

THE DAILY STAR
Will be published every day (Mondays excepted) by
PEOPLES & BARNARD.

BY AUTHORITY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, December 26, 1847.
GENERAL ORDERS—No. 390.

The troops in the city of Mexico, at San Antonio Abasco, Chapultepec, will be mustered and inspected by the respective Assistant Adjutant Generals on duty with the several divisions and brigades, on Friday, the 31st instant. The troops not brigaded, will be mustered and inspected on the same day by their respective commanders, under the superintendance of the Acting Inspector General.

The several inspectors and mustering officers will transmit to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, one copy of the company muster rolls, and one of the field and staff of every regiment, also one copy of the muster roll of every detachment of the army, including stewards, quartermasters, or other hospital attendants.

The inspectors will also forward, in duplicate, muster and pay rolls of the same, to Paymaster Kirby.

By command of Major-General Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR,
National Palace, Mexico, Dec. 24, 1847.

The laws of the country direct that the Municipal Elections of the city of Mexico shall take place on the first and third Sundays of December. A decree of the government at Querétaro ordered these elections, and the Ayuntamiento ordered them not to be held, assuring the Civil and Military Governor, after it was done, that it was not in obedience to the decree of Querétaro, but to prevent disorders. Nevertheless, they executed the elections, chosen on the proper days, before a criminal tribunal, of an infringement of the decree, thus showing the falsehood of the assurance given to the Governor.

The latter declared said decree null, and ordered the elections to proceed. Under this order the Ayuntamiento directed. Elections on days different from those fixed by law, and were required by the Governor to present their motives and reasons for the validity of the Elections, thus to be held, and the nullity of the others.

On the 22d inst., they presented to the Governor, an article published in the "Monitor Republicano," of the 19th inst., as containing the arguments on their side of the question. This very argument shows that the elections can only be held on the 1st and 3d Sundays of December; and it also appears that any want of the formalities prescribed, is not the fault of the Electors or members of those days, but of the Ayuntamiento who forbid and opposed, in all possible ways, the legal elections.

The criminal judge, before whom the Elections were accused of acting illegally, has decided that their acts were lawful, consequently they are valid, and the persons shown by them are the legal members of the Ayuntamiento.

Founding their action upon the legal decision of the Mexican tribunal, construing the laws of the country, the American authorities will recognize as the Ayuntamiento of the city of Mexico, the following persons, chosen according to law, viz:

- Alcalde Lic. Francisco S. Iriarte.
- " Antonio Garay.
- " Tiburcio Cañas.
- " Anselmo Zurutuza.
- " Miguel Lerdo.
- " Lic. Agustín Jauregui.
- " Ramon Aguilera.
- " Lic. Justo P. Macedo.
- Regidor José María Arteaga.
- " Adolfo Hegewisch.
- " Lic. Manuel Garcia Rejon.
- " Federico Hube.
- " Juan Palacios.
- " Teodoro Encoing.
- " Cayetano Salazar.
- " Henrique Griffin.
- " Joaquin Ruiz.
- " Pedro Vanderlinden.
- " Jacinto Perez.
- " Marco Torres.
- Alcalde Lic. Miguel Buenrostro.
- " Lic. Ignacio Nieva.

All persons are forbidden to proceed further with the elections ordered by the late Ayuntamiento, under the penalty of being considered disturbers of the public peace.

By the Governor:
R. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y, &c.
The North American and Monitor publish in English and Spanish for one week, and send bill to this office.)

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR,
National Palace, Mexico, Dec. 23, 1847.
This has been represented to the Governor, that disorders have been caused by soldiers and others, enforcing upon merchants the repayment of bad money, alleged to have been received from them. It is therefore enjoined upon

all to examine and reject suspicious coin before leaving the store, or place of its reception; when the money is once accepted, and the receiver departs satisfied, he will not be allowed to return a bad coin, and demand a good one.

Any attempt to enforce such demand will be promptly reported to the Chief of the City Police Guard.

By the Governor,
R. P. HAMMOND.
(The North American, and Monitor Republicano, publish in English and Spanish for one week, and send bill to this office.)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for their common good. After an existence of near three fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognized by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their hearts, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominions belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and the legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented, that our country has been blessed with a wide spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a fairer or a better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

[Here follows that portion of the Message relating to the Mexican War, which we published in an extra on Sunday morning.]

The difficulty with the Brazilian government which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgences, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the 31st of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the 8th

of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China.— Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of person and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon this subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country whilst their government has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts from British subjects.

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the United States should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed the consequences might be fatal to American citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chinese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations with that empire, and cause an interruption of our valuable commerce.

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be so urgent as in regard to China.

The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expenses of opening diplomatic relations with the papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient.

Estimates have also been submitted for the outfits and salaries of charges d'affaires to the Republic of Bolivia, Guatamala and Ecuador. The manifest importance of cultivating the most friendly relations with all the independent States upon this continent has induced me to recommend appropriations necessary for the maintenance of these missions.

I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in "the Amistad case." I entertain the conviction that this is due to Spain under the treaty of the 20th October, 1795; and moreover, that, from the earnest manner in which the claim continues to be urged, so long as it shall remain unsettled, it will be a source of irritation and discord between the two countries.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period amounted to twenty-six million three hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and thirty seven cents, of which there was derived from customs twenty-three million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars and sixty-six cents; from sales of public lands, two million four hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received, embraced five months under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the tariff act of 1842, the amount received from customs was seven million eight hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and six dollars and ninety cents, and during the seven months under the act of 1846 the amount received was fifteen million one hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents.

The net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, was twenty-two million one hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and three dollars and ten cents; and the net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about thirty one million five hundred thousand dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff act of 1846, of more

than eight million five hundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were fifty-five million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty five cents; of which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents was an account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures exclusive of payment of public debt, were fifty-five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount to forty-two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents, of which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty-eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the 1st of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was thirty-five million six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the 4th March, 1845, including treasury notes, was seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; and, consequently, the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty-seven million eight hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of the 28th of January 1847, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder and below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the 9th of February until the 10th of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder 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 necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the Treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about eighteen million five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most various measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been 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 authorized, upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the 28th of January 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea 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 tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seven million five hundred thousand dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan 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 a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of the amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December, 1848.

The act of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the first of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, exceeds by more than eight millions of dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superceded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled