### VOL. 41.

#### TOWN ORDINANCE. HE attention of all concerned is hereby direct-

Trustees of Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1846, is now in full force, and which will be carried into effect, for the first violation. Ers further exceeded and declared. That it shall not be lawful to throw up or roll Fre balls, or fire, nor throw about crackers in the streets and alleys of said town, and the person or persons so offending shall pay a fine of not less than one, or more than five dollars, for every such offence—the fine to be recorresed of the parent, master or guardian, if the offender be under the age of 21 years, by warrant as aforesaid; and if the offender be a slave, to receive

or or Recorder, the owner for the time being, paying Nov. 30, 1818-31,-Spirit Copy.

stripes not exceeding ten at the direction of the May-

#### Commissioners' Bale. pursuance of a decree of the County Court

I Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the With day of Disconber next, on the premises,

#### A Tract of Land, lying in said county, belonging to the heirs of James

Ms-oughtry, jr., deceased, containing about 157 Actes, adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs and Thomas H. Willis, on the following TERMS :- One-third of so much of the amount sele as shall be left, after deducting from the whole the sum of \$2,830.93, with interest thereon, at 6 per cent, per annum, from September 1st, 1848, to the day of sale, shall be made payable at the death of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, with interest, to be payable annually from day of sale, and of the residue one-third shall be paid in each, and the balance in to a equal annual payments. The deferred payments to be secured by bonds and a deed of trust on the grimises sold, in which it shall be declared that psindogs of said land may be sold from time to time o gisy said interest, in case of default of payment by the purchaser, or his heirs, or assigns, WM O. MACOUGHTRY.

AMBROSE C. TIMBERLAKE, A Notice of some importance to the

### Public.

NEW HAT STORE. SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES.

PIRST QUALITY AT NECOND "

BEIGEVING the time has arrived when HATS heald be sald in Baltimore as well elsewhere upon the principle of small profits, I am now opening with leaders such as they can boast of, in every section of their great State, cannot fail, sooner or later, prices which for excellence of quality, beauty of to triumph, rice, well be found wholl; superior to any of the kind now selk in this community. The grevailing system of large profits, made necessary by long credits, it is believed must speedily

cease, when the opposite system, in the hands of skillful workmen, is brought into full and fair com-R. H. HEATON, No. 1, Charles Street. Baltissore, Sept. 28, 1848-3m.

#### S. & T. H. HUNT. SADDLE, HARNESS,

### Trunk . Manufacturer,

167 BALTIMORE ST. (NEAS THE MCSEUM.) BALTIMORE. HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, at very reasonable prices, a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies riding Sapones, made in the very best sayle, and unsurpassed for comfort and du-HARN SS .- Silver, Brass and Japanned Mounted.

light and heavy, coach and buggy harness. Also, wagon and cart harness. TRINGS-Travelling Trunks of every descrip-Serns A new and superior article of Spurs

which can be attached to the heel of any boot without trouble, and dispensing with the strap. FLY NETS .- A very large assortment of varicas qualities, colors, and sizes, for harness and sad-Burnales .- English and American Bridles, round

Wines,-Coach, buggy and switch whips, buggy collars. Also, draft collars.

Compas.-Patent and plain leather coach and Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Hand Trunks, Ladies Bonnet Trunks, &c. &c. Baltisnore, June 29, 1848-6m.

### Printers and Binders

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold Street; STANUFACTORY, corner of Broome & Sheriff Streets, New York. The subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture their improved patent Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Gard Printing Machines; Proof Presses; Hydraulic Presses with wrongat iron Cylinders: Geered and other Standing Presses; also Lithographic and Copperidate Presses; Binders' Materials, &c., &c. Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imporing, Stines, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and every article tecessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and lok, furnished on the most favora-

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish \* Newsgaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery made to order or drawings, Iron and Bears Custings to order. They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of

#### which they keep constantly on hand. New Work, Oct. 12, 1848. R. HOE & CO. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA. undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, elate in the occupancy of Capt. Joseph F. Anna., known as the United States Hotel, and is now papered to accommodate passengers by the Rail Real, or travellers, in the most comfortable manner. Those travelling in the Cars will find this a most sgreeable Dining place, where every fruit of the season, and luxury that can be had will be served pp in the most choice style,

To the people of this and the neighboring Counties he would say, that his House shall always be open for their reception and accommodation, as he is hetermired to make their calls agreeable. His Bar entain the chalcest Liquors-his Table the post the market affirds his Chambers well furnish-d and his Stabling, which is commodious, shall contain the best provender and attended by attentive prive the House a call, and judge of its merits for

JAMES BATE WAGER.

I Obv often do we see persons afflicted with a slight Cough and Cold, who go on neglecting attail it settles on their lungs, and brings on AN ATTACK of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which ventually cause their death; when, if they had ocurca a bottle of

Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound,

is the beginning, they never would have experienced any ill results from their cough, but have been cured of it immediately. Therefore, all those who are troubled with a night cough, will recollect that delays are dangeron; for what may appear trivial in the beginning, may lead to the most dreadful consequences. Hance's tompound Syrup of Hoarhound may be used by persons in the most delicate state of health, with perfect safety, as its effect on the system, although certain, is very mild. Erice 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Seru S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; and by T M FLINT, Charlestown; A M CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry

H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown; DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester. Neveraber 9, 1848-1y

Nor a. Call and look over them. E. P. E. P. MILLER.

COFFEE 30 Bags prime Rio and Laguyra Coffer; 20 bags Java, White and Pedang; 1 bag Mocho Coffee, just received and for sale, low-J J MILLER.

## Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFER 30N COUNTY, VIRGINIA,

### THURSDAY MORNING.

DECEMBER 7, 1818.

Friends! "Dance up to the Music!" We are in earnest when we say to

our Patrons that we are really in want of MONEY, and must have it. It is an "indispensable" we MUST And whispered words of gladness in my ear, HAVE, to prosecute our business. Nevember 30 1848 FREE PRESS OFFICE.

THE DINNER TO MR. HUNTER.

Several distinguished gentlemen were invited to be present at the Dinner given on the 29th ult, to ANDREW HENTER, Esq., the Whig Elector for this District. Letters of regret at not being able to attend were received from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson and J. Nevitt Steele. Esq. of Bultimore. The let- And to the world I struck a silver lyre, ters will be found below :

BALTIMORE, 27 Nov'r, '48. Gentlemen: Nothing could give me more pleasure than to participate in the public dinner you are to give on the 29th, in honor of your Electoral Candidate, Andrew Hunter, Esq., to which you have so kindly invited me: But I am constrained to forego A bride of beauty, and a gentle band, it, by imperative engagements, admitting no post- | Twining around me closer, hand in hand,

Mr. Hunter's untiring and efficient services in the recent contest were but the continuation of like labors, commenced years since, and ever conducted with an ability which not less won the admiration of his friends than challenged the respect of his opponents. And, in the struggle just over, he, and his noble compeets through your State, have so broken in upon the honest prejudices of the rank and file of the foe, as the result demonstrates, that but for the fatal despondency of some of our own friends, a brilliant victory would have been achieved. A party, for the most part so true, and so patriotic, and

Permit me to offer you then this sentiment : The Whigs of Varginia: Increasing in strength with every contest, have in them the elements of

With regard, vr. obd't serv't. REVERDY JOHNSON Messrs, Wm. B. Thompson, Wm. F. Alexander, R. T. Brown, Thomas Griggs, Henry Berry, and others, Committee, &c. &c., Charlestown, Va.

Валлимове, Nov. 27, 1818. As I felt a deep interest in the political contest,

rability. Also-Somerset & SHAFTOE SPRING and in its progress heard much, and frequently, of the zeal and ability which distinguished the efforts of | wild cats," begin by apturing or assailing a your Elector, Andrew Hunter, Esq., it would give kitten, and, rely upon it, with the first squeak, me peculiar pleasure, if it were in my power, to | if she be anywhere within a mile, you'll have unite with the Whigs of Jefferson County, in their the old one down uson you like a flash of tribute to his eminent services. I trust that he, and lightning, and with squalls and such a the other sons of Virginia, who, like him, have so | burst of fury, and di so terrible an aspect, faithfully labored in our great cause, will, at no dis- | that the chances are a thousand to a fraction, Tant day, have their rich reward, in seeing Virginia | you'll run for your life. permanently enrolled in the brilliant array of Whig

> I am, very truly, yrs. J. NEVITT STEELE. To Messrs, Wm. B. Thompson, Wm. F. Alexander,

ham, G. B. Stephenson, Henry Berry, John &. Jewett, and Wm. F. Turner. STAUNTON, Nov. 26, 1848.

Gentlemen: I received by the mail of to-day, your favor of the 22d inst., informing me that "the Whigs of Jefferson County intend giving a public dinner to Andrew Hunter, Esq., on Wednesday the 29th instant, as a slight token of their appreciation of his distinguished services as Elector, in the recent Presidential canvass," and tendering me an invitation to be with you on that occasion. I regret very much that it will not be in my power

to accept your kind invitation. The compliment has been richly merited, and I should have been happy, had circumstances permitted, to unite with you in doing honor to the occasion, and to the man. The triumph which we have achieved, is truly a glorious one, and your honored guest is a champion worthy of the cause. No man in Virginia has, I verily believe, displayed more zeal, fidelity, ability and eloquence, in the great cause, than Andrew Hunter. This public manifestation of your regard for his service is alike honorable to him and to yourselves. May it always prove to be the case that the services of faithful and able public servants, and

have the good sense to appreciate them properly! submit a sentiment which I hope will command the assent of your whole company.

