7 could not be made to originale who are obta of treaty oblim pu tted any crime oted. Indeed, the conse a fatal to American citi

should a flagrant orime be arous of them upon a Chi-f trial and punishment not to the requisitions of the is to the requisitions of the night disturb, if not destroy viations with that empire ion of our valuable

with the Sublime Porte, Tri rocco, and Muscat, also re-stion of Congress to carry ation, though the necessity inte action may not be so urgent rd to China.

Becretary of State has submitted an a so defray the expenses of opening the relations with the Papal States. toresting political events now in a in these states, as well as a just to our commercial interests, have, rendered such a measure

a have also been submitted for ad salaries of charges d'affaires ics of Bolivis, Guatemala, and The manifest importance of the most friendly relations

nt states upon this has induced me to reco of these missions.

to Congress that an approa be made, to be paid to the Spanish meet for the purpose of distribution the claimants in "the Amistad fentertain the conviction that this under the treaty of the 20th r. 1785 ; and, moreover, that, from nest manner in which the claim is to be urged, so long as it shall unsettled, it will be a source of irand discord between the two counwhich may prove highly prejudicial interests of the United States. Gold , no less than a faithful compliance our treaty obligations, requires that someiderable appropriation demand ald be made.

stailed statement of the condition of will be presented in the annual of the Se ary of the Treasury. t of the Secretary of the Treasury. Imports for the last facal year, ending the 50th of June, 1647, were of the of \$140,545,638, of which the a-mt emported was \$9,011,158, leaving In the country for domestic as @159,646,022; of which @150,

8,611,150 of foreign articles. Treespts jute the treasury for the puried amounted to 920,846,790 37, 11.158 of for -taw there was derived from customs 864 66; from sales of public lands, 85 50; and from incidental and 1000 sources, \$100,570 51. The r, during which this amount embraced five months under ion of the Tariff Act of 1842, and taths during which the Tariff Act was in force. During the five under the act of 1842 the amount d from the customs was \$7,842,-90, and during the seven months un-the act of 1846 the amount received \$15,905,557 66.

net revenue from the customs during a year ending on the lat of December, 166, being the last year under the opera-an of the tariff act of 1842, was \$22.971,-10; and the net revenue from customs he year ending on the lat of De-, 1847, being the operation of the If act of 1818, was about \$31,500,000, an increase of revenue for the first under the tariff act of 1846 of more ner under the tariff act of 1846 of more an \$5,500,000 over that of the last year oder the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ading on the 13th of June last were \$59,-\$51,177 65; of which \$3,522.092 37 were account of payment of principal and account of the public debt, including trea-ary notes redeemed and not funded. The appenditures, exclusive of payment of pub-its debt was a see our of aspenditures, 655,929,095 29.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of June, 1849, including the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, will amounPto \$42,666,545 60, of which \$31,-

several highest bidders, at presidents var-ing from § of one pet cent. By we per ami-above par. The premium has been paid above par. The premium has been paid above par. In the sums aumrided deposited in specie in the treasury as fas as it was required by the wants of the gov ernment.

To mest the expenditures for the re mainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June 1849, a further loan in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government will be neces-sary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the re-mainder of the present fiscal year will be about \$18,500,000. If the duty on tes and coffee he improved, and the graduation of The loan may be further reduced by what-ever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mex-

ico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have een directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorised upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorised under the ns of the act of the 28th of Janu provisi ary, 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be contin ed until the 30th of June, 1849, it is esti-mated that a further losn of \$20,500,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tes and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tes and coffice be imposed, and the lands be reduced and Mexico graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to \$17,000,000, and will e subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not propos ed. however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be nece-sity for it, the fact will be communicate Congress in time for their action durin

the present session. In no event will i

the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding \$6,000,000 of this amount be needed before the meeting of the sca-sion of Congress in December, 1948. The act of the 30th of July, 1846, " re-ducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the 1st of December last; and I am gratified to state that all the benefi-cial effects which were anticipated for cial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realised. The Its operation have been fully realised. The public revenue derived from customs du-ring the year ending on the lat of Decem-ber, 1847, exceeds by more than 08,000,-000 the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its efficience are visible in the stead by it. Its effects are visible in the gre and almost unexampled prosperity while prevails in every branch of business. While the repeal of the prohibitory at

restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasons ble revenue rates levied on articles ported according to their actual value, has nercased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted

The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only to much neglected, but actually taxed up the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the bur-dens which that policy imposed on them; our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets

abroad for their augmented products. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic p.o-ducts sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built a the United States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our 00,000, if is estimated, will be derived merchant vessels be progressive, and be tom customs : 3,500,000 from the sale of as great for the future as during the past the public lands; 400,000 from incidental year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be lar. ger than that of any other nation in the world.

of life, and all the door of life, and ready and provide the second state of the secon and raise a blay, or ful have been all branches o stry, that a foreig diminisher the r an war, which out is intial de

gros retard ed our onward progress, or ceneral prosperity

With such gratifying evidences of prop-perity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1848, every consid-eration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped it shall remain unchanged. It is heped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the per-manent policy of the country and that the great interests affected by it may not arain be subject to be injuriously disturbed as they have heretofore been, by frequen etimes sudden chang and a

For the purpose of increasing the reve-nue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1810, on the dutiable articles embraced by its prorisions, I again recommend to your favora ble consideration the expediency of levy-ing a revenue duty on tea and coffee — The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused a-mong the people, that it would be felt op-pressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war du-tion, than ten and coffee.

