# Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.



# Deboted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1846.

# **VOLUME 3.**

# SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

POBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
 (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
 At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
 \$27 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for joss than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.
 \$27 Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.
 \$27 Auvent/sements will be inserted at the rate-of

STADURATION OF Settlement of the same. STADURATISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate-of \$100 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manu-script for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and GHANGED AGCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

# Miscellaneous.

VIELD NOT. "The virtue of adversity is fortitude."-BACON.

"The virue of advanity is fortitude."-Bacos. At all periods of life we are subject to reverses and troubles, some of which we can partly or wholly obviate by prudent management, while others are entirely beyond our control. Schemes planned with the most vigilant care, are frustrated by some unforseen casualty; hopes dear to the heart are crushed and blighted; beings that im-part to the soal its purest solace are taken from us, and the lights that burst so warmly upon the heart are extinguished.

heart are extinguished. To such, and to many other misfortunes, are we constantly exposed, yet we should never for get that all affliction is susceptible of being inget that all affliction is susceptible of being in-creased or diminished by the manner in which we receive it. The reverses of life have their strength in the weakness by which they are met. "Do not yield to misfortune," says the maxims, "but go the more daringly against them." Life may be said to be a great battle, in which the cowards are cut down ingloriously in the fight.— Much depends upon courage. There are mental as well as physical Waterloos. Every individual has his battle grounds. They are the mirrors of his character. The way in which man fights in his character. The way in which man fights in life's great battle shews what virtue there is in him. Adversity brings forth the mind. There

mm. Adversity orings form the mind. There is much beauty in that remark of Seneca's" good things of prosperity are to be wished, those of adversity to be admired." Fortitude is the nobility of intellect. It raises the mind over the keenness of reverses. It is an intellectual greatness, placing man upon a lofty pedestal, where he may stand, firm and unshaken, howking with calmass upon the adversities of life looking with calmness upon the adversities of life as they dash in all their wild fury around him.

To the young, who from their ardent and effer-vescent character and from their engerness for accomplishments, are not apt to have much power accomplishments, are not apt to have much power of endurance, or patient waiting, let it be said that in general much must be done, long delays must be endured, before they can accomplish what they desire. There is no "open sesame," no mystic wand, as they may imagine, to make the portals of prosperity fly open to them. For-tune must be wooed with solicitude and patience. Reputation can only be gained by a long course of rectitude, and the attainment of eminence re-quires a firm, unyielding spirit.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING? WHAT ARE YOU DOING? What are you doing, young man, you who are dressed so neat and so trim? Your hands appear never to be soiled, and your bosom is without a speck or rinkle. You never work and have time provide the solution of the good Old Dominion. My place of rendezvous, for the present, will be in Charlestown, where enrolments can be made and full explanations furnished. I also purpose visiting the neighboring towns, and will be pleasote to any amusement. Did you ever ask elf what would be the consequences of an

RAN AWAY, BAN AWAY, ON Thesday night last, from the subscriber's residence near Kabletown, Jefferson County, a NEGRO BOY, about 25 or 26 years of age, of dark complexion. The most prominent mark re-collected, is a swelling under both eyes, caused by the measles. His clothing was of full linsey, and an old white wool hat, with new Shoes. The boy is most probably lurking about in the meighborhood as I purchased him but recently of Mr. Wm. Grove. I will give a reasonable reward for his arrest if taken in this State, and should he have gone to Maryland or Pennsylvania, I will give fity dollars for his recovery. Def. 4. FRANCIS B. S. MORROW.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY. THE advertiser is in want of One Thousand good OAK SHINGLES, for which the very highest cash price will be paid. Apply to Dec. 4, 1846-3t. THE PRINTER.

IRON, IRON.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tiro from 14 in. wide and 8 in. thick, to 2 in. wide, 4 thick—round and 'square from 9 in. to 14. Also, Nail rods and horse-shoe Iron, which I will warrant to be of a superior quality and which will warrant to be of a superior quality and which will be sold low for cash. Dec. 4, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

# WOOD, WOOD!

WE are in want of WOOD, and those who We are in want of words, and inuse who expect to pay their subscriptions, &c. in Wood, are requested to bring it along *immediately*. A few loads, at least, would be very acceptable at the present time. THE PRINTER. Dec. 4, 1846.

# ATTENTION !

THE services of the Shepherdstown "Poro-MAC RIFLE" has been offered, agreeable to the Proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, and it is presumed that they will be accepted. As an aug-mentation has been made, the Company is not yet full—the young men therefore of Jefferson, Berkeley, Clarke, Frederick and Morgan, have now an opportunity of joining, and assisting in the conquest of the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico. Applicants can send their names to Maj. HAMTRAMCK, or Lieut V. M. BUT-LER, at Shepherdstown.

Nov. 27, 1846. [Winchester papers please copy.]

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!! HAVE received information from the Adju-

L tant General of Virginia, informing me that the company under my command, will be accepted as one of those comprising the Regiment from this State, so soon as it shall be organized according to the General Orders from his Department. It s necessary, in consequence of the change in the time of service, that a new enrolment should be made. To accomplish this, and to fill my companade. To accomption this, and to fit my compa-ny according to the requirements of law, one more appeal is made to the brave and patriotic sons of the Valley. There are yet laurels to be won, and the sons of Virginia should be permitted to wear them. Now then, is the time, for her brave and gallant defenders to come forward and sustain the paper of the record Old Deriving nor of the good Old Dominion.

ed to meet with any who may be desirous of joinny. Quarters will be furn ed at once to all who come from the country, and every comfort provided. It is necessary that immediate application be

DENTISTRY. DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, that he will visit Charlestown, professionally, on the 14th inst., and remain two weeks only. December 4, 1846.

# FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Negro Woman, about forty five years of age, who can be well recommended for character and qualifications. For particulars enguire of THE EDITOR. Nov. 27, 1846.

# PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, designing to remove from his present place of residence, in Smithfield, will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY the 17th day of December next, all his

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz: Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding ; Tables, Chairs, 1 Safe, 1 Clock; Bureaus, Secretary, Carpeting ; Stoves, &c., with a great variety of other arti-

Jes, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale. Nov. 27, 1846. JOHN J. SUMAN. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on MON-DAY the 21st day of December next, (Court-day,) before the Court-house in Charlestown, the undivided half of a **House and Lot**, left me on the death of my father. The Lot. is 47 feet front, by 60 feet back, having on it a good and substantial STONE HOUSE, with five rooms well finished, and a Kitchen in the basement. There is also a Smoke-house and Stable on the Lot. This property is situated near-ly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, and the title is indisputable. The half belonging to my brother, H. T. Dean, can doubtless he obtained on the most favorable terms.

EF Terms.—One half of the purchase money in six months, and the remainder in twelve, with bond and approved security, and a Deed of Trust on the property. Nov. 20, 1846-ts. ANN CRAIN. DAX ALA

#### CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large **L** number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call be-fore selling, as he will pay the very highest cash

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW.

# Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846-tf.

LAND FOR SALE. HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low L this county and in Berkeley, for sale at to prices and on most accommodating payments. H. ST. G. TUCKER. Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., } Sept. 25, 1846-tf. [F. P. copy. }

From the Southern Literary Messenger, December, 1846. WHAT IS A BLUSH? What is a blush I 'tis the crimson glow Qf the morning's beaming face ; When Aurora leads her smiling train To begin a glorious race,

What is a blush i, 'tis the sunset huo Of the evening's purple sky ; When the sun sinks down in his golden couch With nature's parting sigh.

What is a blush ? 'tis the pearl's rich tint When pluck'd from its ocean bed ; It would better deck a sea nymph's breast Than adorn a queenly head.

What is a blush i 'tis the tinge of flowers When gemm'd with the morning dew ; Or when they rival with angel smiles 'The evening's violet hue.

What is a blash i 'tis the heart's rich blood As it bounds to the marble brow; When beauty lists to the words of love "And returns the fond one's vow.

What is a blush I 'tis the soul's deep glow, When flushed with immortal love; With an eye of fire she scans the sky And burns for the world above. Jefferson County, Va. B. T. R.

# General Intelligence.

THE DIFFERENCE. When Southern slave holders find an individual whose moral idiosyncrasy fits him for the blessings of freedom, they buy him from his master and sacrifice their money to gratify their liberality .----When a northern abolitionist wants to exercise his philanthropy, he does it by keeping his money and stealing the property of a fellow citizen .---Read the following from the Mobile Herald, and tell us if such an act has ever been performed by a northern fanatic :

"At the recent Presbyterian Synod, held at Wetumpka, in this State, a negro, named Ellis, was admitted to the ministry. He is to be sent as a missionary to Liberia. The Eufaula Shield says that his wife and two children have been pursays that his wife and two children have been pur-chased by the Presbyterian Church in this State, at a cost of \$2,500. He has acquired his educa-tion by his own exortions; and, upon examination, proved himself a good Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, but better versed in Greek. His exami-nation proved highly satisfactory. He is said to be very humble and polite in his manners and con-versation-demeasing himself at 21 times becomversation—demeaning himself at all times becom-ing his condition in life. He is quite black, and about 35 years of age. He has appended to his name the name of his former master, and is now known by that of Harrison Ellis."

How TO STOP A PAPER .--- A cotemporary in

noticing the receipt of a notice from a Post Master, ordering the discontinuance of a subscriber's paper, on the ground of his refusal to take it; says the right way to stop a paper is to call at the office. and fork up arrearages, and order its discontinuance like a man-and not refuse to take it out of the Post Office and sneak away like a puppy.

REMOVAL.-The Rev. Jonn POISAL, late pastor of Duane-st. M. E. Church in this city, has been elected an agent of the Virginia Bible Society,

NESS .- A Washington letter writer gives a brief but interesting history of the late General Van Ness, who came to Washington in 1801, as a member of Congress from the State of New York, a dashing and elegant young man of about 26 years of age. The writer says :

In the year 1803 he married the daughter of old David Burns, who was a large landed proprietor, when, what is now a city, was divided between cornfields and swamps. Miss Burns was an only child, a very beautiful and interesting woman, and after the death of her father, became possessed of

Connor, the person assuming to be Mrs. Van Ness, sought to revoke the letters obtained by Gen Van Ness. The Orphans Court turned the matter over to the Circuit Court, which is now investigating

he fact of the alleged marriage.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A writer in the Boston Courier, over the signature of "J. N. B." estimates the rise in value on the agricultural productions of the United S. since September 1, 1846, as follows :- On the crop of Indian corn (estimated at 480,000,000 bushels) the advance (estimated at 25 cents per bushels) the advance (estimated at 25 cents per bushel) is \$120,000,000; on the crop of wheat the advance is estimated at \$56,000,000; on the crop of oats \$16,000,000; rye \$36,000,000, on the crop of hay the advance (in consequence of the increas-ed use of corn and other grains for bread stuffs) is estimated at 45,000,000. Showing a total rise in value of \$273,000,000. value of \$273,000,000.

It may be of importance to some of our readers to know that a highly valuable cement, capable of withstanding the action of water and the at-mosphere for a long time, may be made by mixing the following ingredients in manner prescribed below : To a quart of vinegar add the same quan-tity of new milk. Separate the curd, and add to it the white of twenty eggs. These should be beaten well together, and sufficient quick-lime sifted in to give the mixture the consistency of common paste. Fractured and broken vessels, mended with this composition, seldom separate, when exposed to the action either of fire or water.

INDIAN DEPREDATION .--- We understand says 

 Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy.]

 Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy.]

 NOTICE.

 WILLIAM LEATHERS having executed a

 Deed of Trust to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons who know themselves indebted are requested to make payment immediately, as it is important to close up his business as soon as possible.

 Is business as soon as possible.

 The wagons were filled with clothing and hospital stores, commissary's stores, sugar, coffee, &c. They took possession of every thing, except the wagons, and made off with the property. This outrage was committed by a party of two hundred Pawnee Indians; and little opposi-tion was made by the men as they were without ammunition. We shall have, no doubt, full particulars, in a day or two.

NUMBER 22.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LATE GEN. VAN AMERICAN INCENUITY AND AMERI-CAN GULLIBILITY.

CAN GULLIBILITY. Sensible of the great advantage of advertising, the ingenuity of mankind has displayed itself in the various devices that the manufacturers of goods, wares and merchandize have elaborated to bring their several productions before the eyes of the community. A collection made in this depart-ment of human genius would be both curious and interesting. Day & Martin would shine in such a record. But the highest niche would undoutted-ly be awarded to make Mr. Clay the stalking horse, upon which they have paraded their goods before the public eye. The hatter, the carpet weaver, the woolen manufacturer, the oil-cloth maker, have all gone to Ashland and pasted their bills upon Mr. Clay's back until he has become a walking advertisement of American manufactures. To make the list complete, we hear (but this is anticht maker, and manufactures. cornfields and swamps. Miss Burns was an only child, a very beautiful and interesting woman, and after the death of her father, became possessed of his property. Under the careful and thrifty man-agement of Gen. Van Ness, this property, in little less tian a half century, amounted in value, to near a half million of dollars. Gen. Van Ness had by this marriage only one daughter, a lovely and accomplished girl, who died soon after her matringe. In a few yoars afterwards, Mrs. Van Ness followed her daughter to the tomb, having been borne down with grief ever since the loss of her child, thus leaving Gen. Van Ness sole pro-prietor of this Timmense real estate. The only heirs of David Burns now living, that I remember, are two persons, a brother and sister, cousins of the late Mrs. Van Ness. The former has been an inmate of the poor house for several years past, and the latter, a widow, is residing there in great destitution and poverty. In the early part of the present year Gen. J. P. V., known to the public as Gov. of Vermont, as Minister to Spain and as collector of New York, proceeded to take outletters of administration upon the estate. Mrs. Connor, the person assuming to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained to Wen. York, proceeded to take outletters of administration upon the estate. Mrs. Connor, the person assuming to be Mrs. Van Ness sought to revoke the leiters obtained by Gen Van

fruits of American industry. I shall proceed im-mediately to swallow each of these little gilted pills, as in duty bound, with the most entire confi-dence in the improved operation of my domestic system :

The Company then sat down to a sumptuous re-past, to which the guests did ample honor, whilst the host alone seemed restless and uneasy. After the dessert was removed, Mr. Clay remarked that although it was not the custom at his table to drink toasts, he would on this occasion offer the

following : Dr. Brandreth's Pills. May they work well, as I have every reason to believe they will, upon the great "American system."

This toast was received with unbounded ap-plause, and after returning to the drawing room where coffee was served the company retired high-ly delighted with the hospitality and kindness that is ever extended to the fugitive vender of nostrums at the mansion of Ashland.

# [Richmond Standard.

A LUCKY IRISHMAN .- Thomas Keaf, an Irishman, employed as a laboring hand on our railroad last week received intelligence, in an authentic shape that he was the inheritor of an estate in the Emerald Isle to the amount of £13,000 or \$60,000. Aftgr reading the letter. Thomas picked up his old coat, it is said, and gave it a sling as far as he could off the dock, then calling his fellow-country-men, told them of his good fortune, and "put them all through" without counting the same the all through? without stopping to count cost. He starts for Ireland, we learn, this week. [Bridgeport Farmer. ]

A NEW WAY OF COLLECTING DEBTS .- Every body, we presume, has heard of the famous Dr. Burling, who collected his debts by dogging his debtors, into all sorts of places, until he was paid to get rid of him. He would go into churches, and enter the pews of his debtors, to remind them of their obligations. The New York Sunday Atlas says that a cu-

rious scene occurred, the

yourself what would be the consequences of all idle life? Do you wish us to tell you? Go to the State Frison, or to the work-house, and see for yourself. You will come away a better man, we are pretty certain.—And you, sir, what are you doing? You are often seen at the door of a you doing? You are olten seen at the door of a grogery.—Know you the thoughts of many who see you? There is a young man making a fool of himself—bis cheeks, his eye, his words, his general appearance indicate it. Then why not turn about and become a man, respected? Just turn over a new leaf to-day, and it will be the sav-ing of you. Presist in your drinking and evil propensities, and they will lead you down, down to destruction. This you know, at least you to destruction. This you know, at least you ought to know, for you have examples enough before you to confirm the fact. What are you doing, young man, with a cigar in your mouth and a whip in your hand? On an excursion of pleasure, hey? You had better take the money you pay for horse hire and cancel your shoemayou pay for horse hire and cancel your shoema-ker's or your tailor's bill. Your extravagant babits will make a papper of you, or something worse. Reform to-day. Throw away your ci-gar and ride no more until you are able. What are you doing Miss Folly? No wonder you are considered a walking dry goods dealer's sign, with such an abundance of fine clothing on your back. But who likes you the better for it? Would it not be as well to keep at home and learn to sew and knit, to sweep the floor and rinse the clothes, as to dash about the streets. Ask your mother, if she has common sense, she will tell you so.--Your neighbors will, we know. Who do you suppose will be able to support you, if you con-tinue to cut such a figure? Scarcely a man in Christendom. Be wise then; dress neatly but not gaudily; spend less time in the streets than you do in the kitchen, and you will never regret it. To'all, we say, gostraight forward in the path of duty--turning neither to the right nor the left, and you will be such persons as high heaven looks down upon with approbation. or your tailor's bill. Your extravagant

GENS OF THOUGHT.—Conversation is the daugh-ter of reasoning, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the bond of friendship, and the nourishment of content.

Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to espondency. The flower which opens to receive

despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dew shuts against rain. He who dreads giving light to the people is like a man who built a house without windows for fear

Mon, like books, have at each end a blank leaf

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never far apart. Our sorrowsare like thunder-clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they ap-

Deach. Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of geniue, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse. Misery requires action—bappiness, répose. Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.

A Proress Distriction — Governor Crittenden, Chief Magistrate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent to his exhaulted sta-tion. Yet while Governor of the Green mountain empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern upon the steep hill-side, that he kept for many years before. One evening, a wagoner drove up and accosted him thus: Governor Crittenden, as chief magistrate of Vermont, I render you all due homage; but as landlord Crittenden, Till thank you to turn out my horse."

made, as there is no doubt or uncertainty now, but we will and must take part in defence of the coun-

try, her honor and glory. Nov. 27, 1846. JOHN W. ROWAN.

To the Young Men of the 16th Brigade:

YOUR Country invites you to arms-to an ex-hibition of Valor and Patriotism, which I am sure you are eager to display. It is no despot commanding you to obey: your voluntary services are requested. Now is the time to seize the opportunity-to serve your country-to gain ap-plause. Your own, the honor of the community in which you live, and of the whole country, is at stake: How proud will be the reflection that you marched in its defence !

One Infantry regiment of volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, it is now the privilege of Virginians to form. They are gathering with alacrity—four companies in the Sixteenth Brigade are striving which shall be first ready to march. Under the spirited auspices of Captain Alburtis at Martinsform. spirited auspices of Captain Alourits at marins-burg, Major Hamtramck at Shepherdstown, and Captain Rowan, at Charlestown, Companies are forming for the War. Hasten to fill up their ranks—help on their Patriotic efforts. I commend them to you as officers worthy of the high est confidence. More than sixty are also enroled in the Win-

chester Company,-my solicitude to complete it is known to you. Remember-it is your coun-try that invites-the dictates of honor you know low to interpret. JAMES H. CARSON Dec: 4, 1846. Brig'r Genl. V. M

# To Wagon-Makers.

WISH to employ a Wagon and Plough-maker who understands his business. I will give constant employment, or. if preferred, I will rent the shop and tools and furnish him with a good stock of seasoned timber, upon reasonable term THOMAS RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 13, 1846-3t. Something New for Overcoats. JUST received several pieces of twilled French Cloth, expressly for Overcoats, to which we call the particular attention of the gentlemen. Oct. 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Shawls and Cashmeres. WE invite the Ladies to examine our Stock of Shawls, Cashmeres, Plaids, Mouslins, Cali-coes, Linen Hdkfs., Edging, Lisle, Bobbin and Thread, Alpacca, French Metinoes, Bombazines, Kid Gloves, Mitts, and in fact every thing that makes our stock large and equal to any in the county, all of which will be sold on liberal terms. Oct. 30. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Fashionable Hats and Caps.

LATEST style Beaver, Silk and Wool Hats. Gents and Boys' cloth, giazed, fur and han caps, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. Oct. 30.

