two countries as peaceful, unless Mexico should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war; and these orders he faithfully executed. Whilst occupying its position on the east bank of the Rio Grande, within the limits of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States of our Union, the commanding General of the Mexican forces, who in pursuance of the orders of his government, had collected a large army on the opposite shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces.

Thus, after all the injuries which we had received and borne from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens our own soil.

The United States never attempted to acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favor of "annexation;" and in November following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister to bear their request to this government. This government, however, having remained neutral between Texas and Mexico during the war between them, and considering it due to the honor of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth, that we should not at this early period consent to annexation, nor until it should be manifest to the whole world that the re-conquest of Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused to accede to the overtures made by Texas. On the 12th of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the 1st of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States, upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterized the deliberations and conduct of government and people of Texas, on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the proposed terms of annexation; and thus consummated on her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast territory which had been called Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of century before.

After the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date on the sixth of March, 1845, protesting against it as "an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;" and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is added and admitted into the American Union;" and he announced that, as a consequence, his mission to the United States had terminated, and demanded his passports, which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, (she indebted for her independence to a successful revolution,) that the republic of Texas still continued to be, notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican minister.

Every honorable effort has been made by me to avoid the war which followed, but all have proved vain. All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this end commenced in the note of the Secretary of State of the tenth of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican Minister. Whilst declining to re-open a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of this government that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our "most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics."

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance, will appear from the events which have since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and ought, therefore, to have been the first to ask for its resumption, yet, waiving all ceremony, I embraced the first favorable opportunity "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments." In September, 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condition, it is true, which she had no right to impose and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

The Consul of the United States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State on the 15th of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican government. The inquiry was made, and on the 15th of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign affairs of the Mexican government, in a note addressed to our consul, gave a favorable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the reception of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Every thing bore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. At the date of my annual message to Congress in December last, no doubt was entertained that he would be received by the Mexican government, and the hope was cherished that all causes of misunderstanding between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of this mission, I informed Congress that I forebore at that time to "recommend such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted." To my surprise and regret, the Mexican government, though solemnly pledged to do so, upon the arrival of our Minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the 30th of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The government of General Herrera, who was at that time President of that republic, was tottering to its fall.

General Parades, [a military leader] had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera, by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the United States, to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department of Texas. The government of Herrera is believed to have been well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Parades, violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our minister; and this although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments. Among the frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the principal one was, that our minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to the question of Texas alone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed. The Mexican government well knew that both our national honor and the protection due to our citizens imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of together, as naturally and inseparably blended, and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to have enabled the United States to extend to them the most liberal justice. On the 30th of December, 1845, Gen. Herrera resigned the presidency, and yielded up the government to Gen. Parades without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Parades, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new government was unpromising from the known hostility of its head to the United States, yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned. These instructions he executed by his note of the 1st of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs but his request was insultingly refused by that minister in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No alternative remained for our minister but to demand his passports, and return to the United States

Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them.

Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Parades remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason, all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, he had during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico founded upon opposition to the ambitious project of Parades, would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such foreign interference if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico which would deprive Parades of power would be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the thirteenth of May last, recognized the existence of the war which had been commenced by the government of Parades; and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honorable peace, that Parades should not retain power in Mexico.

Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of government. Santa Anna was then in exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December 1844; but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron would, in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive gulf coast of Mexico if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received, from a source believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be his interest to favor peace.

It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace; and with that view, no reason was perceived why we should take part with Parades, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity could not but anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Parades, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States. Parades was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successively in a military revolution, by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the U. States, with which he had involved his country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army, was known to be in open hostility to Parades, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return.

A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Parades was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and is now in exile. Shortly afterwards, Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Parades, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine. Had Parades remained in power, it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been hopeless.

Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the thirteenth of May last, recognized the fact that war existed, by the act of Mexico, between the United States and that Republic, and granted the means necessary for its rigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigor. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The reports from the Departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services; if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own elements, and because of the defence which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast. Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in the province.

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off.

Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

Whilst the war was in a course of vigorous and successful prosecution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after the brilliant victories of our arms on the eighth and ninth of May last, the national honor could not be compromitted by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the twenty-seventh of July last, to terminate hostilities by a peace just and honorable to both countries. On the thirty-first of August following, the Mexican government declined to accept this friendly overture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present month. I communicate to you, herewith, a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State, proposing to reopen negotiations, of the answer of the Mexican government, and of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possessions of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who had large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possessions, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conquerer to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case, and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the twenty-sixth of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in contemplation to acquire Louisiana from France, and it was intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be paid for that territory. On the thirteenth of February, 1806, the same sum was in like manner appropriated, with a view to the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate negotiations, and as a means to enable the President to accomplish the important object in view. Though it did not become necessary for the President to use these appropriations, yet a state of things might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom of making them cannot be doubted. It is believed that the measure recommended at your last session met with the approbation of decided majorities in both houses of Congress. Indeed, in different forms, a bill making an appropriation of two millions of dollars passed each House, and it is much to be regretted that it did not become a law. The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at that time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the treasury: should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other public expenditures.

Immediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish government to the fourteenth article of our treaty with that power of the twentieth of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other "shall be punished as pirates."

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain, I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican government has sent to Havana blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by General Salas, the present head of the Mexican government. There is, also, reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith submitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as these commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provision of a solemn treaty.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of our American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true, there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is therefore not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in a case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country, by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; of which the amount exported was eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars; leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and thirteen million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; of which one hundred and two million one hundred and forty one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were twenty-nine millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, from sales of public lands two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources $92,126 71. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-eight million thirty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents, and the balance of the treasury on the first day of July last was nine million one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eight cents.

The amount of the public debt, including treasury notes, on the first of the present month was twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents was outstanding on the 4th of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal year. If the war should be continued a year longer, a loan to the amount of twenty-three millions of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury four millions of dollars to guard against contingencies. If such surplus was not required to be retained, then a loan of nineteen millions of dollars would be sufficient. If, however Congress should at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting, it is estimated on the thirtieth of June, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source, and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and all other purposes, up to the thirtieth of June, 1848; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one-half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

In order that timely notice may be given, and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such portion of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of Congress to make it, be given at an early period of your present session. It is suggested that the loan should be contracted for a period of twenty years, with authority to purchase the stock and pay it off, at an earlier period, at its market value, out of any surplus which may at any time be in the treasury applicable to that purpose. After the establishment of peace with *Mexico*, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may be extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of twenty years, as that for which the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, is suggested, because all experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates.

Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the treasury on the first of July last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwithstanding considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the months of *May* and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public debt could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its burden, and place the government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standard which is most consistent with the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of our institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against *Mexico*, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly commenced on her part are the extraordinary expenses in which we have been involved. Justice to our own people will make it proper that *Mexico* should be held responsible for these expenditures.

Economy in the public expenditures is at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people. This duty becomes the more imperative in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with *Mexico* all our resources should be husbanded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution, and the due administration of the government. Objects of appropriation, which in time of peace may be deemed useful or proper, but which are not indispensable for the public service, may, when the country is engaged in foreign war, be well postponed to a future period. By the observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may be saved to the treasury, and be applied to objects of pressing and urgent necessity, and thus the creation of a corresponding amount of public debt may be avoided.

It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropriations for the support of the government should be withheld, but it is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for numerous objects which may or may not be made, without materially affecting the public interests; and these it is reccommended should not be granted.

The act passed at your last session "reducing the duties on imports" not having gone into operation until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect uopn the revenue, and the buisness of the country, to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favorite classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce, and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system, the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many, engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations. The favored classes, who, under the unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary to the support of government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discrimination in the rates of duty imposed within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favor. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy, gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess; but of this none others will complain because the duties levied are for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost one half of its value. With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufacturers will continue to prosper, realizing in well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made or shall hereafter make, their investments in manufactures will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the mass of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneous with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the U. States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring millions to paupery and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy, we are already deriving and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; commerce and navigation have received a new impulse; labor and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure of circumstances at home, to a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of bread stuffs; and it is confidently believed that other powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy.

Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of government, but, by the unequal operations of the protective policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

When the foreign as well as home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale, and at better prices for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and other articles which they produce. The home-market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy cannot be doubted. That commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of our trade, is equally certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended; and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommended that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate; and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may hereafter be corrected; but until such defects should become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of t articles now embraced in the free list. Should it be deemed prop to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the penses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the c ation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergen which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the 6th of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safe keeping of the public money would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair, to some extent, the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

In connection with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch of the mint of the United States at New York. Two-thirds of the revenue derived from the customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be large; and a branch mint, where foreign coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, at the minimum rate authorized by the existing laws, and remain unsold, induces me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration. Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than thirty years; and being of an inferior quality, they must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the Treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the States in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning the lands within their limits, in which it has been adopted. They have been demonstrated by the United States acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale of their lands, were, in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate rates, of freeholds of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependants of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers or persons purchasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last annual message I submitted for the consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States, and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of the 11th of July last, "the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa," were authorized to be sold. The act is confined in its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lands."

A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores is represented to be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorizing the sale of these lands, upon such terms and conditions as their supposed value may, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable, having due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be located upon them.

It will be important during our present session, to establish a territorial government, and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon.

Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and for the purpose of executing them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom houses, and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

The report of the Secretary of War contains detailed information relative to the several branches of the public service connected with that department. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying character.

I recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embarrassment is likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the agents employed in the several States and Territories to pay the revolutionary and other pensioners the amounts allowed them by law. Your attention is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War on this subject. These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other disbursing officers.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have existed among the Cherokees for many years past have been healed. Since my last annual message, important treaties have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indian title to large tracts of valuable land, within the limits of the States and Territories, has been extinguished, and arrangements made for removing them to the country west of the Mississippi. Between three and four thousand, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty stipulations, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

In our intercourse with the several tribes, particular attention has been given to the important subject of education. The number of schools established among them has been increased, and additional means provided, not only for teaching them the rudiments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive, that while the war with Mexico has rendered it necessary to employ an unusual number of armed vessels on her coasts, the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war; and I am happy to know that the officers and men anxiously desire to devote themselves to the service of their country in any enterprise, however difficult of execution.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and as especially demanding attention, the establishment at Pensacola of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the vessels of the navy employed in the gulf of Mexico.

There are other suggestions in the report which deserve, and, I doubt not, will receive your consideration.

The progress and condition of the mail service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Postmaster General. The revenue for the year ending on the 13th of June last amounted to $3,487,199, which is $802,642 45 less than that of the preceding year. The payments for that department during the same time, amounted to $4,084,297 22. Of this sum $597,097 80 have been drawn from the treasury. The disbursements for the year were $236,434 77 less than those of the preceding year. While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by new mail routes of 5739 miles; an increase of transportation of 1,764,145 miles, and the establishment of 418 new post offices. Contractors, postmasters, and others, engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duties with an energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For many interesting details connected with the operations of this establishment, you are referred to the report of the Postmaster General; and his suggestions for improving the revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last message, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenues derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures; and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster General, without changing the present rates of postage.

With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every constitutional effort to promote the welfare and maintain the honor of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, *December* 8, 1846.

☞PUBLIC NOTICE.☜

Sabbath Convention.

The committee appointed by the different Churches in Indianapolis, to make arrangements for the SABBATH CONVENTION, which is to sit on Wednesday the 16th instant, have had a meeting, and, among other transactions, agreed upon the following arrangements for the day; with a request that they be announced to the public by the several newspapers published in town, viz:

1. The Convention to commence its session in the Roberts's Chapel, precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

2. The Annual Sermon to be preached at the same place, by President Simpson.

3. All representatives to the Convention, and persons from abroad, desiring to take part in the deliberations and exercises of the day, not otherwise provided for, are invited to call at the Roberts's Chapel, where provision will be made for their accommodation during the sitting of the Convention.

Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1846.

Concert Card.

MRS. IRWING begs leave respectfully to inform her friends and the public generally, that she intends giving her first Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening next, the 15th inst., at the Hall of Representatives, in the State House, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. Parmalee.

Mr. Irwing will also give several admired recitations from the most celebrated authors. Full particulars in the programmes of the day. Tickets 25 cents each. To be procured at the principal Hotels, at Mr. Irwing's store, and at the door, on the evening of the Concert.

WOOD!

WE *must* have some wood. We shall be glad to receive 30 or 40 cords of a good article, seasoned if possible, from any of our subscribers, and for which we will allow a liberal price on account or in cash.

CHAPMANS & SPANN,
State Sentinel Office.

57-3w

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 14, 1846.