It is estimated that three millions of dol lars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this ad ditional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico be di-minished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the a-bility and determination of the government to meet all its engagements prompt-ly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could prob-ably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is therefore called upon to de-termine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public dobt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the princiand ultimately to extinguish the princi-pal. If, in addition to these duties, Congrass should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as ex-purience has proved will not command the prices placed upon them by the govern-ment, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of the public debt ne-cessary to be contracted during the conce of the war would be near four millions of dollars. The duties ended to be levied on tes and coffee, it is proposed shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practical sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as th means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury non needed for oth-or indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund and be applied to the pur-ohase of the funded debt, and that author-ity be conferred by law for that purpose. The act of the 6th of August, 1846, ****0 establish a ware-housing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariffact of 1946, in augmenting the the tariff act of 1940, in augmenting the revenue and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our menufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them and by checking fluctuations in the market. The sy m though

While the fiscal operations of the gov. arity and case, under this system, it has calutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper ourrency issued by the banks which exist under/State charters. Requiring as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to resirain excessive issues of bank paper by

the banks dispropertion to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are a all times liable to be called on by the hold-ers of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues. The banks, duties and other public dues. The banks therefore, must keep their business, within prudent limits, and be always in a condi on to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie pay-ments, and be thereby discredited. The

\$24,121,289, of which there was retain ed in the country \$22,276,170. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period. The financial system established by the

constitutional treasury has been, thus far eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its sential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which whelly separates the government from all connexion with banks and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defeets, and such amendments as are deem ed necessary, were set forth in the last annual cep et of the Secretary of the Trea surv. These amendments are again rec ommended to the early and favorable conaideration of Congress.

During the past year the chinage at the nint and its branche i has exceeded 8 20. coo,coo. This has consisted chiefly in onverting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

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

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

All the public lands which had been All the public iands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be of-fered for sale under proclamations issued since the 1st of Dangary last, amounts to a 198-501 acres. The prosperity of the 9,135,531 acres. The prosperity of the western states and corritories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of pop-ulation would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious from tier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their formilies. But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leasting adject at this time o derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that a mount, the public loan rendered necessa-

ry by the existence of a foreign war. It is estimated that not less than ter millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848. In my last annual message 1 presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods af-ter they had been officied for sale at publie auction.

I recommend that the existing is we on the subject of pre-emption rights be amand-ed and modified so as to operate prospect-ivaly, and to embrace all who may sattle upon the public lands and make improve nents upon them before they are survey ed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguish If the right of pre-emption be thus extend

ed it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our bor number of small the enabled thereby to edu ders, who will be enabled thereby to edu cate their children, and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found their condition, while they will be at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tende amount of specie imported into the Unit their services in cases of emergency, and ted States during the last fiscal year was among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered.-Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emogrants with deeper fe of gratitude for the paternal care of their government, when they find their dearest interests accured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no lon ger in danger of losing their homes and hard-carned roprovements by being brought into competition with wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a territorial government over our possessions in Oregeu. and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left with ut the protection of our laws, or any regularly organised govern-ment. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitive'y settled. from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had estab lished a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuous the government, it is wholly madequate to protect them in their rights d perion and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other entrens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States -They should have the right of suffrage, be opresented in a territorial legislature, and a delegate in Congress and possess all the rights and privileges which eitigens of other portions of the territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy. Our judicial system, revenue laws, law

regulating trade and inter-ourse with the ladian tribes, and the profection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that ter ritory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have follow ed them during the present year ; and it i not doubtful that during the next and subequent years their numbers will be great ly increased

Congress, at its last session, established post routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorised the establishment of pest offices at "Astoria and such other places on the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may re quire." Post-offices have acordingly beer established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation the mails.