## Philadelphia Shoes.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' Kid Slippers, double-soled Walking Shoes, Cloth Gaitere and Half Gaiters, just received and for sale by. Oct. 30. CRANE & SADLER. CAPS, CAPS .- A most extensive supply the latest style Caps, for sale by

Oct. 9. J. J. MILLER. JOHN H. SMITH, H. S. FARNSWORTH, Nov. 14, 1846–F. P. copy. Truste Trustees

VI TO TO NOTICE. Office of the Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Man-nfacturing Co., Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 6, 1846. nfacturing Co., Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 6, 1846. § THE subscriber would beg to call the attention of the Stockholders of the "Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company," to the importance of paying in the instalments promptly, as he is prosecuting the work of the Building of the Factory with all possible vigor, and will re-quire the means as hast as the Instalments are called for. And for the information of distant subscribers, and those who have not paid in their money, he would beg to state that the third Friday in each month, commencing in August, and con-tinuing until December next, are the days appoint-ed to pay in the instalments. And that the pla-ces appointed by the Board of Directors for paying, are, Office of Discount and deposit of the Bank of the Valley, at Charlestown, Va; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Frederick County, Md.; and to George Mauya, Treasurer, Harpers, Ferry

and to George Mauzy, Treasurer, Harpers-Ferry Oct. 9, 1846. JAMES GIDDINGS, Prest.

# Saws, Saws.

JUST received, a liew of Stead's celebrated Cast-steel Mill, Cross-cut, and Wood Saws, (set, sharpened, and framed ready for use.) As Iam the Manufacturer's Agent, I can furnish Saws of every description, Plasterer's Tools, Hay and Straw Knives, &c., upon the shortest notice and at Baltimore prices.

I have on hand also, a very large assortment of Spring and Cast-steel Pannel and Ripping Saws, various sizes, Tenent Saws, Batcher's do., Webb, Compass and Pruning do., which I will sell cheap Nov. 27. THOS. RAWLINS,

BLANKETS .- A large lot of white and col ored Blankets, for servants, for sale by ec. 4. CRANE & SADLER. Dec. 4. PREMIUM BLANKETS .-- A few pair of ex tra heavy, American made. lov. 20. E. M. AISQUITH, Nov. 20. A IR TIGHT STOVES-For sale by Nov. 6. KEYES & KEARSLEY. SALT-50 sacks coarse and fine Salt. Nov. 13. GIBSON & HARRIS. SCARFS.—I have a beautiful piece of Tartan Plaid, (Clan Arvan Style,) for ladies Scarfs. Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH. A XES.—Extra heavy and warranted. Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH A LMANACS.—Comic and Hagerstown, Al-manace, for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER. LIQUORS.—Wines, Brandies, Jamaica Spir-Lits, Old Holland Gin, Old Rye Whiskey and common do., for sale by Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER. Nov. 6.

DRIED Peaches, and Apples, and Beans. Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER THERMOMETERS\_Just received a few Thermometers. THOS. RAWLINS. meters.

Nov. 6, 1846. WOOD-WARE.-Just received, a large as-sortment of Wood-ware, viz: Painted Tubs. Cedar do., Buckets, Half-bushel and Peck mea-Nov. 6. rns, Wash Boards, &c

THOMAS RAWLINS. BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE LOW, a THIS OFFICE. We congratulate the Virginia Bible Society on this appointment. We shall be disapointed if Mr. POISAL does not meet, and even exceed, their expectations. He leaves his late charge, and the whole Church in this city and Brooklpn-where he has had charge of one of our churches-holding a high place in their affections, and with their most ardent prayers for his prosperity and success in his new field of labor.— Christian Advocate. GUN COTTON SUPERCEDED .-- Mr. George Tur-

ner, of Leeds, Eng., has discovered an explosive compound cheaper than that from cotton. Instead of cotton he uses saw dust or any fibrous vegetable matter, which he immerses from eight to ten minutes in equal measures of nitric acid, specific gravity one and a half, and of common oil of vit-rol. A slight increase of the latter increases the rapidity of combustion. With this prepared saw dust, Mr. Turner discharged a pocket pistol, loaded with ball, with force equal to that of gunpow-der. Weight for weight, he thinks the saw dust will prove the better projectile.

CINCINNATI .--- Cincinnati isgoing ahead. During the present year 1,375 houses have been built, 816 of which were brick, including several fine churches and public buildings.

HENRY A. WISE .- The Richmond Enquirer says Mr. Wise will probably return next year from Brazil, not because he is re-called, but for private reasons, particularly the health of Mrs. Wise. The Enquirer also intimates that upon his return, Mr. Wise will enter the field of politics as a Democrat.

Cooking Food FOE SWINE.-Dr. Lee, in an article in the Genesee Farmer on pork-making gays :- 'From some experiments of my own, and considerable research into the published result of the experience of others, I am satisfied that ten bushels of boiled potatees, thoroughly mixed with the pudding that can be made from three bushels of corn or peas, will make as much pork as twen-ty bushels of potatees, and six bushels of corn ty bushels of potatoes, and six bushels of corn or peas fed raw.'

'EDGAR A. POE .- Of this clear writer and severe

"There is another story of local want and suf-fering which may as well be told here. Edgar A. Poe, a man of much talent, lies dangerously ill of the brain fever, and the partner of his cares and sorrows is said to be dying of consumption. He is helpless, and, (as is the case with the poor writer when he ceases to be servicable.) friendlass.... If there be persons who feel like ameliorating the unconscious condition of the helpless, here they have a proper and worthy object of their sympa-thizing aid. Even in presperity, the writer, a pub-lic servant, walks over a toilsome and rugged lic servant, walks over a toilsome and rugged path ; in adversity his fate is such as can be con-ceived by none who have not experienced it.— Fame ! honor ! what are they ? Worse than bubbles. Human sympathy and justice ! what are they ? They are not even as enduring as bub-bles.— a mere vapor—existing but to be recognized as a mist, which is enddenly dispelled by the garish beams of selfishness and averice." Poe's poverty and the disease which is now car-rying him to his grave, results from intemperance, not the nature of his profession as a literary man. No writer in the country has talents much superior in their way to Poe's, and few writers better able by prodence and discretion to secure health, in-dependence and fame. His history is a losson worth studying.—Mobile Heraid and Tribune.

Major Van Buren, son of the ex-President, act-ed as aid to Gen. Taylor at the siege of Monterey.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE .- We learn from the Sumer (S. C.) Banner, that the Court of Appeals, at its extra session in August last, decided, in the case of Doig, Adm'r. vs. Barkley & Cathcart, that where a promissory note is payable with increast, at a future day, when it falls due the interest becomes principal, and if not paid, the whole amount then draws interest for the future. Thus if a note for a thousand dollars be made payable one year from date, with interest from date, at the end of the year the amount due will be \$1070, and that amount, if unpaid, will bear interest for the future. The same principle will of course apply to bonds and all other written contracts, where interest is payable at a fixed time.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING .- The Southern Standard tells a story of a man in London who determin-ed to spend all he made during the first year in advertising; he soon found that it was impossible. for the simple reason, that the more he advertised, the more he made ; and after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising, he had to give it up.

VOLUNTEERS .- The Union, referring to the rapid formation of the nine regiments recevently order-ed into service, says that since the battles of May last, at least 300,000 volunteers have offered their services to the government. Such is the enthusiasm of a free people.

HEAVY POSTAGE .- A present of a very heavy cheese was sent from Connecticut to the worthy Post Master General, but instead of being sent as a package by the agency, some mischievous person sent it by mail, the postage on which was \$120. The Post Master General declined receiv-

ing the present, and it has been sent, as usual, to the dead letter office.

Wash your Butter thoroughly in cold water, and work out all the buttermilk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth *air light* and it will keep sweet forever.

BALLOON BURNT .--- On the 22d ult., Mr. Lehmann ascended in a balloon from Algiers, oppo-site New Orleans. The ascent was quite hand-some, but a stiff North Easter carried him out of sight, and he travelled twenty-two miles in a few minutes, coming down on a burning brush heap, which consumed his balloon, being a loss to him of \$2 500.

Suppose a man drinks four glasses of liquor a day, at five cents a glass—in a week he spends one dollar and forty cents, and in a year seventy-two dollars and eighty cents. This will buy the fol-howing articles, viz :

Four barrels of flour, say	824	0
Four pairs of boots, say	15	0
Forty pounds of butter,	.10	0
A hundred pounds of beef,	8	0
A new hat.	4	Ó
- A new satten vest,	5	0
A bonnet for wife,		0
Sugar-plums and cakes for children,	1	8
the second second as the second se	-	the state of the s

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not is like an ass that carvies gold and cats thistles.

72 80

street. Before a fine house, a butcher's carl was discovered stationary. It held a lad, who bore a placard with something like this inscription :---"A poor butcher boy waiting to get the money for his bill-seven dollars and thirteen cents."-Whether the butcher boy was as successful as Dr. Burling, we cannot say. We hope so.

THE JUMPERS .- In the environs of Luxemburg.

Holland, a singular custom prevails of a procession called "The procession of Jumpers." The sion called "The procession of Jumpers." The persons who take part in it, instead of walking, jump, alternately two steps forward and one back. The ridiculous procession was instituted towards the end of the 16th century, to conjure away the merrian, which, in fact, or according to the tradi-tion, ceased a few days afterwards. The cere-mony begins in a meadow situated in the neigh-banded of Lexemburg, and reaches to the parish to ach of Echternach. Almost all the peasantry, women, and children, figure in it. They think by this means to preserve their cattle from all contagious diseases.

A late Paris means to preserve their cattle from all contagious diseases. A late Paris paper mentions the celebration of this superstitious custom as having recently taken place near Luxemburg, and says, that though the number of persons who took part in it must have amounted to more than eight thousand, that there were, without doubt, full five times that number of individuals present as spectators,

In a western county, a miserable drunken loafer was elected to the office of justice of the peace, for the fun of it. He immediately became tem-perate and industrious, dressed himself in good style, and discharged the duties of the office in a respectable manner.

FOUR IMPOSSIBLE THINGS.

1st. To escape trouble by running away from duty. Jonah once made the experiment. But he soon found himself, where all his imitators will

he soon found himself, where all his imitators will in the end find themselves. Therefore, manfully meet and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned you by God's providence exposes you. Go to God's bidding, as did, Moses, and do the work laid upon you. His grace will be sufficient for you as it is for him, and the and will be peace, honor and eternal glory. 2d. To become a christian of strength and maturity, without undergoing severe trials. What fire is to gold, that is affliction to the believer. It borns up the dross, and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre. Therefore, do not timidly shrink from the troubles which God's providence brings upon you, but count it all joy to overcome brings upon you, but count it all joy to overcome them, 'knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience.'

 in a few
 Worketh patience."

 3d. To form an independent character, except

 when thrown upon your own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, surrounded on every side by trees that shelter and shade it runs up tall and sickly. Cut away its protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree, growing in the open field, where it is continually beat upon by the tempest, becomes its own protector. "As high and wide does it strike its roots to: "As high and wide does it strike its roots below." So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources, forms an independence of character, which he could not have otherwise attained.

 8 00
 Therefore, never purpose to be a zenious and devoted christian, only when others are so, but let your faith and love and zeal shine clear and steady, in the dark eyes of general declenaion."

 1 80
 4th. To be a growing man when you look to your post for influence, instead of bringing influence to your post. Therefore, prefer to calm and hill with hinglorious case.

 3d. To form an independent character, except

# Spirit of Jefferson.



# GILABLIESTO WITE Friday Morning, December 11, 1846.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Finding that this Document will fill more than one entire side of our paper, we are under the necessity of giving it to our readers in an extra sheet. This we will do on this morning, (Friday.) To our mail subscribers it will be forwarded with this paper. Those living in the town or neighborhood will please call at the office and procure a copy, should the carrier fail to leave them one.

We have room and time only to say of this Document, that it is an admirable one, in every particular. On the subject of the Mexican War. it is frank, explicit and unanswerable. A justification of his whole course in the matter is so clearly made out, that none dare question its necessity to sustain national honor, and punish vile aggression upon the rights of our citizens. We ask for the Message a careful perusal.

#### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The first Message of Governor Smith was transmitted to the Legislature on Monday. It is of considerable length ; so much so us to render it impossible for us to give it this week. The Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following satisfactory summary of the prominent matters set forth in this document. It says :---

"We have not the space this morning to comment at any length upon the Message of the Governor, which will be read with deep interest throughout the Commonwealth. Gov. Smith it is evident, has devoted himself with industry and energy to the consideration of the condition and affairs of the State, and has not left untouched a single point of any moment. The message will speak for itself. It is a plain and strong exposition of State concerns-and, however persons may differ as to the propriety of his recommendations, all must concede that it is a bold and luminous State paper. Upon no question does it con-ceal the opinions of its author. What he intends to say, is done clearly and unequivocally. Our will be struck with the original positions and bold suggestions of the message on some of the great subjects of State policy. All will be pleased to see the prosperous state

of Virginia's finances, it being estimated that during the present fiscal year there will be a surplus of more than 150,000 dollars ; yet, to prosecute the improvements recommended in the message. Gov. S. suggests a small increase of taxes upon licences, planos, clocks and watches, divide and interest, except that payable on State bonds, hand at a certain period of the year, over and above a certain sum

He zealously supports the District School system-the sense of each county to be taken upon its adoption. He recommends important reforms in the Judiciary system—and additional legisla-tion in regard to the Banks, whose general condition is sound and healthy. Upon the subject of Internal Improvements, he takes the broadest and boldest grounds. He warmly recommends two grand Railroads to be constructed entirely on State account, viz: one from Buchanan, through the Southwest, to the Tennessee line-and the second from Gordonsville, striking the Shenandoah valley, and to terminate on the Kanawha or the Ohio River-half a million a year, only, to be divided between the two works, by an appropria-tion from the Treasury of \$200,000, and an issue of State bonds for the balance. The facts and arguments of the Message on this subject are of a very interesting character, and we may expect and speculation upon this ing feature of the Message. The Governor recommends the extension of the James River Canal to the North River, an issue of the Company's bonds, guarantied by the State, to complete it to said point, and a radical change of the government of the Company. He gives a history of the purchase of the Ports-mouth Railroad, and suggests an important ar-rangement, to prevent the revival of dangerous competition between rival railroads. He warmly urges the passage of a law, to take the sense of the people upon the question of a Convention to reform the State Constitution. On the causes of the Mexican war, its brilliant prosecution, and the true policy to be pursued by our Government, the Message takes the proper grounds, and will be sustained by the people of Virginia, who will receive with pleasure intelligence of the patriotic zeal with which volunteers have come forward, to win honors as members of the Virginia Regiment. Gov. Smith commends to the care of the State the town and county of Alexandria, which have recently come under the protection of Virginiaand dwells for a moment, but with force, upon the blessings of a liberal commercial intercourse with the great world. But the people will read the message, and judge for the people will read the message, and Judge for themselves. We repeat, that it meets every question boldly and clearly, and deserves to be carefully studied by the Legislature and the peo-ple of Virginia."

# VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, both Houses of the Virginia Legislature convened. The Enquirer states that the two Houses " were promptly and harmoniously organized. In the Senate, Mr. Speaker Scott returned his thanks in a cordial and impressive address. Mr. Speaker Goode, in the House, acknowledged the compliment of his re-election in a few eloquent and highly approriate remarks.

Each House was uncommonly full. Every member of the Senate was present, except Mesar Willey of Marion and Williams of Hardy,

Only eight members of the House of Delegate were absent. There is a large number of new delegates, about 75; and, take it all in all, it is a fine looking body of men. It will take time to develope the characters and qualities of the various members; but, from what we know and hear, we can confidently assert, that the present House of Delegates contains a considerable amount of talent, and will prove itself worthy of the Old Dominion.

The General Assembly is now fairly ready for action. With industry, prudence and harmony they will be able, in a reasonable time, to discharge their high duties, to the honor of the Commonwealth and to the welfare of their constituents and of the whole State. We wish them a calm, pleasant, useful and successful session."

# THE WAR.

The Whig press have teemed with attacks upor the Administration for the "vacillation and imbecility" which it has manifested in its management of the war with Mexico. In their charitable view, nothing has been properly done. From the beginning they have predicted disaster to our arms. In pathetic terms they have described the perilous positions in which our army has been placed through the "ignorance" or "inefficiency" of the War Department, in the face of overwhelming numbers of Mexicans-but in every case their prophecies have been falsified, and our officers and sol diers have won a series of victories as brilliant and decisive as can be found in history. In a word though the glorious deeds of our troops refuted the charge in tones of thunder, the Whig press have been sedulously occupied in ridiculing and assailing the " constant failures" of the Executive. They have even gone so far as to sink their own government below that of the Mexican military tyrants, and to declare that the policy of the War Department would " disgrace" that of the miserable nation with whom we are now contending. But we find in a Northern Whig press when we least looked for it, a high compliment to the energy and success which have marked the proceedings of the Administration. The Boston Courier is one of the most rabid Whig papers in the Union. It has arrayed itself against the South and her institutions, has rebelled against the war as having been prosecuted for the extension of slavery, and has even sneered at the regulation for as, also, the restoration of the tax on money on troops upon Massachusetts. In its deep hostility to the South, it raised the flag of dissolution. Yet

it is forced, by the strong facts before the world, to do justice to the Administration, in its conduct of the war. We commend its article to its less indiscreet, but more insidious associates of the Whig press :- Richmond Enquirer.

"As respects the origin of the war, there may be a difference of opinion, but it must be conced-ed that it has been conducted with remarkable rapidity and success. Between the first of June and the first of October-In the brief space of four months-armies of 20,000 men have been raised, disciplined, and transported from eight to one thousand miles. The enemy has been kept in a constant state of alarm in every quarter. New Mexico, New Leon and California on the Pacific -regions larger than Spain or France-are actusubdued, and the ports on both sides blocka-The enemy, defeated in three battles, stripped of the principal part of their artillery and mu-

# · THE VOLUNTEERS.

Accounts from Pennsylvania, New York, &c., show that the new Requisition for volunteers is cordially responded to on the part of the citizens, of those States. The Regiment from Virginia, though not yet full, we cannot but believe will be ready at an early day. The Richmond companies have received notice that Capt. SMITH of the U. S. Army, will march them into service, together sitting of the Convention. with such other companies as may be organized

in Eastern Vifginia.

In this county, efforts have been made, and are still making, to raise two Volunteer companies .---As to the success of Major Hamtramck, we are not prepared to speak. We hope, however, it has been such, as to induce him to persevere in his patriotic efforts. The roll of Capt. Rowan is still on the increase, though there is yet room for many more of the young, daring and adventurous sons of the Valley. We are sorry to say that the commendable and patriotic motives which have induced Capt. R. to give his time, his money, and untiring efforts in raising a volunteer corps, in obedience to the demand of his State, has not met with that encouragement from many of our citizens which it was reasonable to have expected .--There are some, we fear, who conceive it to be their duty rather to discourage, than induce, our young men to offer their services. If these can reconcile such a course of conduct with their allegiance to their State, their Country and its honor, be it so. The future execration which is in store for them, will possibly serve to open their eyes as to the position they occupy. Our country is now. engaged in a war, the justice of which none have a shadow of right to question. The Government demands more troops, and a requisition has been made upon Virginia for her quota. This must be met. If not by volunteers, by a draft. Shall this last alternative be resorted to? For the honor of our State-her ancient fame and her future glory-we hope not. To raise a sufficient amount of volunteers to fill

our companies, it is not at all necessary, or is it expected, that those whose family ties and business pursuits, render it exceedingly unpleasant or inconvenient to sever, should make this sacrifice .---There are young men, just starting in life, who are anxious and willing, to obey the call of their country. Discourage not, then, this noble and patriotic resolve. Those who now go forth as the champions of our rights, will not be forgotten, but their devotion to their country and her institutions will be honored and revered, when even the names of many of the imagined wiseacres of the present day will have passed into oblivion.

