Terms of the Watchman. pacription, per year, Two Dollars-payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Linvite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in Under our treaty with that Pow-Merican citizens are withdrawn from de jarisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese Government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them inst by these alone can contracts be enfreed, into which they may have entered with the citizens of subjects of foreign Powers. The merchant vessels of the Enited States lying in the waters of the ive ports of China open to foreign comperce are under the exclusive jurisdicion of officers of their own Government. Congress shall establish competent mbunals to try and punish crimes and to percise jurisdiction in civil cases in Chi-American citizens there are subject to whatever. Crimes may be comnitted with impunity, and debts may be intracted without any means to enforce patment. Inconveniences have almady resulted from the omission of Conmes to legislate upon the subject, and sill greater are apprehended. The Britmanthorities in China have already complained that this Government has not prorided for the punishment of crimes or the enforcement of contracts against Ameriectizens in that country, whilst their Severnment has established tribunals by hich an American citizen can recover lehts due from British subjects.

Accustomed as the Chinese are to sumsary instice, they could not be made to omerchend why criminals who are citiens of the United States should escape mist an American citizen would be rig. dollars and twenty eight cents. musly exacted. Indeed, the consequenrimight be fatal to American citizens in linashould a flagrant crime be commitshould trial and punishment not folrinendly relations with that empire. ad cause an interruption of our valuable

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, ipoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also maire the legislation of Congress to carry em into execution, though the necessity ent as in regard to China.

The interesting political events tin progress in these States, as well a just regard to our commercial interhave, in my opinion, rendered such a maure highly expedient.

Estimates have also been submitted for outlets and salaries of charges d'afis to the Republics of Bolivia, Guatana, and Ecuador. The manifest immange of cultivating the most friendly lations with all the lindependent States this continent has induced me to remend appropriations necessary for the aintenance of these missions.

recommend to Congress that an apopriation be made to be paid to the anish Government for the purpose of atribution among the claimants in " the mistad case." Ientertain the conviction at this is due to Spain under the treaty the twentieth of October, 1795; and offerer that from the earnest manner which the claim continues to be urged, long as it shall remain unsettled it will a source of irritation and discord bementhe two countries, which may prove thly prejudicial to the interests of the Med States. Good policy, no less than athful compliance with our treaty ob-Valions, requires that the inconsiderable propriation demand shoulded be made. detailed statement of the condition the finances will be presented in the unual report of the Secretary of the Trea-The imports for the last fiscal year, ling on the 30th of June, 1847, were of value of one hundred and forty-six illion five hundred and forty-five thouthirty-eight millions five hundred and wants of the Government. eight dollars of foreign articles.

the operation of the tariff act of 1847. and seven months during which

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR



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NEW SERIES. NUMBER 34, OF VOLUME IV

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1847.

ring the five months under the act of 1842, estimated that a further loan of twenty gain be subject to be injuriously disturbed, does, all dues to the Government to be the amount received from customs was millions five hundred thousand dollars as they have heretofore been, by frequent paid in gold and silver, its effect is to reseven million eight hundred and forty-two will be required for the fiscal year ending and some times sudden changes. For the purpose of incresing the rights of person and property; thousand three hundred and six dollars on that day, in case no duty be imposed for the purpose of incresing the revenand ninety cents, and during the seven on tea and coffee, and the public lands be ue, and without changing or modifying their vaults, for the reason that they are months under the act of 1840 the amount not reduced and graduated in price, and the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on at all times liable to be called on by the received was fifteen million nine hundred no military contributions shall be collected the dutiable articles embraced by its pro- holders of their notes for their redemption, and five thousand five hundred and fifty. in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee visions, I again recommend to your favor- in order to obtain specie for the payment