The Election of Taylor and Fillmore: The over-

throw of the one-man power, and the vindication of the great principle of the sovereignty of the people. . I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your triend and ob't serv't.

ALEX. H. H. STUART. Messrs, Wm. B. Thompson, Wm. F. Alexander, R. T. Brown, Thomas Griggs, Henry Berry, Wm. F. Turner, John M. Jewett, Fontaine Beckham, G. B. Stephenson.

The venerable George Beltzhoover. known far and wide as the great proprietor Caution is the Parent of Safety. Fountain Inn. Baltimore, died on Saturday,

THE OLDEST VOTER IN AMERICA .- Mr. year of his age, was taken to the polls in get clear of the offal fat, grease &c, that had Rockbridge Co. Va. at the late election by a accumulated in the kitchen, directed an Engfriend in a carriage drawn by four dun hors- lish girl, who had redently come into her emes. There were several voters in Massachu- ploy, to call the first fat man she saw in the

a missionary, who has just returned from his business—a little while after, on going to Ceylon after an absence of thirty-three years, the door, saw a man whose corporation justisays he never saw a steamboat, a railroad fied her in informing him that her missus car, or magnetic telegraph, before his pre- wished to see him, it he would be so kind as sent visit to England and the United States, to step in. He did so, and was seated in the

IN order to reduce our stock of books before get ting back again, as the crews immediately Mrs.—, "and what is he doing in the particle of those on hand at cost, Now is the time high as \$100 per month for mon."

She hurried in, and there discovered high as \$100 per month for mon. on the coast stand but a poor chance of get- the parlor. "In the parlor!" exclaimed high as \$100 per month for men. The cap- a gentlemanly looking personage, with hat tain of the Izaak Walton, writing to the owners in New York, says: "A sailor will be tion. The lady, whose presence of mind did in parties do much better."

### POETRY.

### STANZAS: HOPE.

BY b. T. CUSHING. Thon of the silver wing! Bright-glancing Hors, fair daughter of the skies

Come to me now, and woo me with thine eyes, As in my boyhood's spring! Then kind indeed wert thou. As I sat musing by the crystal rill, limbed at eve high on some beetling hill,

To see the young moon's brow. And painted visions, Scautiful to hear,

Of coming moments fair. Along thy magic glass I saw bright pageantries flit to and fro.
And palaces of gold, where gardens grow
With flowergof loveliness.

And all along the walks Stood statues of the radiant goods of yore, And fountains foamed o'er the mosaic floor, And murinusing leaves held talks. And there I shw divine, Proud forms of female beauty sweeping by;

And all these things that shone so gorgeously, All these were mine! Then changed the scene anon, And, thou didst whisper, poured a tervid fire,

Like the true spirits gone. Then shone Egav in arms; Then ruling thousands through the potent voice, By wisest counsels base my land rejoice, Unscathed by war's alarms.

In thee I had I home, Too glorious for the tomb; For thy sweet fancies fair Then never died; I could not give away

or fade in custy air! But they are gone, and thou! Thy rainbow wing hath ceased at length to wave, Thy gentle children all are in the grave, Their dust is on thy brow!

But still this last thou given, To breathe a cheerfulness o'er common life; To make each common scene with beauty rife, And teach a faith in Heaven!

### MISCELLANEOUS

### THE WILD CAT.

In these days of diffused knowledge every body knows, or ought to know, that the wild eat resembles poor cussy about as much as the hog resembles the rhinoceros. It is in fact the lynx of North America, a strong, ferecious, hard lived animal, just as tamable as the tiger, and not a whit more amiable. It Gentlemen: I have delayed writing to you until | inhabits deep forests, prefers thick-wooded to-day, in the hope that I might so arrange my busi- swamps, and prowls quiefly by night. When ness here, as, to be with you on the 29th instant. I wounded by the hunter and not disabled, it find, however, that professional engagements will | flies at him with treachant claws, and growlnot permit me to leave town on that day, and am ing like a fury, fights to the last. And yet therefore, reluctantly, compelled to relinquish all it has good qualities. By the bye, what ani-idea of accepting your kind invitation. It loves its offspring, never deserts them, and will defend them to the and think you are full of regame spirit." I was plodding on e in a wagon, from To-

lates. ledo to Maumee, over an excerably level road, in the hot noon sun of a mid June day.— The driver was a harty fellow, who looked as though he could outling a bear, and loosen the tightest Maumee gue with a single shake, R. T. Brown, Thomas Griggs, Fontaine Beckand yet owned he had been frightened by a wild cat, so that he ran from it, and then he told the story, which I give you partly in his

"I was driving along this road in a buggy. with as fast a horse as ever scorned the whip, when some ten rods shead of us, just by that big oak, a wild cat, leading three kittens, came out of the woods and crossed the road, and went into those bushes on our left, and I thought what nice pets they'd make, and wished I had one. When I came up I no-

deep in the woods. "I sprung out, snatched up the kitten, threw it in the buggy, jumped on, and started. When I had laid hands on it, it mewed and confound it, it kept a mewing, and as I grasped the reins. I heard a sharp growl and a thrashing through the brush, and I knew the old one was alcoming; and the next instant she streamed over a log and lit in the people shall be fortunate enough to command the road, all on an end, with her eyes flaming, her hair bristling, and her teeth grinning, and she turned as on a pivot, and gave an As I cannot be present with you, I beg leave to unearthly squall, as she saw me racing away. and bounded after with such yells and fury. and gained on me so fast, that for very fear, I threw the kitten out, and lashed the flying horse; but she scarcely paused for that, but bounded on a while; as though recovery of her young would not suffice without revenge -and when I saw her at my very back, stranger, I did tremble-and I scarcely breathed until her crying image recalled her. Here at the top of this pitch, I looked back and saw her standing, with her young one in her mouth, looking after me, as though she'd half a mind to drop the kitten and give chase again. I gave the lorse a cut, and did not of stage coaches, before the introduction of feel quite safe until I got some miles away. railroads, and also as the landlord of the I made up my mind from that time forward to let young ones alone."-Cin. Gaz.

### A FAT JOKE.

The American Courier asserts it to be a street, stating that she wanted to see him .-The good creature thinking that the term PROGRESS OF THE WORLD,-Rev. Mr. Poor, "fat" applied to the man's size, and not to The Gold Hunting Mania in Cali parlor. The girl called her mistress down stairs to attend to the fat man. When she had descended she has informed he was in mused at the joke.

### WINTER PLEASURES.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1848.

We hear (says the Albany Evening Journal) almost with feelings of envy, that the whole country north and east of us is covered with a goodly depth of snow, and that the gay music of bells and fine sleighing are enlivening the dreariness of winter, while we on the seaboard are without this charming mantle, and are shivering over frozen pavements and slippery sidewalks. The winter pleasures of town and country differ as much in seasons like this as in summer, and we hardly have a stronger desire to participate in the cooling and quiet luxuries of leafy June than we now have to leave the city and enjoy the gay festivities, the glorious ride over hill and dale, the warm greetings, the merr; gatherings, and the crackling fires that may every where be found in the interior. We here have parties, and balls, and routs, and amusements endless: but what are these compared to a seat, well lined and furred, behind two spanking bays, trotting their twelve miles to the hour to the brisk jingling of merry-toned bells. At your side sits the pride of your eye, none the less lovely from the mantling blood on her cheek, kissed by the keen air as you skim along the smooth surface of the well-trad path. Then there is the kind and hospitable welcome that awaits you-the thought of it increases your speed. You arrive-the smoking horses are covered and stabled; you are ushered into a warm parlor, brilliant with a fire of glowing hickory; you answer a thousand tender questions while pulling off your overcoat and your fur; you draw around the family hearth, nerved by the cold, to feel yourself a Hercules, and to talk as well as a happy heart, a gay spirit, and a good appetite will let you. Then comes the ride home again; but we must rein up-there are some things even Mrs. Grundy should not hear, and we are the last to betray the confidence which sleigh-riding of a winter's evening is always thought to impose on all

#### participators in its unequalled delights. A NEW CLASS OF THIEVES.

A New York paper tells a story to the fol-

owing effect : Quite an unpleasant feeling was excited among the barkeepers of one of the public hous- his looks, "Sir, as a Christian I will willingly es in Ann street on Wednesday night, in con- for sive what, as a gentleman I do but civilly sequence of the sudden disappearance of two forget." On the part of both there was a bills of \$5 each, which had but a short time | warm, open heartedness which pledged mutubefore been placed in the drawer by the land- | al respect for the present, and put the past lord. The bills had most mysteriously dis- in effect, where each wished it might have appeared, and those who had access to the been in fact-out of existence. The conduct ployer could come to than that the money ever in the estimation of their silently observhad been taken by one of them. They dili- aut friend. gently searched every place where they tion being made, a hole leading to the upper | a splendid civic honor was awarded him .-They were immediately dispatched, and a ty. He forgot, for the moment, his ecclesifurther search produced \$23 in bills, all of astical position, and as his thoughts glided which were more or less mutilated. The back to the past, his youthful ardor returned, heads of bills, amounting to about \$40, were and he shouted with the loudest his welcome found in the bed. The anxiety of those who | to the city's guest." felt that the blame of the disappearance of the money must have fallen upon themselves, was greatly relieved by the discovery, though the proprietor was somewhat aggrieved at tho idea of having supplied the mice with a bed

