PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of

If any People ever had cause to render up thanks If any People ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme being, for parental care and pro-tection extended to them in all the trials and diffi-culties 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 atta idant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness-through a long pe-riod of Colonial dependence-through the war of the Revolution-in the wisdom which led to. Government-in the bezards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase 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 sustained by their will—the super-intendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legis-fation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our gaids and protector, and to implore a continuance of His paren-tal watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our grati-tude in the preservation of the health of our fellow-citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season-for the abundance with which the earth 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

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 must 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 remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation 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 unwillingly consent to a render of their rights. After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiassed examination of the subject, the United States have always contendwithin the forty-second and fifty-fourth 40' of by Great Britain, those who have preceded the nest 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 brought the subject to the consideration of that Government ; and while nothing will be done to compromit the rights, 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, settlements, while others are preparing to follow -and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages. or the establishment of military posts; at such laces, on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against tostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive 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 Britisheruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the the Tygris and Seamew, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners-while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnified by the detention of the vessel-and in the has expressed its determination to make indemslave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed. The occasional interruption experienced by Representations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definitive answer to those representations has been teceived from the British Go-Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much convein the prosecution of the claim, and Lennot 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 distarb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and cance, Austria and Russis, 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 y of the two countries. The Germanic Association of Customs 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 German States, and embraces a population of 27,000,000 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 principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report 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 by that, great shall be calculated to increase the happiness of body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their our constituents and to advance the glory of our 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 pursued the subject, has 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 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 com-

municated to both Houses of Congress. 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 exas well as that of individuals, from setting up a traordinary that the Government of Mexico, in demand for territory which does not belong to anticipation of a public discussion, which it has eased to infer from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating Grenada, has succeeded in effecting an adjustment to the annexation of Texas to the United States, of the claim upon that Government for the schoonshould have so far anticipated the result of such | er "By Chance," which had been pending for many ed that their rights appertain to the entire region discussion as to have announced its determina- years. 'The claim for the brig " Morris," which of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced tion to visit any such anticipated decision by a had its origin during the existence of the Repubformal declaration of war against the United lic of Columbia, and indemnification for which, North latitude. This claim being controverted States. If designed to prevent Congress from in- since the dissolution of that Republic, has devolvtroducing that question, as a fit subject for its | ed on its several members, will be urged with represent Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an ear- | calm deliberation and final judgment, the Execu- | newed zeal. tive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will ed that the same spirit of justice will influence the Executive Department of the Government its councils in arriving at an early decision upon surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Gofail for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty the remaining claims; thereby removing all cause to the country. The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to way thither for the purpose of forming permanent any definitive result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognised as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses regions. Our laws should also follow them, so to recognise her independence. The predatory modified as the circumstances of the case may incursions to which I have alluded, have been atseem to require. Under the influence of our free | tended, in one instance, with the breaking up of system of government, new republics are destined | the courts of justice by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury and officers of the court, of important interests which have grown up in and dragging them along with unarmed, and there- that country, at some early period during the prefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and op- sent session of Congress, with the concurrence of pressive bondage. thus leaving crime to go un- the Senate, to restore diplomatic relations between punished and immorality to pass unreproved. A the two countries. border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and Under the provisions of an act of Congress of over such a war as has existed for so many years the last session, a Minister was despatched from to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, between these two States, humanity has had great | the United States to China, in August of the precause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things | sent year, who, from the latest accounts we have slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of ad- to be deplored only because of the individual sui- from him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on the 25th of for success, permanency and stability in legislajustment. In the case of the William & Francis, | fering attendant upon it. The effects are far more | September last, on his route to China. full satisfaction will be allowed. In the cases of extensive. The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and its fruits our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of is as indispensably necessary to secure the harfor his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall the Government has been exerted to preserve monious action of the political as of the animal 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 somecation will be allowed for all damages sustain- times be necessary ; but all nations have a comed by the detention of the vessel-and in the mon interest in bringing them speedily to a close. to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that case of the Douglass, her Majesty's Government The United States have an immediate interest in they suffer themselves in some instances to be seeing an end put to the state of hostilities exis- imposed upon by artful and designing men-and nification. Strong hopes are therefore enter-tained, that most if not all of these cases will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen, since the ratification of the Treaty of Washing-ton; and, if is confidently anticipated, that the tercourse, and to practise all the rights of a neigh - than eighteen millions of dollars ; and the expen- re-issue of Treasury notes in lieu of those then borhood hospitality. Our own interests are deep. ditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt. ly involved in the matter, since, however neutral | will have been about twenty three millions of dol-It involved in the matter, since, however neutral will have been about twenty three millions of dol-may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to lars. By the Act of 1842, a new arrangement of the country a large amount of interest, whill escape the effects of a spirit of inderest hope to lars. waged between those two nations, is calculated and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms,