seven dollars and seventy-six cents. the year ending on the 1st of December, may be reduced to seventeen millions of policy which exempted these articles from within prudent limits, and be always in a 1846, being the last year under the ope- dollars, and will be subject to be still fur- duty during peace, and when the revenue condition to meet such calls, or run the ration of the tariff act of 1842, was twen- ther reduced by the amount of the mili- to be derived from them was not needed, hazard of being compelled to suspend spetwo million nine hundred and seventy-one tary contributions which may be collected ceases to exist when the country is enga- cie payments, and be thereby discredited. thousand four hundred and three dollars in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, ged in war, and requires the use of all its The amount of specie imported into the and ten cents; and the nett revenue from at present, to ask Congress for authority available resources. It is a tax which would United States during the last fiscal year customs during the year ending on the to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal be so generally diffused among the people was twenty four million one hundred and first of December, 1847, being the first year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for that it would be felt oppressively by none, twenty one thousand two hundred and year under the operation of the tariff act the remainder of the present fiscal year, and be complained of by none. It is be- eighty nine dollars; of which there was of 1846, was about thirty-one million five aided by military contributions which may lieved that there are not, in the list of im- retained in the country twenty two million hundred thousand dollars; being an in- be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. ported articles, any which are more pro- two hundred and seventy six thousand one crease of revenue for the first year under If, contrary to my expectation, there should perly the subject of war duties than tea hundred and seventy dollars. Had the the tariff act of 1846 of more than eight be a necessity for it, the fact will be com- and coffee. millian five hundred thousand dollars over municated to Congress in time for their It is estimated that three millions of public moneys been placed on deposite in

ending on the 30th of June last were fifty- of dollars of this amount be needed before | Should Congress avail itself of this adnine million four hundred and fifty-one the meeting of the session of Congress in ditional source of revenue, not only would be withheld from the hands of the people thousand one hundred and seventy-seven December, 1848. dollars and sixty-five cents; of which three million five hundred and twenty-two ducing the duties on imports," has been in minished to that extent, but the public large proportion of the specie imported dollars and thirty-seven cents was on ac- force since the first of December last; and credit, and the public confidence in the has been paid into the Treasury for pubcount of payment of principal and inter- I am gratified to state that all the benefi- ability and determination of the Govern. lic dues; and after having been, to a great est of the debt, including Treasury notes cial effects which were anticipated from ment to meet all its engagements prompt- extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid redeemed and not founded. The expen. its operation have been fully realized. The ly, would be more firmly established, and out to the public creditors, and gone into intrimpunity, in violation of treaty obli- ditures, exclusive of payment of public revenue derived from customs du- the reduced amount of the loan which it circulation as a currency among the peoms. whilst the punishment of a Chi- debt, were fifty five million nine hundred ring the year ending on the first of Decem- may be necessary to negotiate could pro- ple. The amount of gold and silver coin who had committed any crime a- and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five ber 1847, exceeds by more than eight mil- bably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Treasury for the fiscallyear ending on the act of 1842, which was superseded and war duties recommended, or, by omitting 30th of June, 1846, including the balance repealed by it. Its effects are visible in to do so, increase the public debt annualby any one of them upon a Chinese, in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, the great and almost unexampled prospe- ly three millions of dollars, so long as loans will amount to forty-two million eight hun- rity which prevails in every branch of bu- shall be required to prosecute the war, waccording to the requisitions of the dred and eighty six thousand five hundred siness. mity. This might disturb, if not destroy and forty-five dollars and eighty cents; of which thirty-one million, it is estimated will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thou. ported according to their actual value, price of such of the public lands as expesand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six million two hundred and the country have been advanced and pro- ment, an additional annual income to the mmediate action may not be so ur. eighty five thousand two hundred and ninety four dollars and lifty five cents from the Secretary of State has submitted loans already authorized by law, which, estimate to defray the expense of open- together with the balance in the Treasudiplomatic relations with the Papal ry on the first of July last, make the sum