IN compliance with the seventeenth section of the act of Congress "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the department and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26th, 1842, sealed proposals will be received at this department until the 31st day of December next, for furnishing the following description of blanks for four years, the contracts to commence the first day of April, 1847, except for the States of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, contracts for which States will commence on the 1st July, 1847.

Mails received.
Mails sent.
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received.
Mails received at distributing offices.

All the above on royal paper, at least 25 by 19 inches, printed on both sides, and feint ruled, with not less than 42 lines on a page.

Mails sent from distributing offices; same size paper as above, but folded lengthwise, and with 50 lines on a page.

Free mail matter; paper small royal 22 by 17¼ inches, 51 lines on a page.

Affidavit of official letters, on foolscap, four on a sheet.
Accounts current, foolscap, two on a sheet.
Mail failures, 4to post, circular, one page.
Special report, 4to post. do do
Post bills, foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures.
Post bills do 12 do with do
Ditto for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet, with signatures.
Post bills for distributing offices, 6 on a sheet with signatures.

The proposals must be for each State separately, and must state the price, in one sum, per ream, for each kind of blanks, for paper, printing, ruling and packing. They are to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the different post offices, and on the requisitions of postmasters, endorsed by the postmaster at the place where the contractor may reside, or such other place as the department may designate. None will be considered as delivered, or will be paid for, except on such requisitions.

Each requisition, or quantity ordered, to be securely enveloped or packed for transportation, and directed to the post office at the expense of the contractors. The right is reserved of rejecting any bid which may be considered extravagant, and also to give to any one bidder the printing for one or more States adjoining the State of his residence. In case of the acceptance of the proposal of a person residing out of the State he bids for, he must, at his own expense, furnish the blanks or keep them on deposite at some place within the State, to be designated by the department.

Each proposal must be accompanied by sufficient evidence of the ability of the proposer to comply with the terms of his proposal.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, with surety, in strict compliance with the provision of the law, to which bidders are referred.

Failures to furnish blanks promptly when ordered, furnishing those of inferior quality as to paper, printing or ruling, or any attempt to evade the true meaning of the contract, will be considered sufficient cause for its forfeiture.

Payment will be made quarter yearly, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

The blanks must be equal to the best of those now in use. Specimens may be seen at the various post offices.

The following quantities for the several States are from the best estimates that can be made for one year's consumption; but they may exceed or may fall short of the quantities required. The department does not bind itself to any specific quantity or amount.

STATE OF OHIO.

	Reams.
Mails received,	75
Mails sent,	65
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received,	20
Mails received at distributing offices,	13
Mails sent from do do	13
Free mail matter,	15
Affidavits of official letters,	2
Accounts current, foolscap, 2 on a sheet,	15
Mail failures,	2
Special reports,	2
Post bills—	
Foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures	625
Do 12 do with do	
Do for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet with signatures,	
Do for distributing offices, 6 on a sheet with signatures,	

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

	Reams.
Mails received	8
Mails sent,	8
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received,	5
Mails received at distributing offices,	2
Mails sent from do do	2
Free mail matter	4
Affidavits of official letters,	2
Accounts current, foolscap, 2 on a sheet,	5
Mail failures,	2
Special reports,	2
Post bills—	
Foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures.	125
Do 11 do with do	
Do for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet with signatures,	
Do for distributing offices, 6 on a sheet with signatures,	

STATE OF INDIANA.

	Reams.
Mails received,	22
Mails sent,	18
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received,	8
Mails received at distributing offices,	3
Mails sent from do do	3
Free mail matter,	5
Affidavit of official letters,	2
Accounts current, foolscap, 2 on a sheet,	5
Mail failures,	2
Special reports,	2
Post bills—	
Foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures.	140
Do 12 do with do	
Do for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet, with signatures,	
Do for distributing offices, 6 on a sheet, with signatures.	

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

	Reams.
Mails received,	22
Mails sent,	18
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received,	8
Mails received at distributing offices,	3
Mails sent from do do	3
Free mail matter,	8
Affidavit of official letters,	2
Accounts current, foolscap, 2 on a sheet,	8
Mail failures,	2
Special reports,	2
Post bills—	
Foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures,	150
Do 12 do with do	
Do for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet, with signatures,	
Do for distributing offices, 6 on a sheet, with signatures,	

STATE OF MISSOURI.