ous injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States threw off their colonial dependence; and established independent Governments; and which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to Great Britain, after having wasted her energies recover-when, under a more liberal system of in the attempt to subdue them for a less period 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 prosperi-which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, 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 Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence, the United States have long since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of pubic duty may enforce from the constituted authoricontingency, will with confidence throw itself | butions to the public revenue in any form. Government in its course of action Measures of an unusual character have recenty been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Sante Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and friendly aspect.

The instalments on the claims recently settled by the Convention with Mexico have been puncually 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 settlement of unadjusted claims.

With the other American States our relations of amity and good will have remained uninterrup- the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising Our Minister near the Republic of New

parent State, after an eight years struggle, has rassment to the Government, in its financial conand the revenues of the Government became sumetallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients, should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means that Congress places in its hands for the support of Government ; and happily for ties of the United States a policy which the course the good of the country and for the preservation persevered in by Mexico will have mainly con- of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exacributed to produce ; and the Executive, in such | tions on the people, or to force from them contriupon the patriotism of the People to sustain the | can only recommend such measures as may, in its epinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests power to " lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and

fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant. While we can anticipate no considerable in rease in the proceeds of the sales of the public

lands for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for seeral years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than he regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world, under the control and at the disposal of the Government, no one - can reasonably doubt the entire ability of trade, to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In seasons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reinbursement ; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as suicidal in a season

of financial embarrassment, either to alienate from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be entrusted the administration of public affairs, is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of this central Government, the readjest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the Central Government, and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation that amidst all the embarrassments arising from vernment should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to effect a loan of seven millions of dollars to redeem that amount of Treasury notes, on terms more favorable than any that have been offered for many years. And the six per cent. stock which was created in 1842, has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly twenty per cent. above its par value. The confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government 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 the wilderness and are the pioneers in the work of its reclamation. In securing to all such their rights of pre-emption, the Government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy ensures and the happiness which it imparts. Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation of Congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life, requires tion. These can only be attained by adopting as the basis of action, moderation in all things, which section of the country should desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but Union being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions and the cultivation of that spirit of compromise from which You will be informed, by the report from the Treasury Department, of the measures taken under the act of the last session, authorizing the outstanding. The system adopted in pursual

convention between the two attions securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually at-mitted by Great Brinin, but obstacles to a settle-ment have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has net yet been refurded. Our Minister in new engaged and was regarded as of secondary importance. I of fear, and the men obeyed every order with all thought then, and thick now, that such an arrange- acrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last failed to reduce to submission a portion of its cerns. So long as the foreign importers could ment would have been attended with the happiest subjects standing 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 obvipendent of all corporations, and the same eye perabundant. But the change in the character of which rests unceasingly on the specie currency, the circulation from a nominal and apparently real and guards it against adulteration, would also have the circulation from a nominal and apparently to an rested on the paper currency, to control and regu-value, in the first stages of its existence, to an late its issues and protect it against depreciation. obviously depreciated value in its second, so that late its issues and protect it against depreciation. it no longer answered the purposes of exchange The same reasons which forbid Congress from generosity or humanity could dictate, was prompt. The same reasons which forbid Congress from ly performed. It is by such acts of good will by seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when sub-stituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value by which the operations of society are regulated, and whatsoever causes its depreciation, affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a Bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a Bank gilance and circumspection in order to enable the would afford by an issue of \$15,000,000 of its notes, judging from the experience of the United the expenditures within the income. There is States Bank, would not have occurred in less than also too much reason to fear that the franking fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of \$15,000,000 of Treasury notes would have been consummated in one year ; thus furnishing in onefifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the Government would have been equal to all the conomy, or by a system of accountability rigidly interest which it has had to pay on Treasury notes enforced. This is in some degree apparent from of previous as well as subsequent issues, thereby the fact, that the Government has sustained no relieving the Government, and at the same time loss by the default of any of its agents. In the affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress at the close of its first session. I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommen-