# A RARE CHANCE.

By reference to our Advertising columns, it will be seen that Major SYMINGTON, Superintendent of the U.S. Armory at Harpers-Ferry, is authorized to enlist a company of mounted men, to serve with Rocket and Howitzer Batteries .--The company is designed for immediate service. The time for which they are to be enlisted is not yet known, but we think it probable that it is only during the continuance of the present War. This corps is intended to be one of the "crack" companies of the whole Army, and none but active, brave and intelligent young men will be received. The pay is to be nearly double that of other volunteers, and the men are to be mounted and equipped in the very best style. In our community, and throughout the Valley, there are those peculiarly suited for this service. To the brave and daring, then, an opportunity is now presented, of

which they should eagerly avail themselves. PETERSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

In a few days after the project was started, a Volunteer corps was organized in Petersburg, the officers elected, and the company reported to the Governor as ready for service. F. Harris Archer,

### STAUNTON CONVENTION.

Edmund P. Hunter; Eeq., of Berkeley, was chosen as President of the Staunton Convention Some fifty Delegates were in attendance, reprelay before our readers next week. Great harmony and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole

JAMES GIDDINGS, Esq.

We are pleased to state that the anxious fears and solicitude as to the probable loss of JAMES

GIDDINGS, Esq., on the steamer Atlantic, has been very much relieved since the last week. No direct information has been had from him, but from the time he left home and the business he ad to transact in Baltimore, it is satisfactorily ascertained that he could not have been on the Atlantic at the time of the accident. The loss of no individual in our whole community, would have been so seriously felt, and so deeply commiserated, as the active, energetic and intelligent head of the Harpers-Ferry Manufacturing Com-

# THE RICHMOND PRESS.

Dany.

Virginia may well boast of the Newspaper Press her metropolis. We do not believe that there s any city in the Union, which for dignity of character, talent, and energetic enterprise, can boast of a superior. As the representatives, and the firm and unwavering champions of the Democracy, we have the " Enquirer" and the " Standard."-On the other side, there is the "Whig," " Times," and "Republican." Any, or all of which, is well worthy the confidence and support of their respective parties, throughout the State.

THE JUDGESHIP.

The name of the Hon, I. S. Pennybacker has een frequently spoken of in connection with the vacant Judgeship in the Court of Appeals. On his subject, the Richmond Enquirer speaks adviedly, we presume, when it says :----

"We feel assured, upon high authority, that Judge Pennybacker has no desire to be considered as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He will remain in the United States Senate, 'in of the Republicans of the State. or in whom Virginia has every confidence, and we are pleased that he has resolved not to abandon a station which he so well fills, at a period when his services are so important to the perpetuation of Virginia's great principles."

MEDICAL CONVENTION. Monday next is the day for the meeting of the Medical Convention at Richmond. The profession will be generally represented throughout the State. Will there be none from Jefferson ?

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER. Is an exceedingly interesting journal, devoted to Literature, General Intelligence, &c. An interesting summary of the rise, progress, &c. of the Sons of Temperance, may be found in each number, and makes the "Paper" of peculiar interest and value to that Order. Now is a tavorable time, near the beginning of a new year, to subscribe .---Terms only \$1 00 per annum in advance, or six conies for \$5 00.

We have been allowed, says the Richmond Enquirer, to make the following extracts from a letter addressed to his brother in this city by a young fellow townsman in Capt. Mason's company of Mounted Riflemen. It will be gratifying country, I deem it to be my duty to make a pub-lic manifestation of the Virginians who are members of this company, to know that they are well, and anxious to distinguish themselves in active service.

CAMP BRADY, at Camargo, Oct. 22, 1846. We arrived here three days ago, after a tedious

# THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The great press upon our columns from the President's Message, Congressional and Legislative intelligence, give us no room for the details senting about twenty counties. A number of of the foreign news per the Caledonia, which ar-spirited resolutions were adopted, which we will rived at Boston on Saturday last. We confine ourselves to a few paragraphs.

The most interesting items of news relate to the markets. United States free flour was worth 32s. a 33s. in London, and in Liverpool 31s. 6d. Duty on Wheat 6s. The Grain market was dull in England as well

as on the continent. The money market contin-ued without change in three per cents. Bullion was exporting freely. Cotton has declined 1-8d.

Free Trade was progressing throughout Eu-ope. There were ramors of ministerial dissen-sions in England. The accounts which the Caldonia took out were considered favorable in a commeral point of view. The accounts from America had favorably in-

The accounts from America and avorativy in-fluenced freights. The Hon. George Bancroft, on the 12th, dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle, and on the following Saturday was, with his lady, at the se-lect party at Lord Palmerston's, the Minister for

Foreign Affairs. The misunderstanding between England and France relative to the Montpensier marriage con-tinued to afford a vent for angry patriotism on both sides of the Straits of Dover. The Great Britain is still ashore. She has re-ceived but little injury, and will be got off before the next sensor

the next season. THE NEW TARIFF.

Those persons who have purchased merchandise ince our merchants have received their new sup-ply of goods, have discovered the effects of the new tariff, or as it is called by the whigs, the "British free-trade tariff." Cloths which, before the passage of the law, cost \$6 per yard, can now be purchased for \$6; that which was sold for \$5, can now be had for \$4, &c. So with cassinets,

calicoes, muslins, and other dry goods. Cassi-nets which sold for \$1, can now be had for about 75 cents; calicoes which were sold for 15 cents per yard, can now be had for 12½ cents; that which sold for 12½ for 10 cents, and so on through the whole catalogue of merchandise. ... They are about 20 per cent cheaper than they were under the tariff of 1842. - Under the new tariff prices,

a coat can be purchased two dollars cheaper than de will remain in the United States Senate, in formerly. A pair of pantaloons can be bought which high position his course has given the fullest satisfaction to the Republican party of Vir-ginia. His dignity of bearing, elevated charac-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on every question, of the principles of the Old Do-minion, have drawn to him the regard and esteem of the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on every question, of the principles of the Old Do-minion, have drawn to him the regard and esteem of the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-minion, have drawn to him the regard and esteem of the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-minion, have drawn to him the regard and esteem of the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and ble support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong the Republican party of Vir-strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, strong the Republican party of Vir-ter, st manufacturers, but to the laboring man who is receiving probably 75 cents or a dollar per day, or to the poor female who is laboring for from 75 cents to a dollar per week, it will be of great importance. The difference in the price of a coat or a dress will amount to several days labor-and is this unimportant to them? The person who

buys one hundred dollars worth of dry goods per year, saves about twenty dollars under the new tariff. This is surely a pretty clever sum of money-a sum that will pay the State and county taxes of most of our farmers and mechanics. If was always asserted by the friends of a low tariff, that high tariffs raised the price of merchandise, and was an indirect tax upon the people. This was denied by the tariff men, who would have it that high tarilis reduced the high prices of goods ! Who were correct can now he seen by the opera-tion of the new tariff. When the new law has been in operation a year, we are satisfied that few persons will desire its repeal. We doubt whether, even now, the panicites would be successful in raising indignation meetings, or in collecting a mob to burn the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas in effigy. [Sunbury (Pa.) Gazette. GEN. LA VEGA'S DEPARTRUE-Farewell Ad

dress.-Gen. La Vega, previous to his departure from New Orleans for Havana, published the fol-

lowing address : Farewell. Finding myself at perfect liberty, and at the moment of my return to my beloved entertain for the repeated demonstrations of respect and kindness, which, in connection with my companions in misfortune, I have received from all those persons to whom I have been united by

ties of friendship. In bidding adieu to my friends and the citizens

CONGRESSIONAL REPOR Twenty-ninth Congress-Second 8

WASHINGTON, Dec. 77641 SENATE.—The Senate was called to order the Vice President at 12 o'clock to-day. Forty-two Senators were present, viz : Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Au Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Ather-ton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Calhoun, Cameron, Case, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Lewis, Mangum, Miller, More-head, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Semple, Se-vier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Upham, Web-ster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee. Mr. Speight submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed with the public business. On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was resolved that each Senator be allowed to subscribe for

On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was resolved that each Senator be allowed to subscribe for newspapers not exceeding three daily. On motion of Mr. Sevier, it was resolved that the daily hour for the meeting of the Senate be twelve o'clock until otherwise ordered. On motion of Mr. Breese, a committee, consist-

ing of Messrs. Breese, Crittenden and Fairfield, was appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum

of the President and more him that a quorum of the two honses were present and ready to re-ceive any communication from him which he might be pleased to make. Mr. Breese, from the committee, subsequently reported that the committee had discharged the duty, and that the President had informed them that he would make a communication to the Sec that he would make a communication to the Se-nate at 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday.) On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate them

adjourned. House of Representatives.—The House of Representatives was called to order by the Speak-er at 12 o'clock. The roll having been called by the clerk, it appeared that 182 members were pre-sent, which number was subsequently increased to near 200 by the coming in of other members. The following new members, elected to fill va-cancies, appeared, were qualified and took their seats, viz: — Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts; Mr. seals, viz:—Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts; Mr. Ripley, of New York; Messrs. Cotterell and Bow-den, of Alabama; and Mr. McDaniel, of Missouri. Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, introduced the usual resolutions to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business, and also to appoint a committee to wait upon the President of the U. S., and inform him that Congress was assembled and ready to receive any con munication he might wish to make. The speaker appointed Messrs. Hopkins and Winthrop said committee. Mr. Cobb. of Georgia, offered a resolution to determine the seats of members by lot, for the session. This was objected to by several mem-bers, who were well satisfied with their previous right of occupation, and an amendment was therefore offered by way of a substitute, that the members retain the same seats they held last year. This was rejected by a vote of 113 to 80, and the

original resolution was finally adopted. The members then vacated their seats, and gathered around the Clerk's table, while their respective names were deposited in a ballot box, and alterwards drawn out, one by one. The Clerk announced the names as drawn out, that of Mr. Pilsbury, of Texas, being the first, and the mem

bera selected their seats accordingly. Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., offered a resolution assigning a seat to the Reporter of the New York Tribune, any thing in a previous resolution to the contrary notwithstanding, which was adopted with great unanimity. The usual resolution to supply members with

papers was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins, from the committee appointed to to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the President in reply stated that he would send a communication in writing, to both Houses, tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The House thereupon adjourned.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 8, 1846.

SENATE-Vice President in the chair. A beau-tiful and impressive prayer from Rev. Mr. Tustiny the chaplain. Minutes of yesterday read. The annual message of the President of the United States was then delivered by J. Knox Walker, Esq. the President's Secretary, and read by the Secretary of the Senate. In the reading of the message the Secretary

was occupied more than two hours. Printed cowas occupied more than two hours. Printed co-pies were also in the hands of the members, in an examination of which Messrs. Webster, Mangum, Evans, Upham, Dickinson, Sevier, Cass, Allen, Yulee, Breeze. Dix, Pennybacker, Fairfield, Hun-tington, and Reverdy Johnson, appeared to be in-tently engaged. The other Senators present list-ened with apparently great interest as the Secre-tary proceeded. tary proceeded. A large portion of the message, you will perceive, is occupied with a history of the origin and progress of our Mexican difficulties. progress of our Mexican difficulties. Messrs. Niles, Dayton and Chalmers, not pre-sent yesterday, were in their seats to-day. The galleries of the Senate and House, were nearly filled with spectators during the reading of the Message, a very considerable portion of whom the Message, a very considerable portion of which were ladies. The reading of the Message was concluded in the Senate, at 50 minutes past 2 o'clock; when on motion of Mr. Speight, it was ordered, that 3,-500 copies of the Message and 1,500 copies of the message and accompanying documents, in addition to the usual number, be printed for the use of the Senate Adjourned Senate. Adjourned. House of Representatives.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to increase the pay of noncommissioned officers, mu-sicians, artificers and privates of the regular army, and to grant to the militia and volunteers, bounty lands in certain cases, which was read twice and

# FIELD OFFICERS.

Considerable speculation is abroad, as to who is to be the field officers for the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers. More than one of the eminent citizens of our own section have been favorably spoken of in connection with these offices. As to the mode of appointment, the Richmond Standard has the following :--

We learn, though not officially, that the Vir-ginia Executive have had some difficulty about the appointment of the field officers for the required regiment. The law of Congress, if we are correctly informed, provides that State volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, shall be officered in the manner prescribed by the laws of their respective States for the appointment of militia officers. It has been considered that the laws of Virginia prescribing the mode of electing field officers, are wholly inapplicable to the case of this particular regiment, drawn from various sections of the State; therefore it is, that the Gover nor has resolved to take upon himself the re-sponsibility of making these appointments, and to throw himself upon the necessity of the case be-fore the higher authorities, who may be called on to confirm them.

PORK .- The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says that the sales of wagon Cincinnati, on Wednesday, were at \$2 75 for weights under 200, and 82 871 for those weighing over that.

LIBERAL.—The people of Pottsville, Pa., col-lected \$2000 there in aid of the company of vol-unteers from that place for Mexico. They also presented each officer and private with a revolving pistol.

MILITARY AYFAIRS.—Three companies of the first regiment of the New York volunteers, under the command of Colonel Ward B. Burnett, were on Thursday mustered into the service of the Uni-ted States by Col. Bankhead, of the regular army. They are now encamped at Fort Hamilton.— Three more companies were mustered into ser-Three more companies were mustered into ser-vice on Friday.

account of the facility with which it can be made -its superior explosive force-and the immense saving in expense. The United States govern-

ment is causing it to be subjected to experimental tests by scientific men, and the result, so far, is that, in future wars, (and perhaps, in the present,) ment is directing the investigation, as it should be strictly and rigidly tested before being introduced

into public service. A JUST SENTIMENT.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer says : "the glory of nation, the lasting, the deathless glory consists ted character of its morals, the tenacious adherence of its people to right and justice, as in the force of its physical power, the strength of its warlike armaments, or the vastness of its internal resources."

SHIPWRECK .- A letter written at Quebec, states hat the brig Scotsman, Jamieson, from Montreal for Liverpool, was driven on the rocks of Bic island, on the 20th ult., but was immediately forc-ed off by an easterly wind and sunk. The crew nine in number, took to the boats, but were all lost except one man.

It is rumored that the individual Johnson, who was convicted of an attrocious violence, committed upon the person of a female in Augusta county, and sent to the Penitentiary some 12 months ago, killed one of the superintendents or managers on Tnesday last, by a blow on the head with some deadly weapon.—Harrisonburg Republican.

TT The Common Council of New York has appropriated \$4000 towards defraying the expenses of the Volunteers, in that city, until they are mustered into service.

IT President Polk has purchased the fine resi-dence of Judge Grundy in Nashville.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS FOR THE VIRGINIA RE DIMENT .---- A quantity of arms and ammunition for the Virginia Regiment-consisting of 400 muskets, 18 thousand rounds of musket catridges, swords, sword-belts and ecabbards, cartridge boxes, &c., &c.,—were despatched from the Washing-ton Arsenal on Saturday, by the mail boat Mount Vernon, to Gov. Smith at Richmond, (says the Alexandria Gazette.) &c., &c.,-were despatched from the Washing-Alexandria Gazette.)

of a determined purpose to furnish the Mexican Congress with most cogent and pertinent reasons for the negotiations of a place. The bonds of conquest are daily becoming more and more stringent, while it is apparent that in a short time the portion said to be very favorable. It is not improbable, of Mexico left to treat, will be considerably less than to treat for. It also appears that the necesour armies will be accompanied by bales of cot- sity has been realized to concentrate all the avaliaton, in an unprepared state, to be manufactured as ble forces that can be brought into the field for a final required for the use of our troops. It certainly conflict with the American army, should the Conshould be manufactured for public use, under the gress determine to resist. There now seems to direction of government officers, at least, until its be only two points at which a contest of arms may properties and management shall be more fully be expected, and those are Vera Cruz upon the developed. We are glad to see that our govern- coast, and that place at which the troops shall be concentrated to encounter the combined military forces of the United States, whether San Luis Potosi, the city of Mexico itself, or any intermediate

position. The energetic manner in which the termination of the armistice was declared, was quite characteristic of the commanding officer .as much in the lofty tone of its integrity, the exal- It does not appear to have been palatable to the commanding authority at Saltillo, nor pleasant tidings to communicate beyond. According to present information, it does not seem improbable that tidings of the evacuation or capture of San that tidings of the stortly upon us. Luis Potosi will be shortly upon us. [Baltimore Sun.

The Van Ness Trial is still going on before the Circuit Court of Washington. When it will be finished, nobody can tell. Every day brings forth a horde of witnesses, contradicting almost

in toto, those of the day previous.

Dr. Bailey, Editor of the Herald, the abolition Dr. Bailey, Editor of the Herald, the abolition paper at Cincinnali, announces the dissolution of his connection with it. He ts succeeded by Mr. Stanely Matthews. Dr. Bailey goes to Washing-ton city to establish an Abolition paper there, en-titled the National Era. He is to have the assis-tance of J. G. Whittier, of Massachucsetts, and A. A. Phelps, of New York, as corresponding edi-tors

Cur Dows.—The patronage left to the Go-vernor of the great State of New York, is the ap-pointment of an Adjutant General; also, a pri-vate Secretary and door-keeper, and no more.— All the rest, the new constitution hands over to the people.

True politeness is kindness kindly expressed. Bear this in mind, and acquire the habit of uni-form kindness, and thus become the receptacle of peace and a medium of it to others.

NOVEL SORT OF REVENCE .-- A western chap,

revenues, and disheartened by defeats, are soon to be placed between two enemies, either of which, alone, is competent to meet any force they can raise, and when united will be within ten day's march of their capitol. Before sixty days have elapsed, it may well be predicted the Mexicans will hold no post North of a line drawn from Tam-pico through Saint Louis to Saint Blas." GUN COTTON. It seems probable that this discovery will entire-ly sugercede the manufacture of gunpowder, on It seems probable that this discovery will entire-ly sugercede the manufacture of gunpowder, on between Matamoras and this place, I ever saw.— There is wild game of every kind and in aban-dance here. Wild turkeys, geese, deer, ducks, panthers and prairie wolves abound in innumera-ble quantities. The weather here is very cold at night, so much so that overcoats, coats and blankets are in demand; and the day so warm that a summer jacket is uncomfortable. The country in oranges, prickly pears, and pecans. The Mexicans are the strictest Catholics I ever saw. I went to church in Matamoras and in Camargo, and I don't think I ever saw a more devont people in all my life. The Mixican women make no bones of going in bathing before us all, and they don't go in with their clothes on either. 1 have seen some beautiful women here [in Mexi-co.] They have a splendid walk, and would make our Northern belles feel " flat" to see them in their natural strut. They are beautifully formed, and with a foot that would defy the chisel of the most with a loot that would dery the chief of the most expert sculptor. Their principal lood is fresh beef, corn bread and cheese, and they are fine hearty looking *mulattoes*. My old friends the Cuman-ches, I have not had the pleasure of seeing, and I am not particularly anxious to see them

THE RIGHT OF WAY TO PITTSBURG.-The Pittsburg Post does not like the "coqueiry and indecision" of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., in relation to the connection of that road with Pittsburg, and thinks the Philadelphians will have the Central Railroad to that city completed before the Baltimore Company gets under way.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT .- The requisition of the President upon South Carolina for a Regi-ment of Infantry, is about being responded to in the proper spirit, and although it requires an enthe proper spirit, and although it requires an ele-listment until the end of the war, yet the Boys of Carolina are fast rallying to their country's stand-ard. We learn that the Columbia Company is already organized and numbers 117 men, rank

and file, and will leave that place on Thursday next, for their rendezvous in this city. The roll of the Charleston Volunteers is filling up, and we trust that young men will sustain the character ardor as evinced by our neighbors of Richmond. [Charleston Evening News.

NOBLY DONE !- Both Houses of the South Caro lina Legislature have adopted a resolution appro-priating twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Field Officers, to equip the Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, service in the war against Mexico.

SHENANDOAH SENATORIAL DISTRICT .--- Jared J. Williams, Esq., (Dem.) is elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of David Crawford, Esq.

AGENCY. V, B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Balti-more and Calvort streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribuno Buildings, NEW YORK, and No. 12 State Street, Bos-ron, is the agent in those oities for the "Spinit or JEVFERSON." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authori-zed to receive payment for the same.

which have been extended to me by my numer ous friends.

Confining myself for the present to the purpose of expressing, through the medium of this paper, the eternal gratitude of my brother officers and myself, and of tendering our sincere thanks for the many disinterested acts of kindness which have been shown us. ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA.

New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1846.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA Letters from the Pacific to the 27th of August have been received at New York. They confirm the accounts of Com. Stockton having possession of the principal towns in California, on the Pacific. In one month he routed and dispersed all the armed Mexicans, double the numbers of his men, ended the war in that quarter, regulated the civil gov-ernment, and framed the future laws of California. He was, at last accounts, preparing for sea, to pro-tect our commerce in the Pacific. The Union gives some extracts from the Mexican papers.— The "Diario" says: "The loss of the Californias is consummated," although it afterwards threatens

to take it from us. Castro confesses, they were lost to Mexico when he wrote his despatches on the 9th September. He admits that "a chain of events prevented (him) from pressing it any long-er." It "deplores its loss," and its only hope is, that they may recover it and avenge its loss.