#### more costly than that used by himself. A DANGEROUS PRACTICAL JOKE.

The following incident was described to us by a friend : His grown up elder brother resided in a side street of the new town of Edinburg, and he himself arrived late one night on an unexpected visit to him from the country. Been known to the landlady he was admitted at the without question, and passed into-his brother's chamber, without knowing whether or not the latter was returned from his professional engagements. However, on perceiving the gas let down, with open books about the table, and as it ticed one of the young ones on the edge of the bushes, but a few feet off, and I heard or thought I heard the old one stealing along ther's coming. Half an hour passed and still no appearance of him; the youth was getting weary enough of the dull medical work he was perusing, when at last he fancied he heard a low breathing through the half opened door of the little bedroom -The thought for the first time struck him that his brother had been all the while comfortably in bed, and half provoked at his own stupidity, half at his brother's pleasant recklessness, to play him a trick.

unconsciousness, he resolved, with boyish Stealing into the little bed-room, through the window blind of which the moon shed a dim light, he all at once placed his hand forcibly on the sleeper's breast, and shouted out to him in a threatening voice to rise. With one bound the young man sprang out to the floor, and before the other could contrive to make himself known, there was a struggle between them. in which the former reached hold of a pistol from his dressing table.-"Oh, for mercy's sake, Tom " gasped out the vounger, snatching aside the window blind. as his brother, still bewildered with sleep, held him at arm's length. He said he should never forget the expression of his brother's face in the moonlight, as the fierce glare of stood nearer this night to making me your quest. murderer than tongue can tell. If that pistol had been primed, man, I'd never speak to by several around the table. Hughes, a revolutionary soldier, in the 107th fact. A lady in Spruce street, wishing to you again I think. Never while you live play a second trick like that on me." Many a practical joke has had a worse ending; but the narrator confessed he never passed such another moment of emotion-not fear at all. but the throng of a thousand lightning horrors-as that in which he saw his brother's eves just opened from sleep, meeting him like those of a mortal foe, and by his own thoughtless freak.

[Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.

40 years, they were reduced to 30,000, and there is little doubt the process has been going on from that time down to the present. The soil of Ireland belongs to about 10,000 individuals out of a population of 8,000,000, the evidence as to the point of time when and of those proprietors great numbers are | the player ceased to live.

The soil of Scotland belongs to about 3,000 up at the muses for two months, work on his not forsake her, immediately saw the whole a proprietors; with few exceptions all the great to three thousand dollars, and those that go in The fat man left, evidently much a recent alterations of the law have commenced lison, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, is son- alter of the idea but couldn't adopt it. the re-division of the land.

### REV. DR. MILNOR AND MR. CLAY.

It has been already mentioned that Mr. Clay, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, taking offence during a heated debate, sent a challenge to Mr. Milnor, then a member from Philadelphia which he declined. The difference was subsequently adjusted through the intervention of friends,-The parties met many years afterwards, when the Philadelphia statesman had become the christian divine,-the beloved Rector of St. George's Church in New York-under circumstances thus related, as we learn by the Tribune, in Dr. Stone's memoir, soon to be published by the Tract Society.

"While Mr. Clay was Secretary of State," says the memoir, "Dr. Milnor had occasion, in common with several other clergy to our church, to visit Washington. His friend, Rev. G. W. Ridgely, formerly a student of law in the office of Mr. Clay, was one of their number. During a call which Mr. Ridgely made upon his old patron, Mr. Clay inquired who of his clerical brethren were with him at the Capital. In reply, the names of several were mentioned, particularly that of Dr. Milnor of N. York. Mr. Clay immediately expressed a high regard for Dr. Milnor, and asked Mr. Ridgely whether he thought the Doctor would come and dine with him; assigning as a reason for his inquiry, the unpleasant circumstances under which, several years before, they had parted. Mr. Ridgely replied, he had no doubt of Dr. Milnor's willingness to meet Mr. Clay again on friendly terms, and at once offered to open the way for the acceptance of an invitation. An invitation was accordingly sent and accepted.

Others of the clergy were guests at the dinner which followed, and were of course, highly pleased with the entertainment. But Mr. Ridgely being aware of the circumstance under which the two principal gentlemen met, felt a deep interest in silently observing their manner towards each other. It was that of the utmost frankness and high bearing. Not a word was said, not to shadow of a look passed over the countenance of either, to indicate that the past was remembered. The manner of Mr. Clay showed that the highest respect for Dr. Milnor had buried that past away from his feelings; while that of Dr. Milnor made it perfectly evident that he knew how to meet the advances of Mr. Clay He was not a man to say by either his actions or

"In still later years, Dr. Milnor voted for thought it might possibly be, but with no his former opponent as a candidate for the success. Again looking in the drawer, a small Presidency. He had a high admiration for piece of bank bill was seen to fall from the | that gentleman's abilities and patriotism, and counter, over the place from which the money he strongly manifested it during the great had been taken. A more careful observa- Statesman's public visit to New York, when all my morality and good habits; and, finalpannels of the counter was discovered. The Dr. William H. Milnor remarks in his "Recounter was then taken apart, when a few feet | collections," 'I shall never forget my father's

### HOW TO GIVE.

At a missionary meeting among the ne groes in the West Indies, these three resolutions were agreed to:

 We will give something.
 We will give as God has enabled us.
 We will all give willingly. As soon as the meeting was over, a leading negro took his seat at a table with pen and ink, to put down what each came to give. Many came forward and gave, some more and some less. Among those that came was a rich old negro, almost as rich as all the others put together, who threw down on the table a small silver coin. "Take dat back again," said the negro who received the mo-"Dat may be according to the first resolution, but not according to the second." The rich old man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back to his seat in great rage. One after another came forward, and all giving more than himself, he was ashamed, and again threw a piece of money on the table, saying-Dar, take dat." It was a valuable piece of gold, but it was given so ill-temperedly that the negro answered again-"No, dat won't do yet. It may be 'cordin' to de first and second resolutions but not according to de last:" and yet he was obliged to take up the coin again. Still angry at himself and all the rest, he sat a long time, till nearly all were gone, and then came to the table, and with a smile on his face, very will-

### cording to all de resolutions."

ingly gave a very large sum to the treasurer.

CAN THE DEAD WIN AT CARDS. A very curious law case came recently before a German court, arising from the following circumstances :- A gentleman sat at playing with the usual attention and silence. | we presume, will be out of the question to a Several plays were made, and the card which | large majority of these who will be present. the gentleman continued unsparingly to put forward, won repeatedly. The gold pushed was not drawn in by him, and after several priate prayer by the chaplain, when the new more accumulations bad made the pile inhostility changed into recognition, and he let conveniently large, the keeper of the bank dent makes his appearance, takes the oath, fall his weapon on the floor. Neither of the rather angrily requested the fortunate man and makes a short address. The floor of the two could speak for some time; the first to take his money. With his eyes fixed on Senate is crowded with members of the vawords the eldest said were: "John, you his card, the player took no notice of the re- rious officers of the navy in full uniform, the

players !" said the croupier. The same motionless silence. A person sitting next to the offender took hold of his hand. It was stone cold. The

winner was dead! croupier drew back the money he had shoved out the order of procession; and the whole towards the dead player, alleging that the company, if the day is pleasant, speceeds to game, based upon reciprocal agreement, the eastern portion, where the President decould not exist between the dead and the livers his inaugural address; and immediate-The landed proprietors in England in 1775 living. The heirs of the defunct presented by after takes the cath, administered by the were 140,000. In the year 1815, a space of themselves the day after, and claimed the build Justice of the United States, and the living. The heirs of the defunct presented by after takes the cath, administered by the money, declaring that the winner had regu- ceremony is ended." larly commenced and continued the game. The question was carried before the tribunal of Koethen, and will probably depend upon

#### A SAD NABRATIVE-LESSON TO YOUNG POLITICIANS:

The following narrative from the New Orleans Delta, is a good lesson for the times. Now that people are getting sebered, it may have some weight | brate the simple beauty of the new Church with the young men about town. The Delta says recently erected at Lectown, Jefferson Counit is literally true

Happening in Recorder Baldwin's court a few days a ago, just as his honor was getting through his usual list of vagrants, peacebreakers and petty larceners, our notice was attracted by the piteonsentreaty of an elderly individual, who stood in the dock, and earnestly begged his honor to let him off this time, promising that the "old man would never trouble him again."

