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# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
*Editors & Proprietors.*

"Keep a check upon all your Rulers.

Do this, and Liberty is safe."
*Gen'l. Harrison.*

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition.—Recent discoveries render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral district, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the mineral district in July last, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject. His report to the War Department of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engaged in collecting gold.—There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.

Information received from officers of the navy and other sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts of the commander of our military force in California. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quicksilver are found in the vicinity of the gold region. One of them is now being worked, and is believed to be among the most productive in the world.

The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposites, and the success which has attended the labors of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands an exorbitant price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Desertions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, should be rewarded.

This abundance of gold, and the all-engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused in California an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessaries of life.

That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established at your present session, in California. Among other signal advantages which would result from such an establishment would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that Territory. A branch mint of the United States at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Central and South America.—The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America, Chili, and Peru. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports. to be recoined or used to sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither to be recoined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic cities.—The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the west coast of America, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in those countries.

The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around the southern cape of the continent of America, can never successfully compete with the United States in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us at so much less cost by the acquisition of California.

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the States of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefited, than the commercial, navigating, and manufacturing interests of the eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefited by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable prices.

The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the constitution.

But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico, must be brought under the control of regularly organized governments. The existing condition of California, and of that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the limits of Texas, imperiously demand that Congress should, at its present session, organize territorial governments over them.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico on the thirtieth of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico and California by our military and naval commanders, by virtue of the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory force from that source of authority; and having been ceded to the United States, all government and control over them under the authority of Mexico had ceased to exist. Impressed with the necessity of establishing territorial governments over them, I recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, on the sixth of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government. The inhabitants, by the transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any regularly organized government. Since that time, the very limited power possessed by the Executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy. The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a *de facto* government, and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily, they were advised to conform and submit to it for the short intervening period before Congress would again assemble and could legislate on the subject.—The views entertained by the Executive on this point are contained in a communication of the Secretary of State, dated the seventh of October last, which was forwarded for publication to California and New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The small military force of the regular army, which was serving within the limits of the acquired territories at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of custom-houses, or the appointment of officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter addressed to collectors of the customs, on the seventh day of October last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, exercised all the power with which he was invested by law.

In pursuance of the act of the fourteenth of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of California, the Postmaster General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California, and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect.

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria has been required to "stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco."—These mail steamers, connected by the isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least practicable delay, for New Mexico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions affords, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious Union of our confederated States; that Union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of the States in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical or aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore, is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost inseperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings and hand it down unimpaired to those who may come after us!

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able, at your present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population.—Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages and the salubrity of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution, but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoked. In a conflict of opinions or of interests, real or imaginary, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit of our institutions, should concede something to the other.

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalleled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one State or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They were all companions-in-arms and fellow-citizens of the same common country, engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers, and sufferings. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the habiliments of war, take their places in society, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories—the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the United States and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the framers of the constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the opinion of the slaveholding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and in the remainder, the probabilities are, it would not. But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the seperate and several States, as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these Territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of these Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission as States into the Union.

No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, north or south, slave-holding or non-slave holding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their constitution as to admit slavery within its limits.—Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either would exert it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if this were an original question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in the absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights.

Upon a great emergency, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri compromise line in respect to slavery was adopted. The same line was extended further west in the acquisition of Texas. After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of compromise recognized and established by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow if it were now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that that line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific ocean.

This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have heretofore met. If this be done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, however widely their abstract opinions on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheerfully and patriotically acquiesce in it, and peace and harmony would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas upon a principle of compromise, made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly the existence of the Union.

It was upon these considerations that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principle of the Missouri compromise line, by approving and signing the bill to establish "the Territorial government of Oregon."—From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, south as well as north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing the course of non-interference, leaving the adoption of their own domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territories: or if, instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional questions which may arise to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

Congress is earnestly invoked for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path—if not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory.

In anticipation of the establishment of regular governments over the acquired territories, a joint commission of officers of the army and navy has been ordered to proceed to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making reconnoissances and a report as to the proper sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for naval stations. The information which may be expected from a scientific and skillful examination of the whole face of the coast will be eminently useful to Congress, when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national subjects.

Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions; and the establishment of navy-yards, and a dock for the repair and construction of vessels, will be important alike to our navy and commercial marine. Without such establishments, every vessel, whether of the navy or of the merchant service, requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn to one of our Atlantic yards for that purpose. With such establishments, vessels, it is believed, may be built or repaired as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast. They would give employment to many of our enterprising shipbuilders and mechanics, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce in the Pacific.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper and quicksilver exist in New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interest that provision be made for a geological and mineralogical examinatian of these regions. Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the United States; or if brought into market, to seperate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such manner as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the developments of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this, it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. If Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities at a fixed minimum price.

I recommend that surveyor generals' offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provision made for surveying and bringing the public lands into the market at the earliest practicable period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to the early emigrants who have settled, or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over these territories, and especially over California, at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California, and until ports of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received.

If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular territorial governments be established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition to the national wealth, that the present generation may live to witness the controlling commercial and monetary power of the world transferred from London and other European emporiums to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our experience. In the division of power between the States and federal government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extreme as in the centre. It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union as it was in the thirteen States which formed our constitution.

Indeed, it may well be doubted whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal government a widely different one practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and an additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union itself.

In the pursuance of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, with the republic of Mexico, and of the act of July the 29th, 1848, claims, of our citizens against the Mexican republic, amounting, with the interest thereon, to two million twenty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, have been liquidated and paid. There remain to be paid of these claims, seventy-four thousand one hundred ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

Congress at its last session having made no provision for executing the fifteenth article of the treaty, by which the United States assume to make satisfaction for the "unqualified claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars," the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Mexico took place on the 30th May, 1848. Within one year after that time, the commissioner and surveyor which each government stipulated to appoint, are required to meet "at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective governments are to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th May, 1849.

Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and making the boundary line" between the two countries, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law and not left, as at present, to executive discretion.

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable period to organize the "Territorial government of Oregon" as authorized by the act of the fourteenth of August last. The governor and marshal of the territory, accompanied by a small military escort, left the State of Missouri in September last and took the southern route, by the way of Santa Fe and river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence in one of our vessels of war to their destination. The governor was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in the latter part of the present month, or early in the next. The other officers for the territory have proceeded by sea.

In the month of May last I communicated information to Congress that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to raise an adequate number of volunteers to proceed without delay to the assistance of our fellow-citizens in that territory. The authority to raise such a force not having been granted by Congress, as soon as their services could be dispensed with in Mexico, orders were issued to the regiment of mounted riflemen to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, and to prepare to march to Oregon as soon as the necessary provision could be made.

Shortly before it was ready to march, it was arrested by the provision of the act passed by Congress on the last day of the last session, which directed that all the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of that regiment, who had been in service in Mexico, should upon their application, be entitled to be discharged. The effect of this provision was to disband the rank and file of the regiment; and before their places could be filled by recruits, the season had so far advanced, that it [illegible] practicable for it to proceed until the [illegible] of the next spring.

In the month of October last, the accompanying communication was received from the [illegible] ernor of the temporary government of [illegible] giving information of the continuance of [illegible] dian disturbances, and of the destitution [illegible] fenceless condition of the inhabitants. [illegible] were immediately transmitted to the [illegible] der of our squadron in the Pacific, to [illegible] to their assistance a part of the naval force [illegible] that station, to furnish them with arms [illegible] munition, and to continue to give them [illegible] and protection as the navy could afford, [illegible] army could reach the country.

It is the policy of humanity, and one [illegible] has always been pursued by the United [illegible] to cultivate the good will of the aborigines [illegible] of this continent, and to restrain them from [illegible] ing war, and indulging in excesses, by [illegible] means, rather than by force. That this [illegible] have been done with the tribes in Oregon [illegible] that territory been brought under the [illegible] ment of our laws at an earlier period, [illegible] suitable measures been adopted by Congress [illegible] such as now exist in our intercourse with [illegible] other Indian tribes within our limits, [illegible] doubted. Indeed, the immediate and only [illegible] of the existing hostility of the Indians [illegible] gon is represented to have been the [illegible] of the United States in making to them [illegible] trifling compensation in such articles [illegible] wanted, for the country now occupied [illegible] emigrants, which the Indians claimed, [illegible] which they formerly roamed.

