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Governor's Message.

To-day we present our readers with a synopsis of the Governor's Message. It contains a great many excellent suggestions, and we regret that our limited space prevents us giving it entire. We hope the Legislature will attend to the recommendations it contains, and assist in carrying out the reforms spoken of as necessary to curtail the expenses of our State government.

His Excellency opens his communication with the usual congratulations of health, prosperity and freedom. After getting through with preliminaries and compliments, his first topic is economy—tells the Legislature that it is their duty to remodel the machinery of government, so as to retrench expenditures and pay off the public debt. States that should the policy marked out by him in previous official papers be pursued, the State will be speedily relieved of debt and the people of taxation.

He then sets forth the financial condition of the State, and comes to the conclusion that the total amount of State indebtedness unprovided for is \$1,284,142 23, and consequently that the State debt has been reduced, since December '53; some \$1,717,303 47. He is exceedingly gratified at this, and states that our financial condition is now better than any of the States except sixteen.

He states that the Indian war debt has been entirely assumed by the General Government, and lest some one might doubt his statement, he sets forth at length the section of the law

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assuming it. Thinks that the accounts and vouchers should all be immediately started off to Washington.

States that Hon. R. P. Hammond paid into the State treasury, on account of the Custom House block, the sum of \$150,000, on the 7th of September.

He recommends the extension of the water front of San Francisco only at these points where all concede it can be done with safety.

He informs us that the 7 per cent, bonds of 1852 will not be due in fifteen years, and recommends that they be paid at present. proposes to sell lands to pay them off. thinks that 20 per cent. premium ought to be paid to holders to induce them to surrender them. He believes that the liquidation of the entire debt of the State at the present time would promote immensely our prosperity, and conceives that the announcement of this startling fact to the world would be productive of tremendous consequences. He states that the Supreme Court of the United States has ordered the payment of the "civil fund" into the National treasury, and recommends that Congress be memorialized to have it paid out again. He says that the United States paid to Texas ten millions of dollars for her publiclands, and that all the new States have cost the government a large sum for civil government, and then concludes that California ought to cost something also.

He repeats the recommendations made in '53 and '54, relative to amendments to the Constitution. He recommends the reduction of fees of office.

He says that Congress passed a law granting swamp and overflowed lands to Arkansas and other States, and sets forth the quantity granted to each State. He thinks we should