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No.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAG

Pellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representative

and of the House of Representative:

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first sension. Our country is at pence with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperly and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are pamed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gretification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sone of dur profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly favored vidence, whose paternal care is so mani-fest in the happiness of this highly-favored

Since the close of the last Congress certain Culans and other foreigners, resi dent in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged sy its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it he scene of the equipment of another military expedition sgainst that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were enter-tained. I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I varned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme, of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur. For some time reason to hope that these mes. sures had sufficed to provent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to Very early in the morning of the third of August, a steamer, called the Pampere, departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upward of four hundred armed men, with evident inten-tions to make war upon the authorities of the Island. This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the United States. Its leader was a Spani-ard, and several of the chief officers, and same others engaged in it, were foreign The persons composing it, however, mostly citizens of the United States.

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight in surrectionary movement had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. importance of this movement was unfortu-nately so much exaggerated in the accounts of it published in this country, that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well concerted enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition The afeamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily and without a clearance. After touching at Key West she proceeded to the coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed the persons on beard at Playtes, within about twenty leagues of

The main body of them proceeded to, and took possession of an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obline of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 18th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody con-flict ensued; after which they retreated to the place of disembarcation where about fifty of them obtained boats and reembark. ed therein. They were, however, inter-cepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August.

On receiving information of what had occurred Commodore Poxhall A. Parker

odore Foxball A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam-frigate Saranac to Havana, and inquire into the charges against the persons exe-cuted the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to

were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence. Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him, and of his letters to that Department are herowith submitted.

According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them, of being heatile invaders of the Island. At the time of their trial and execution the main time of their trial and execution the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some days, being overcome by the Spanish trees, they dispersed on the 34th of August 1 Lopes, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of Spanish subjects. After the lapse of the country, they dispersed on the 34th of August 1 Lopes, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of Spanish subjects. After the last of the power of the Government, from that day to this.

In preclaiming and adhering to the means and agents of communication, the United States have not followed the tend of other civilized section; they design the lead of other civilized section; they a perfect security so long as they fill make the United States have not believed to the time the united States have not followed the lead of other civilized section; they a perfect security so long as they fill make the United States have not commit no set of hoscility appear, and to commit appear, and to commit appear, and the upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

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to have been tried or executed. Several of them were pardoned upon the application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in num-ber, were sent to Spain. Of the final dis-position made of these we have no official information.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill fated expedition. Thus thoughtless young men have been induced by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in
other States, and have lost their lives in
the undertaking. Too severe a judgment
can hardly be passed, by the indignant
sense of the community, upon those who,
being befter informed themselves, have
yet led away the arder of youth and an
ill directed love of political liberty. The
correspondence between this Government correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transac

tion is herewith communicated.
Althoug these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to main-tain and enforce the laws, entertain symptain and enforce the laws, entertain systemathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in con-Anement in Spain : but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the government of that country may not be consider-ed as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will hereafter feel itself under any obligation of duty to intricede for the libera tion or pardon of such persons as are flag-rant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts

far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba, is that under the lead of Spanish subjects, and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and governcal resources of the people and govern-ment of that island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the Government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot the military expeditions against foreign States by means like these are far more culpable than the ignorant and the processitous whom they induce to go forth as the estensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the inwith coolness and system, upon an under-taking which should diagrace their coun-try, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill informed and deluded man. You will consider whether further legisla-

tion be necessary to prevent the perpetra-tion of such offenses in future. No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its has beretofore solemnly announced it still reforming governments in other States, circumstances and so all hazards. That This principle is not only reasonable in principle is, that is every regularly docuivelf, and in accordance with public law, muented merchant vessel, the crew who bu is engrafied into the codes of other bu is engrated into the codes of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this government it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend itspossessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States, at the contract of the United States, at all times since its establishment, has ab stained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country, from enturing into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were reenacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, among other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means of any military expedition or enter-prise to be carried on from thouse against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdo-mesnor, and shall be fined not exceeding

have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others. This was ad-mitted by one of the most eminent of mod-ern British statesman, who said in Par-liament, while a minister of the crewe, "that if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that Inid down by Americs in the days of Wash-ington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson," and we see, in fact, the act of Congress of 151s was followed the succeeding year by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general proand we see, in fact, the act of Congress of 161s was followed the succeeding year by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions. Up to that time, there had been no similar law in England, except certain that the laws of the country is which no similar law in England, except certain that center is the country in which the country is which that center is the country in which the country is which that center is the country in which the country is which that center is the country in which the country is which the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country in the country is which the country is the country in the country is the country i

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into sae eution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea coast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, with out the knowledge of Government, against

the prosessions of foreign States. Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with its. Our true mission is not to propagate dur opinions, or impose upor other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, modera-tion and justice, the blessings of self-govrument and the advantages of free insti tutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves we are enzious o see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of govern ment are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stiff

public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country. The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their paval-commaders on the West Indian station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of advosturers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent-The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannie Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this government not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maratime rights of the United States. The mara-time rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full

and just extent.

The principle which this Government find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States, or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interfe once shall take place with the lawful

ommerce of any nation.
In addition to the correspondence of his subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Deinformation has been received at the De-partment of State, of assurances by the Prench Government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any opera-tions they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hosfility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

have taken the lead themselves and have fully discharge their respective duties and may shortly be expected in New York, been followed by others. This was added are guilty of no violation of our laws. By communications to the Department of mitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesman, who said in Particular that it has a deeper interest in maintenance, who said in Particular that it has the United States. Our comments for the interposition of this Government, specially the wholed for a guille in a system. visits every clime, and our Ministers and and are appointed to protect the inter-s of that commerce, as well as to guard

> course, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I and the statement of the nonnce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana the office of her Cetholic majesty a consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mobhis property destroyed, the Spanish flag pinces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal salety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the aporney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and by the Coasul, with the a tention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly pow-er might, in your judgment, seem to re-quire. The correspondence upon this sub-ject between the Secretary of State and ar Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipo-talisty is-herewith transmitted.

led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legis-lation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the pro-tection or punishment of counts. I there.

fore recommend the subject to me subject to me subject to the subjection of Compress.