if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of princi- abroad for their augmented products. pal and interest of the public debt and hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the first of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including Treasury notes, was forty still greater. five millions six hundred and fifty nine thousand six hundred and fifty nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the 4th of March, 1845, including Treasury notes, was seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and sixty two cents; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty seven millions eighty hundred and nine dollars and seventy eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty three millions, authorized by the act of the twenty eighth of January, 1847, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or commerce, and of navigation have been commerce, it has been beneficial to our exchanged at par for specie; the remain. enlarged and invigorated, it is highly grat- manufactures, by diminishing forced sales ing eighteen millions was offered for spe- ifying to observe that our manufactures at auction of foreign goods at low prices tary of the Treasury, and published from which were apprehended by some as the ket. The system, although sanctioned by six hundred and thirty eight dollars; two per cent, above par. The premium of capital invested in them, is steadily and upon whom was devolved large discretion- ry by the existence of a foreign war. which the amount exported was eight has been paid into the treasury, and the rapidly increasing, affording gratifying ary powers in carrying this measure into It is estimated that not less than ten millions lion eleven thousand one hundred and sums awarded deposited in specie in the proofs that American enterprise and skill effect, has collected and is now collating of acres of the public lands will be surveyed reight dollars, leaving one hundred treasury as fast as it was required by the employed in this branch of domestic in the practical results of the system in oth-

To meet the expenditures for the reghty dollars in the country for domestic mainder of the present and for the next The value of the exports for the fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, we period was one hundred and fifty- 1819, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary the million six hundred and forty-eight revenues of the Government, will be neousand six hundred and twen-two dol- cessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in of which one hundred and fifty mill- the treasury, the loan required for the resix hundred and thirty seven thousand mainder of the present fiscal year will be hundred and sixty-four dollars consis- about eighteen millions five hundred of domestic productions, and eight thousand dollars. If the duty on tea lion eleven thousand one hundred and and coffee be imposed and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be The recipts into the Treasury for the made at an early period of your session, me period amounted to twenty-six mill- as recommended, the loan for the present three hundred and forty-six thousand fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen men hundred and ninety dollars and thir- millions of dollars. The loan may be teven cents, of which there was derived further reduced by whatever amount of customs twenty-three million seven expenditures can be saved by military and forty-seven thousand eight contributions collected in Mexico. The odred and sixty four dollars and sixty- most vigorous measures for the augmencents; from sales of public lands two tation of these contributions have been ion four hundred and ninety-eight directed, and a very considerable sum is ed our onward progress, or checked our from points of collection to points of disusand three hundred and thirty-five expected from that source. Its amount general prosperity. ars and twenty cents; and from inci- cannot, however, be calculated with any Maland miscellaneous sources one hun- certainty. It is recommended that the thousand five hundred and seven- loan to be made be authorized upon the the revenue act of 1840, every considerayear, during which this amount which was authorized under the provithe provided embraced five months sions of the act of the 28th of January, the system of impost duties which it es- had a salutary effect in checking and pre-

The expenditures during the fiscal year event will a sum exceeding six millions moderate duty imposed on these articles.

lions of dollars the amount received in the | Congress is, therefore, called upon to de-It is estimated that the receipts into the preceding year under the operation of the termine whether it is wiser to impose the

agriculture which had not only too much be derived from this source. Should both neglected, but actually taxed under the measures receive the sanction of Congress, protective policy for the benefit of other the annual amount of public debt neces-The expenditures for the same period, dens which that policy imposed on them; ance of the war would be reduced near and our farmers and planters, under a four millions of dollars. The duties remore just and liberal commercial policy, commended to be levied on tea and coffee, are finding new and profitable markets it is proposed shall be limited in their du-

Treasury notes, to fifty eight million six and is extending more widely the circle tracted by it shall be discharged. The of international exchanges. Great as has amount of the public debt to be contracthe past year, our exports of domestic pro- ticable sum, and should be extinguished

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built as soon as the war shall be over, all the in the United States has been greater than surplus in the Treasury, not needed for during any preceding period of equal other indispensable objects, shall constilength. Large profit have been derived tute a sinking fund, and be applied to the by those who have constructed as well as purchase of the funded debt, and that auby those who have navigated them. Should thority be conferred by law for that purthe ratio of increase in the number of our pose. merchant vessels be progressive, and be The act of the 6th of August, 1846, "to quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under as great for the future as during the past establish a warehousing system," has been seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty year, the time is not distant when our in operation more than a year, and has