THEIR Sons .- Major Van Buren, son of Ex. President, acted as aid to General Taylor at the siege of Monterey. John C. Calhoun's son is aid to Maj. Gen. Gaines. Henry Clay's son is Lt. Colonel of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Daniel Webster's son is Captain of a company of volunteers, and will be in Mexico soon. John J. Crittenden's son is a Captain in the new regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

TAKING THE VEIL .- We learn from the Catho-lic Magazine, that on Monday, the 27th of October, Miss Pearce, of Boston, received the veil at the hands of the M. Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, in the convent of the Visitation at Frederick city, Md.

"WERRY" DISTRESSING .- The Cincinati Times "WERRY" DISTRESSING.—The Cincinal Times tells a good story of a fellow who was reading over the list of killed and wounded at Monterey, the other day. He waded patiently through the long columns of names, and then petulantly throwing down the paper aside, exclaimed, "D—n sich news—there ain't nobody there that I know."

HEARTLESS DESERTION.—The Coroner at New York on Tuesday was called to hold an inquest on board ship Empire, on the body of a boy aged twelve years, who came to his death from disease of the bowels. He was a passenger in this ship, and, while in the agonies of death, was deserted by his inhuman parents, who started for the West.

SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATORS .- The Hon John C. Celhonne was re-elected, on Friday last U. S. Senator, to serve six years from the 4th o March next. Hon. A. P. Butler was also elected U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasion by the resignation of Hon. George McDuffie.

referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., gave notice of his inten-tion to introduce a bill for the improvement of wes-tern rivers.

tern rivers. The message of the President of the U. States was then received by the hands of his private Se-cretary, and read by the clerk of the House.

cretary, and read by the clerk of the House. The reading having been finished, a motion was made by Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, to print 15,000 copies of the message and documents, and 20,000 copies of the message without the docu-ments, for the use of the House. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., gave his reasons in favor of printing a smaller number, and moved to amend the resolution by striking out the 20,000 copies without the documents.

copies without the documents. Mr. Payne, of Ala., advocated the printing of the whole number asked for, on the ground that the dissemination of the message would unite the peo-ple in regard to the war. He severely censured a portion of the press for the course taken in re-ference to the administration and the war. In any other country, he said, it would be called *trea*-

Mr. Robert Smith, of Illinois, moved to amend

Mr. Robert Smith, of Illinois, moved to amend the resolution so as to provide for the printing of 50,000 extra copies in the German language, and spoke in terms of eulogy of the German population in this country. The amendment was rejected. The original resolution was then amended by striking out the 20,000 copies without the docu-ments, and in this shape it was adopted. Mr. G. Davis, of Kentucky, said that a portion of the message was not sufficiently explicit and he therefore asked leave to introduce a resolution, calling upon the President of the U. S. for copies of all orders given to General Taylor, Kearney and Wool and Captain Sloat and Slockton, in re-ference to the formation of civil governments in, the conquered provinces of Mexico. Mr. Thompson, of Miss.; suggested that the gentleman from Kentucky had better wait to see

the conquered provinces of Mexico. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., suggested that the gentleman from Kentucky had better wait to see whether the information he wanted was not al-ready given in the documents accompanying the message before he pressed his resolution. Objections being made, Mr. Davis moved to suspendthe rules, to enable him to offer the reso-lution, and upon this question he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Without taking the question, however, the House adjourn-ed.

ist out are heree.

For the Spirit of Jeffered THE WAR WITH MEXICO-THE PRE-SIDENT AND HIS OPPONENTS.

MR. EDITOR :-- When we have an enemy to contend with, it is always a pleasing thing to see him come out and show himself in his true colors. We know then what to expect, and how to meet him. Although bush fighting may occasionally be expedient, and justified by disparity of force, yet when both parties are strong, and pride themselves on their strength, the honorable mode is open warfare

The above suggests itself in viewing the attitude the two great parties of the country at present hold towards one another. Our political enemies have taken a distinct and unequivocal position. They have come out and publicly pro-claimed the causes for which the administration is to be condemned, and repudiated by the American people. Their great organ and mouth-piece, Daniel Webster, has spoken, the party press have echoed it through the land, and not a few of the rank and file of the Whigs declare that the present war with Mexico is a President's war,-a war upon the Constitution of the country, and the President liable to " impeachment" for the same. Upon this question, then, we stand arrayed against one another. We are in favor of the war until peace is honorably and satisfactorily declared,believing that the causes which led to it were unavoidable on the part of the President and coun try-and if ever a people could jutify itself in this, the last resort of injured nations, we in our present contest with Mexico, are emphatically that people. In Whig estimation, however, it is just the reverse of all this. We are engaged in an unrighteous war-a war of aggression and conquest-a war conceived in iniquity, and prosecuted in total violation of every principle of justice, and of the Constitution of the United States.

It is strange, sir, but nevertheless true, that in every contest it has been our fortune to have with a foreign country, there has always been among us a party, and by no means a small one either, arrayed on the side of the enemy. First, in our early struggle for Independence-for the vindication of the rights of humanity, in opposition to the usurpations of Tyranny-we find this unnatural spirit in our midst, aiding and assisting the enemy, and seeking to stiffe the rising spirit of Liberty. Royal in its predilections, it leant to the side of loyalty, and the cause of Kings was upheld in preference to the liberties of the people. This was the Tory spirit of the Revolution, and although it fell with the triumph of our arms, it left its impress among us, which, when occasion calls for it, is found still to exist as at first. Again, in 1812, we most prominently meet with it. It openly arrays itself on the side of the enemy-President Madison is denounced-the war is spoken of as a " President's war"-it rejoices at the triumph of our open enemies abroad, and a Hartford Convention, " sounding the very base note of iniquity," publicly declares in favor of the enemy .--In our present contest with Mexico, we find a spirit not less actively and energetically at work, which if not the same that opposed the Revolution and prompted the Hartford Convention, at least bears the ear marks of a very near consanguinity.

We are now engaged in a war with a foreign nation. Our gallant army have achieved deeds of heroic daring, which for brilliancy and valor, are unsurpassed in the annals of war. They have literally indeed, covered themselves with glory. Under such a state of things, it would seem, that decency at least, should suggest to the enemies of the war the propriety of silence, if nothing more. But no, none so noisy, none so obstreperous .-The more glorious the deeds achieved, the more galling to them. We have a Democratic Administration, and some little of the credit may attach itself to it. Why, sir, even on the streets in our little country villages, we hear men whose mental visions scarcely extend beyond their noses, atridicule and ieers, to deter the are disposed to be patriotic, the volunteers I mean, this but treason "full fledged-ready to take wing the first fair day ?" Will such conduct as this be countenanced by men and by Americans?" Will the people sustain a party that can let itself down to such vile purposes ? Reason, justice, and patriotism forbid it ! The fact is, sir, the Administration is perfectly invulnerable on the subject of the war. I write this in anticipation of the Message : but will venture to assert that it will contain a triumphant vindication of the President when it does appear. Mr Polk, when he qualified to his present high and distinguished office, found the act of Annexation of Texas, on the part of our Government, already completed. Mexico blusters and denounces the act as an outrageous aggression on her rights, and expresses her determination of invading that territory and subjugating it to her own dominion .-Under such a state of things, what was the President to do? What did his duty require him to do? To sit down gietly and witness the invasion of a part and parcel of our territory ? Most certainly not!' He was bound under the Constitu tion to take the most energetic and prompt measures to repel any attempt at invasion. But say the Mexican allies, " In sending our army beyond the Nueces, the President invaded the rights of Mexico ; for the territory between that river and the Rio Grande was disputed." To this we would reply in the first place, that Mexico disputed our right to every portion of the Texan soil, and laid no special claim to one part more than to another. She denied our right to annex any portion, and her hostile movements were aimed at the whole State, and not to reclaim the portion between the Nueces and Rio Grande. Numerous of her official acts go to show that she regarded the Rio Grande as the boundary between herself and Tex as. But again, we say, that so far as the Presi-dent was concerned, the territory between the Rio Grande and the Neuces, was just as much American soil as the ground on which the city of Washington now stands. Congress had passed a law extending the revenue laws of the United States to the State of Texas-a Custom House had been established between the Neuces and Rio Grande -a collector of the revenue was in the actual discharge of his duties-and the Whigs them selves in Congress voted generally for the law thus incorporating it a parcel of the United States. Moreover, one of the members of Congress from the State of Texas, actually resides West of the Neuces, and was supported by voters from that region. Under this state of things, was it for Mr. Polk to question what Congress had done? Was it for him to set up his will in opposition to. that of the Nation ? Could be refuse, as the Executive of the Nation, to execute the laws, of the country ? Most certainly every one must admit, CRANE & SADLER

protect it from invasion. . And it would have been certainly an "impeachable" offence had he failed to have placed a force there to repel the first atmpt at invasion.

This we think is perfectly plain and comprehen ible to the mind of every man who will not pernit party rage to blind his understanding ; yet otwithstanding all this, we see Daniel Webster ecklessly denouncing the President as liable to peachment-condemning his own country and defending Mexico-and, alas for the honor of the country that it should be said, a large portion of the Whig party chiming in with him. Surely if there be an execuration more withering than others, it should be heaped upon the heads of those noral traitors, who thus, forgetful of every obligaion of country and ot honor, could lend themselves to be used for such foul political purposes Sir, the President should be sustained by the whole people. Let the Democracy at least, be andivided upon this subject. Let the Presses speak out sealously and warmly. Let us hold meetings and express our approbation of the course of the Executive. What do you say to a call for a meeting at the Court-house on the 21st day of this month. That day being Court-day, I think would be most covenient. OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

# The Markets.

# BALTIMORE MARKET-

Reported weekly for the " Spirit of Jefferson," by Wil-LIAM RATLIFF, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

General Produce Dealer, Baltimore. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 9, 1846. DEAR SIR: -- Since our last quotation, flour has been steady in price until Saturday--sales making all the time at \$4 874 from stores. On Monday morning we had ac-counts per the Caledonia, up to the 19th November, which put a stop to sales. There has been no sales up to yea-lerday evening that I know of. Holders offered to sell yesterday at \$4 624 and shippers were offering \$4 50.--There is no receipt price.

resterday at \$4.624 and shippers were offering \$4.50.-There is no receipt price. GRAIN-Wheat is dull and but very little in market. Corn is selling at 48 a 50 cents for new, and 55 for old.--Itye 60 cents. Oats 33 cents. SEEDS-Finxeed \$1.25; Cloverseed 4 25 to \$4.50. HOGS-Live Hogs are selling at 4 374 to \$4.624, ac-cording to quality. Slaughtered 4 25 to \$4.50. CATTLE-The prices range from 1 874 to \$3 per 100 hs on the hop.

ps. on the hoof. PLASTER-22 50 per ton. SALT-Fine 81 75, and G. A. \$1 50 per Sack. BU'ITER-Western, 8 to 10 cents. LARD-In kegs, 8 cents. WHISKEY-In bluds 22 cets and in bbls 23 cents.

# TRADE AND BUSINESS.

New York-Monday-13,000 bills. Flour have been sold to shippers at 55,55 12. Rye 80 cts; Wheat stendy. Philadelphia-Monday-Flour 4 624 a 64 75. Wheat is held at 1 03 a \$100 cts for reds; Corn, old 65 cents; new Southern 50 cents; Oats 32 cents.

# MARRIEDED.

At the residence of her futher, in this County, on Thurs-day morning last, 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, JAMES W. STRIDER E-q. to Miss LUCY QUIGLEY, daugh-ter of Capt. John-Quigley—all of this County. On the 5th Nov. last, by the Rev. Silas Bruce, Mr. John W. LERON, formerly of this place, to Miss SARAH JANE GUINN, daughter of Mr. John Guinn—all of Culpeper cc. On the 25th ult by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Mr. ALEX-ANDER MCDANIEL to Miss BARBARY JANE SEIBERT, all of Back Creek, Berkeley County. On Wednesday night, November 25th, at Poplar Spring, Appomaticx county, by the Rev. Mr. Hamuer, Roat. H. GLASE, E-q., Senior Editor of the Lynchburg Republican, to Miss ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Col. Samuel P. Christian.

### DIED.

On the 6th instant, of inflamation of the longs, JANE M wile of Mr. Chas. Moler, in the 3th year of her age. In the relation of wife and mother, she was kind and affec-tionate.

# Miscellaneous Notices.

GIVE HEED : Unless some of our friends send us a load or two of WOOD we shall freeze up, certain. We are entirely without, and our neighbors being in scheme is offered for the next week :— GIVE HEED ! the same condition, we are unable to borrow. Dec. 11, 1846. THE PRINTER.

Money ! Money ! ! This is the root of all evil, it is true, but the PRINTER. wants, and must have some, immediately. Delinquents are requested to come forward and discharge at least a

A BATTLE'S TO BE FOUGHT. These fugitive lines are respectfully inscribed to, and aid of, Capt. Rowan's Company, now about being

Ind. of, Capt Rowses & Company, now most a led for the seat of war: Hark ! to one musice!s, fife and drum I Trembling Mexico, we fearless come: We come from a land where winds and snows Have nerved our arms to suirdy blows. We come from a land where partici-fifes Have barnt in the days of our hero sizes. We come ! in the name of God and Truth; In the mighty strength of buoyant youth. Hark! to our soldiers' measured tread, We come to avenge our country's dead. Our hearts are firm, our swords are strong-We march to join the cong'ring throng. Beware ! Our dannon roar again, As oft they've done on thy summy plain— In thy gnarded towns—on thy orange fields— Thy pulseless army, conquered, yields. At Palo Alto dead herces lie, To mark the course thy armies fly. To mark the course thy armies fly. Resaca de la Palma, Matamoras weep. O'er soddy graves where thy soldiers alcep. Again, can history parallel the day That lost to thee strong Monterey I Was there ever place could tell Of braver arms, where Watson fellt We come I and at the call of those Who've learned to honor worthy foes-Foes who mourn their honest dead-Foes protecting with their lives. Their liberty, their God, their wives.

Honors and glory are now at hand! Who will not join our patrice band ! Let him stay at home and feel He yet may thrust a coward's steel. Glory and honors, honors and glory, Or a soldier's grave tell our solemn story.

Now honored be the names of those We honored be the names of those Who march to meet their Southern foes! And honored be the graves of all Who fall in fight by Southern ball! A Battle's to be fought and won! Arouse! To Arms! Old Jefferson!

STEPHENS & WELLS,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.,

AKE this method of making known to thei T friends and customers, at Harpers-Ferry, and the county in general, that they have just returned from the Eastern Markets with A Choice Selection of Goods.

in their line ; such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinetts, which for style, quality and price they flatter themselves cannot be beat in the county.

Also, a splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Sack Coats and Coates, from \$3 to \$30. Also, a large assortment of Vests, Pants, Roundabouts, Shirts and Drawers, cheap and good. They re-spectfully ask a call from the public, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to give satisfac-tion. STEPHENS & WELLS. Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 11, 1846.

# WAR WITH MEXICO!

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men, to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordinance Department for immediate departure.

In pay, provisions, and clothing, this corps will be superior to any yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly in advance, where the hardest fighting may be expected. The highest character for courage and physical ability will be required for admission. \$2 paid \$2 paid

to citizens for each recruit. Appl to JOHN SYMINGTON,

Major of Ordinance, Harpers-Ferry, Va. Dec. 11, 1846-3t.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! GEORGE W. PEACHER, at his Lottery Of-Or, fice, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, Washington county, Md., is selling every week prizes varying in amount, but well worthy of attention. Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn by D. Paine & Co., can be had on application either personally or by letter. All communi-cations confidential. Hrizes cashed on presenta-

Maryland Consolidated Lottery, CLASS 8, FOR 1846.

To be drawn at Baltimore, on Friday, December 18, 1846.

66 Number Lottery-11 drawn ballots. SCHEME.

# **PLUMBE** NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY Photographic Depots,

FOUNDED 1840. FOUNDED 1840. A WARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, re-spectively, for the most beautiful colored Daguer-reotypes, and best aparatus ever exhibited. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store. Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washing-ton, D. C. Concert Hail, Feinsylvania Avenue, N. C.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
No. 251 Broadway, New York.
75 Court street, Boston.
136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
76 Canal street New Osleans.
127 Viell Rue du Temple, Paris.
82 Church street, Liverpool.
176 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.
33 Main street, St. Louis. on, D. C. Market street, St. Louis. Main street, Dn Buque. Broadway, Saratoga. Douw's Buildings, Albany. Middle street, Portland. Main street, Newport. , Norfolk, Va.

BT Portraits taken in any weather, in equisite atyle. Apparatus, Instructions, and all Materials fur-nished. March 20, 1846—19.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchilis, Dif-ficulty of Breathing, Ashma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Con-stitution & Sec. Sec.

and Lungs, Broken Con-stitution, d.c., d.c. THIS "Celebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsie virtuce, acquired a. celebrity which can never be shaken by the many quack "Nostrums" with which the country abounds. The public are fast learning that this is the only remedy that can be relied upon for the speedy and permanent cure of all Diseases of the Lungs. It is literally sweeping Consumption from the land; wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all others dwindle into insignificence. The public have been "humbinged" long enough, and now resch to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism. It requires no bolistering up, by publishing columns of forged ertificates—but it is enough to let the public know where it can be obtained, and one rissing disenses above great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned

The end of the second state of the solution of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore. DR. SWAXNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY was the first preparation from that valuable tree which was ever introduced to the public, and ample proof is afforded of its success by the country being flooded with "Balsams," "Candies," and "Mixtures," of Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular pluysician, although they have assumed the names of respectable physicians to give currency to their "Nostrums." Therefore the public should be on their guard, and not have a worthless mixture palmed upon them for the original and genuine preparation, which is only prepared by DR. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. HENRY S. FORNEY, ACENT. Shepherdstown, April 3, 1846-eow 1v.

Hew's Linament for Rheumatism, A LL Rheumatic persons have very good rea-son for rejoicing, that they can obtain an ar-ticle that will set all rheumatic complaints at defiance. We wonder that people will suffer a mo-ment with this distressing and excrutiating pain when they can find a certain cure in this preparawhen they can find a certain cure in this prepara-tion. The certificates that the proprietors have, would astonish the most incredulous. Patients, who have been laid up for years, and who never expected again to be about, in health or without crutches, have been almost miraculously raised from their bed of pain, and restored to their friends, sound in their limbs and entirely free from pain of any kind. This is no fiction, but fact, and thousands who have used it can testify to its usefulness. Beware of counterfeits. Sold wholesale by Constoar & Co., 21 Cortland

street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1846. East India Hair Dye,

FOR COLORING THE HAIR PER-FECTLY BLACK OR BROWN. HIS preparation will color the coarsest red

# A CARD.

J. H. BEARD respectfully informs his friends ished his store with nearly an entire new Stock of such articles as are usually kept by him, with many new articles, which he offers very low, and hoper by strict personal attention, to morit a con-tinuance of public patronage. His Stock consists in part as follows: Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Citric Acid, Gum Camphor, Gum Aloes, Sulph. Morphia, Sulph. Quinine, Cream Tartar, Extract Jolap, Epsom Salts, Seidlitz Powders Soda Powders, Hydrioate Potass, Kreosote, Piperine, Nitrate of Silver, Laudani Hive Syrup, Extract Colocynth, Precipitated Ex. Bark, Blue Mass, Gum Arabic, Powdered Rhubarb, Paragoric, Super Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid. Assafoetida, Bl'k Oil Varnish, Castor Oil, Henry's Cal, Magnesia, Husband's " Durand's Solut'n Iodide Carb. Ammonia,

Iron, Fowler's Solut'n Arenic, Long Pepper, Donovin's "Iodine Mace and Nutmega, Arsenicand Mercury, Oxalid Acid, Black Pepper, Ground Rice Flour, Allspice, Wafers & Seal'g Wax, Cloves, Black Pepter, White N

Cloves, Black and White Mus-Blister Plaster, Strengtening Plasters, tard Seed, Gum Tragecanth, Sugar Lead.