Your attention is again invited to the subject trade between the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majorty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocial legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall be made.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of state thereto, it will a pear that her Britannic Majesty's Government is desirous that a ties and the general duties of good neigh bordood. and the British possessions should be autention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the United States. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation rec-

A convention for the adjustment of against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged.—
The first installment of the amount to be

paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last, and has been paid. The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the Convention, has been selected arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust, and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is that ed by sentiments of sincere

sed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the Uni-ted States. On the 28th of February last a dispatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish Government permission for the Huggarians, then impermission for the Hungarians, then im-prisoned within the domains of the Sub-lime Porte, to zemove to this country.— On the 3d of March lest, both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this coun-try Louis Kossuth and his associates in

Capitvity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish Government having released Governor Kesuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board the eteam-frights Mississippi, which was selected to carry into affect the recoluding of Congress. Governor Kesuth last the Mississippi and the England, and

sociates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those political events have exited from their mes in Europe: and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its nutherity, shall be received and treated.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the dif-ferences which have for some time past been pending between the government of the Prench Republic and that of the swich falands, may be processly and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those lalands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian government. This government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the Islands as a piace of veruge and refreshment for our vessels enin the whole fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the greet trade which must at no distant day, be carried on between the weaern coast of North America and Asia.

We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy hereto fore adopted in regard to these islands

will be steadily pursued.
It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the pro-gress of knowledge and the diffusion of re-ligion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is much to be deplored that the inter-nal tranguility of the Mexican Republic should again be seriously disturbed; for, since the against the state of the seriously since his a Recentlant Republic and the Union listes, it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favora-ble anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence harbeen indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamaulipaon the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Hav. ingreceived information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehen to that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the Unnited States. I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, a copy of which I herewith lay before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of ten-

lo my last annual message I informed longress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican government to a citizen of that republic; and that this enterprise would probably be presecuted with coer-gy whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the Governme the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A convention between the two governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress

and the Executive republic.
Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is to be presum-ed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations.

In negotiating upon this important sub-ject, this Government has had in view one, and only one object. The object has been, and is, the construction and attain-ment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and best for travellers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to obtain no territorial acquisition, nor any advantages pe-culiar to itself; and it would see, with the greatest regret, that Mexico should opof an enterprise which promises so much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexice herself. Impressed with those

severely suffered. Until quiet shall have been restored, and a government appearbeen restored, and a government appo-ently stable shall have been organize no advance can prudently be made in the posing of the questions pending between the two countries.

I am happy to an ounce that an interoceanie communication from the m St. John to the Pacific has been so complished as that passengers he ally traversed it and merchandise ally traversed it and merchandise has been transported over it; and when the sanal shell have been completed, according to the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved.

It is understood that a consideration of the railroad across the lishman or an ana has been completed, and the sanal passengers will in future by beauty, ed thereon.

Whichever of the several routes be-Whichever of the several tween the two oceans may ultimately tween the two oceans may ultimately tween the two occasis may ullimitely prove most eligible for travelers to and from the different S ates on the Atlantic and Golf of Mezico, and our coast on the Pacific, there is little reason to doubt that all of them will be useful to the public, and will literally reward that individual enterprise, by which alone they have been or are expected to be carried into effect.

effect.
Peane has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Damingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis. Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that Island, that the United States cannot fail to fact a strong interest in its tranquility.

the United States cannot fail to fact a strong interest in its tranquility.

The office of Commissioner to Chios remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the insiequacy of the compensation. The anotal allowance by law is \$6,000, and there is no provision for any outfit. I carnettly recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our commerce with china is highly important, and is becomchina is highly important, and is becoming more and more so, in consequence [3]
the increasing intercourse between our
ports on the Pacific Coast and Rastorn
Asia. China is understood to be a doubttry where living is very expensive, and I
know of no reason why the American
Commissioner sent thither should not be
placed in regard to commence the

Commissioner sent thither should not be placed, in regard to compensation, on an equal feeting with Ministers who reportent this country at the Courts of Europe.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,672 87; which with the balance in the Texts. which with the balance in the Tresvey on the first of July, 1850, gave as the available means for the year, the sum of \$58,917,521 26.

domestic products 9179,516,555

Foreign g ods re-expected 9,738,695
Species 29,231,880
Since the 1st of December last, the payment in cash on account of the public
delst, exclusive of interest, have amountto \$7,501,456 56; which, hewever, includes the sum of \$3.212,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico and the further sum of \$2,591,213 45. and the further sum of awards to American being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was author-ised, but which was paid in cash from the

Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized sued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$92,580,395 20.
The receipts for the next fiscal year are

estimated at \$51,530,000, which will the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means far that year, the sum of \$33,256.743 06.

that year, the sum of \$33,258.743 09.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Moxeo, that the estimates of the next fiscal year. should be laid before Congress in such a manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the ordinary demand.

so required from the ordinary demands upon the Tronsury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$42,993,503 Infor which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and designing the payments on account of the pulic debt, the sum of \$33,543,199 Og; for the purposes connected directly with those territories, and in fulfillment of the obligations of the terriment, contracted in consequent their acquisition, the sum of \$3.

If the views of the Secretary Mexice herself. Impressed with these sentiments and these convictions, the Government will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangement with the Republic of Mexico for the speedy completion of the work.

Her some months past the Republic of Micaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions, from which the cause of free institutions, and the general properly and social progress of the States of Central America, have so often and so 385, as well as any arrangement.