dation however, met with no favor at its hands. While Lasin free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified former Leard, fold The operations of the Treasury now rest on the

act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816, and those laws have been so administered us to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been that public sentiment is averse to the plan of ei- receive all such attention at the hands of Conther as heretofore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form, while my opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far | lakes would be found to be as indispensably nefrom again presenting it to your consideration .-- | cessary in case of war to carry on safe and suc-The Government has originated with the States cessful naval operations, as fortifications on the and the people, for their own benefit and advane Atlantic sea board. The appropriation made by tage ; and it would be subversive of the founda- the last Congress for the improvement of the nation principles of the political edifice which they vigation of the Mississippi river, has been dilihave reared, to persevere in a measure which in gently and efficiently applied. their mature judgments, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps ; the true difference between our monarchial or aristocratical 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 consulted. The report of the Secretary of War will, bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The Army may be regarded in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each Company and Regi ment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature .-In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States, and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war. The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years : contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to remount the Corps of Dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved. I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the Navy of the United States. While every effort has been and will continue to be made to retrench all superfluities and lop off all excrescencies which from time to time may grow up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material change in annual appropriations The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in a course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An effi-cient Navy, while it is the cheapest means of publie defeace, enlist in its support the feelings of pride and confidence which brilliant deeds and heroic valor liave heretofore served to strengthen

and intrepidity and perfect submission a of coolness and intrepidity and perfect submission to mtal discipline evinced under the most trying circum. build stances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosions of her well supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy of your consideration whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should not be reimbursed them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion, by the British authorities at Gibrahar. and the commander, officere and crew of the Bri one to another of the family of nations, that fra ternal feelings are nourished and the blessings permanent peace secured.

The Report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of the Department during the past year, and will sug. gest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the pub lic service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation has afforded so man facilities for the transmission of mail matter ou of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vi officer at the head of the Department to restrain privilege has run into great abuse. The Depart ment nevertheless has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained at the least pos. sible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the Departments, I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left un. done which was called for by a true spirit of e. loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but at the same time, beautiful machin. ery of our system of Government, it is not a mat. ter of surprise, that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office ; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself, and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of States nor individuals have been tram. pled on or disregarded.

In the mean time the country has been steadi ly advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new States and territo. ries, where a refuge is found not only for our na. tive born fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who came among us to partake of the blessings of our free institu. tions, and to aid by their labor to swell the cur. rent of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public polithe lakes and rivers of gress as the Constitution will enable it to bestow. Works in favorable and proper situations on the I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legisla. tors, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of Government of the Legisla. tive body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate, you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The Seat of Government of our associated Republic cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon Government in the case of the schooner "John S-Bryan," and that sanguine hopes are entertainof dissension between two Powers, whose interests are to some extent interwoven with each other. Our Minister at Chili has succeeded in induc-

ing a recognition by that Government, of the adjustment effected by his predecessor of the first claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claimants in the United States.