This compensation had been promised them by the temporary government established in Oregon, but its fulfilment had been [illegible] ed from time to time, for nearly two [illegible] whilst those who made it had been [illegible] waiting for Congress to establish a [illegible] government over the country. The Indians [illegible] came at length distrustful of their good [illegible] and sought redress by plunder and [illegible] which finally led to the present difficulty. [illegible] few thousand dollars in suitable presents [illegible] compensation for the country which [illegible] taken possession of by our citizens, would [illegible] satisfied the Indians and have prevented [illegible] war. A small amount properly distributed [illegible] is confidently believed, would soon restore [illegible]

In this Indian war our fellow-citizens [illegible] egon have been compelled to take the [illegible] their own defence, have performed [illegible] military services, and been subjected to [illegible] ses which have fallen heavily upon them. [illegible] Justice demands that provision should be [illegible] by Congress to compensate them for their [illegible] vices, and to refund to them the necessary [illegible] penses which they have incurred.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore [illegible] to Congress, that provisions be made [illegible] appointment of a suitable number of [illegible] gents to reside among the tribes of Oregon [illegible] that a small sum be appropriated to enable [illegible] agents to cultivate friendly relations with [illegible] If this be done, the presence of a small [illegible] ry force will be all that is necessary [illegible] them in check and preserve peace.

I recommend that several provisions [illegible] as regards the tribes inhabiting northern [illegible] as, New Mexico, California, and the [illegible] region lying between our settlements [illegible] souri and these possessions, as the most [illegible] tive means of preserving peace upon [illegible] ders and within the recently acquired [illegible]

The Secretary of the Treasury will [illegible] in his annual report a highly satisfactory [illegible] ment of the condition of the Finances.

The imports for the fiscal year ending [illegible] 30th of June last, were of the value [illegible] dred and fifty-four million nine hundred [illegible] enty-seven thousand eight hundred and [illegible] six dollars; of which the amount exported [illegible] twenty-one million one hundred and [illegible] eight thousand and ten dollars, leaving [illegible] dred and thirty-three million eight hundred [illegible] forty-nine thousand eight hundred and [illegible] dollars in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same [illegible] was one hundred and fifty-four million [illegible] two thousand one hundred and thirty-[illegible] lars, consisting of domestic productions [illegible] ing to one hundred and thirty-two million [illegible] hundred and four thousand one hundred [illegible] twenty-one dollars, and twenty-one [illegible] hundred and twenty-eight thousand [illegible] lars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the [illegible] period, exclusive of loans, amounted to [illegible] five million four hundred and thirty-six [illegible] seven hundred and fifty dollars and [illegible] cents, of which there was derived from [illegible] thirty-one million seven hundred and [illegible] thousand and seventy dollars and [illegible] cents; from sales of public lands, three [illegible] and twenty-eight thousand six hundred [illegible] ty-two dollars, and fifty-six cents; and [illegible] cellaneous and incidental sources, [illegible] dred and fifty-one thousand and [illegible] dollars and seven cents.

It will be perceived that the receipts [illegible] customs for the last fiscal year exceeded [illegible] en hundred and fifty-seven thousand [illegible] ty dollars and ninety-six cents the [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury in his [illegible] report; and that the aggregate receipts [illegible] the same period from customs, lands [illegible] cellaneous sources, also exceeded the [illegible] by the sum of five hundred and thirty [illegible] sand seven hundred and fifty dollars [illegible] nine cents—indicating, however, a [illegible] approach in the estimate to the actual [illegible]

The expenditures during the fiscal year [illegible] ing on the 30th of June last, including [illegible] the war and exclusive of payments of [illegible] and interest for the public debt, were [illegible] million eight hundred and eleven thousand [illegible] hundred and seventy dollars and [illegible]

It is estimated that the receipts into [illegible] sury for the fiscal year ending on the [illegible] of June, 1849, including the balance [illegible] treasury on the first of July last, will [illegible] the sum of fifty-seven million forty-[illegible] sand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars [illegible] ninety cents; of which thirty two [illegible] dollars, it is estimated, will be derived [illegible] toms; three million of dollars from [illegible] the public lands; and one million two [illegible] thousand dollars from miscellaneous [illegible] dental sources, including the premium [illegible] loan, and the amount paid and to be [illegible] the treasury on account of military [illegible] in Mexico, and the sales of arms [illegible] and other public property rendered [illegible] ry for the use of the government by [illegible] nation of the war, and twenty million [illegible] dred and ninety-five thousand four hundred [illegible] thirty-five dollars and thirty cents [illegible] already negotiated, including treasury [illegible] funded, which, together with the balance [illegible] treasury on the first of July last, [illegible] estimated.

The expenditures for the same period [illegible] ing the necessary payment on account [illegible] principal and interest of the public [illegible] the principal and interest of the first [illegible]