedent.

whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a the 23d day of September, and after six though intimately connected with the prostime between Mexico and Texas has, since months from the day of its promulgation, perity of the country, has nevertheless authorizing the reissue of Treasury notes bring you acquainted with the

carry on the bosiness of any goods within the conany goods within the conany goods within the conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the conto the Government, in its financial conany goods within the concerns. So long as the foreign importers
could receive payment for their cargoes in
country a large amount of interest, while
it affords conveniences and obviates dan,
anta Fe, in which much embarrassment
in lieu of those then outstanding. The
average madopted in persuance of existing
country a large amount of interest, while
it affords conveniences and obviates dan,
anta Fe, in which much portance of which my opinion has under gone no change.

> proposition contemplated the issuing Treasury notes of denominations not le \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable every where, and to estab. lish at various points depositories of gold was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver, thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people and fulfilling the duties of a parental government.—Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all in condary importance. I thought then, and have been attended with the happiest re sults. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed where by the conyet the public lands cannot otherwise than ment would have been independent of all metuls in the form of a circulating medium. sue of \$15,000,000 of Treasury notes equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver. been equal to all the interest which it has lieving the government, and at the same suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation however, met with no favor at its hands While I am free to admit, that the necessipidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where sursrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think condition would be greatly expedited by The operations of the Treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of stered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment is averse to the

view to revenue, become necessary in the 1816, and those laws have been so adminiwill approach the subject with a just and good to the country as their provisions are enlightened regard to the interests of the capable of yielding. If there had been capable of yielding. Congress, or in a modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation principles of the political edifice which they have roared, to persevere in a measure which in their mature judgments, they had either repudiated of condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true cratical government and a republic being that in the first the will of the few prevails over the will of the many, while in the last the will of the many should be alone con-

The report of the Secretary of War wil