Cinnamon Bark, Calomel, 136 14.00 Patent Medicines, &c. Swaim's Panacea, oJudkin's Ointment, Cook's Syrup Sarsapa- Harrison's do

Wistar's Balsam Wild Lee's I. do Cherry, Hamilton's Prep. Wild Cherry, Cherry, Comercell's First Status

Cherry, Comstock's Ex't Sarsa Steer's Opodeldoc, parilla, Jaynes' Expectorant, CDr. Straith's do Peter's Pills, Anderson's do Harlick's do

Jaynes' Carminative, Jaynes' Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Lyon's do Hoopers's Female do Mead's Anti-Dyspentic, Thompson's Eye Water, Oil of Tannin, Michau's Freckle Wash Jaynes Vermifuge, Morrison's do Dr. Straith's do GreatWestern Panace

Indian Panacea, Godfrey's Cordial Love's Fever and Ague Bateman's Drops, Mixture, Elixers, Cordials, &c. Harlem Oil, Haris' Tetter Wash.

# Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

White Lead in Oil, PCopal Varnish, Japan Varnish. Chinese Vermillion, Verdigris, Frostings, of all colors, Window Glass, of all sizes, (I have also a diamond to cut glass any size Without charge.) Paint Brushes, a great Variety,

Putty, Madder, Ground Logwood, Chipped Fustick, Blue Vitrol, Gold Leaf.

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. Vax Dolls, Accordians, Glass Fancy Boxes, great variety, Patent Kaledescopes, Hair Brushes, Assorted Clothes do do Razor Strops, Footh-Comb do Nail do Razors, Ink Stands, Glass, Redding Combs, Do do Wood, Soaps, assorted, Cologne Water, Lavender do Side do Fine-tooth do Shell Side do Bears Oil, Indian Oil, Horn do Shell Hair Pins.

Tuck Combs, Ivory Pocket Combs, Infant Fine-tooth Combs Ox Marrow, Pomatum, Bandoline, Pocket Books, a large Scent Bags,

assortment, Silk, Thread and Cotton Preston's Salta, Purses, Vicel Reise Chains. Gold and Silver Beads, Do Do Guards, Visiting Cards, Pearl Coral do Snuff Boxes, Violins and ex. Strings Books, Stationery, &c. Gilt Bibles, Do Prayer Books,

MESSAGE OF THE

# PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Fellou - Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives : In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no pe-riod in our past history, when all the elements of national properity have been so fully developed. Since your lass semion, no afflicting dispensation has visited our country general good health has prevailed; abundance has crown-ed the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branch-a is receiving an ample reward, while edocation sciences and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social inspines. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast standard of our free sources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations. As the wisdom, strength, and hendicence of our free functions are unfoided, every day adds fresh motives to strongs.

<text><text><text><text>

It is a source of national pride and exultation that the

Int." T is a source of national pride and exultation that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war suc-cessfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interest at any sacrifice. The alacrity and prompt-ness with which our volunteers rushed to the field on their deep conviction that our cause is just. The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico al-most ever since site became an independent Power, and he patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs ind been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One ourrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity almost necessa-ity, encouraged the perpetration of another, until Mexi-ous since statistic on preserve friendly relations with a sincer educine. Buarceley had Mexico achieved her indepen-dence, which the United States were the first amout the netion to preserve the first amout the model of the part of the source of the first of the first of the source of the first of the source of the s

dence, which the United States were the among the nations to acknowledge, when she com-menced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their car-goes was a ready resource ; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains and crews, it was done.---Rulers superceded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn

Do do dry Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Do White, Chrome Green, Do Yellow, Do Red, Paris Green, : l'erradiesieanna, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ocher, Stone Ocher, Chipped Logwood Ground Brazil, Do. Nisaragua Linseed Oil. Spirits Turpentine. Cid Dolla,

part of their indebtedness. With many we have waited quite as long as it could be expected. Our engagements from joining the army of the country. What is are pressing, and must be met. We hope we shall not ask in vain for assistance from our friends. December 11. 1846.

#### AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for sub-scriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid. WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Forry; Joins G. WILSON, do. SOLOBON STALEY, Shepherdatown; H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch; Joins Cook, Zion Chuch; WM. RONEMOUS of Joins HESS, Union School House; GEORGE E. MOOKE, Old FINNACE; Joins H. SMITH of J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield; EDWIN A. RELY, Summit Point; DOLPHIN DREW of S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabletown; JACOB ISLER OF J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville; WM. THMERLAKE, Dr. J.J. JANNEY, of J. O. COYLE, Brucetown, Frederick County; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. WM. HARMISON, Bath, Morgan County; Joins H. LIKENS, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville; J. P. MEGEATH, Philomont, Londonn county; WM. A. STEFHENSON, Upperville, Fauguier county; MM. A. STEFHENSON, Upperville, Fauguier county; MM. A. STEFHENSON, Upperville, Fauguier county; MM. A. STEFHENSON, Upperville, Fauguier county; MA. A. STEFHENSON, Henchenster; MA. STEFHENSON, HENCHENSTER, MARCHENSTER, UP, MARCHENSTER, UPPERVIER, COUNTY; MA. A. STEFHENSON, Upperville, Fauguier County; MA. A. STEFHENSON, HENCHENSTER, UPPERVIER COUNTY; MA. A. STEFHENSON, HENCHENSTER, UPPERVIER, FAUGUER COUNTY; MA. A. STEFHENSON, MARCHENSTER, CAUNTY, MARCHENSTER, HENCHENSTER, UPPERVIER COUNTY; MA. A. STEFHENSON, HENCHENSTER, CAUNTY, HIJANSTER, HENCHENSTER, CAUNTY, MARCHENSTER, CAUNTY, MARCHENSTER, MARCHENSTER, CAUNTY, CAUNTY, CAUNTY, MARCHEN GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, ONCROTAVILO; J. P. MEGRATH, Philomont, Loudoun county; WM. A. STEFRENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county; SILAS MARMANUKE, Hillsborough, Loudoun county; GRORGE GLIBERT, Romney, Hampelire county; GABRIEL, JORDAN OF W. BAKE, LURAY, Page County

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, having naturally attracted the at-tention of many physicians, as well as the whole frater-nity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises liave arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opin-ions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we PLEDGE OUR HONOUR that it contains mothing of this kind, or any thing the

that it contains nothing of this kind, or any thing the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its effica-cy consists in the mode by which they are prepared. None genuine without the written signature of I Butts. SO A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for male by J. H. BEARD, Charlestown.

# MOULD BOARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and can furnish Plough-makers and farmers with any quanti-ty of first rate two and three-horse McCormick Mould Boards, most approved patterns. JOHN H. LIKENS.

Martinsburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1846-3m.

SERVANT WANTED. I WISH to hire for the next year a servant wo-man, well qualified as a cook, washer and ironer. JOHN J. H. STRAITH. Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1846.

# TO ALL CONCERNED.

THOSE persons knowing themselves indebted to me, and wishing to pay in "Trade," will please deliver it before the first of January next, as after that time it will not be received. During the month of January next, I will call upon those indebted to me for settlement. All accounts not closed by note or cash, will be put in an officer's hands for collection, as I cannot earn my money twice—by paying horse hire and losing time. Dec. 11, 1846—3t. W. J. HAWKS. under the circumstances, that he was bound to FRESH SAGE-for sale by J. H. BEARD.

A. 8. 100	213,000	10
142245	4,000	10
们的	2,415	10
明常国	1,750	20
的定想	1,000	100
心境清	750	55

1 prize

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., Making in all 19,525 prizes, am'g to \$137,280 Tickets \$4-ahares in proportion.

TApply for Tickets in the above Scheme. GEO. W. PEACHER, Agent for D. Paine & Co., Managers. Letters addressed to Harpers-Ferry, Postage haid, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 11, 1846.

# DENTISTRY.

DR. McCORMICK respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, that he will visit Charlestown, professionally, on the 14th inst., and remain two weeks only. December 4, 1846.

# FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Negro Woman, about forty five typears of age, who can be well recommended for character and qualifications. For particulars THE EDITOR. enquire of Nov. 27, 1846.

# PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, designing to remove from his present place of residence, in Smithfield, will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY the 17th day of December next, all his

### Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE, Consisting in part of the following articles, viz : Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding ; Tables, Chairs, 1 Safe, 1 Clock; Bureaus, Secretary, Carpeting ; Stoves, &c., with a great variety of other arti-les, too tedions to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale. Nov. 27, 1846. JOHN J. SUMAN. Nov. 27, 1846. JOHN J. SUM Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. WILL be offered at Public Sale, on MON-DAY the 21st day of December next, (Court-day,) before the Court-house in Charlestown, the undivided half of a **House and Lot**, undivided half of a **House and Lot**, the left me on the death of my father. The Lot is 47 feet front, by 60 feet back, having on it a good and substantial STONE HOUSE, with five rooms well finished, and a Kitchen in the basement. There is also a Smoke-house and Stable on the Lot. This property is situated near-ly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, and the title is indisputable. The half belonging to my brother, H. T. Dean, can doubtless be ob-tained on the most favorable terms. In Terms.—One half of the purchase money in

tained on the most involutie terms. are Terms.—One half of the purchase money in six months, and the remainder in twelve, with bond and approved security, and a Deed of Trust on the property. ANN CRAIN. on the property. Nov. 20, 1846-ts.

# LAND FOR SALE. I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating payments. H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., ? Sept. 25, 1846-tf. [F. P. copy. 5

50 BUSHELS of Potatoes, for sale by Dec, 11, J. H. BEA J. H. BEARD. 000. G. 1815.

This preparation will color the coarsest real Silk, Thread and C Purses, brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out often thousand bottles that have \$300 been used, not one has been brought back or any 200 150 fault found with it. Sold wholesale by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cort-land street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846. 100 70 30

Balm of Columbia-For the Hair. **P**ERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from talling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase Phonsands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from daudruff, and smooth and glossy. Its great-est virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to re-store the hair on the heads of those who have been

bald for years. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co.

21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846-cowly.

Hay's Linament for the Piles.

PILES effectually cured by this certain reme dy. The sale of this article is steadily in creasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would this distressing comparing, decide that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect, that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known every family has it in their house.— Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price price Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestonon, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

#### Lin's Balm of China.

Jan. 30, 1846.

A N infallible cure for all cuts, burns, sores, &c. The worst cut may be cured in a few hours by the use of this all-healing compound...-Its healing qualities are wonderful. One bottle of this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves this is worth ten dollars worth of all other salves and remedies in existence. The most severe cut, which by delay might disable the patient for days, weeks, or months, can be cured without difficulty by using a bottle of this preparation. It is a valu-able article, requiring such a small quantity in application, that one bottle will last for years. The above medicine is sold unbolesale by Com-stock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER. Harners. Farry

A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry,

Jan. 80, 1846. DRIED Peaches, and Apples, and Beans. Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

HERMOMETERS-Just received a few . Thermometers. THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846.

WOOD-WARE.—Just received, a large as-sortment of Wood-ware, wiz: Painted Tubs, Cedar do., Buckets, Half-bushel and Peck mea-sures, Churns, Wash Boards, &c. Nov. 6. THOMAS RAWLINS.

Y.Other March AND DE DE MARKEN DE TRACE

 Letter Paper,
 Cap do
 Note do Do Psalms and Hymns, Do Methodist do Silver Pencils, Miss Leslie's Cookery, Steel Pens, School Books, assorted, Quills, Toy Books, a large va- Pen Knives, riety, Bronzed Sealing Wax, riety, SBronzed Sealing W Almanacs for 1847, Slates and Pencils,

Fruits, Confectionary, &c.

200 pounds assorted Candy ; Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts ; Prunes, Dates, Ju Jube Paste ; Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

J. H. BEARD. Charlestown, Oct. 30, 1846. N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions put up with great care and promptness. J. H. B.

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

HE undersigned, thankful for the liberal en L couragement extended towards him for macitizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.— His arrangements now are the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

In order to compete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent. for cash. And as he uses none but the best materials. h e can surely expect the support of his fellow-citizens in preference to sending their orders, abroad. If his work does not bear a favorable comparison with any other of a similar kind, he will not ask for more than one trial. Country Merchants will do well to give him

a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a very large and general assortment of TIN-WARE, which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Leaden Plate, Will on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass his. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear of the first complaint. For the trath of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this descrip-tion of roofing, refer to Hon. I. R. Douglass, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Lock, Charlestown.

HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest no-tice, as usual, and at reduced prices. Brold Copper, Brass or Pewter taken in ex-change for work. - F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, March 27, 1846-tf.

# Philadelphia Shoes.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' Kid Slippers, double-soled Walking Shoes, Cloth Galters and Half Galters, just received and for sale by. Oct. 30. CRANE & SADLER.

Oct. 9. J. MILLER. Oct. 9.

Add - to Sack to merel this sale h

forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the department of state contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the persons and property of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to ob-tain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard. It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the fifth of April, 1831, was concluded between the two property of our citizens; the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respec-tive parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable that, in the opinion of Presi-dent Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, In his message to Congress in Ecbruary, 1837, he presented deciated that "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the re-peated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the prometry and percents of our citizens much the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this 'government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended exercises as a milest mode of rehe recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress.

He declared that war should not be used as a The declared that war should not be used as a remedy, " by just and generous nations confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, " it has occur-red to me that, considering the present embarrass-ed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atome for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconcention on the past of Mexico. Ba wall one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from re-proach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take imme-diate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this ead to recommend that an act be passed autiorizing re-prisals, and the use of the naval force of the Uni-ded States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to inforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexi-icon of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico." On which this message of this President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffred from Mexico, and the Senate, in their report, say "After such as becommended that should so refused by the Mexicon government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but [SEE SUPPLENTENT]

(SEE SUPPLEMENT.]

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune. THE IRISHMAN'S LAMENT O'ER THE LOSS OF HIS CROP. Bal lack to the hour that the crop of potaties, Took the sickness and died-och! sorrow is me, The green tops all withered, and the dear roots all blight-

SA GR

ed, And he'r a one left in the orchard for me, Oh? that fruit I delight in our stay, hope and comfort, That made every heart leap with joy in our cot, When Jidy arranged them on nate wooden platters, Smoking and bursting right fresh from the pot.

Adieu, beautiful blossoms that wavel so luxuriantly, Adieu, beautiful blossoms that wavel so luxuriantly, Adid yielded a fragrance more grateful to me, Than the blossoming corn or the sweet-scented orange, That comes from strange lands far over the sea ; I'll praise ye Poraruss and tell of your beauties, Though new, alast withered, and blasted and dead, How ye shone like the snow drap, and glistened like silver Inviting the poor to sit down and, be fed.

They may tell us CORN MALE is more sweet and nutri

Cious-It is false or is true, I for one little care, Just set down before me a dish of potatics, There is nothing on earth kalf so sweet I declare; Many and deep are the griefs that come o'er thee, "Erin my country," but greater than all-Is the loss, the great loss of our crop of potatics, And now we are left with-just nothing at all.

Dariety.

HINTS ON MATRIMONY. No woman will be likely to dispute with us, when we assert that marriage is her destiny. A man may possibly fill up some sort of an existence with-out loving; but a woman with nothing to love, cherish, care for, andminister to, is an anomaly in the universe, an existence without an object .--It is as natural for a woman to have some one to look to for advice and assistance, as to breathe .----Without it no woman was or ever can be happy It is the want of her nature, and nothing can satis fy her heart with such a void un-filled. Now, with the exception of some occasional irregulari ties in the relative proportion of the sexes, produced by circumstances, such as the settlen of new countries, there is no reason why every man should not have a wife, and every woman a husband; and this would easily be brought about by the excercise of more common sense, and less ambition. Each sex is looking up for something above its own sphere. The son of an industrious and successful mechanic, must be a professional man or a merchant, instead of following in his father's footsteps, and this is folly the first. When he looks for a wife, the neat industrious daughter of a mechanic, like his father, is not good enough for him; he must make love to some fine lady who is one age in advance; that is, her grandiather was a mechanic instead of her father-a very aristocratic distinction. On the other hand, the gir who works for her living, earning it by her honest labors, would not deign to encourage the addresses of a laboring man; she would set her cap for a gentleman, forsooth. The mechanic's daughter educated on her father's earnings to be a fine lady encourages the attentions of a set of fops and danglers, who drive honest men away from her in disgust, and she becomes the victim of some sorry sharper or shallow fool. Now this is all wrong -deplorably, wretchedly wrong. Girls should know that men, superior to themselves in education and position, do not always associate with them for good. Men should know that marrying girls educated in habits of life above their fortunes they are not likely to have good wives. A little sound sense will enable any man to see that it is better to have a wife grateful for more than she expected than grumbling at less. It is delightful going up the hill of fortune ; but horrible and aggravating work to come down.

PUNISHING A COQUETTE. Rumor tells of a marriage which came off a few days since in this county, the preceding incidents connected with which were rather romantic A gentleman in easy circumstances, but witha rather a Benedict in his notions of the softer sex, had taken it into his head to win the affections of a lady, for the purpose of afterwards punishing, by the refusal of his hand, an inveterate coquettry which common consent had set down to her charge. The plan succeeded, and the fickle-minded dame was caught at last. The day was named, but ere its arrival the gentleman had some plausibie excuse, and the marriage was postponed .-This happened a second time, and even a third, the recreant wooer "putting it off dreadfully," without any reasonable excuse. At length the the recreant wooer patients. At length the without any reasonable excuse. At length the hady was determined no longer to be trifled with, and flatly told her suitor that another disappoint ment should be the last. This was on the eve of ther annointed occasion for their nuptials.— ther annointed occasion for their muptials. to Virginia before proceeding further in the matter, and he was then preparing for his departure ! This was proceeding rather too far in the matter, and a brother of the lady resolved to bring affairs to a crisis. He consequently sought out the de-laying party, and without "ifs or ands" demanded an explanation of his conduct. The offender, if we are informed rightly, acknowledged that his heart had become interested, but that he thought a little more delay would not be without benefit. This was too much to brook, and the brother demanded a meeting forthwith, either at the hymenial altar or the battle-field. The former was lected as the most agreeable alternative, and on the same day the conquered coquette and the philo-sophic lover were united in the holy bands of wedlock .- St. Louis Union.

BABIES .- Mr. Neil, editor of the Gazette, in an article headed, ' Babies Considered as a Nuisance,'

When about to enter a house where there are children, resign yourself to fate. If you are a man, consider your pockets nosed for candles, or sounded for pennies, your watch pulled ont of your fob, and your corns extinguished by the transfor-mation of your walking stick, and the "dear boy" of the house into a centaur, which will ride over your toes, with a's little compunction as a dray horse on paving stones. Be prepared to see your hat placed in a corner to pitch worsted balls into; and if the dear child is remarkably interesting, you may count on further outrages. He will un-When about to enter a house where there are

· 人名罗里 九百日/4

and if the dear child is remarkably interesting, you may count on further outrages. He will un-doubtedly imitate the donkey in the fable, by jump-ing into your lap and then the 'getting up' of your linen will experience such a getting down as would make a laundress's heart ache. The darling must insist upon kissing you; and if there should happen to be a lady in the house before whom you wish to stand well, he will be sure to cry out "Oh ! what does make you smoke cussigars ?"

NOTICE.

A N application will be made to the next Legis-lature of Virginia, for authority to construct a Turnpike road from some point on the Snickers' Ferry Turnpike to the town of Charlestown, Jef-Oct. 23, 1846. ferson county.

#### OYSTERS!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to be supplied daily, with

Fresh Oysters, Which he will serve up at his Rooms, a few doors below Sappington's Hotel, in any manner that

may be desired-Fried, Stewed or Roasted. Oysters will also be disposed of by the Can.-Families wishing to be thus supplied will please

give notice the day previous. Give a call at my establishment, where a gen eral variety is always kept to please the palate. Oct. 23, 1846. J. F. BLESSING.

# FRESH OYSTERS.

GEORGE B. MONROE, thankful for the liberal support extended towards him during the two last seasons, informs the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, that he has again opened his OYSTER ROOM, at the old stand, three doors East of the Court-house. He will at all times keep on hand the best Oysters the Baltimore market can afford, which will be served up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious epicure. By giving him one day's notice, he will furnish Oysters by the Can to any who may

prefer receiving them in this way. He solicits a call from his old friends and as many new ones as possible, as it shall be his constant effort to render entire satisfaction. Oct. 23, 1846.

# JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber calls the attention of his cus-tomers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants. Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work ; An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes; A large assortment of Misses and Children's

Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. Our prices will be made as low (and terms a good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the county. Give us a call. JAMES McDANIEL, Agent.

Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE subscriber has recently removed to Charlestown, for the purpose of carrying on The Tailoring Business

in all its branches. His shop is in the Corner Room of the old Valley Hotel, nearly opposite Mr. C. G. Stewart's Jewelry Store. He will at all times be prepared to execute work in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. Those wishing the most fash-ionable as well as durable work executed, are respectfully invited to give him a call. The most ample arrangements have been made

for the regular receipt of the Fashions, from N. Y., and Phila.

He hopes he may still continue to receive a portion of their patronage, as well as that of

As HoxEst Life.—The poor pittance of seven-ty years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it If your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time ' a vast desert lies open in retrospect: waried with years and sor-row, they sink from the walks of man; you must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest.— Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment, is big with innumerable events; which come not in suc-cession, bursting forcibly from a revolting and un-known cause, fly over this orb with diversified in fluence. posed of.

She's beautiful, amiable, witty, refined, full of music, poetry and feeling; but she's married. Talking to such a being is like owning a ticket in a lottery already drawn.

# BALTIMORE TRADE.

B. C. RHODES, No. 26. South CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hoots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., HATS-RUSSIA, NU. TRIA CONEY; Straw Goods and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.

Printing Papers made to order, f any size.

IT Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest cash prices. Also-Agent for the sale of DALE'S COUNTER

and PLATFORM SCALES. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-6m. 13:45

# SAMSON CARISS,

(LATE T. PALMER & Co.,)

No. 140 BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE. HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving additions, thereby having always in store, the greatest variety that can possibly be found in this line. All of which he is determined to sell wholesale or Retail, on as good terms and as low as the same

can be had in this or any other city, His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows : Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery: Alba-ta Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in setts, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girondoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelian; India China Toilet Setts, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to men-tion) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles. He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, traitand Picture Frames, Bracket PierTables, Win-dow Cornices ; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by him manufactured to order, and sold as low as th same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purchasing,) to give him a call. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y.\*



THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument which for beauty and durability of finish, brillian cy and richness of tone, cannot be surpassed.-Professors and amateurs who have as yet tried them, pronounce them the very best instruments of the day.

The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to sell them much lower than the usual prices. Persons desirious of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate price, are invited to call and examine those now on hand. T. NEWTON KURTZ. MILLER & TATE.

As HONEST LIFE .- The poor pittance of seven- COURTSHIP .- In the Isthmus of Darien

When we reflect that every mother has chil-dren of surprising genius, it is a matter of seri-cus inquiry where all the ordinary men come from who cross our path every day.

JAMES WARDEN.] [L. B. BECKWITH. WARDEN & BECKWITH COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND Dealers in General Produce, No. 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt WILL attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Pro-W duce and Stock, and will promptly execute auy orders sent to them. They respectfully in-vite consignments from the Farmers and Millers of the Valley.

he Valley. Hopkins, Bro., & Co., James George, Gwynn & Co., Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Jno. R. Flagg, A. C. Timberlake, Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va. Jallimore, Middleway, Va. Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1846-3m.

IF We are prepared to make the usual advan-ces on all produce forwarded. SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK MOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. THE undersigned has just replenished from Markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, his Drug Store in Charlestown, with every article belonging to his line .--They have been purchased at the best houses, and are insured to be of approved quality. Physicians and others wish-

ing their Medical Prescriptions filled, can have it done on the best terms, and the most correct manner. J. H. BEARD. October 16, 1846.

To Farmers and Millers.



THE undersigned has moved from the Ware-House lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's Heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House, and is still prepared to forward

GRAIN AND FLOUR. o the District Markets, or to purchase, or make

liberal advances when received. WM. SHORTT.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1846-tf. To the Farmers and Millers. THE undersigced having leased the WARE-HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occu-

pied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market THOMAS G. HARRIS. Jan. 23, 1846---tf. or to purchase, or make liberal advances, when re-

Cooking Stove for Sale. NO 2, Hathaway's Cooking Stove will be sold low. Apply to F. W. RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 6, 1846.

# Wanted.

When the late Duke of Clarence (William IV)

A little girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired "who took care of the babies."

# VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "White House" at Harpers-Ferry, known as the VIR-GINIA HOTEL, and recently in the occupancy of Mr. James Walling. The Hotel will be under my charge from and after 1st July. To the travelling-public generally, the under-signed would say, that he takes charge of this Hotel with a determination that it shall be inferior to no other in the Valley of Virginia. On his TABLE will be found all the delicacies the mar-ket can produce, and in his BAR the choicest ket can produce, and in his BAR the choicest Liquors that can be procured. Charges will be moderate, and his old friends and the public gen-erally are invited to give him at least one call. DINNER will be in waiting, daily, on the ar-rival of the Cars. JOHN ISH. 

**Pay up your Taxes.** THE Taxes for the year 184β, are now due, and it is earnestly desired that those indebted will promptly discharge the claims against them. I will attend at my office, in Charlestown, every Friday to receive Taxes.

JOHN W. MOORE, D. S. Sept. 18, 1846-tf. For J. Moler

# New Goods. HAVE just received and now opening a large and well selected assortment of Hardware Cutlery, Building materials, Saddlery, Shoe Find ings, Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools, Castings Stoves, Clocks, Wood-ware, Sieves, Brushes, Sta tionary, House keeping Utensils, Groceries, of all kinds, very superior Segars, Snuff, and Perfume-ry; together with various notions and fancy arti-cles,—ALL CHEAP, to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the community. Oct. 30. THOMAS RAWLINS.

# Fancy Articles.

HAVE just received from the Eastern Mar kets, a choice and well selected assortment o Fancy Articles, embracing in addition to the va-rieties usually kept at my store, many new and useful ones, which will be offered on the lowest terms. My assortment of Toys is very complete, but no time this week for particulars. Oct. 16, 1846. JOHN H. BEARD.

Virginia, Jefferson County, sct: November Term, 1846, Of the County Court.

Samuel Young, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST

to the

The Southern Literary Messenger. The Messenger has been established more than twelve years,-much longer than any other Southern work aver existed,-during which it has maintained the highest mark among American periodicals. Under its new title it will-strive to extend its fame and mefulness. Its contributors are numerous,-embracing Profession-al and Amateur writers of the first distinction; so that its pages will be filled with the choicest matter, of great variety,-such as Reviews, Historical & Biographical Sketches, Novels, Travels, Tales, Essays, Poems, Critiques, and papers on the Army, Navy and other National, Subjects,-Party Politics and Controversial The-ology are excluded. Whilst the "Messenger and Review" addresses itself to the Samuel H. Allemong, N. S. White, Trustee, the Valley Bank at Winchester, the Valley Bank at Charlestown, James Smith, Sam'l Moore, Dan-iel Heflebower, George Rissler, Wm. R. Raum, Samuel R. Atvell, Charles Hardy, John Alle-mong, Mary R. Woods, John K. Woods, L. C. L. Chinke and Jana B. his suff. Street S. mong, Mary R. Woods, John K. Woods, L. C. J. Chipley and Jane R. his wife, Susan S. Woods, Elizabeth Kearney, and Uriah B. Kear-ney, Sellman & Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., Jas. C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yateman & Co., John H. Duvall & Co., Hopkins & Hull, Wyeth & Norris, R. C. Mason & Son, Walking Durgers, S. Puet, C. Lawing, & Malkins, Dungan & Rust, C. Levering & Clark, Pendleton, Riely & Co., Wm. Bridges, McVeigh & Brother, William T. Daugherty, Enos A. Daugherty and Mary A. Daugherty,

DEFENDANTS IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Sellman & Crook, Kelly, Ball & Co., James C. Sellman, John V. Emack, Griffin, Yateman & Co., John H. Duvall THE highest market price will be paid for Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rags, Tallow, Wood and Pork, or any produce the far-

BUYING A HAT .- " Misther, have ye ever a palm leaf hat'?" "Yes sir." " I wad be afther purchasing one, and what wad

ye ax ?" "Nine shillings." "Nine shillings! but that bates the devil in-tirely. I could buy the same for four-and-sispence a while since."

a while since." "O, well, wait a bit till summer's over, and you may have this for that price.". "Thrue for yo—but what will cover the bead of me the while? O, by the powers I I'll fix it so that nayther of us will be cheated—I'll take the hat now, and pay you when the price is down!"

Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA.,

The Regular Opposition Dining HOUSE.

THOUSE: TOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I will have OYSTERS and other Delicacies of the season served up daily, in a superior style, where Ladies and Gentlemen can get what they want, and only pay for what they get. My situation is the most convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my grateful thanks to the many thousand which have paironized THE OPDOSYTICON

THE OPPOSITION

During the last year, and hope always to merit their favors. E. H. CARRELL. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846. P. S. For the better accommodation of Ladies, I have fitted up an additional Dining Room for them and those travelling with them, which is attended by female servants exclusively.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor. JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phil'a. Assistants. GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, Sept. 25, 1846-19. 27 BRA To Lier

Great Bargains for the lively Dust, Or, the Punctual customer I'll Trust I THE undersigned respectfully informs the citi-zens of Jefferson County, that he has commenced the business of

menced the business of **Cabinet-Making**, on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry, and is ready to fill every order with any article in his trade, on the cheapest and most accommodatingterms. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by promptly turning out such work as cannot fail to please, to merit a large share of public pa-tronage. P. E. NOLAND. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846—3m.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

Literary Messenger & Review, 1847.

THIS is a Monthly Magazine devoted to every de-partment of Literature and the Fine Arts. It is the union of Simms' "SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MONTHLY. MAGAZINE AND REVIEW," of South Carolina, with

The Southern Literary Messenger.

South and West,

and confidently appeals to them for even a more exten-sive patronage to the only Literary Journal of long and high standing, in all their wide borders, it, is not sec-TIONAL—having always circulated widely in the North and East, and aimed at imparting a HIGHER NATION-AL CHARACTER to our Periodical Literature.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME

Will commence on the lst of January, 1847; and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it eminently worthy of patronage. Among other things, it will con-

HISTORY OF VIRGINIA;

and arrangements will be made for procuring a regular and early supply of Notices of New Works and other Literary Intelligence. Orders for the work can be sent in at once.

CONDITIONS OF THE MESSENGER & REVIEW.

' John,' exclaimed an inquisitive young lady of her ardent but unsophisticated lover while riding in the country, and passing some small wooden shanties; 'why, don't the heuses in the country have chimneys?' 'Well, Ellen,' replied John, 'i locked life acteur this morning' and they took looked like a storm this morning, and they took them down, and they have forgotten to put them out again.'

Sweet are the kopes on which starved lovers feed; but O, ye gods and little fishes; won't a hard working farmer pitch into a dish of biled vittles.

'iMy name is Norval,' said a runaway youth, who was playing that character in a small theatre at Annapelis, some years since. 'You lie, you dog !' said an officer in the crowd, 'your name is 'Bill Brown, and you offee Mrs. Knipper three dol-lars and a half for board and washing, and here's a written as come along our desling.' a writ-so come along, my darling.

"Why have you volunteered?' said rather a careworn-looking newly enrolled volunteer yesterday, to a fine looking country soldier. 'Why, I volun-teered because I have no wife, and go in for war,' was the unequivocal reply ; and now, why have you volunteered ?' he added. 'Ah !' said the careworn countenanced little man-for he was little-with a significant sigh. 'I have volunteered because I have a wife, and go in for peace.'

A remarkably ngly man, as conceited as silly, said to a Philadelphia wag, who has wit enough for making money. Why, S—, how thin you are! You'll never pay the debt of nature, I'm afraid, but you will dry up and blow away. 'Well, you will pay that debt, at all events; for you owe Nature so little that you can't repudiate.'

'Get out of the way, old Dan Tucker, You'r too late to come to supper.'

This popular song is changed, in the course of advancing refinement, so as to read-" will the venerable Daniel Tucker, Esq., have the goodness to withdraw for a few minutes, as in consequence of his late arrival, it will be wholly impossible for him to take his evening refreshment at the first ta-ble."

A BUNCH OF KEYS.—Mrs. J. D. Keys, an Iowa lady, has furnished her astounded lord with four little Keys. These are doubtless, the iden-tical Keys, spoken of by the poets as "distressing-ly discordant."

CHARITY.—Au illiterate person who always volunteered to go round with the hat but was sus-pacted of sparing his own pocket, overhearing one day a hint to that effect, made the following speech: "Other gentlemen puts down what they think proper, and so do I.—Charity is a private concerni and what I gives is nothin' to nobody."

the public's generally. JOHN R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846; N. B. Country Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment for work, at the market price.

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD Family Horse for sale or barter.-Corn, Pork, Wood or Paper will be taken in payment. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. payment. Oct. 23, 1846.

DEALINGS WITH THE FIRM OF DOMBEY & SON.

**DOMBEY & SON.** The first part of this New Work by the inimitable Dickers, has produced a great sensation in the lit-erary world, and bids fair not only to sustain the reputa-tion acquired for the author by his early productions, but to add new laurels to his chaplet of fame. The sale of Domsty & Sox in England has been unprecedented, and the numerous editions which have already been thrown off in this country are the best evidence of its great popularity.

into the first country are the best evidence of its great popularity. This our intention to give this work to the readers of the Continent immediately on its arrival in this country mot in detached chapters, but in entire parts, as it is issued by the author. In this way our readers, in the re-motest parts of the country, will be in possession of the work long before the pamphet editions can reach them. Besides, they will obtain it at less than half the cost of the cheapest editions issued. BCT New subscribers will be supplied with back num-bers containing the Novel. All who desire to read one of the best works of the most popular writer of light literature, should subscribe immediately. TERMS OF THE CONTINENT-\$2 per annum—Three copies for \$5. W. H. CARPENTER, Proprietors of Western Continent. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27, 1846.

Corn and Oats,

THE PULL AND MALLY NEW CONTRACTOR	STRAFT CHENRY STATES
WILL be taken in	payment for dues to this
Office, at the ma	rket price. Oct. 23.
G ROCERIES-1 I	Id. Molasses, 1 do Sugar;
2 bbls. Clarified &	Sugar, for sale by
Oct. 23. S. HI	EFLEBOWER & CO.
Oct. 23.	ery pretty new style stoves. E. M. AISQUITH.
FANCY Velvet Cap	os for children.
Oct. 23.	MILLER & TATE.
D diery, viz: Steel a Steel and plated Stiff and Harness do., Cha Rings supeior Steel	A large assortment of Sad- nd plated Stirrups, superior Bits, Pelham, Snaffle, Gig ins, Martingal and Halter and plated Spurs, Buckles nk Locks, &c. THOS. RAWLINS.
WANTED IMME.	DIATELY, a boy in a coun-
try store. S. H	IEFLEBOWER & CO.
Kabletown, Nov. 6,	1846.
S HOE FINDINGS	-A large assortment, just
received and for a	ale by
Nov. 6.	THOS. RAWLINS:
PENKNIVES.—R Penknives—best Charlestown, for sale 1 Nov. 6, 1846.	
ment of Bench Play	now on hand a large assor- nes,Plough do. Tongue and g,Bead, Hollow and Round, THOS. RAWLINS.
SALT 50 Sacks c	oarse and fine Salt.
Oct. 30,	GIBSON & HARRIS.

There can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every

description, REALLY CHEAF.) IF Country Merchants, Teashers and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, which s now very large and complete. T. N. K. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Carpet Warchouse, No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

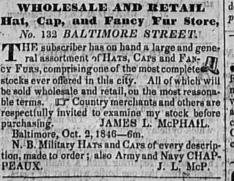
THE subscriber respectfully calls the atten-tion of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties, to his large and well selected assort ment of

Carpetings and Oil Cloths, which for beauty, fineness, and durability of co-lors, cannot be equalled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety :

Superior three-ply Carpeting ; -Do Kiddeminster do.; Do Extra Super Ingrain do.;

Super Ingrain do.; Extra Fine and Fine do.; Extra Fine and Fine do.; Common Ingrain do.; Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venitian Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers; Oil Cloths of every variety and price; Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c. All of which he offers on the beat terms for cash, or to punctual castomers on time THOMAS BECK.

N. B .- A large assortment of Rag and List Carpeting on hand, which will be sold at the low-est possible rates. Persons having Carpet balls or Yarn which they wish wove into Carpeting, can have it done on the most pleasing terms. Sept. 4, 1846—4m. T. B.



No. 28, South Howard Street FLOUR Commission Merch in Country Produce gene.	nants, and Dealer rally. Liberal ad
vances made on consignments.	
H. M. Brent, Esq. Cashier J. H. Sherrard, Esq.,	Winchester, Va
J. P. Reily, Esq.	SUSTICES NO.
Sam'l Jones, Jr. Esq.	L. Therepart
Pres't B. & O. R. R. Mesars, W. & S. Wyman,	Baltimore.
J. Landstreet & Son,	W. GOOSSAT
Baltimore, June 26, 1846-6	manustress V V

mily Flour, on hand and for sale, by MILLER & TATE,

Bargains for the Ladies.

soon and get the choice. J. J. MILLER, Nov: 20.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. JUST received, another supply of Tobacco, Suuff and Segars, of most superior quality, and at reduced prices. J. J. MILLER. November 20.

# Stoves, Stoves.

HAVE just received a large assortment of Stoves, which I will sell iow for cash. Nov: 6. THOS. RAWLINS. Extra Heavy Shoes.

1 CASE extra heavy Negro Shoes, for Winter, for sale low by J. J. MILLER. Nov. 6, 1846.

Axes, Axes. HUNT'S & Sharp's Axes, from 5 to 7 pounds weight; Mann's double bitted do.; Rawlins

& Son's do., warranted, for sale low by Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS. Screen and Biddle Wire. COAL, Sash, Clover Seed, Cockle, Meal and Hair Seives, for sale by Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS. Domestics.

BLEACHED and brown cottons, bleached and brown sheeting, do plain and twilled osna-burgs, bed tickings and checks, for sale by Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

More New Goods.

I HAVE just received a considerable addition of New Fall and Winter Goods, comprising many desirable articles, and still a further decline in prices. Come soon and examine them. Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER.

Do you use the Weed?

Do you use the Weed? JUST received a large assortment of prime Segars, viz: Plantations, three different brands Regalia, Washington La Norma, Cazadores, Ca-nones, Trabuco, Eaglé, Plantellas, Havanna, se-veral brands of Principes, large lot of Spanish and half Spanish, do., very strong—Also, Starr's celebrated Rappee, Maccaboy and Congres Snuff. Garrett's Scotch Snuff, and prime Tobacco at 25 cents per pound, THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 6, 1846.

G LASS and Putty, White Lead in Kegs, all kinds of Paints, Olls, Sp'ts Turpentine, &c., Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS. RICH PRINTS.-25 pieces Rich Fall and Winter Frints, new styles, just received and for sale at reduced prices. Nov. 6. J. J. MILLER. **B**OOKS.—Just received, a further supply of School and Miscellaneous Books, making my stock very desirable, to which I invite the atten-tion of the public. J. J. MILLER, Nov. 6, 1846.

Nov. 6, 1846. STATIONERY,-Just received Bill, Cap, and D Letter Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Penells, Inkstands, Slates, Wafers, Black Ink at 61 cts. per bottle, Blue and Red Ink,-Alson-Hagers-

THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846.

William Bridges, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on A the season has advanced, I will sell my en-cost. Among them may be found some of the richest and most fashionable of the season. Call some newspaper published in this county for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A copy-Teste. T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

Nov. 27, 1846-2m.

Pink Syrup for Coughs or Colds, INFLUENZA, Sore Throats and Weak Lungs. This preparation, which has been so celebrated years back, for the cure of this distressing complaint, is now offered to the public for the low price of fifty cents a bottle. Persons having symp-toms of either of the above complaints ought immediately to purchase a bottle of this article, as it is a sure preventative against any Cold, Cough, or Influenza. Dealers in this article knowing the great sale, which it always has in the fall and winter, have been laying in large quantities of this valuable and cheap remedy. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown. A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 30, 1846.

Oil of Taumin for Leather. MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesita-tion, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, tak-ing off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

cheap, and is worth its weight in silver. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cort-land street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1846.

