n I mail

tures on account of our newly-acd Territories, I may express the
that Congress will concur with me
a desire that a liberal counts of polsay be pursued toward them, and
every obligation, express or implied,
and into in consequence of their action, shall be fulfilled by the most lib-

e value of our domestic exports fo t facel year, as compared with f the previous year, exhibit an in-of \$45,046,323. At first view solition of our trade with foreign is would seem to present the most ag hopes of it future prosperity.— mination of the details of our ex-tension, will show that the increa-

a summination of the details of our exric, however, will show that the incread value of our exports for the last fisil year is to be found in the high price
extens which prevailed during the first
lift of that year, which price has since
elimed shost one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs
of previous, which it was supposed the
mailtree of a low tariff and large importions from abroad would have greatly
provided, has falless from \$66,701,921,
1867, to \$25,031,373 in 1866, and to
1,540,655, in 1965, with a strong problity, amounting abuses to a certainty,
a still further reduction in the current
or.

aggregate values of rice exporting the lost faced year, as composite previous year, also exhibits a sametaing to \$400,917, which, decline in the values of exports of for the same period, make an aggregate in these two articles of

ag population of this country, by in-maing the demand and raising the price agricultural products in foreign mar-

hets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws of England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declinated the consequent. de American tarmer has meanly ucom-define the short crops and consequent todae in a portion of Europe have been apply replaced by full crops and com-arative abundance of food.

arative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the mammercial statistics for the past year, but the value of our dementic exports has seen increased in the single item of raw other by \$45,000,000 over the value of has export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short cropf the preceding year. Should the cotf the preceding year. Should the cotm crop now going forward to market be
dy equal in quantity to that of the year
seeding, and be sold at the present prim, then there would be a fulling of in the
lise of our exports for the present fecal
m of at least \$40,000,000, command
a the appears

see, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports for the present facal year of at least \$40,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending \$2th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results.—
These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of fo reign goods beyond a lealthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidatel our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been \$24,265,970 over the amount of specie during the first quarter to of the overest.

peccle imported. The exports of spe-during the first quarters of the present al year have been \$14,651,827. Should be continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of \$58, 607,-

The present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying of the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an antecordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may coner, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

By reference to the not of Congress approved 5th Sestember, 1830.

ing debt of the nation.

By reference to the act of Congress approved 8th September, 1650, it will be seen that, in consideration of certain consecutions by the State of Toxas, it is provided that the "United States shall pay to the State of Toxas be sum of ten millipace of dellars, is a stock bearing five par cent, interest, and redeemable at the ced of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the United States."

In the same section of the law it is furhas provided "that no more than sive milthe provided "that no more than sive milthe provided "that no more than sive milthe static state shall be issued until
the static sections of stock of Texas,
the wind dates on imports were specialty to that it is not all at the Treasty to the United States, for or
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The proper disposal of the mineral
lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last anmunitaries of the States of th

ceptance by Texas of the propositions contained in the actreferred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and the five mil-lions which are to be issued unconditionlions which are to be issued unconditionally, bearing an interest of five per cent. from the lat day of January, 1851, have been for some time roady to be delivered to the State of Texas. The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have not authorized any one to receive this stock, and it remains in the Treasury Department, subject to the order of Texas.

The raisance, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have not been issued. This last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas whill the conditions upon which it is to be

of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of that State, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by a modification of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements the law.

cific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to undervaluation, and the custom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valerem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flarem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flarem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flarem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flarem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flarem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flarem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and control of the soil, and of procuring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring and discentiation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the first the duty of collecting and discentiation, and of procuring and discentiation, and of procuring and discenti try, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the fai-lure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and pro-visions has induced me again to recom-mend a medification of the existing tariff. The report of the Secretary of the In-

terior, which accompanies this communi-cation, will present a condensed statement of the operations of that important de-partment of the Government.

wealth and prosperity of our country.

Suitable measures have been adopted rants.

for commencing the survey of the public But further legislation and additional appropriations will be necessary, before the proper subdivisions can be made, and the general land system extended over those ulation consequent upon the acquisition of

omote parts of our territory.

