

FOR VERA CRUZ—A U. S. Mail Line. The U. S. Mail Line, under the command of Capt. J. W. ...

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Regular Line. The U. S. Mail Line, under the command of Capt. J. W. ...

FOR BALTIMORE—The first fast sailing. The U. S. Mail Line, under the command of Capt. J. W. ...

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DAILY CRESCENT

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received this document at 4 o'clock this morning, by the Mobile mail-box, and have lost no time in laying it before our readers.

It begins by alluding in the usual manner to the marked events of the past year; then goes on to express the public policy of our Government towards the European powers, and its unwillingness to admit the arbitrary regulations that some of them have attempted to enforce.

It speaks flatteringly of the growth of the United States. The doctrine that free ships make free goods, (excepting only articles contraband of war), is asserted, with the announcement that it has been submitted to the principal maritime powers, and has been already acknowledged by Russia, with an inclination of some of the other powers to follow her example.

Privateering is denounced as a barbarous and unchristianlike practice, and its prohibition is urged. It is stated that the French Government unequivocally denies having refused Mr. Soule's right of transit through that country, and the President hopes that no unpleasantness will exist about it.

Affairs with Spain remain unchanged, though it is believed that that Government is inclined to comply with our just demands. Negotiations are pending with Denmark, in reference to the Sound duties at Elsinore. The success of the Japan Expedition is announced, with the negotiations of the treaty opening its ports.

Our difficulties with Mexico remain unadjusted, owing to the distracted condition of that country; filibustering is denounced; and the beginning of a new boundary line is announced. Efforts to open the Amazon to our commerce have not yet been successful.

The Central American question is next taken up. A serious issue exists with Great Britain as to the import of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and the bombardment of Greytown is defended. Other powers have complained of that act.

The national revenue is referred to, and a reduction of the tariff recommended. The President also recommends increased military protection to the frontiers; increased pay to army officers; military promotion according to merit, rather than seniority; an increase of the naval force; and the adoption of the appropriate laws; and the cultivation of peace with all the world.

The President promises to give his grounds for vetoing the river and harbor bill in another message, and concludes with an invocation of the divine blessing on our country.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE. ...

THE PAST has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely untroubled. The crops in portions of our country have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casual accidents, has been a sad and frequent occurrence.

Although our attention has been arrested by the painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have not been entirely resisted. We can not regret the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the progress of our civilization, tends to our ruin. The condition of the States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will are essential for the promotion of their welfare in the moral, social and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and so firmly maintained, of avoiding all offensive alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications in which it would otherwise have been involved.

Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well established course of action, and our geographical position, so remote from Europe, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy, in plans for adjusting the balance of power among the nations, have not been entirely successful. It is our duty to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

THE PROPOSITION to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case the country should be forced to enter into a great national war, is not only a measure of great importance, but also a measure of great difficulty. The defensive condition in which this country is situated, and the nature of our resources, are such as to make it difficult to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

THE TREATY lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fisheries unmoored across the shores and bays from which they had been previously excluded, is a measure of great importance, and one which has attracted the attention of the world. It is a measure which has been the subject of much discussion, and one which has attracted the attention of the world.

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think better for their common welfare, the independence of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic alienation from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked or disregarded by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within and subjected to their peculiar system, has, I fear, excited the jealous distrust of our conduct, and occasional outbreaks of our national pride, and a feeling of hostility upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and course give assurance which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive nor threatening to the safety and independence of our neighbors. Our policy is to maintain exterior defenses and to preserve our peace among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval forces are intended for the protection of our citizens abroad, and for the commerce, diffused as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The Government of the United States being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and to provide permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights or endanger the security of other States.

European powers have regarded with displeasure our extension of our jurisdiction to the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances it could hardly have been expected that those among them which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards upon a new continent, and now possess, as a result of their conquests, a vast territory, as their appropriate domain; would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisition of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imposing their arbitrary and oppressive measures, or a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other nation. Our citizens abroad, which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision over the territory of our commerce, and to protect it from any aggression. The policy which I had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown, that in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in a contest, the rights of neutral states are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated federation of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was to secure to our commerce the free use of the seas, except in case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been cherished in the statements of this country, and which, in the treaty of commerce with France, has been solemnly stipulated, recognized, and confirmed. The difficulty regarding the French Consul at San Francisco is announced as satisfactorily settled. It is stated that the French Government unequivocally denies having refused Mr. Soule's right of transit through that country, and the President hopes that no unpleasantness will exist about it.

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