Jan. 17, 1846. Draigs and Medicines. DRS. WRIGHT'S Peters', Brandreth's and other Pills, just received; White Lead, Whiting, Coperas, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mace, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Termick, Glue, Alcohol, Japan Varnish, Copal Varnish, Linseed Oil, Winter Sperm'Oil, Fish Oil, Caster Oil, Nerve and Bone Lineament, Botax, Gum Arabic, Quinine, Blue Stone, Spirits of Tur-pentine, British Oil, Lytherage, Laudanum, Lamp Black, Rhubarb, Opodeldoc, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon, Ess. Peppermint, Starch, British Lus-tre, Monumental Soap, Toilet Soap, Coat Plaster, Camphor, Cassia, Oil of Almonds, Oil of Lemons, Worm Killer, Paragoric, Cordial, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, Ivory Black, &c., received and for sale by Oct. 23. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

G ROCERIES.—Brown, Loaf and Lump Su gara, Coffee, Rio and Java, prime Molasses, Rice, extra good Tea, Black Tea, very good, Cheese—for sale by Cheese-for sale by Oct. 30. GIBSON & HARRIS. S OMETHING NEW.—Another new Patent Blind Hinge and fastening—Also, a new Pa-tent Gate Hinge and fastening, for sale by Nov. 6, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

GUM ELASTIC Door Springs, a new article for sale by THOS. RAWLINS, Nov. 6, 1846.

1. THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW ed in monthly numbers. Each number contains not less than 64 large super-royal pages, printed on good type, and in the best manner, and on paper of the most beauti-ful quality. 2. The 'MESSENGER AND REVIEW' is mailed on or 2. The 'MESSENGER AND REVIEW' is mailed on or

2. The 'MESSENGER AND KEVIEW' is mailed on or about the first day of every month in the year. Twelve numbers make a volume,—and the price of subscription is \$5 per volume, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE; nor will the work be sent to any one, unless the order for it is accom-panied with the CASH. BOT The year commences with the January number. No subscription received for less than the year, unless the individual subscribing chooses to pay the full price of a year's subscription, for a less period.\_C5

to pay the full price of a year's subscription, for a less period\_C3 3. The risk of transmitting subscriptions by mail will be assumed by the proprietor. But every subscriber thus transmitting payment, is requested (beside taking proper evidence of the fact and date of mailing) to retain a memorandum of the number and peculiar marks of the notes sent; or subscriptions may be remitted through the Post Masters, according to the present laws. 4. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of a volume has been published, at will be taken as a continuance for another year. 5. Any one enclosing a \$20 current bill, at one time, with the mames of FIVE NEW subscribers, shall receive FIVE copies of the MESENGER AND REVIEW, for one year.

6. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subs 6. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first No. of the volume is issued: and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will any subscription be discontinued while any thing remains due thereon, unless at the option of the editor. Editors publishing this Prospectus, with the accompanying Conditions, at least three times and noticing it editorially prior to the 1st of February, 1847, will be furnished with the "Bessenger and Raview" for one year. B. H. MINOR, Editor & Prop'r, RICHMOND, Virginia, Dec. 4, 1846.

Black Silk Fringe. WIDE Black Silk Fringes; for sale by Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

Headache Remedy, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Sophn's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expect-ed to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times and then complain that they are not cured. A bottle will cure them. Sold wholesale and retail by Constrock Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry-Jan. 17, 1846.

Jan. 17, 1846. **Momming, Goods.** SUPER black and blue black Alpaccas, Do do bombazines, Do do French merino, Do do do cashmeres, English and American mourning goods, Second mourning do, Black Thibet shawls, Black Thibet shawls, Black laces, fringes, Black and blue-black crape, Silk, nett and love wells, Gloves, hosiery, mitts, &c., on hand and for sale low by, J. J. MILLER. November 20.

Fresh Groceries.

GENERAL assortment of Groceries just re-ceived and for sale by Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. WE invite the attention of the gentlemen to our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and rich Vestings, which we can sell as cheap as the cheapest. CRANE & SADLER. October 23.

# SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON--Extra

as bour PRESIDENTS'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from third page of to-day's paper.] for the necessity which will then compel us to neek redress for our wrongs, either by war or reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Con-gress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be im-mediately adopted as may, be necessary to vindi-cate the honor of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens." The Committee ou Foreign Affairs of the House

of Representatives made a similar recommenda-tion. In their report, they say that they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they

are willing to try the experiment of another de-mand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican government, before any

further proceedings are adopted. No difference of opinion upon the subject is be-lieved to have existed in Gougress at that time.— The Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn "proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional

causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating. Shortly after these proceedings a special mes-senger was despatched to Mexico, to make a fi-

nal demand for redress, and on the twentieth of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on the twen-ty-ninth of the same month, and contains assur-ances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican

government "not to delay a moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments ;" that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government ;" that the 'Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligatious

imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties ;" and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be

done." The assurance was further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been de-manded, should be communicated to the government of the U. States by the Mexican minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained further delay.----President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of December, 1837, states, that "altho" larger number" of our demands for redress. and "many of them aggravated cases of personal 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, simple, 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;" and that "for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of per-

have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government." President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further altempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, a careful and deliberate examination of the con-tents," (of the correspondence with the Mexican government,) "and considering the spirit mani-fested by the Mexican 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 mode, and the measure of re-dress "

probably have been long since adjusted, and the occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on

terms of the convention. Soon after the final wards for this amount had been made, the awards for this amount had been made, the Mexi-can government asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, urging that it would be inconvenient for her to make payment at the time stipulated. In this spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the United States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly conclu-ded between the two governments on the thirtieth of January, 1843, which upon its face declares, that" this new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this

ccommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accrning thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years, in equal instalments every hree months."

Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the pur-pose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and contessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for scknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obigations of which are ever held sacred by all just notions, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payent. The two instalments due in April and Juv, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances conected with them, have been assumed by the U.

States and discharged to the claimants-but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claim-ants whose cases were not decided by the joint

commission under the convention of April the eleventh, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the thirtieth of January, 1843, that" a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the government and citizens of the United States against the republic of Mexico which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Wash'ngton, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico against the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third concention was, concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the twentieth of November, 1843, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this con-vention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two amendments, which were maniestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the government of Mevico, the same evasions, differences and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government towards the United States. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its

consideration. Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of January 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have uffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them sonal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outra-ges were constantly occurring which have con-tinued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the ci-tizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guaranty of a treaty of " amity, commerce and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war.

This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had Had the United States at that time adopted compilsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would say nothing of the insults to our flag which have and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amica-ble settlement of them the more emberressing In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most olemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without consequence has been, that many of them have The history of no civilized nation in modern and injury Throughout the world, has afforded no fore the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own the blood of our citizens. Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico-causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union ; and yet, animated by we did not adopt those measures of redress which The annexation of Texas to the United States onstituted no just cause of offence to Mexico .-The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution. Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered er an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824. Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of sovereign States, confedera-ted together in a federal Union similar to our Each of these States had its own Exuecutive, egislature and judiciary, and for all, except fede ral purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Pexas and Conhuila united and formed one of hese Mexican States. The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free and independent of the other Mexican Uni-ted States, and of every other power and dominhe Mexic ion whatsoever:" and proclaimed the great prin-ciple of human liberty, that "the sovereignty of censed with the termination of the joint commission.;
Besides these claims, there were others of A-merican citizens amounting to three million three will are to the source and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.
The sum of two millions twenty six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents which had been, awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and accertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was boord to pay according to the

existed in the republic they had left. Under a gov-criment thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the fe-

year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the fe-deral and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government. By a sweeping deeree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the averal State consti-tutions were abolished, and the States themaelves converted into mere departments of the Central Go-vernment. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Realstance to such tyr-snny became a high duy. Texas was fully absolv-ed from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that government had abo-lished her State constitution, and in its place substi-tuted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government. likted her State constitution, and in its place substi-tuted an arbitrary and despots Central Government. Such were the principal causes of the Texas: to-volution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their "political con-nexion with the Maximan nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now onstitute a which properly belong to independent nations."— They also stopped for their government a liberal republican consitution. About the same time San-ta Aona, then the detator of Mexico, invaled Tex-as, with a numerous army, for the purpose of sub-duing her people, and entorsing obedience to his ar-bitrary and dependence. On the twenty-first of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan eith-zen soldiers, and on that their ends by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the different siles, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa An-as himself was among the septives. In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowl-edged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most soleon form, "the full, entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas." It is tree he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true thar the failed to re-conquer Texas, and had met with

hide behavior of the republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true that he failed to re-conquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revok-ed, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, end the army which had invaded Texas under his normand returned in pursuance of this arrangement, unmolested, to Mexico. From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour. Mexico has never pos-sessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the lan-guage of the Secretary of State of the United States, in a despatch to our minister in Mexico, under date of the eighth of July, 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as attill continuing, a rebellious province; but the

chosen to consider, and may still choice to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province ; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment. Texas has exhibited the same external signs of na-tional independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile footfinding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any forther si-tempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr ude Bocanegra (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mex-ico) complaining that for that whole period citizens of the world, no hostile footfinding rest within her territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr ude Bocanegra (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mex-ico) complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its government, have been favoring the relates of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, amminition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by theirs from abroad." In the same despatch the .Secretary of State af-firms that '' since 1837, the United States have re-garded Texas as independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico ; and that trade and commerce with eith-zens of a government at war with Mexico cannot, on that account, be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexicon rebuls. The whole current of Mr, de Bocanegra's remarks runs in the same direction, as if the inde-pendence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It

remarks runs in the same direction, as if the inde-pendence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It pendence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged, it was acknowledged in has been acknowledged, it was acknowledged in has reached acknowledged in the second second second second to a sand most of the sets of any importance, of which Mr. de Boennegra complains, dow necessari-by from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being an integral part of the territory of the Mexican Republic, but he cannot but under-stand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in substance, neither more nor-less than com-plaint against the recognition of Texan independ-ence.

It may be thought rather late to repeat that com plaint, and not quite just to comlinue it to the United States, to the exemption of England, France, and B. Igium, unless the United States, having been the first to scknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas " And he added, hereaft, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas " And he added, that the constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas an indepen-dent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico."

Texas had been an independent State, with an or-

the "the surgrise with which the President has been closed and provide the properties of a place within their service and a subject to be made their provided at that place is August. 1846, which the surgrise and a surgrest and a surgrest and the position selected by Gargersa. They for the service the two provides and position selected by Gargersa. They for the service the two provides and positions are been decided to provide at that place is August. 1846, which the service the two provides and the place is within the Garden service the service the two provides and the place is within the Garden service the service the two provides and the place is within the Garden service the two provides and the service the service the two provides and the service the service of the two provides and the service the service the two provides and the service the service the service the two provides and the service the

The Texas which was ceded to Spain by The Terms which was ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, embraced all the coun-try now claimed by the State of Terms between the Nucces and the Rio Grande. The republic of Terms always claimed this river as her such. By the constitution which Terms and on ed in March, 1836, he recognized it as such. By the constitution which Terms and the districts were uganized extending west of the Neuces. The Congress of Terms, on the 19th of December, 1836, presed "An act to de-fine the boundaries of the republic of Terms," in which they declared the Rio Grande from its month to its source to be their boundary, and political jurisdiction" over the country up to that boundary. During a period of more than ine years which intervened between the adop-tion of the constitution and her annexation as the Nucces and the Rio Grande. The second se 

of December, 1845, only two days after the act of admission, they passed a law "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas," by which they created a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nucces, and being gainst the enemy." Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being the same point at which the Texas custom-house, under the laws of that. Republic, had been located and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, by and with the advice aud consent of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated and confirmed by the Se-nate, and has been ever since in the perform-ance of his duties. All these acts of the Repub-Texas had been an independent State, with an or-ganized government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her for more than the years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognised as such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe. These powers had entered into treatics of smity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and secredited her minis-ters and other diplomatic agents at their respective. gress passed an act "establishing certain post of the Mexican forces, who, in pursuance of the were chosen by a legislature in which the coun-try west of that river was represented. In view of all these facts, it is difficult to conceiv upon what ground it can be maintained that, in occupying the country west of the Nueces with our army, with a view solely to its security and defence; we invaded the territory of Mexico.— Burit would have been still more difficult to justify the Executive; whose duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, if in the face of all these proceedings, both of the Congress of Texas and of the United States, he had assumed the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nucces to Mexico, or of refusing protect and defend this territory and its inhabitants, including Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, sgainst the threatened.

An intermed their territorial rights to this extents, the month of June, 1818, during, Mr, Mord to be and the month of June, 1818, during, Mr, Mord to be and the territorial at Galiveston, with the avoid purpose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and when a the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and when a the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and when a the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and when a the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and when a the uppose of the uppose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, and when a the uppose of the territory claimed by the goal at the uppose of the settlement in th

hostility against the United States, denounced

tion of her constitution and her annexation as the government, and his minister, after refer-, one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted ring to the resolution for the annexation of Texand exercised many acts of sovereignty and ju-risdiction over the territory and inhabitants west March, 1845, proceeds to declare that "a fact ristiction over the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces. She organized and defined the limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande. She established courts of justice and extended her judicial system over the territory. She es-and also post offices and post roads, in it. She extablished a custom-house, and collected duties, and also post offices, and issued numerous steps for land office, and issued numerous trablished a land office, and issued numerous extablished a land office, and issued numerous trablished a land office, and issued numerous trable declaration interview a hour man hour house the trable declaration issued numerous the declaration issued numerous and issued numerous the declaration issued numerous the issued numerous the declaration issued numerous the issued numerous the issued numerous the declaration issued numerous the grants for land, within its limits. A Senator this declaration, negociation was, by its very and a Representative residing in it were elected nature, at an end, and war was the only re-

such before the act of annexation took place.— It appears, also, that on the fourth of April following, General Paredes, through his minis-ter of war, issued orders to the Maxican Gene-ral in command on the Texas frontier to "at-tack" our army "by avery means which war nueces which took part in the act of annexation itself. This was the Texas which, by the act of our Contrast of the Texas which, by the act of our Congress of the twenty-ninth December, 1845, him into power. On the 8th of April, 1846, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. General Paredes addressed a letter to the com-That the Congress of the United States under-stood the state of Texas which they admitted him "at the present date I suppose you at the into the Union to extend beyond the Nucces is head of that valiant army, either fighting alrea-apparent from the fact, that on the thirty first dy, or preparing for the operations of a cam-

The consul of the United States at the Mexican government, and the hope was Mexican government, and the hope was a inhed that all cause of misunderslanding bel-the two countries would be speedily remove In the confident hope that auch would be the sult of his mission, I informed. Congress it forebore at that time to "recommend such for measures of redress for wrongs and inj we had so long borne, us it would have proper to make, had no such negotiations instituted." To my sutprise and regret, Mexican government, though solemnly ple to do so, upon the arrival of our minist to do so, upon the arrival of our ministe Mexico, refused to receive and accredit hin When he reeched Vers Cruz, on the thirtie November, 1845, he found that the aspec affairs had undergone an unhappy change, government of General Herrers, who wa that time President of the republic, was to

ing to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) who had General Parydes (a military leader) who had nifested his determination to overthrow the gov ment of Herrera, by a military revolution, and of the principal means which he employed to e his purpose, and render the government of Her oblast to the army and people of Mexico, wa loadly condemning its determination to recei-minister of peace from the United States, alle that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty the United States, to dismember the territor Mexico, by ceiling away the department of Te-The government of Herrera is believed to have i well disposed to a pasific adjastment of existing The government of flerrers is believed to have well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existin ficulties; but probably alarmed for its own a ty, and in order to ward off the danger of the lution by Paredes, violated its solema. ment, and refused to receive or secredit our ter; and this, although informed that he had invested with full power to adjust all questions pute between the two governments. Amou frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the princip was, that our minister had not gone oper a s mission, confined to the question of Texas leaving all the outrages upon our flag and ou zens unredressed. The Mexican government tion due to our cilizens imperatively required the two questions of boundary and indemnity as be treated of together, as naturally and insept blended, and they ough to have see a that this o was best calculated to enable the United Sia was best datculated to enable the United State extend to them the most liberal justice. On thirtieth of December, 1845, General Herrera signed the presidency, and yielded up the gove ment to Gen. Paredes without a struggle. Thu revolution was accomplished solely by the ar commanded by Paredes, and the sopreme powe Mexico passed into the hands of a military usur who was known to be bitterly hostile to the Uni-State. States. Although the prospect of a pacific adjustme Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new government was unpromising. from known hostility of its head to the United States, determined that nothing should be left undone our part to restore friendly relations between two countries, air minister was instructed to sent his credentials to the new government, and to be secredited by it in the diplomatic character which he had been commissioned. These limit from he executed by his note on the first of Mass 1845. tions he exceeded by his note on the first of 1860, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Affairs, but his request was insultingly rei that Minister in his answer of the welf same month. No silernative remained for of ister but to demand his passports and retuind in the bates. vember following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister, to there there request to this government. This was the entit of demand his passports and return to the entit of the answer of the presenter request to this government. Thus was the extraordinary speciale presenter in this answer of a government in which are there in the congress agreement having twee references agreement having twee references agreement having twee references agreement having twee references to the overtures made by recongrists of recars by Mexico was imposible to the aware that modern history presents a present to the overtures made by recongrists of recars by Mexico was imposible to held the independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexitor of that republic to the set institute a state which, in time of passe, one quallanted and the propositions from supplement to the government. He had acquired in presented which has rejected by these resolutions, are in the sole minites which characterized the deal of the government, and conduct of the government and the proposed of the same required. The sole minites which characterized the deal of the government, and to be resolution for annexing her to the government. The had acquired in the oble of the same of annexing her to the sole of the same of annexing the to the unstate a sole of the same of annexing the toried for the proposed of the same required with for the requesting the toried for the proposed accepted with the states was indefinite, areas to hele of the same of annexing the toried by the recerce, convict the the summary of the receiver of the sum of a more of the sum of the sum of a more of the sum of the s sition to the ambitious proje-tend to promote the source of vent any altempted European fairs of the North American e of deep interset to the United reign interference, if altemptic sisted by the United States, subject were fully communical last annual message. In any test and d by the fully communicated annual message. In any even power in Mexicon tassing will to H

-Jal sole in . von a . efficient

settlement of them the more embarrassing .---That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful na-tions of Europe, would have been promptly resort-ed to by the United States, cannot be doubted.— The national honor, and the preservation of the every government owes to its citizens; and the national character, throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to been reduced from a state of affluence to bankour own citizens, would have rendered such a re- ruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, sort indispensable.

times has presented within so brief a period so such protection to our citizens in Mexico." We many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, had ample cause of war against Mexico long beand upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the U. States from the Mexican authorities and people. But hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor Mexico was a sister republic, on the North Amer-by invading our soil in hostile array, and shedding can continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition : and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair pro- the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, mises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely post- under such circumstances, are the justified resort poning the reparation which we demanded, and of injured nations. which was so justly dne. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the conven-tion of the eleventh of April, 1839, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican republic." The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the onth of August, 1810, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time.

Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points ruleed by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed

of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. There were pending before the umpire when the com-mission expired additional claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commis sioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had censed with the termination of the joint com-

ters and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the government of CX85.

If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter in Microb, not with standing all this, and ner utter inability to subdue or reconguise Texas, still stub-bornly refused to recognise her as an independent nation, also was none the less so on that account.— Mexico herself had been recognised as an indepen-dent nation by the United States, and by other pow-ers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, the had been a colony, would agree to revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognise her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present pe-

assert that Mexico was one of her colonies in rebellion sgainst her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the United States, hore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference-that, before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mex-ico herself, by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recog-nition she prescribed a condition which she had

no power or sathority to impose, that Tezas should not annex herself to any other Power: but this could no : detract in any degree from actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege as a presext for commencing heatilities sgainst the United States, that Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all this to pe true, assume the ground that the western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande ; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter riv-er, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the

territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the U-nited States by France in 1803, has been slways claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Brayo. This fact is established by the au-thority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messis. Monroe and Pinckney who had been sent on a special mis-sion to Madrid, charged, among other things, with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foregin Affairs, under date of the 28th of January, 1535, assert that the bounda-ries of Louisiana, isceded to the United States by France, "sre the river Perdido on the east, and the river Brave on the west," and they add, that "the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are sosalisfactory to our government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described."

Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty, in February, 1819, by which this territory was people of Texas would decide in favor of action, that ceded to Spain, the United States asserted and cepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, Minister.

Mexican invasion. But Mexico herself has never placed the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Graude. refuted pretention that Texas was not in fact an independent State, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in ; and her avowe purpose in commencing a war with the United States was to reconquor Texas, and to restore Mexican authority over the whole territory-not in the Naeces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precaution and defence, to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resi and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico

might make. Our army had occupied a position at Corpus had deemed it proper to order a strong squad-ron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western fron-tier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico.

In that message I informed Congress that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the lat-ter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duly to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our

east bank of the Rio Grande, within the limits of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States of our Union, the commanding general orders of his government, had collected a large country west of that river now constitutes a army on the opposite shore of the Rio Grande. crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces, Thus, after all the injuries which we had re-ceived and home from Mexico, until after she bad insulingly rejected a minister sant to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemuly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

> The United States never attempied to acquire Texas by conquest: On the contrary, at an ear-ly period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great u-nanimity in favor of "aunexation." and in No-vember following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister, to

ern boundary of Toxas, that boundary had been passed by our srmy many months before it ad-vanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. live, and the people of Texas, in a convenformed Congress, that upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, 1 and the people of Texas, in a convention of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, 1 tion; and thus consummated on hor annexa-

by our Congress, the Mexican minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, beating date on the 6th of March, 1845, protesting against it as "an act of aggressing, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annuls of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;" and pro-testing against the resolution of annegation, as squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to "take a position between the Nucces and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to re-pel any invasion of the Texan territory, while the territory of the Texan territory, "and pro-testing against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, in integral portion of the Maxican territory, "and pro-testing against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, in integral portion of the Maxican territory, "and pro-testing against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, in integral portion of the Maxican territory, in agreed and admitted into the American Union, and the annexation of the agreed and demanded his passeout proves of Mex-ion, that this step was taken by the Mexican agreed and admitted into the American Union, and the anney of the agreed and the admitted into the American Union, and the ann

Before that time there were symptoms of a revo-ition in Mexico favored as it was understood to be; by the more tiberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchial form of government. Sonts Anna was then an exile in Hawana, having been expelled from ower and banished from his country by a revolu-tion which occured in December, 1844; but it was move into the had still a considerable party in his show in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our quadron would, in all probability, have prevented im from effecting a issuing somewhere on the ex-tensive gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired in return this country. He had openly protessed an entire then aubverted the federal constitution of 1894, and wowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strong-st terms, to the establishment of a monsrehy, and to European interference in the siliars of his country. Information to this effect had been received from sources believed to be reliable, at the date sources believed to be reliable, at the date the recognition of the existence of the war Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmy the receipt of the despatch of our consul the city of Mexico, with the accompanying cuments, which are herewith transmitted .-caides, it was reasonable to supprese that he ast see the ruinous consequences to Mexico a war with the United States, and that it

ould be his interest to favor peace. It was under these circumstances and upon tese considerations that it was deemed expedi-at not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should attempt to do so. Our object was the resto-on of peace; and with that view, no reason why we should take part with redes, and aid him, by means of our block-o, in preventing the return of his rival to zico. On the contrary, it was believed that i intestine divisions which ordinary segacity we peace with the United States. Paredes uccessfel in a military revolution, by which he ad obtained power. He was the sworn enemy f the United States with which he had involvis country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army known to be in open hostility to Paredes, publicly pledged against foreign inverven-and the restoration of monarchy in Mexi-In view of these facts and circumstances ras, that when orders were issued to the comder of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the teenth day of May last, only two days after existence of the war had been recognised by gress, to place the coasts of Mexico under he was directed not to obstruct the usage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he at-

A revolution took place in Mexico in the ly part of August following, by which the ower of Paredes was overthrown, and he has ince been banished from the country, and is in exile. Shortly afterwards, Santa Anna turned. It remains to be seen whether his rn may not yet prove to be favorable to a fic adjustment of the existing difficulties, i ng manifestly his interest net to persevere in rosecution of a war commenced by Paades, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as ne reconquering of Texas to the Sabine. Had aredes remained in power, it is morally certain hat any pacific adjustment would have been

Upon the commencement of hostilities by rit of the nation was at once aroused. Con promptly responded to the expectations of country, and, by the set of the thirteenth of r last, recognized the fact that war existed the act of Mexico, between the United tes and that republic, and granted the means essary for its rigorous prosecution. Being lved in a war thus commenced by Mexico for the justice of which on our part we may fidently appeal to the whole world, I resolv to prosecute it with the atmost vigor. Ache Pacific have been placed under block-and her territory invaded at several im-ant points. The report from the Depart-t of War and the Navy will inform you in detail of the measures adopted in the gency in which our country was placed, of the gratifying results which have been plishad

ne various columns of the army have per-

s that time there were symptoms of a reve-Mexico favored as it was understood to be; lore tiberal party, and especially by those opposed to foreign interference and to the interference and to the interference and to the

the Secretay of State. The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that, the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the en-

it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the en-ergy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed im-portant to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a difini-tive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries. The war has not been waged with a view to conquest, but having been commenced by Mex-ico, it has been carried into the enemy's coun-ity, and will be vigorously presented there.

try, and will be vigorously prosecuted there with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and norable peace, an thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands

against Mexico. By the laws of nations a conquered territo-ry is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall volunta-rily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily superceded, it is right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval command ald bot but annicipate as the fruit of Santa ers, by the establishment of temporary govern ma's return to Mexico, and his contest with ments in some of the conquered provinces in we peace with the United States. Paredes In the provinces of New Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country.— In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the The process with the orders of a monarchist principle. He had but recently before been appreciended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the orders of the case, and according to the necessity of the case, and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these impor-tant conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifical tions and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for rea-sons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the admin istration of President Jefferson.

On the twenty-sixth of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in contemplation to acquire Louisiana from France, and it was intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be puid for that territory. On the thirteenth of February, 1806, the same sum was in like manner appropriated, with a view to the purchase of the Floridas from Spain.

These appropriations were made to facilitate negotiations, and as a means to enable the Preon the commencement of hostilities by sident to accomplish the important objects in congainst the United States, the indigrant view. Though it did not become necessary for the President to use these appropriations, yet a state of things might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom of making them cannot be doubted. It is believed that the mes-sure recommended at your last session met the approbation of decided majorities in both Houses of Congress. Indeed, in different forms, a bill making an appropriation of two millions of dollars passed each House, and it is much to be regretted that it did not become a law. . The reason which induced me to recommend the measure at that time still exist ; and I again submit the subject to your con sideration, and recommend early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the treasury should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other pub-

The various columns of the army have per-timed their duty under great disadvantages. In the most distinguished skill and courage. In mediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with Mexico, my at-

hable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privricers may render goo certain that such pitty, by recapturing our mer-chant ships, should any be taken by armed ves-sels under the Mexican flag, as well as capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available

for the protection of our commerce. The anual report of the Sec. of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were the value of one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars : of which the amount exported was eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty three dollars; leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventyfour dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and thirteen milfour hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; of which one hundred and two million one hundred and forty one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three

dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars of foreign articles. The receipts into the treasury for the same

year were twenty-nine million four hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six millions seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents; from sales of public lands, two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hun-

dred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twentysix dollars and seventy-one cents. The expen ditures for the same period were twenty-eight ance in the treasury on the first day of July lars and eight cents. The amount of the public debt, including

dred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents. In order to prosecute the war with Mexico dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury four millions of dollars to guard against contingencies.

If such surplus were not required to be retainwould be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embrac-ed in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress

graduate and reduce the price of such o ublic lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come,

The acts passed at your last session " reducing the duties on imports" not having gone into opera-tion until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revnot been time for its practical effect upon the rev-enue, and the business of the country, to be de-voloped. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our fo-reign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the fact of 1842, which it superceded. The leading principles es-tablished by it are, to levy taxes with a view to the atti-

Tables to be a set of the set of instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow-citizens. Those employed in agriculgation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the

The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were im-posed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavy taxes on those of necessity and low price, consum-ed by the great mass of the people. It was a sys-tem, the inevitable effect of which was to relieve forward classes and the weather form from contribufavored classes and the wealthy few from contrib-uting their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many, engaged in other pursuits than manufacture

A system so unequal and unjust has been su-perceded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pur-suits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes million thirty-one thousand one hundred and and occupations. The favored classes, who, un-fourteen dollars and twenty cents; and the bal-der the unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretolore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the last was nine million one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dol-expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion treasury notes on the first of the present month was twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-ment. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an ment. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and sixty-two cents was outstanding on the fourth of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six million four hun-which no other pursuits possess; but of this none which no other pursuits possess; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importwith vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termina-tion, a further loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures of the present and the next fiscal year, and if the war should be continued until the thirtieth of June, 1848—being the one-half its value. With such advantages, it is an additional loan of twenty-three millions of establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their busied, then a loan of nineteen millions of dollars ness, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, would be sufficient. If, however, Congress and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions, of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign. countries. With such rates of duty as those es-tablished by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent ; and capitalists, who have made or shall hereafter make their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely.

The country will be satisfied with these rates because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopt-to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to

for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and other articles, which they produce. The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

whole world. That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, may flave contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, is not doubted ; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective poli-cy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corres ponding ratio with the increase of our trade, is equally certain; while our manufacturing inter-ests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they

cannot justly demand. In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended; and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to op-erate; and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be here-

after corrected; but until such defects shall be come manifest, the act should be fairly tested. It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now em-braced in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergen-cy which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of

the country. The act of the sixth of August last, " to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," has been car-ried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safe-keeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure s founded.

There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, rom any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggest-ed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration In connection with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch mint of the United States at New York. Two thirds of the revenue derived from customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be large and a branch mini, where foreign coin and buillion could be immedi-ately converted into American coin would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the ed, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen millious of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four mil-and precarious. Lower and more permanent rized by existing laws, and remain unsold, induces

adopted. They have been demonstrated also by

the United States acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their

lands lying within the States of Mississippi and

not command in the market the minimum price

established by the laws of the United States for

treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited

periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would other-

these lands were purchased, which would other-wise have remained unsold. The lands were dis-posed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their

families. That similar results would be produc-ed by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of the large bodies of lands which

have been long in the market, cannot be doubted.

It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon and prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the

owners, at low and moderate rates, of freeholds

of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependants of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured

in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities,

to actual settlers or persons purchasing for purpo-

in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable, having due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be located upon them.

It will be important, during your present session, to establish a territorial government, and to ex-tend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States

the sales of their lands, were in pursuance of the

The Chichasaw lands, which would

Alabama.

cuting them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom houses, and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's of-tice in that Territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region, have been aubbringing them into market. As our citizens who now reaide in that distant region, have been aub-jected to many hardships, privations and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of, their settlements, it is recom-mended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law. The report of the Secretary of War contains dey tailed information relative to the several branches of the public service connected with that depart-

tailed information relative to the several oranging of the public service connected with that depart-ment. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying character. I recommend to your early and favorable con-sideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the require army for the grater efficiency in the

sideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico. Embainsmitt is likely to arise from want of legal pro-vision authorising compensation to be made to the agents employed in the several States and Territories to pay the revolutionary and other pensioners the amount allowed them by law. Your attention is invited to the recom-mendations of the Secretary of War on this subject.— These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform im-portant duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other disbursing officers. Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to which have existed among the Cherokees for many years past have been healed. Since my last annual message, important treaties have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indian tile to large tracts of valua-ble land, within the limits of the States and Performing tween three and four thousand, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty stipulations, and arrangements have been fonds for others to follow. In our intercourse with the several tribes, particular attention has been given to the limportant subject of edu-cation. The number of schools established among them

sipulations, and arrangements have been hade for others to follow." In our intercourse with the several tribes, particular attention has been given to the important subject of edu-cation. The number of schools established among them has been increased, and additional means provided, not only for teaching them the radiaments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts. I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive, that while the war with Mexico has rendef-ed it necessary to employ an unusual number of our armi-ed vessels on her coasts; the protection due to our com-merce in other quarters of the world has not proved in-sufficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war; and I am happy to know that the ufficers and men anxionsly desire to devote themselves to the service of their country in any enterprise, however difficult of execution. There are other suggestions in the report which de-serve, and I doubt not, will receive your consideration. There are other suggestions in the report which de-serve, and I doubt not, will receive your consideration. The progress and condition of the mail service for the say yean are fully presented in the report of the Postmas-ter General. The revenue for the year ending on the thirright of June last, amounted to three-millions four hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-sine dollars, which is eigh hundred and dimety-seven dollars and five, two dollars and fifty-five cents less than that of the preceding year. The payments for that department during the same time summate of our millions eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-two cents. Of this sum five-hundred and ninety-seven thousand ninety-four dollars and eighty cents have been drawn from the treasury.— The disbusements for the year were two hundre

while the disbursements have thus been diminished. While the disbursements have thus been diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by new mail routes of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine miles; an increase of transportation one million seven hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and forty-five miles, and the establishment of four hundred and eighteen new poss offices. Contractors, postmasters, and others engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duties with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For many interesting details connected with the opera-tions of this establishment, you are referred to the report of the. Postmaster General; and his suggestions for im-proving its revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration.

I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual me

in, and of Monterey, won against greatly rior numbers, and seatnet most decided ad-ages in other respects on the part of the United States, and I invited the special atteny, were brilliant in their execution, and enaks of their country. The nation deplores the twentieth of October, as of the brave officers and men who have ily fallen while vindicating and defendtheir country's rights and honor. is a subject of pride and satisfaction that

lunteer citizen soldiers, who so promptly ded to their constry's call, with an expeof the discipline of a camp of only a few , have borne their part in the hard fought

ed important services: if not so brillient, because the enemy had no force to meet n their own element, and because ces which nature has interposed in the dif-es of the navigation on the Mexican coast. undron in the Pacific, with the co-opera-a gallant officer of the army, and a small assily collected in that distant country, equired bloodless possessions of the Cali-, and the American dag has been raised at

important point is that province. ongratulate you on the success which has ar attended our military and naval opera-In less than seven months after Mexico d hostilities, at a time selected by If, we have taken possession of many of incipal ports, driven back and pursued her ing army, and acquired milliary posses-of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the mias, a territory larger in extent than abraced in the original thirteen States of ion, inhabited by a considerable populanuch of it more than a thousand miles points at which we had to collect our commence our movements. By the , the import and export trade of the

has been cut off. may the American people be proud of gy and gallantry of our regular and vo-officers and soldiers. The events of w months afford a gratifying proof that itry can, under any emergency, confi-ity for the maintenance of her honor ce of her rights, on an effective ady at all times voluntarily to relin-comforts of home for the perils and

to of the camp. hough such a force may be for the time e, it is in the end economical, as the command it removes the necessity of or a large standing army in time of proves that our people love their in-and are ever ready to defend and

the war was in a course of vigorous essful prosecution, being still anxious its evils, and considering that, after int victories of our arms on the eight of May last, the national honor could of May last, the national honor could compromitted by it, another overture to to Mexico, by my direction, on the eventh of July last, to terminate hos-rapeace just and horable to both coun-in the thirty-first of August following, team government declined to accept ity overtures, but referred it to the of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled ry part of the present month. I com-to you, herewith, a copy of the let-

of Palo Alto and Resaca de la tention was directed to the danger that priva teers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba & tion of the Spanish government to the fourbrave officers and soldiers to the grate- | teenth article of our treaty with that power of 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of margue to act as privateers against the other "shall be

punished as pirates. It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurance from the Spanish government, that this article of the trea-ty shall be faithfully observed on its part.--equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy is highest admiration. The privations of marches through the enemy's country, and igh a wilderness, have been borns without rmur. By rapid movements the privations of cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing and even mur. By rapid movements the province w Merico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has captured without bloodshed. Ensy has co-operated with the army, and in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes or

them. Information has been received at the Department of State that the Mexican Government has sent to Havana blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization signed by General Salas, the present head of the Mexican government. There is, also, rea-son to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world .-Copies of these papers, in translation, are here-

with transmitted. As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning priva-teers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as these commis sions are in the blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters on earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains

and penalties of piracy. If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment o pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provi-

would be but a weak device to defeat the provi-sions of a solemn treaty. I recommend that Congress should imme-diately provide by law for the trial and puish-ment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, es-caping the vigilance of their government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the Uni-ted States. I do not apprehend any serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our com-merce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to pre-vent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation vent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its ju-risdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels from Mexico upon the high seas; and it is therefore not pro-

ed, will be sufficient to cover the necessary ex-penditures, both for the war and for all other will secure him against the danger of frequent purposes, up to the thirtieth of June, 1848; and an changes in the system, which cannot fail to rui-amount of this loan, not exceeding one half, may nously affect his interests. be required during the present fiscal year, and the

greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding. In order that timely notice may be given, and

Congress to make it be githat the authority of for a period of twenty years, with authority to purchase the stock and pay it off, at an early pe-riod, at its market value, out of any surplus which may at any time be in the treasury applicable to that purpose. After the establishment of peace with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may be extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of twenty years, as that for which the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, is

suggested, because all experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates. Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the ho-

nor and the intersts of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the treasury on the first of July last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwith standing considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the month of May and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public debt could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the peop from its onerous burden, and place the govern-ment in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standour institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjust-Justice to our own people will make it proper that. Mexico be held responsible for these expenditures.

Economy in the public expenditures is at all mes a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people. This duty becomes the more imperative in a period of war, of the gov when large and extraordinary expenditures be-come unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be hus-banded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prose-cution and the due administration of the governas are absolutely necessary for its vigona propriation, which is performed to a future period. The government should be withheld, but is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations of the propriations of the propriations of the properties and suffering of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy. See the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the paperism and suffering of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy. Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens.— They constitute a large majority of our population ; and thus the creation of a corresponding amount of public debt may be avoided. It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary in and necessary appropriations for the support of government should be withheld, but is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations.

It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropriations for the support of government should be withheld, but is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for numerous objects which may or may not be made, without materially affecting the public interests; and these it is recommended should not be granted.

ns of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimat- | rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration. Many millions of acres have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten or twenty years; and being of an inferior quality

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the resthey must remain unsaleable for an indefinite petrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has riod, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws, them above their real value is not only to prevent proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such and reduced many other duties to moderate reve-portion of it as may be required, it is important nue rates. After ages of experience, the statesand reduced many other duties to moderate revetheir sale, and thereby deprive the Treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the states in which they lie, because it retards their growth man of that country have been constrained, by a and increase of population, and because they have stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the eflands within their limits, held by other proprietors fects of which was to bulld up immense fortunes than the United States, for the support of their loin the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring cal governments. millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owing the lands within their limits, in which it has been

same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was ncreased and concentrated by the British protective policy. The evils of the system in Great Britain were at

ength rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long It was to be expected that a similar enjoyed. struggle would be made by the same classes in United States, whenever an attempt was the made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in opera-tion in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however was known of these effects to induce its repeal. It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, un-der a more liberal commercial policy we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she ard which is most consistent with the general has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of her ability to purchase from us the feed and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the pro-tective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; commerce'and navigation have received a new impulse ; labor and trade have been releas-ed from the artificial trammels which have so long

ses of cultivation. In my last annual message I submitted for the fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States, and recommended that they should be brought in-to market and sold, upon such terms and under in the exchange of commodities, has been intro-duced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure, of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld such restrictions as Congress might prescribe.-By the act of the 11th of July last, "the reserved for ages, and to open her markets for the immense surplus of bread-stuffs; and it is confidently belead mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconlieved that other powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the sin and Iowa," were authorized to be sold. 'The act is confined, in its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lands." A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores is represented to be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorizing the sale of these lands, upon such

over the territory of Oregon. Our laws regula-ting trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and for the purpose of ever When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale, and at hetter prices,

I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual mes-rage, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenues derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures; and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster Gener-al, without changing the present rates of postage. With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my annious desire, to co-operate with you in every, constitu-tional effort to promote the welfare and maintain the hous or of our common country. JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, December 8, 1846:

Langester advertage. n and a final a participation of the second se

· Anna Maria

. . . all of the second of the second

to a strange of the second second second

the strange of the set of the and the second second dentile in which sainette vourit ? i thing harden antisante