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 the Republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid. In consequence of a misunderstanding between his Government and that of Buenos Ayres, occurring several years ago, this Government has remained unrepresented at that court, while a minister from it has been constantly resident here. The causes of irritation have in a great measure passed away, and it is in contemplation, in view

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within them at peace among themselves, and inspire them system. In our political organization, no one with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded

our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is and confirm. on it i autor escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part the fiscal year was made, so that it should com-of both of the powers. Nor can this Government mence on the 1st day of July in each year. The pense in the transmission of funds to disbursing I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary chanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown Report which has reference to recent experiments i ont of employment, and the operations of the othaccounts and estimates for the current fiscal year, agents. I refer you also to that report for the the application of steam and in the construction of war er had been greatly diminished. Owing to the will show that the loans and Treasury notes made means proposed by the Secretary to increase the steamers, made under the superintendence of distin-guished officers of the navy. In addition to other condition of the currency, exchanges between to weaken both powers and finally to render them, and issued before the close of the last Congress, revenue, and particularly to that portion of it different parts of the country had become ruinto meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been which relates to the subject of the ware-hous-entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of Octo-ber last, there was a balance in the Treasury in gress at is last session, and as to the impormanifest improvements in the construction of the stear ously high, and trade had to depend on a depreci-ated paper currency in conducting its transac-tions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the engine and application of the motive power, which has rendered them more appropriate to the uses of ships of consequence of the provision thus made of \$3,- tance of which my opinion has undergone no war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steam ship most formidable either for stuack or defence. I caunot too strongly recontence to be, neglected, remain still to be adcountry that, under an overruling Providence, 914.02 77, yet the appropriations already made by change. usted between the two countries. By the Trea-as the condition of their interposition, alike derog-ty between the United States and Great Britain, atory to the nation granting them and detrimental probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at rency at the time, and the high rates of exchange peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the mend this subject to your consideration, and do not national honor; the war in Florida was brought hesitate to express my eatire convistion of its great to a speedy termination ; a large portion of the ly, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties to the interests of the United States. We could e of the present fiscal year. There are shall be levied in either country on articles imnot be expected quietly to permit any such inter- outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount be incumbent on me, to present to the considerabetween different parts of the country, I felt it u claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated I call your particular attention also to that porported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other ference to our disadvantage. Considering that of four millions six hundred thousand dollars ; tion of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting ported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, wis admitted 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 Uni-ted States, was subjected to the payment of a du-ty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the considerations of the sime articles with them, and that to the considerations of the sime articles with the same to the considerations of the sime articles with the same articles with them, and that to the considerations of the sime articles with the same articles with them, and that to the considerations of the sime articles with the same articles with them, and that to the considerations of the sime articles with the same articles with the same articles of the sime articles of the sime articles of the sime articles of the sime articles with the same articles with them, and that to the considerations of the similar political institutions with ourselves, to the considerations upon it. tion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress which nations ; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. prohibited the transfer of any balance of the appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that for building, equipment, and repair. The repeal of that prohibition will enable the Department to of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, makes contributions to the country, and will control and index of the inhabition of its if the system now work in the same articles with them, and its approach to the inhabition of its if the system now adopted c continued. The loan of 1841, amount-ing to \$5672,976 \$86, falls due on the 1st of Janu-ary, 1845, and must be provided for or performed for or performed this dovernment is bound by every consideration of the first approach of the first properties of the shall be left free to sot, especially in regard to her this downed in the first process of delars. The dolucion incident to an encounce to you the shall be left free to sot, especially in regard to her the domestic affairs, unawed by ferce, and uncestrain-the base of the subject of the subject of the subject to an encomparity excess. The domestic affairs and the on performance to pereformation of fairs and the ontion of the bet so far without success. He is instructed to remay his representations upon it. Some years since a claim was preferred against in British Government of certain A bet can merchants, for the return of export duties ind by them on shipments of woollen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the sector and the sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the sector and been repealed, and consequently is contravention of the commercial sector and well exported to the commercial sector and the se The delusion incident to an enormously excesses ensure their convertibility into specie. No doubt renew her supplies of coal, on her voyage to Al- to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired. JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, December, 1843.

In connexion with its other interests, as well as those of the whole country, I recommend that at your present session you adopt such measures. in order to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest, as in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal intent of the testator.

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary which under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime-law-border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who acting as it was alleged as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the Uni-ted States, and involving the murder of a citizen, of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexico remained unadjusted, and a war of several years' con-tinuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassments of the Government, individual and State credit had been gearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the hlight which had fallen on commerce and me-