'And who are you, pray?" inquired his honor, with his customary phlegm. Judging by the looks of the prisoner, it was not an imperfinent inquiry. His appearance was quite that of an "old sinner." His face, though not devoid of intelligence and a certain expression of gentility, was bloated and seasoned with all the marks of a long course of dissipation and destitution. His eye did not, altogether, lack the lustre that betokened the spirit of a man, and he still possessed the ease of manner, tinged with maudlinism, and the bearing of a brokendown gentleman. An old seedy blue cloth coat, covered a shirtless body, whilst a braceless pair of black pants that had seen better days, scarcely protected his nether limbs

from the pitiless peltings of the storm. "Who am I, honey?" responded this for-lorn individual: "don't you know the old man, or are you as samed to recogniz; him in his present plight ! I've been a greater man in my day than you, honey, ever will be in yours. I was in the legislature of North Carolina when Nat Macon was a member of it, and I have been President of the Senate of that old State; and I reckon if I had ever tried I could have been Governor or Congressman. I used to drive my carriage, had my race horses, and never went to Court without my man Bob riding behind me with a gold band around his bat."

"And what has brought you down so low? inquired his honor.

"Politics, sir. Some people say it was whiskey; but whiskey was only one of the effects, not the cause of my downfall. When I entered upon the estate my father left me, which was quite a snug property, I was a moral and industrious young man; but unfortunately, I had a law-suit that carried me frequently to court, and there I met some jolly fellows, who invited me to drink with them, drawer knew of no other conclusion their emsuaded me I had a gift for speaking, and made me mount the stump. And so when I once got on the political track, you couldn't any more stop me, than you could stop a locomotive with your big toe. I became very popular-that cost me all my fortune : I became a provincial legislator—that cost me ly, from a great politician. I became a gam-bler-a drunkard-and now, I am here, a

houseless vagrant, in the dock, with the very a lawyer in Court. "I knew Col. Bwhen he still occupied a high position in North Carolina: he was one of the most prominent men of his time."

"You can go," remarked the recorder; and the old man hobbled out of the dock and went off, not knowing, as he said, whither to direct his tottering steps-a melancholy example of the dangers which beset the path of those who abandon the peaceful pursuits of private, to engage in the corrupting scenes

#### of political life. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The New York Post says that the Astor Library, now in the course of being founded in that city, promises to be the most extensive in the United States. The statistics of libraries present some curious results: The Paris National Library has 800,000 volumes That at Munich 600 000 " 470 000 0

At Berlin. At St. Petersburg, 440 000 At the British Museum, 350,000 At Rome, (Vatican) The total number of volumes in the twenty-three largest libraries of the world is fif-

ty-two millions six handred thousand. The number of volumes in eighty-one public libraries of the United States is 955,000; onethird of which is to be found in New York. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The Bod lein Library, at Oxford, contains 218,000 volumes. The French Government contributes annually to the four public libraries of Paris, \$117.000. The British Government now expends £10,000 perannum to the enlargement of the British Musejun.

### THE INAUGURATION.

"Berry well," said the negro, "dat am ac-As the fourth of March next will fall on Sunday, the inauguration of the president clect will take place on the succeeding Monday. Washington city will be crowded on the occasion, as thousands will go more for the purpose of getting a sight at "Old Zach." than to witness the ceremony of inauguration. a fare table in the town of Koethen, Saxony, As to hearing General Taylor's address, that,

The New York Mirror contains a description of the ceremonies on such occasions. towards the winner by the crospier, however, It says-the Senate is opened by an appromembers are sworn in, then the Vice Presiforeign ministers in their various fanciful "Draw in your gold!" was again uttered court dresses, and the nine judges of the Su- Squire is determined to do the State some preme Court in black gowns, the effect of all service. nich is rather imposing than otherwise.

President elect, who soon enters from an ad-joining room, usually accompanied. "Monsieur! von incommode the other | After the Vice President has made his joining room, usually accompanied by the retiring President and his private Secretary. They take seats in front of the Secretary As the body was being removed, the desk, and then the Sergeant-at-arms sads

John, my son," said a doting father who was about taking his son into business, the player ceased to live.

"what shall be the style of the new firm?"—
"Well, governor," said the one-and-twenty
youth looking up into the heavens to find an Allison is a brother-in-law of Gen. Taylor; answer, "I don't know-but suppose we Crittenden of Kentucky, is son-in-law of Al. have it John H. Samplin and Eather ?"\_

# NO. 46.

A GREENWOOD CHURCH. From the Southern Churchman

The following verses are designed to cale-

ty, Va.

Again, again, good Churchmen!
I have a tale to tell,
But not of dream-land Charch, I ween,
With cross and holy ben; A Greenwood Church is now our song; Within the green wood fair.

Upon a graceful knoll it stands, The forest-house of prayer. Tis said the gay Loretto's shrine

By angel-hands one night, Was borne through ether and upreared Ere dawned the morning light; And sure I think that Angel-hands

Have raised my Greenwood-fane, For there it smiles, like Christ's dear spouse, ] Without a spot or stain. One eve I rode the forest-side,

With heart oppressed by care, And sighed because my little flock Had not a house of prayer: Again I rode along that way, And lo! my wandering eyes

Beheld this magic Greenwood Church Uplifting to the skies. Sure, nature from her temple wide Hath framed each architrave, \* And reared each simple column there,

In chancel, choir, and nave; See how the earliest beam of morn Upon the pulpit falls, And evening's consecrated dews
Baptize the fairy walls.

And nature staineth all the glass With tints of richest dye, She steeps them in the crimson bues, The glories of the sky;

And as her glorious light beams down, Unstained by dream-land arts, So may the boly light of truth

Pierce to the people's hearts. The oaks throw out their trembling arms. To bless the high roof-tree, And whisper low responsive tones

To prayer and litany: The rustling leaves sing silvery chants In nature's ancient style, While loud Amens come rolling up From every greenwood aisle

Thanks for my Greenwood Church, good folk, My forest-house of prayer; Sure, holy art evoked the pile om bature's temple fair: Here will I fold my litle flock.

#### And for the lost one search, And when I die, oh let me sleep Beneath my Greenwood Church! JEFFERSON COUNTY ..

ITEMS OF NEWS. CHANGES IN MAN'S LIFE.-About five years ago we saw a man light his eigar with twenty dollar note of the Farmers' and Mechanies' Bank. At that time he was full of life, and in the possession of real estate in the city of Philadelphia valued as \$80,000. Alas! what changes doth time make-on Saturday last this foolish man was seen begging alms in our public streets. He erably clad. Tennengathastly pale, and mis-

ants of the world in Mexico, but it would seem by the following curious fact that the ancient Egyptians were no strangers to it : "In the travels of Lord Lindsay, it is stated that during his wanderings in Egypt he discovered a mummy, which the hisroglyphics inscribed upon it proved to be at least 2,000 years old; and in one of its closed hands he found a luberous or bulbous rock. This root he planted in a sunny soil, and after a few weeks had clapsed it grew and o-

ventually blossomed into a beautiful dahlia." The only female Free Mason we ever heard of was the Hon. Miss St. Leger, who having been detected in the act of overlooking the proceedings of a lodge in her father's house, was forced to take the degrees. She used afterwards to walk in the Masonio processions, and her portrait is to be seen in almost every lodge in Ireland.

IF Farms in the neighborhood of Hermann, Missouri, have risen very much of late, in consequence of the increased cultivation of the vine. A Mr. Poeschel, who has a vineyard of not quite one acre, which was planted with Catawba grape in the spring of 1845, made from it this year 1000 gallors of wine, and the value of the produce of the vineyard was \$1700.

MUST MIND THE RULES .- Her Majesty's return to England overland was the cause of several curious occurrences. Among others at Glammis, where the train bad to change rails, an instance of application of railway regulations was offered. The porter having come out with a lantern, Prince Albert saked for a light to light a segar, but the reply was, "No smoking allowed here, sir."

A DELICATE HINT .- The Secretary of the Navy recently received a letter, in a lady's hand-writing, which enclosed the annuncement, out from a newspaper, of the mirriage of a young officer in the Navy, and a reeronce to the twenty-fourth chapter of Deutsonomy, and the fifth verse, which is as follows: "When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not

go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken." Very delicately done. It is doubtful if the Secretary can get over Scripture.

[Alexandria Gazette. "Going if with a Rush."-The Indianapo lis State Journal records the marriage of C H. Boutright, and adds, "this is Est. Bout right's ninth marriage." We presume the

MEMORY EXTERORDINARY.—The Hagers Laington Speech, including the Resolution which were adopted on the occasion of its d. livery, word for word. The speech and th resolutions were published in the Herald juone year ago, and made seven colums of clos ly printed matter. This is a work which but few boys would have the industry t

GEN. TAYLOR .- Our readers have pro! bly remarked that all the General officers our army, as they returned from Mexic with the exception of Gen. Taylor, have be ordered to Washington. The People, he ever, not understanding this kind of partia ty, have now ordered Gen. Taylor to proce

there likewise .- N. Q. Bulletin.

What fish do the Irish prefer in times of Rebellion? Ans -The Pike.



### RESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives: Under the benigmant Providence of Almighty God; the representatives of the States and of the a people are again brought together to deliberate or the public good. The gratitude of the nation to the sovereign Arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the boundless bles-

eings which we enjoy. Peace, plenty, and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our beloved country presents

a sublime moral spectacle to the world. The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade. and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations; but notwithstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still pros-

perous and successful. to reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting the agitated and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil and happy condition, we may congratulate ourselves that we are the most favored people on the face of the earth. While the people of other countries are straggling to establish free institutions, under which man may govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them-a rich inheritance from our fathers. While enlightened nations of Eurose are convulsed and distracted by civil war or in estine strife, we settle all our political controversies by the peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen at the ballot-box. The great republican maxim so deeply engraven on the hearts of our people, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our sure safeguard against force and violence. It is a subject of just pride, that our fame, character, as a nation continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of the civilized world. To our wise and free institutions it is to be attributed, that while other nations have achieved glory at the price of the suffering, distress, and impoverishment of their people, we have won our honorable position in the increasing individual comfort and happiness. I all nations are friendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded within the last four years with New Grenada, Pere, the Two Sicilies, Belgiam, Hanover, Oldenbarg and Mecklinburg, Schwerin. Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, lras been relaxed; a more liberal commercial policy has been adopted by other enlightened nations, and our trade has been greatly enlarged and extended. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. To continue to occupy this proud position, it is only necessary to

look beaind existing governments, capable of tates of true policy, but from a sacred regard for the independence of nations. While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators of the progress of liberal principles. The government and people of the U. S. hailed with enthuiasm and delight the establishment of the French republic, as we now hail the efforts in progress to unite the States of Germany in a confederation, similar in many respects to our own federal Union. cupying, as they do, a central and commanding such a confederated government, securing at the. and for this immunity from the evils of war, the

preerve peace, and faithfully adhere to the great

and fundamental principle of our foreign policy,

of non-interference in the domestic concerns of

other nations. We recognise in all nations the

same time to the citizens of each State, local governments adapted to the peculiar condition of each, with unrestricted trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the hisvery of human events. Whilst it will consolidate sentially promote the cause of peace compared

With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friend-Since the exchange or ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the triendly character. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to Mexico has been received and accredited; and a diplomatic representative from Mexico of similar rank has been received and accredited by this government. The amicable relations between the two countries which had been suspended have been happily restored, and are destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two republics, both situated on this continent, and with coterminous territories, have every motive of sympathy and of interest to bind them together in perpetual amity. This gratifying condition of our foreign relamions renders it unnecessary for me to call your

attention more especially to them. It has been my constant aim and desire to cultivate peace and commerce with all hations .--Tranquility at home, and peaceful relations abroad, constitute the true permanent policy of our country. War, the scourge of nations, sometimes becomes inevitable, but is always to be avoided when it can be done consistently with the rights and honor of the nation. One of the most important results of the war

sed of the military strength of our country. Bestore the late war with Mexico, European and anther foreign powers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of our physical strength as a nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and especially a war waged out of our own country - area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the coast, would convert into our own coin not only They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed ten thousand inen. Accustomed themselves to maintain in peace large standing armies for the protection of thrones against their own subjects, as well as against foreign enemics, they had not conceived that it was possible for a nation without such an army, well disciplined and of long service, to wage war successfully. They held in low repute our militia, and were far from regarding them as an effective Lorce, unless it might be for temporary defensive esperations when invaded on our own soil. The events of the late war with Mexico have not only andeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which prevailed to some extent even among a pertion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that upon the breaking out of hestilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparation had been made, a volunteer army of citizen soldiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers equal to any emergency, can in a short period be brought into the field. Unlike what would have occurred in any other country, we were under no necessity of resorting to draughts or conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers who patriotically tendered their services, that the chief difficulty was in making selections and determining who should be disappointed and compelled to re- as on the Gulf of Mexico is upwards of four hun- west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean main at house. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike dred miles; of the coast of Upper California, on which intervenes, and by a tedious and danger- resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of those drawn from the population of any other the Pacific, of nine hundred and seventy miles; our navigation around the southern cape of the country. They are composed indiscriminately of all professions and pursuits: of farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanses and laborers; and this, not only among the officers, but the private soldiers in the ranks .-Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those of any other country in other respects. They are armed, and have been accustomed from their youth up to handle and use fire-arms; and a large portion of them, especially in the western and more newly

settle! States, are expert marksmen. They are men who have a reputation to maintain at home celligent, and there is an individuality of characser which is found in the ranks of no other army. in battle, each prigate man, as well as every officor, fights not only for his country, but for glory and distinction among his fellow-citizens when se shall return to civil life.

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a sumerous army upon a sadden call. Lat also to provide it with all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience, and ease, and to if rect its operations with efficiency. The Lisplayed in the valor and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which avere charged with the general direction and conpluct of the war. While too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who fought par battles, it would be unjust to withhold from

those officers necessarily stationed at home, who long have remained in the hands of a foreign powwere charged with the duty of furnishing the army, in proper time, and at proper places, with all the munitions of war and other supplies so necessary to make it efficient, the commendation

o which they are entitled. The credit due this class of our officers is the greater, when it is considered that no army in ancient or modern times was ever better appointed or provided than our army in Mexico. Operating in an enemy's country, removed two thonsand miles from the seat of the federal government, its different corps spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds and even thousands of miles apart from each other, nothing short of the untiring vigilance and extraordinary energy of these officers could have enabled them to provide the army at all points, and in proper season, with all that was required for the most efficient service.

It is but an act of justice to declare, that the officers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all under the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective duties with ability, energy, and elbriency. They have reaped less of the glory of the war, not having been personally exposed to its perils in battle, than their. companions in arms; but without their forecast, efficient aid, and coperation, those in the field would not have been ovided with the ample means they possessed of achieving for themselves and their country the unfading honors which they have won for both.

When all these facts are considered, it may cease to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our noble army in Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were victorious upon every battle-field, however fearful the odds against

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute successfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been usual for writers on public law to impute to republics a want of that unity, concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to beng to the monarchical and aristocratic forms; and this feature of popular government has been conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's terrimidst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of an tory. The war with Great Britain, in 1812, was south American States, and of the Russian posincreasing individual comfort and happiness. I to a great extent confined within our own limits, sessions bordering on what ocean. A great emam happy to inform you that our relations with | and shed but little light on this subject. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable peace, evinces beyond all doubt that a popular representative government is equal to any emergency which is likely to arise in the affairs of a na-

The war with Mexico has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions of armed citizen-soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm | lent timber for ship building, owned by the U.S. of the national defence. If the services of the na- it must become our great western navai depot. rights which we enjoy ourselves, to change and vy were not so brilliant as those of the army in It was known that mines of the precious mereform their political institutions, according to the late war with Mexico, it was because they tals existed to a considerable extent in Califored by the isthmus of Panama with the line of this delicate and dangerous question. But if their own will and pleasure. Hence we do not look begind evicting governments of the second disco-While the army had opportunity of performing a aintaining their own authority. We recognise more conspicuous service, the navy largely partiall such actual governments, not only from the dic- | cipated in the conduct of the war. Both branches | ted. The accounts of the abundance of gold in of the service performed their whole duty to the that territory are of such an extraordinary charcountry. For the able and gallant services of acter as would scarcely command belief, were the officers and men of the navy-acting indepen- they not corroborated by the authentic reports of dently as well as in co-operation with our troops -in the conquest of the Californias, the capture | the mineral district, and derived the facts which | to be regretted. With the opening prospects of of Vera Cruz, and the seizure and occupation of they detail from personal observation.; Reluctother important positions on the Gulf and Pacific ant to credit the reports in general circulation as coasts, the highest praise is due. Their vigilance energy and skill rendered the most effective service our forces in California visited the mineral disin excluding munitions of war and other supplies | trict in July last, for the purpose of obtaining ac-If the great and enlightened German States, oc- from the enemy, while they secured a safe entrance | curate information of the subject. His report to for abundant supplies for our own army. Our the War Department of the result of his examiposition in Europe, shall succeed in establishing extended commerce was nowhere interrupted;

country is indebted to the navy. High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bure ine, navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate ployed has since beer augmented. The exploradirection of the Secretary of the Navy, for the insand strengthen the power of Germany, it must es- dustry, foresight and energy with which every supply is very large, and that gold is found at vathing was directed and furnished to give efficiency to that branch of the service. The same vigilance existed in directing the operations of the navy, as of the army. There was concert of action and of purpose between the heads of the two milie referring of the gold region. One of their the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico were stationed in proper time and in proper positions to co-opegovernment of that republic has been of the most | rate efficiently with the army. By this means their combined power was brought to bear successfully on the enemy.