cie to the highest bidder not below par, are also in a prosperous condition. None to raise the duties to be advanced on them, by an advertisement issued by the Secre- of the ruinous effects upon this interest, and by checking fluctuations in the marthe ninth of February until the tenth of result of the operation of the revenue sys- the experience of other countries, was en-April, 1847, when it was awarded to the tem established by the act of 1846, have tirely new in the United States, and is susseveral highest bidders, at premiums va. been experienced. On the contrary, the ceptible of improvement in some of its pro- sible from this source, and thus diminish, by during the year from the east of the M rying from one eighth of one per cent. to number of manufactories, and the amount visions. The Secretary of the Treasury, that amount, the public loan rendered necessathose fairly and incidentally accruing from tablished, and will report at an early pepetition from abroad, and still derive fair may render it still more effetive and benand remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits un- organization of the Treasury, and for the der the new system, the wages of labor, collection, safe keeping, and disbursement food and raiment, and all the necessaries ed in payment of public dues. and comforts of life, are receiving higher | The Constitutional Treasury created by

perity, and of the successful operation of the country. the revenue act of 1846, every considerashall remain unchanged. It is hoped that ularity and ease under this system, it has Should the war with Mexico be con- nent policy of the country, and that the currency issued by the banks which exist they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all

be imposed, and the lands be reduced and able consideration the expediency of levy- of duties and other public dues. The The nett revenue from customs during graduated in price; as proposed, the loan ing a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The banks, therefore, must keep their business

that of the year under the tariff of 1842. action during the present session. In no dollars would be derived annually by a

the amount of the public loan rendered The act of the 30th of July, 1846, "re- necessary by the war with Mexico be di-

and afterwards provide, in some other While the repeal of the prohibitory and form, to pay the semi-annual interest uprestrictive duties of the act of 1842, and on it, and ultimately to extinguish the printhe substitution in their place of reasona- cipal. If, in addition to these duties, Conble revenue rates levied on articles in gress should graduate and reduce the has increased the revenue and augmented | rience has proved will not command the our foreign trade, all the great interests of price placed upon them by the Govern-Treasury of between half a million and a The great and important interests of million of dollars, it is estimated, would interests, have been relieved of the bur- sary to be contracted during the continuration to the end of the war, and until the Our commerce is rapidly increasing, public debt rendered necessary to be conbeen the increase of our imports during ted should be limited to the lowest pracducts sold in foreign markets have been as early after the conclusion of the war

With this view, it is recommended that

enue and extending the commerce of the Whilst the interests of agriculture, of country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge dustry, with no other advantages than er countries, where it has long been esa just system of revenue duties, are abun- riod of your session such further regula- reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it The commissioners, appointed in page dantly able to meet successfully all com- tions suggested by the investigation as proper to graduate and reduce the price of such the act of June twenty-seventh, 1846. eficial. By the act to "provide for the better

whether employed in manufactures, ag- of the public revenue," all banks were disriculture, commerce, or navigation, have continued as fiscal agents of the Governbeen augmented. The toiling millions, ment, and the paper currency issued by whose daily labor furnishes the supply of them was no longer permitted to be receiv-

wages, and more steady and permanent this act went into operation on the first employment than in any other country or, of January last. Under the system esat any previous period of our own history. tablished by it, the public moneys have So successful have been all branches been collected, safely kept, and disbursed of our industry, that a foreign war, which by the direct agency of officers of the generally diminishes the resources of a Government in gold and silver, and transnation, has in no essential degree retard- fers of large amounts have been made bursement, without loss to the Treasury, With such gratifying evidences of pros- or injury or inconvenience to the trade of

While the fiscal operations of the Govlariff act of 1846 was in force. Du- tinued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is great interests affected by it may not a under State charters. Requiring, as it cases where such settlements may be made

strain excessive issues of bank paper by former financial system prevailed, and the banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A now in circulation in the country is larger

The financial system established by the Constitutional Treasury has been, thus far, eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which separates the Government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

than at any former period.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year the coinage of the mint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into Amer-

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint was established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people.-The important measure of extending our specie as the means of the Treasury will permit. circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to nine million one hundred and tonnage and commercial marine will be proved to be an important auxiliary to the thirty-eight thousand five bundred thirty-one larger than that of any other nation in the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the rev- acres. The prosperity of the Western States | border of Missouri and Santa Fe. Thes and Territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious Some outrages have been perpetrated to frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But, in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as pos- longing to several tribes, have been

during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the tented than they have been for many ye of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

within the limits of several of the Western closed their labors in the month of States have been offered in the market, and This is the fourth board of commission been subject to sale at private entry for more has been organized under this treaty. than twenty years, and large quantities for more opportunity has been afforded to all t than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed rested to bring forward their claims. by the existing laws, and it has been found that is entertained that impartial justice they will not command that price. They must done by the late board, and that all val remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite embraced by the treaty have been c period; unless the price demanded for them by and allowed. This result, and the fir the Government shall be reduced. No satis- ment to be made with this tribe, under factory reason is perceived why they should be ty of 1846, which will be completes longer held at rates above their real value. At before you during your session, will the present period an additional reason exists questions of confroversy between the for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public tablished may be regarded as the perma- venting an undue inflation of the paper lands and make improvements upon them before

atter the Indian title shall bave guished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus of our citizens. It will increase small freeholders upon our bo be enabled thereby to educate their and otherwise improve their r they will be found at all times, as ever proved themselves to be, in I danger to their country, among our and best volunteer soldiers, ever rear der their services in cases of eme among the last to leave the field as policy will also impress these patrioti migrants with deeper feelings of gre the parental care of their Government they find their dearest interests secur are no longer in danger of losing the and hard-earned improvements by being into competition with a more wealth purchasers at the land sales. The attention of Congress was

their last and the preceding session, I portance of establishing a Territorial ment over our possessions in Oregon; to be regretted that there was no le the subject. Our citizens who inhabit tant region of country are still left w protection of our laws, or any regula ized government. Before the question and boundaries of the Territory of Ore definitively settled, from the necessity condition, the inhabitants had estublish porary government of their own. Be want of legal authority for continuing vernment, it is wholly inadequate to them in their rights of person and pr to secure to them the enjoyment of the of other citizens, to which they are er ler the Constitution of the United States should have the right of suffrage, he re in a Territorial Legislature, and by in Congress; and possess all the ri privileges which citizens of other portion Territories of the United States have he enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, li ulating trade and intercourse with the tribes, and the protection of our laws ge should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that tory who had previously emigrated to numbers of our citizens have followed ring the present year, and it is not dou during the next and subsequent years numbers will be greatly increased

Congress, at its last session, establish routes leading to Oregon, and between points within that Territory, and author establishment of post offices at "Ast such other places on the coasts of the within the territory of the United States public interests may require." Post have accordingly been established, demasters appointed, and provision made transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the tribes residing west of the Rocky u will render it proper that authority given by law for the appointment of a quate number of Indian agents to reside

I recommend that a surveyor general be established in that Territory, and public lands be surveyed and brought ket at an early period.

I recommend also that grants, upon terms, of limited quantities of the p have emigrated, or may hereafter, within scribed period, emigrate, to Oregon an upon them. These hardy and adven zens who have encountered the dan privations of a long and toilsome jour have at length found an abiding place ! selves and their families upon the ut of our western limits, should be secu

homes which they have improved by the I refer you to the accompanying repo Secretary of War for a detailed as operations of the various branches of lic service connected with the Der der his charge. The duties devol-Department have been unusually of responsible during the past year, and h discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist various Indian tribes, and most of then fest a strong friendship for the United Some depredations were committed du for the army, on the road between the dations, which are supposed to have be mitted by bands from the region of Nev co, have been arrested by the presen military force, ordered out for that tion of the northwestern bands upon the er and comparatively defenceless ne tribes. Prompt measures were taken

Between one and two thousand In pi to the country allotted to them west river, as their permanent home, and a ments have been made for others to lo

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Ch the feuds among them appear to have and they have become more united a claims arising under the treaty of 1835 that tribe, have executed their duties; ter a patient investigation and a full Many millions of acres of public lands lying examination of all the cases brought be United States, and produce a state of with them simple, well-defined, and sa

Under the discretionary authority by the act of the 3d of March last, th ties due to the various tribes have ! during the present year to the heads of instead of their chiefs, or such perso might designate, as required by the viously existing. This mode of pr given general satisfaction to the on the Indians. Justice has been d and they are grateful to the Gove A few chiefs and interested persons

[See fourth page.]

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