	Reams
Mails received,	10
Mails sent,	8
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received,	5
Mails received at distributing offices,	2
Mails sent from do do	2
Free mail matter,	5
Affidavit of official letters,	2
Accounts current, foolscap, 2 on a sheet,	5
Mail failures,	3
Special reports,	2
Post bills—	
Foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures,	125
Do 12 do with do	
Do for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet, with signatures,	
Do for distributing offices, 6 on a sheet, with signatures,	

TERRITORIES OF IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

	Reams.
Mails received,	15
Mails sent,	12
Account of newspapers and pamphlets received,	4
Free mail matter,	4
Affidavits of official letters,	2
Mail failures,	2
Special reports,	2
Accounts current, foolscap, 2 on a sheet,	4
Post bills—	
Foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures,	90
Do 12 do with do	

Proposals should be marked, 'Proposals for printing blanks,' and addressed to the 'Second Assistant Postmaster General.'

C. JOHNSON, P. M. G.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

To be published once a week for four weeks in the Advertiser, Cincinnati; Sentinel, Indianapolis; Free Press, Detroit; Register, Springfield, Ill.; The Union, St. Louis, Missouri.

November 23, 1846. 52-4w

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Marion county, State of Indiana, made at the October term, in the year 1846, we will proceed to sell, in front of Browning's Hotel, in Indianapolis, on the first Monday of January next, the real estate of the late William Budd, deceased, to wit: The south half of block No. 86, of the donation lands adjoining the town of Indianapolis to be sold in lots; also the west half of the south east quarter of section No. 33, township No 12, north of range No. 2 east, containing 80 acres, in the county of Morgan; 5 acres of land in the north east corner of the north west half of section 7, township 15, R. 4 E, being nearly in the point at the intersection of the National and Michigan roads, east of and adjoining the town of Indianapolis—said land may, perhaps, be sold by the acre; also in Hamilton county, the east half of the south west quarter of section 29, township 18, R. 3 E, and west half of south east quarter, same sec., T. and R., both containing 160 acres, may be sold separately; also in Madison county, about 25 acres of land, being the fractional south east quarter west of White river, sec. 5, township 10, R. 7 east. Terms of sale, One third down, one third in six, and one third in twelve months—freehold security without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

AARON ALDRIDGE,
JOSHUA STEVENS,
Administrators.

nov 19—52 3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has this day obtained letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Rogers, late of Marion county, Indiana deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present such claims properly authenticated for payment. The said estate is solvent.

Nov. 18, 1846.—50 3w¶ LINDSEY ROGERS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the 12th day of December, 1846, the personal property of Daniel Rogers, late of Marion county, and State of Indiana, deceased, at his late residence in Perry township, in said county, consisting of horses, cattle sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards; under three dollars, cash in hand. Notes with good security will be required, without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

50 3w¶ LINDSEY ROGERS, Adm'r.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE lot and building on Washington street, now occupied by Samuel McMillen, 17 feet front. The building is two stories high, and well finished. Also, a lot on Market street, one square east of the State House, near the residence of the Governor, on which is a one story brick building. Said property will be sold low for cash, or on such terms as may be agreed upon. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to call on

SETH BARDWELL.

Said property is valued at $5,000.
December 9, 1846. 57-3m

MUFFS! MUFFS!!

THIS day received, an assortment of Vienna Lynx, Wolverine, colored Fox, Jenette, Labrador seal, Squirrel, Fur-lined coney, Fresh coney; also, children's blue and mottled Muffs, for sale at

SHARPE'S Hat and Shoe Store.

Indianapolis, Dec. 10, 1846. 57

MORE NEW GOODS.

BLACK silk Velvets, beautiful and cheap; also, rich Bonnet Ribbons, Cashmeres, wide black cloak Fringe, Alpaca aprons, plain and shaded purse Twist, steel Beads, purse Strings and Tassels, jet Buttons for Dress trimmings, &c., just received at T. R. CASE'S, directly opposite Drake's Hotel. 57

TOBACCO!

SUPERIOR Virginia Tobacco; Mrs. Miller's celebrated Fine cut Tobacco; Goodwin's celebrated Pressed fine cut Tobacco. Together with a good assortment of different qualities Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco. 55 NOEL, BROWNING & CO