On the 3d of March last an act was On the 3d of March last an accordance of the 3d of March last an accordance of passed providing for the appointment of importance to our relations with the commissioners to settle private land importance to our relations with the condition and right last year in the condition and the last year in the condition and the last year in the condition and equence of the inadequacy of the com pensation. Others were promptly selec-ted, who, for the same reason, also declin-ed; and it was not until late in the season that the services of suitable persons could be secured. A majority of the commissioners convened, in this city, on the 10th of Reptember last, when detailed the transactions were given to them in regard to their duties. Their first meeting for the transaction of business will be held in San Francisco on the 8th day of the

the Treasury of the Treasury and approved. It has been published in all the leading newspapers in the commercial cities of the United States, and all persons holding claims of the kind specified in the foregoing provise were required to file their releases (in the form thus prescribed) in the Treasury of the United States on or before the 1st day of October, 1951. Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1951. Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1951. The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have furnished a schedule of the public debt of that State created prior to the radmission into the Union, with a copy of the laws under which each class was contracted.

I have, from the documents furnished by the State of Texas, determined the classes of claims which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850. On being officially informed of the secondaried in the actreferred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and the five mil-

the efficient prosecution of the

an early day.
Some difficulties have occurred a or ganizing the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of

the causes, a further communication will be made upon the subject.

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agriculture! Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favora-ble consideration of the subject. Agriculture may justly be regarded as

rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the num-ber of these engaged in that vocation.— Justice and policy therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the the law.

It my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in fayor of the industrial pursuits of our own contrary, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

Justice and policy therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to a promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow-citizens.— I want yet it is a singular fact that, while I the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every Session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation The numerous frauds which continue the that this represent to our legislation to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all means to supply the omissions of those cases where the return of the companies. ceded them.

who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with

ved 28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who have been enga d in the military service of the country as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with ils immediate execution, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their control were, therefore, bro't into requisition to expedite the adjudica-It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country.

Suitable measures have been adopted

The Secretary of the Interior has suglands in California and Oregon. Surveying pested in his report various a mendments in parties have been organized, and some of the laws relating to pensions and bountry lands, for the purpose of more effects, the principal base and meridian lines.— ally guarding against abuses and frauds but further legislation and additional appointments.

ulation consequent upon the acquisition of New-Mexico and California, and the ex-

No material change has taken pres-within the last year in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi River. We are at of the Mississippi River. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure toyou tolearn that they

feeling, and some depredations committed. more from the destitute and starving condition of the invasion the whites. As the settlements of our citizens progress toward them the game upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven of or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is statevation or plunder. It becomes us to causider, in view of this condition of things, whether justles and humanity, as well as an eallyheucod economy, to not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for others which are the result of our expenses which are the result of our expenses. Their immediates tled hostility towards the whites. As the

Various important treaties have been various important treaties have occur-negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and val-uable tracts of country has been extin-guished, all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratitime, be submitted to the Senate for

fication.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was stated, in the last an-nual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of the junction of the Gila with he Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments. Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent land marks of iron have been placed at

land marks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 32 deg. 22 min., and at the date of the last communication the survey of the line had been made thence westward about one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mines.

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldy and attended with unnecessary expense. Orders have.

unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their investigated duties.

important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except Cali fornia. The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has The superintendent employed to prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportionment of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the re-1850. It is hoped, however, that the rewill then be lost in making the necessary

apportionment and in transmitting the cer-tificates required by law.

The superintendent of the seventh cen-sus is diligently employed, under the di-rection of the Secretary of the Interior, form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the work shall be completed it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupa-tions, and social conditions of a great country, than has ever been presented to country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over-estimated; and I carnestly hope that Congress will lose no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to pub-lish the results in a style worthy of the subject and of our national character.

