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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1837.

have claims upon that country will be which the true interests of both coun-

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President's Message TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:-

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the GIVER OF ALL GOOD for his benign protection. Our country presents, on every side, the evidences of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a few feeble an I dependent Colonies to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, inva-ding for a time some flourishing por-tions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of unusual health, has happily been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career. The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have labored; judicious legislation, and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its usual & profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign rela-

tions has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predeecssor. We remain at peace with all nations-and no efforts on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country, shad be spared to maintain a position so consummate to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the toreign policy with which the United States, un ler the guida ce of their first President, took their stand in the tamily of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other powers by the approved principles of private life; asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; ten-dering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sircerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire any thing for themselves by

its cuercise. A rigid adherence to this policy has left this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most mposing and per-plexing of those of the United States upon toreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens, were dis-posed of by my predecessor. Inde-pendently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to this country by the satisfactory adjus ment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on affairs, that this great object was ac-complished without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor or the

peace of the nation. With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen-and those which were under discussion, although no terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our north eastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settle-ments on the borders of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of he Federal Government. Time has, however, changed the state of things—and has brought about a condition of affairs, in

tries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest: It is not to be disguired, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the

desire of the British government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment, as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long pending negotiations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate sing the substitution of a conventional line; if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has as yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply, cannot I am confident, he much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere diposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you how cordially it is reciprocated by the Government and the people of the United States. The conviction, which must be common to all, of the injuriout consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satis factory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communications between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, ev-

ery portion of the Union participates.

The feclings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the United States, which are due as well as to the recollections of former times as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion, undoubtedly correct, and steadily cial relations at present existing between the two countries are susceptible of great and reciprocally beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France; and I am assured of the disposition of that Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, can, I have no doubt, be settled with entire satisfaction, and without difficulty.

Retween Russia and the U. States sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our Minister recently accredited to that Court, has been received with a frankness and cordia ity, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leaves us no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the Government of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conforminity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose, which will be duly carried into effect.

With Austria and Prussia, and with the States of the German empire, now composing with the latter the Commercial League, our political relations are of the most friendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending, with benefits to all who are engaged in it.

Cival war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconveni-ence and regret. Our citizens who

prejudiced for a time by the condition of its Treasury, the inevitable consequence of long-continued and exhausting internal wars. The last instal-ment of the interest of the debt due under the convention with the Queen of Spain has not been paid; and similar failures may be expected to hapof her king!om can be devoted to the extinguishment of its foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were charged upon the vessels of the U. States in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 11th the act of May 25, 1832, declaring that fact; and the duties on foreign tonnage which were levied upon Portuguese vessels in the U. States, previously to the passage of that act, are accordingly revived. The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating imported into this country in Portuguese vessels, was passed upon the application of that Government, through its representative here, under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the U. States. I regret to state that such duties are now exacted in that coun try upon the cargoes of American vessels; and as the act referred to vests no discretion in the Executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of turther legislation on

the subject. Against these discriminations, affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, seasonable remonstrance was made, and notice was given to the Portuguese Government that unless they snould be discontinued, the adoption of countervailing measures on the part of the U. States would be come necessary; but the reply of that Government, received at the Department of State through our Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, in the month of September last, afforded no ground to hope for the abandonment of a system so little in harmony with the treat-ment shown to the vessels of cortugal and their eargees in the ports of this country, and so contrary to the expec-

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Nuples, and Belgium, a friendly intercourse has been uninterruptedly main-

With the Government of the Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance & the condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the laws of the two Governments, reciprocally beneficial to the navigating interests of both; and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be more extensively and permanently advantageous.

Copies of the treaties concluded with the Governments of Siam and Muscat are transmitted for the information of Congress, the ratifications having been received, and the treaties made public, since the close of the last annual session. Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable com-mercial benefit; and we have, besides, received from the Sultan of Muscat prompt evidence of his desires to cultivate the most friendly feelings, by liberal acts toward one of our vessels, bestowed in a manner so striking as require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

Our commerce with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret .-The only effect of an adherence to them will be to benefit the navigation of other countries, at the expense both of the United States and Spain.

The independant nations of this continent have ever since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberpolitical institutions. Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our eitizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed out of the Republics of Colombia, and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been

presented for examination more than twenty years. New Grenada, Vene-zuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will, long, receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded by the U. States with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of that Government. The progress of a subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war be-tween that power and Chili, and the Argentine Republic; and the same event is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon stexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government led my predecessor to make, at the 2d session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citi-He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make re-prisals, if that demand was in vain.

From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress, believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there tionary authority in the Executi e to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican government.

So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a fi-nal demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of the Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligations of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; & that its determination, in respect to each case should be communicated the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sin cere desire that the pending differences between the two Governments should erminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances; and a nope was en-tertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that our Government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Although the larger number, and many of them aggravated cases of per-sonal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, sim-

ple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communications in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of the State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen, that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrongs has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all these formally presented and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not pereciving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be farther usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the su ject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly unde stood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfacti in has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the lexicm Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the made, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils

of our country. The balance in the treatury on the first day of January, 1537, was forty-five millions nine hundred and sixtyeight thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars. The recipts during the present year from all sources, including the amount of treasury notes issued are estimated at twenty-three millions four hundred and ninetynine thousand nine hundred and eighty one dollars, constituting an aggregate, of sixty-nine millions four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and four dollars Of this a. mount, about thirty-five millions, two hundred a deignty-one thousand three have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by congress; and the residue, amounting to thirty-four millions one hund er and forty-three dollars, will be the nominal balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next. But of that sum, only one million eighty-five thousand tour hundred and ninety-eight dollars is considered as immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable, consist chiefly of sums deposited with the states, and due from the former deposite banks. The details upon this subject with be found in the annual report of the se-cretary of the treasury. The amount of treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper in the condition of the country to have the estimates on all sunjects made as low as practicable without prejudice to any great public measures. The departments were, therefore, desired to prepare their estimates accordingly; and I am happy to find that they have been able to graduate them on so economical a scale. In the great and often unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subjected, it is not possible to compute the receipts before hand with great certainty, but should they not differ essentially present auticipations, and should the appropriations not much exceed the estimates, no dificulty seems tikely to happen in defraying the current expen-ses with prompitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great emborrassments which have recently occurred in comme cial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in couse-quence of those embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the treasury notes, which have been issuedduring the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the treasury, without resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1839.