The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfully to preserve us from foreign collisions, and to enable us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished policy of " peace with all nations, entangling alliances with

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, there entertains apprehension that soldiers can our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been recently made to our territorial possessions, and their great im- and remain faithful, should be rewarded.

portance and value. Within less than four years the annexation of conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the ries of life. forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper Califato which we were recently forced with a neighfornia have been acquired by treaty. The area | branch of the mint of the United States be authorthoring nation, is the demonstration it has affordef these several Territories, according to a report | ized to be established, at your present session, in carefully prepared by the Commissioner of the | California. Among other signal advantages General Land Office from the most authentic in- which would result from such an establishment formation in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand and forty-acres; while the | States at the great commercial depot on the west | territory not yet organized into States east of the the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also Rocky Mountains, contains two million fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square miles. or thirteen hundred and eighteen million one hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-eight acres. These estimates show that the territories recently acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. If Oregon be excluded from the estimate, there will still remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexico, and California, eight hundred and fifty one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square miles, or five hundred and forty five million twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; being an addition equal to more than one-third of all the territory owned by the United States before their acquisition; and, including Oregon, hearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only ex- cy at home would be greatly increased, while its the South, from the East and the West. All were cepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States | west coast of America, that great inconvenience are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It is estimated by the super- coins are not current at their par value in those intendent of the coast survey, in the accompany- | countries. ing report, that the extent of the seacoast of Texand of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, of six hundred and fifty miles; making the whole I the United States in the rich and extensive comextent of seacoast on the Pacific, one thousand six hundred and twenty miles, and the whole ex- by the acquisition of California. tent on both the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico two thousand and twenty miles. The length of the coast on the Atlantic from the northern limits of the United States, around the Capes of Florida to the Sabine, on the eastern boundary of Texas, is estimated to be three thousand one hundred miles; so that the addition of seacoast, including Oregon, is very nearly two-thirds as great. by their good conduct in the field. They are in- as all we possessed before; and excluding Oregon, is an addition of one thousand three hundred

and seventy miles; being nearly equal to one half of the extent of coast we possessed before these acquisitions. We have now three great maritime fronts-on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific-making in the whole an extent of seacoastexceeding five thousand miles. This is the extent of the seacoast of the United States, not including bays, sounds and small irregularities of the main shore, and of the sea islands. If these be included, the length of the shore line of coast, as estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in his report, would be thirty-three thousand and sixty-three miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these impense additions to our territorial possescions. Texas, lying contiguous to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its lim-

western frontier. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippi must have sought a market through these circams, running into and through our territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas as a foreien State and ourselves would have been imminent, while the embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between them must have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas failen into the hands, or under the influence and control of a strong maritime or military foreign power, as she might have done, these dangers would have

been still greater. They have been avoiled by her voluntary and praceful annexation to the United States. Texas, from her position, was a natural and atmost indispensible part of our territories. Fortuna ely, she has been restored to our constry, and now constitutes one of the States of our confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the original States." The salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable stable commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon make her one of our most populous States.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior. and without a seacoast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. From its position, it is the intermediate and connecting territory between our settlements and our possessions in Texas, and those on the Pacific coast.

Upper California, prespective of the vast mineral wealth receatly developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the rest of the Union, the same relation that Louisiana did when that fine territory was acquired from Prance forty-five years ago. Extending nearly ten de-grees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and commodious harbors on that coast for many hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of ferule lands, it is scarcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall be brought under the government of our laws, and its resources fully developed .-From its position, it must command the rich comapposed to display itself more particularly in the merce of China, of Asia, of the islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico.of Central America, the porium will doubtless speedily arise on the California coast, which navy be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce wisich must exist on the Pacific will probably be at some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as N. O. does to the valley of the Mississippi and the gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous whale ships will resort with their cargoes to trade, relit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which would soon become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor. sufficiently espacious for all the navies as well as the marine of the wor'd, and convenient to excel-

> more extensive and valuable than was anticipa- munication with California. officers in the public service, who have visited nation, and the facts blained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so emtions already made warrant the belief that the rious places in an exensive district of country. Information received from officers of the navy and other sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts of the commander of our

the most productive in the world. The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposites, and the success which has attended the labers of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands a most exorbitant price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors: Our commanding officer not be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Desertions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation,

is now being worked, and is believed to be among

This abundance of gold, and the all engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused in California Texas to the Union has been consummated; all an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessa-

That we may the more speedily and fully avail mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that Territory. A branch mint of the United the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whose west coast of Central and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior imbrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America. Chili, and Peru: The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount nually diverted and carried by the ships of Great sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to the other. increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that circulation abroad would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the and loss are experienced from the fact that our

The powers of Europe, far removed from the continent of America, can never compete with merce which is opened to us at so much less cost

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefitted, than the commercial, navignting, and manufacturing interests of the eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefitted by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable price The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, than any which have

preceded them since the adoption of the constitu-But to effect these great results, not only Caliits a part of the navigable tribatary waters of the forma, but New Mexico, must be brought under Mississippi, and an extensive seacoast, could not the control of regularly organized governments.

and without the limits of Texas, imperiously demand hat Congress should, at its present session,

organize torritorial governments over them. Upon the exchange of ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico on the thirtieth of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico and California by our military and naval commanders, by virtue of the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory orce from that source of authority; and having been ceded to the United States, all government and control over them under the authority of Mexico had ceased to exist. Impressed with the over them, I recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, on that either would exert it. the sixth of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any prevision for their government. The inhabitants, by the transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any regularly organized government. Sirc · that time, the very limited power possessed by the Executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy. The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a DE FACTO government, and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily, they were advised to conform and submit to it for the short intervening period before Congress would again assemble and could legislate upon the subject. The views entertained by the Executive on this point are contained in a communication of the Secretary of State, dated the seventh of October last, which was forico, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The small military force of the regular army. which was serving within the limits of the acquired territories at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been

ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States. No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of custom-houses, or the appointment of officers for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter addressed to collectors of the customs, on the seventh day of October last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, exercised all the power

with which he was invested by law. In pursuance of the act of the fourteenth of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of California, the Postmaster General has appointed two agents, who cessary arrangements for carrying its provisions

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria has been required to "stop and de-

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least regularly organized territorial governments .-The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions affords, how irrational it would be to lorego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious Union of our confederated States; that Union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection rgainst every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of the States in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical or aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free selfgoverned republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore, is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the mid-t of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with the injunction that we should enjoy its numerous blessings, and hand it down unimpaired to those who may come after us!

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able, at your present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages and the salubrity of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these

inviting regions. Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution, but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoded. In a conflict of opinions or of interests, real or imaginary, between different secin value to many millions of dollars, are now an- | tions of our country, neither can justly demand all t might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit Britain to her own ports, to be recoined or used to of our institutions, should concede something to

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalleled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions, as an indemnity for our coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would | just demand against Mexico, were composed of flow thither to be recoined, and pass thence to citizens who belonged to no one State or section New Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic of our Union. They were men from slaveholding cities. The amount of our constitutional curren- and non-slaveholding States, from the North and engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, danger and sufferings. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the habliments of war, take their places in society, and consession, and of equal r gard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union, ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories-the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the U.S. and of every State contributed to defray expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in province is a part of our country, all the States | consonance with the just system of government

which the framers of the constitution adopted. The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left ro the option of the slaveholding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and in as it does a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States, as equal co-partners

in the confederacy, should not be disregarded. In organizing governments over these Territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument.-Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assem-bled in convention to form State constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or

The existing condition of California, and of that shall not exist within their limits. If Congress part of New Mexicolying west of the Rio Grande, shall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of these Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admisssion as States into the Union ple of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, north or south, slaveholding or nonslaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they choose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont necessity of establishing territorial governments | might so alter their constitution as to admit slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable

> It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon oc-

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if this were an original question, it might well be insisted on are to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in the absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great emer- countries, but did not fix the amount of salary gency, however, and under menacing dangers to which should be paid to the commissioner and surthe Union, the Missouri compromise line in respect to slavery was adopted. The same line Texas. After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of compromise recognised warded for publication to California and new Mex-, and established by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow if it were now disregarded, I have heretofore express ed the opinion that that line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific ocean. This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have heretofore met. If this be done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, however idely their abstract opinions on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheerfully and patrioti- the latter part of the present month, or early in the cally acquies e in it, and peace and harmony would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas upon a compromise, made necessary for the sake of pre- of the condition of the finances. serving the harmony, and possibly the existence

It was upon these considerations that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to other to Oregon, with authority to make the ne- the principle of the Missouri compromise line, by six dollars; of which the amount exported was approving and signing the bill to establish "the Territorial government of Oregon." From a sin- thousand and ten dollars, leaving one hundred cere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, liver and take mails at San Dioge, Monterey, and I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the San Francisco." These mail steamers, connect- extent to which they had gone in compromising territory, south as well as north of the parallel of be a compromise, and must be regarded as an twenty-eight thousand and ten dollars of foreign

If Congress, instead of observing the course of non-interference, leaving the adoption of their own domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territories; er if, instead of extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional mestions which may arise to the decision of the udicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties, and laws of the

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path-if not in some one of the modes sugsteday proon of the establishment of regular governments over the acquired territories, a joint commission of officers of the army and navy has | been ordered to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of neconnoissances and a report as to the proper sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of situations for naval stations. The information which may be expected from a scientific and skilful examinution of the whole face of the coast will be eminently useful to Congress, when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national objects. Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions; and the establishment of navy-yards, and a dock for the repair and construction of vossels, will be important alike to our naval and commercial marine. Without such establishments, every vessel, whether of the navy or of the merchant service, requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn to one of our Atlantic yards for that purpose. With such establishments, vessels, it is believed, may be built or repaired as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast. They would give emlayment to many of our enterprising ship-builds and mechanics, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce in the Pacific.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver exist in all New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interests that procal examination of these regions. Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals. or the use of the United States; or if brought lands, and dispose of them in such manner as to seventy-three cents, including three million seven hunsecure a large return of money to the treasury. and at the same time lead to the development of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this, it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. if Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities, and at a fixed minimum price.