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescri-bing the compensation to be allowed dis-trict attorneys, clerks, marshals and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice and the cause of much vexation, injustice and its de complaint. I would recomment a there ever ough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform; and prescribe a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform. This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

port of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers and recommended that appropriations should be made for commended. ny duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on this important subject. many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of sufe and convenannually lost for want of suits and conven-iont harbers on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dan-gerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole Northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in re-

The unobstructed navigation of our are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in Cal. iforms and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling and complete the casional manifestations of unfriendly the casional manifestations of unfriendly the case of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of these waters from obstruc-tions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I doem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The survey of the Delta of the Mississian is the urvey of the Delta of the Mississian in the unit of the mississian in the unit of the mississian in the unit of the unit

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved as disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof we now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our south-western frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican against the Indian tribes within

constant attention. Congress having failed at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remain. ed to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrange-ment of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the

ribes they are intended to overawe. Sufficient time has not yet clapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I realize all the benefits that are expensive to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature, of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an and abounds in places of refuge army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that any military force combined with the greatest vigilance, can

inhabitants, as, equally with our own, en-titled to their protection, and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instruc-tions have also been given to the Indian commissioners and agouts among these tribes, in all treaties to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own cit-izens apply also to those of Mexico. have no reason to doubt that these instruc-tions have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighbor ing States of Mexico may have suffered as our own have, from depredations by the

Indians.
To the difficulties of defending our own territory, as above mentioned, are super-added, in defending that of Mexico, those hat arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within herlimits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as th Indians will naturally turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessa-ry to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shalf have been done, mether country will enjoy any security from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had pre-

viously appeared of a peaceable charac-ter, and disposed to cultivate the friend-ship of the whites, have recently commit-ted several acts of hostili y. As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army, and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the fron-

as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to 89,06,268,58. The estimates for the year ending 30th June last, were commencing such others as might seem to 89,06,268,58. The estimates for the year ending 30th June 181, were commencing 1st July next, and ending 4nd general importance. Without re- June 30, 1853, are \$7,898,775,83; show-

ing the present year, has been actively employed in giving protection to our wide-ly extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the

The expedition commanded by Lieut. DeHaven, despatched in search of British commander, Sir John Pranklin, and his commander, Sir John Pranklin, and his companions, in the Arctic Scar, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great poril and suffering, from an unknown and dangerous navigation, and the rigors of a north-tern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation, from the unfrequented polar regions. The efficers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allow and the extended to them, that were made to the officers and men of like rating, in the exploring expedition te the South Scar.

I carnestly recommend to your attention, the necessity of re-organizing the Naval Ketablishment, appointing and fixing the number of efficers in each grade, in the number of efficient each grade, in the number of efficient each grade, in the first printing the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office, amounted to \$0,024,056 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expeditures of the year of \$702,309 99.

The receipts for postage during the printing the prin

wants and encourage them to engage in our border, has claimed my earnest and providing some mode of promotion to the agriculture, and to rely on their labor, inconstant attention. Congress having fail-higher grades of the navy, having refer stead of the chase, for the means of sup- ed at the last session, to adopt my recom- once to merit and capacity, rather than higher grades of the navy, having refer-ence to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list, upon reduced pay those who may be in-competent to the performance of active

duty.
The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and between relative rank between the sea efficers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished for officers in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial, upon the arrival of vessels in port, and it is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. It is hoped that Congress will establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of termining guilt, and such gradations of ity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty, and the suppression of crime in

can scarcely hope that any military force combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the save age tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier, to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants, as, equally with our own, entitled to their protection, and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instrucof a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce, and the rapid extension of our whale fisheries over its waters.
The Naval Academy, at Annapolis,

under a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils, quite equal, it is believed, for professional quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy. A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice-ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for regular instruction in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in

The advantages of science in nautical affairs, have rarely been more strikingly illustrated, than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has

tic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, the ensuing fis-cal year, will be found to be \$5,850,472 19, the estimates for the current year heing \$5,900,021.

The estimates for special objects under

the estimates for apecial objects under the control of this Department amount to \$2,684,220 89, against \$2,210,080 for the present year, the increase being occasion-ed by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast, and the construction of the deck in California, authorised at the last sersion of Congress, and some alight ad-ditions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings, and

machinery.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the U. States was 106,200 miles; the annual transportation thereon 53,372,262 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation, \$3,-421.754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,849 miles; and the an-The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the affairr of the Milli-Office Department, and \$1,023,250 is

the management of the affairr of the Millitary Asylum, created by the act of 3d March last, was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the superversion of that Department. Our naval force aftest during the service of the Department of the preceding year 6,162,-855 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,-110.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 80th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

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The grees revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appro-priations for the franked matter of Cong.,