The preservation of peace with the In an tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it proper that an thority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indiaagents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's fice be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also that grants upon libe ral terms, of limited quantities of the pub-lic lands be made to all citizens of the Unied States who have emigrated, or who may hereafter within a prescribed period emi-grate to Oregon, and settle upon them.-These hardy and adventurous citizens who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by facir labour.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed ac- ted States" "upon making proper comp ount of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge .-The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been lischarged with ability and success.

ted and contented than they have been for pointed in pursuance of the act of Jun-97th, 1847, to settle claims arising out of the treaty of 1835-36 with that tribe have executed their duties, and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examina-tion of all the cases brought before them, closed their labours in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commis

sioners which has been organised under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring for-ward their claims. No doubt is entertain d that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims cm braced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under and allowed. the treaty of 1415, which will be comple-ted and laid before you during your ecsion, will adjust all questions of controversy be tween them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them som

Under the discretionary authority con ferred by the act of the 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families, instead of to their chaefs or such persons as they might designate as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given geveral satisfaction to the great body of the Indiana Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested per sons may object to this mode of payment but it is believed to be the only male of preventing fraud and imposition from he ing practized upon the great body of com mon Indiana, constituting the majority of

all the tribes. It is gratifying to perceive that a num-ber of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture----them producing a sufficient quantity of find for their support, and in some cases a sur plus to dispose of to their neighbors The comforts by which those who have served ved even a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are sorround-ed, tool gradually to draw of their less civilized brethren from the pressroom means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and exclusion. The accompanying report of the S

tary of the Navy presents a solution and gratifying account of the country, and operations of the naval server or durin the past year. Our commence has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flog. which the navy has caused to be acopic

ed in the most distant seas. In the Gulf of Mexico, and the the officers and men of our spiradious have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services on the lend as well as on water, and deserve the had ommendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are all ing to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our nasy The four war steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1947, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers and thorised by this act, the Sourceary of the Navy has in pursuance of its province entered into contracts for the electric time of five steamers, to be employed on the transportation of the United States mult from New York to New Orleans, tond ing at Charleston, Savannah, and Hovers, and from Havana to Chagres, for the steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to engres, across the isthmus;" and the five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Laverpead. steamers will be the property of the con-trac' - , but are to be built sunder the su-per stendence and direction of a naval eshstructor in the employ of the Navy Depart ment, and to be so constructed as to rea der them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post-office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the navy department at "exercise control over the steam ships, and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the Unr tion to the contractors therefor. Whilst these steam-ships will be enployed in transporting the mails of the U. States castward, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready. upon any emergency requiring it, to he converted into war-steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. the steamers thus authorised under con-tracts made by the Secretary of the Navy should be added five other steamers au thorised under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster-General, making an addition, in the whole, of 18 war-sleamers, subject to be taken for publie use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorised by Congress, this num

es, including sales made by the Soli. of the Treasury, and \$6.295.294 55 loans already authorised by law, ich, together with the balance in the the sum on July 1st last, make the sum

The expenditures for the same period, if and the army shall be increased as is proiry payments on account of principal and by payments on account of principal and screent of the public debt and treasury des, to 658,615,666 7. On the 1st of the present month, the mount of the public debt actually incur-

id, factuding treasury notes, was \$45,-6,650 40. The public debt due on the b of March, 1845, including treasury vas \$17,789,799 62; and conse y the addition made to the public nee that time is \$27,970,559 79. the loss of \$23,000,000, authorise of \$5,000,000 was paid out to the

the reductors, or exchanged at par for the reductors, or exchanged at par for the the remaining \$15,000,000 was and for epocie to the highest bidder not to par, by as advertisement issued by the y advertisement issued by a sub the y advertisement is the y advertisement is advertisement is advertisement is the y advertisement is advertisement is advertisement is the y advertisement is advertisement is advertisement is advertisement is the y advertisement is advertisement i

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Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation, have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gra-

lifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue sys-tem established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the f manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from just system of revenue duties, are abun dantly able to meet successfully all com petition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whe-ther employed in manufactures, agricul-ture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whese daily labor furnishes the supply of food

the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is sus-ceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Trens. ury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary power in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now col

lecting, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been

established, and will report at an early peried of our session such further regula. tions suggested by the investigation, as may render it still more effective and ficial.

By the act to "provide for the better or. ganization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disburament of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the gov ernment, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be re-ceived in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the 1st of January last. Under the system estab-lished by it, the public monics have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the gov-ernment in gold and silver; and transfers of large argoung have been made from

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western states have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private

entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an in-definite period, unless the price demanded definite period, unless the procedure and re-for them by the government shall be re-duced. No satisfactory reas n is percei-ved why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the pres-

ent period an additional reason exists for the direct agency is and tracters of logens, it would seem to be the service of large amounts have been made from to logens, it would seem to be the service of ment, without any loss to the treasury, or all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United itates. Some depredations were commit-

ted during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road be ween the western frontier of Mis-souri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been commit-ted by bands from the region of New Mexhave been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for the pur-pose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the north-western bands upon the weaker and comparatively de-Prompt meas fenceless neighoring tribes. ures were taken to provent such occcurrens in future.

Between one and two thousand Indiana belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the cast of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home ; and grrangements have been made

for others to follow. Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the fouds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more uni-

ber may be enlarged indefinitely. The enlightened policy by which a ra-pid communication with the various parts

of the globe is established, by means of American-built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation ; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moments notice ; and will be cheaply