I recommend that surveyor generals' offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provisions made for surveying and bringing the public lands into market at the earliest practicable period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to the early emigrants who have settled or may settle upon

It will be important to extend our revenue laws fellow citizens of the same common country, over these Territories, and especially over California, at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California; and until norts of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received. If these and other necessary and proper mea-

sures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular territorial governments be established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition of the national weaith, that the present generation may live to witness the controlling commercial and monetary power of the world transferred from London and other European emporiums to the city of New York. The appreliensions which were entertained by

ome of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and successover largely extended territorial limits, and that if this attempted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our experience. By the division of power between the States and federal government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the the remainder, the probabilities are it would not. thirty States which now compose the Union, as But however this may be, the question, involving it was in the thirteen States which formed our constitution. Indeed, it may well be doubted, whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal government a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union

In pursuance of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and cettlement, with the republic of Mexico, and of the act of July the twenty-ninth, 1848, claims of our citizens which had been "already liquida-No enactment of Congress could restrain the pea- ted and decided against the Mexican republic," amounting, with the interest thereon, to two millions twenty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and fitty-one cents, have been liquidated and paid. There remain to be paid of these claims seventy-four thousand one handred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

Congress at its last session having made no provision for executing the fifteenth article of the Treaty of Peace, by which the United States assume to make satisfaction for the "unliquidated claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars," the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration. The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with

Mexico took place on the thirtieth of May, 1818. Within one year after that time, the commissioner and surveyor which each government stippulates to appoint, are required to meet "at the port San Diego, and proceed to run any mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Bio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective governments of May 1849. Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation for "running and marking the boundary line" between the two veyor to be appointed on the part of the U. State. It is desirable that the amount of compensation was extended further west in the acquisition of which they shall receive should be prescribed by law, and not left, as at present, to Executive dis-

> Measures were adopted at the earl'est practicable period to organize the "Territorial government of Oregon," as authorized by the act of the fourteenth of August last. The governor and marshal of the Territory, &c., accompanied by a smail military escort, left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the southern route, by the way of Santa Fe and the river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence in one of our vessels of war to their destination. The governor was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in next. The other officers for the Territory have proceeded by sea.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present in his annual report a highly satisfactory statement

The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were of the value of one hundred and fifty-four million nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventyand thirty-three million eight hundred and fortynine thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and fifty-four million thirty-two veries render it probable that these mines are and Chagres, will establish a regular mail comfour thousand one hundred and twenty-one dolpracticable delay, for New Mexico and California, thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, it will cease to lars, and twenty-one million one hundred and The receipts into the Treasury for the same

period, exclusive of loans, amounted to thirty-five million for r hundred and thirty-six thousand sev en hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents of which there was derived from customs thirtyone million seven hundred and fifty-seven thou sand and seventy dollars and ninety six cents; from sales of public lands, three unllion three hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-six cents; and from miscellaneous and incidental sources, three hundred and fifty-one thousand and thirty-seven dollars and seven cents.

It will be perceived that the revenue from customs for the last fiscal year exceeded by seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand and seventy dollars and ninty-six cents the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report; and that the aggregate receipts during the same period from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, also exceeded the estimate, by the sum of five hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fitty dollars and fifty-nine cents-indicating, however, a very near approach in the estimate to the actual result.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments of principal and interest for the public debt, were forty-two million eight hundred and leven thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and

three cents. It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1819, in cluding the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to the sum of fifty-seven million forty eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety cents; of which thirty-two millions of dollars in lions of dollars from the sales of the public lands; and one million two bundred thousand dollars from miscellaneous and incidental sources, including the premium mon the loan, and the amount paid and to be paid into the treasury on account of military contributions in Mexico, and the sales of arms and vessels and other public property rendered unnecessary for the use of the government by the termination of the war; and twenty million six hundred and ninety-five thou-and four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty cents from loans already negotiated, including treasury notes funded, which, to-gether with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, including the necessary payment on account of the principal and in-terest of the public debt, and the principal and interest of the first instalment due to Mexico on the thirtieth o May next, and other expenditures growing out of the war, to be paid during the present year, will amount, including the reimbursement of treasury notes, to the sma of fifty-four million one hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and six cents; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on vision be made for a geological and mineralogi- fifty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-four dellars the first of July, 1819, of two million eight hundred and and eighty-four cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, as required by law, the cathante of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures as estimated for that year are thirty-three million two hundred and into market, to separate them from the farming thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and dred and ninety-fine thousand one hundred and two dollars and eighteen cents for the interest on the public debt, and three million five bundred and forty thousand dollars for the principal and interest due to Mexico on the thirtieth of May, 1850; leaving the sum of twenty-

and fifty dollars and thirty-five cents; which, it is believed, will be ample for the ordinary place expenditures. The operations of the tariffact of 1816 have been such during the past year as fully to meet the public expecta-tion, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system which was effected by it. The receipts under it into the treatury for the first fiscal year after its enactment exceeded y the sum of five million forty-four thousand four honred and three dollars and nine cents the amount collected during the last fiscal year under the tariff act of 1812, ending the thirtieth of June, 1815. The total revenue realized from the commencement of its operation, on the first of December, 1815, until the close of the last quarter, on the thirtieth of September last, being twen-ty-two months, was fifty-six million six hendred and fify-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents-being a much larger sum than was ever before received from duties during any equal period under the tariff acts of 1821, 1823, 1832, and 1842. Whilst by the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties the revenue has been increased, the taxes on he people have been diminished. They have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were

burdened under former laws in the form of increased prices or bounties paid to favored classes and pursuits. The predictions which were made, that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and would prostrate the business and destroy the prosperity of the country, have not been verified. With an increased and filtereasing revenue, the finances are in a highly flourishing condition. Agriculture, commerce, and navigation, are prosperous; the prices of manufactured fabrics, and of other products, are much less injuriously affected than was to have been anticipated, from the unprecedented revulsions, which, during the last and the present year, have overwhelmed the industry and paralyzed the credit and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of

Severe commercial revulsions abroad have always heretofore operated to depress, and often to affect disas-trously, almost every branch of American industry. The temporary depression of a portion of our manufac interests is the effect of foreign causes, and is far less severe than has prevailed on all former similar occasions It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more pros perous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved, nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revulsion in Great Britain in 1317, nor the paralysis of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1818, have affected injuriously it any considerable extent any of the great interests of the country, or arrested our onward march to greatness,

wealth, and power.

Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred, our com merce would undoubtedly have been still more extended, and would have added still more to the national wealth and public prosperity. But notwithstanding these disturbances, the operations of the revenue system established by the tariff act of 1816 have been so generally beneficial to the government and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise public policy, and none is recommended.

The operations of the constitutional treasury establishments. ed by the act of the sixth of August, 1816, in the receipt,

ustedy, and disbursement of the public money, have ances have been carried through a foreign war, inrolying the necessity of loans and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and dist ments, without embarrassment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its provisions. Whilst it has proved to be sale and useful to the government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It has tended hoverfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency, so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as often occurred under the bank deposite system. In the year ISI7 there was a revulsion in the business of Great Britain of great extent and intensity, which was followed by failures in that kingdom imprecedented in number and amount of losses. This is believed to be the first in the control of the control first instance when such disastrons bankrupteies, occurring in the country with which we have such extensive

es maerce, produced latte or no injurious effect upon our trade or eurrency. We remained but little affected in our money market, and our business and industry were still progressive.

During the present year, nearly the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed by civil war and revolu-tions, attended by numerous bankingteies, by an unpre-cedented fall in their public securities, and an almost universal paralysis of commerce and industry; and yet, although our trade and the prices of our products must have been somewhat unfavorably affected by these canes, we have escaped a revulsion, our money market comparatively easy, and public and private credit have

It is confidently be is sed that we have been saved from heir effect by the salutary operation of the constitutional easury. It is certain, that if the twenty-four millions f specie imported into the country during the fiscal year adding on the thirtieth of June, 1817, had gone into the ranks, as to a great extent it most have done, it would, a the absence of this system, have been made the basis of augmented bank paper issues, probably to an amoun's not less than sixty or seventy mile as of deleats, producing, as an inevitable consequence of an inflated curren-ey, extravagant prices for a time, and wild speculation, hich must have been followed, on the reflex to Enrope, the succeeding year, of so much of that specie, by the prestration of the business of the country, the sus-pension of the banks, and most extensive banksupperson Decurring, as this would have done, at a period when the country was engaged in a foreign war; when considerable loans of specie were required for distant disbursements, and when the banks, the fiscal ments of the government, and the depositories of its money, were suspended, the public credit must have sunk, and many millions of dollars, as was the case during the war of 1812, must have been sacrified in discounts upon loans, and upon the depreciated paper currency which the govern-

ment would have been compelled to use. Under the operations of the constitutional treasury, not a dollar has been lost by the depreciation of the currency. The loans required to prosecute the war with Mexico were made by the Secretary of the Treasury above par, realizing a large premium to the government. The restraining effect of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues by banks has saved the government from heavy losses, and thousands of our business men from bankruptcy and ruin. The wisdom of the system has been tested, by the experience of the last two years; and it is the dictate of sound policy that it should remain undisturbed. The modifications in some of the details of this measure, involving none of its essential principles, heretotore recommended, are sgain

presented for your favorable consideration. In my message of the sixth of July last, transmitting to Congress the ratified treaty of peace with Mexico, I recommended the adoption of measures for the speedy payment of the public debt. In reiterating that recommendation, I refer you to the considerations presented in that message in its support. The public debt, including that authorized to be negotiated, in pursuance of existing laws, and including treasury notes, amounted at that time to sixty-five million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and

fifty dollars and forty-one cents. Funded stock of the United States, amounting to about half a million of dollars, has been purchased, as authorized by law, since that period, and the public debt has thus been reduced; the details of which will be presented in the ancual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed will be ample for all necessary purpose.

It the appropriations made by Congress shall not exceed the amount estimated, the means in the treasury will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the government; to pay off the next instalment of three millions of dollars to Mexico, which will fall due on the 30th of May next; and still a considerable surplus will remain, which should be applied to the further purchase of the public stock and reduction of the debt. Should enlargeed appropriations be made, the necessary consequence will be to postpone the payment of the debt. Though our debt, as compared with that of most other nations, is small, it is our true polacy, and in harmony with the genius of our institations, that we should present to the world the rare spectacle of a a great republic, possessing vast resources and wealth, wholly exempt from public indebtedness. This would add still more to our strength, and give to us a still more commanding position among the nations of the earth. The public expenditures should be economical, and be onlined to such necessary objects as are clearly within the powers of Congress. All such as are not aboulutely demanded should be postponed, and the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable period should be a cardinal principle of our public policy. For the reason assigned in my last annual message, I repeat the recommendation that a branch of the mint of the United States be established at the city of New York. The importance of this measure is greatly in-creased by the acquisition of the rich mines of the pre-

cious metals in New Mexico and California, and especia'ly in the latter. I repeat the recommendation, heretofore made, in favor of the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the merket, and have remained arisold, and in favor of extending the rights of pre-emption to actual settlers on the unsurveyed as well as the surveyed lands. The cendition and operations of the army, and the state of other branches of the public service under the

supervision of the War Department, are s-tisfactorily presented in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. On the return of perce, our forces were withdrawn from Mexico, and the volunteers and that portion of the regular army engaged for the war were disbanded. Orders have been issued for stationing the frees efent perm ment establishment at various positions in our ex-tended country, where resps may be required. Owing de remiteness of some of these positions, the devithstanding the extension of the limits of our country,

and the forces required in the new territories, it is confi dently believed that our present nelitary establishment is sufficient for all exigencies, so long as one peaceful relations remain undistarted. Of the amount of in litary contributions collected in Mexico, the sum of seven handred as d sixty nine thor sand six hundred and fifty dollars was applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico. The further sum of three hundred an orly-six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents has been paid into the treasury, and anexpended balances still remain in the hands of disrsing officers and these who wer- engaged in the colcetion of these moneys. After the proclamation of seace, no further disbursements were made of any unspended moneys arising from this source. The balans on hand were directed to be paid into the treasury, and individual claims on the fund will remain unadjus ed until Congress shall authorize their settlement and

payment. These claims are not considerable in n' mber ramount. I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in regard to legislation on this subject. Our Indian relations are presented in a most favore ole view in the report from the War Department. The wisdom of our policy in regard to the tribes within our limits, is clearly manifested by their improved and rapidly improving condition.

A most important treaty with the Menomonies has been recently negotiated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in person, by which all their land in the State of Wisconsin-being about four millions of acres-has been ceded to the United States. This treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification at an earl od of your present session.

Within the last four years, eight important treaties have been negotiated with different Indian tribes, and at a cost of one million eight hundred and forty-two housand dollars; Indian lands to the amount of more than eighteen million fire hundred thousand acres, have been ceded to the United States; and provision has been made for settling in the country west of the Mississippi the tribes which occupied this large extent of the public donnin. The title to all the Indian Lunds within the several States of our Union, with the exception of a few small reservations, is now extinguished, and a vast gion opened for settle nent and cultivation.

The accompanying report of the Sceretary of the Na-ry gives a satisfactory exhibit of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service. A number of small vessels suitable for entering the mouths of rivers were judiciously purchased during the war, and gave great efficiency to the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. On the return of peace, when no longer valuable for navel purposes, and liable to constant deterioration, they were sold, and the money plant cd in the treasury.

The number of men in the naval service authorized by

law during the war, has been reduced by discharges be-low the maximum fixed for the peace establishment,— Adequate squadrons are maintained in the several quar-ters of the globe where experience has shown their services may be most usefully employed; and the agval ser-vice was never in a condition of higher discipline or

greater efficiency.

I invite attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the marine corps .-The reduction of the corps at the end of the wat required that four officers of each of the three lower grades should be dropped from the rolls. A board of officers made the selection; and those designated were necessa-rily dismissed, but without any alleged fault. I concur in opinion with the Secretary, that the service would be improved by reducing the number of landsmen, and in-creasing the marines. Such a measure would justify an jucrease of the number of officers to the extent of the



The report of the Postmaster General will make known to you the operations of that department for It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department, under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly foer asing. The gross amount of sestages during the last usual year, amounted to our million three hundred and seventy-one thou--and and seventy seven dollars, exceeding the annuof average received for the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the act of the third of March 1815, by the sum of six thousand four hunared and fitty-three dollars, and exceeding the aeasunt received for the year ending the 30th June. 1 417; by the sum of four hundred and twen y-five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

The expenditures for the year, excluding the sum of ninety-four thousand six hundred and seventytwo dollars, allowed by Congress at its last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of one hundred thou-and tive hundred dollars paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and New York, amounted to four million one hundeed and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the act of 1845. by three hundred thousand seven hundred and forty-

The mail routes, on the thirtieth day of June last, were one hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and eight miles in extent-being an increase during the last year of nine thousand three hundred and ninety miles. The mails were transported over them, during the same time, forty-one millions twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine miles; making an increase of transportation for the year of two million one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty miles, whilst the expense was less than that of the previous year by four thousand

two hundred and thirty-five dollars. The increase in the mail transportation within the last three years has been five million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ten miles, whilst the expenses were reduced four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirer-eight dollars-making an increase of service at he rate of fifteen per cent, and a reduction in the expenses of more than fifteen per cent. "

During the past year there have been employed. taler contracts with the Post Office Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly taker last, performing semi-monthly service between saide for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the and sent to the Parkie, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports, on the first of January next and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havannasand Chagnes; so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our territories on the Pacific

Notwithstanding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be receiv-I near four hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the expenditures.

These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1815, the revenue may be still further increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that department sustain itself A well-digested cheap postage system is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people. and is of so much importance in a country so extensave as that of the United States, that I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its improvement.

Nothing can retard the onward progress of our country, and prevent us from assuming and maintaining the lifst rank among nations, but a disregard of the experience of the past, and a recurrence to an niwise public policy. We have just closed a foreign war by an honorable peace—a war rendered necessary and unavoidable in vindication of the national rights and honor. The present condition of the country is similar in some respects to that which existed immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815, and the occasion is deemed to be a proper one to take a retrospect of the measures of public policy which followed that war. There was at that period of our history a departure from our earlier policy. The enlargement of the powers of the federal government by construction, which obtained, was not warranted by any just interpretation of the constitution. A few years after the close of that war, a series of measures was adopted, which, usited and combined, constituted what was termed by their authors and advocates the "American sys-

tavored by the condition of the country; by the bar, debt which had been contracted a sewar; by the depression of the palme credit; by the de-ranged state of the areances and the currency; and by the comov Lat and pecuniary embarrassment which Lensively provailed. These were not the tints of the war with Great Britain, and the embar-Lessments which had attended its prosecution, had but on the minds of many of our statesmen the impression that our government was not strong enough, and that to wield its resources successfully in great tenergeneies, and especially in war, more power should be concentrated in its hands. This increased power they did not seek to obtain by the legitimate trid prescribed mode-an amendment of the constiin the old world based upon different orders of socienations into the hands of a few, who taxed and controlled the many without responsibility or restraint. In that arrangement they conceived the strength of | nations in war consisted. There was also something fascinating in the case, luxury, and display of the higher orders, who drew their wealth from the toil of the laboring millions. The authors of the systom drew their ideas of political economy from what they had witnessed in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain. They had viewed the enormous wealth concentrated in few hands, and had seen the splender of the overgrown establishments of an aristheracy which was upheld by the restrictive policy. They forgot to look down upon the poorer classes of the English population, upon whose daily and yearto labor the great establishments they so much adto perceive that the scannily-fed and half-elad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but were bound in chains of oppressive servitude for the benefit of favored classes, who were the exclusive objects of

the care of the government. It was not possible to reconstruct society in the Uhited States upon the European plan. Here there was a written constitution, by which orders and ti-Hes were not recognised or tolerated. A system of parasures was therefore devised, calculated, if not inanded, to withdraw power gradually and silently from the States and the mass of the people, and by anthorized by any express grant of power in the coninstruction to approximate our government to the stitution. No one of them is "incident to as being ealth for that of orders and titles. Without reflecting upon the dissimilarity of our

institutions, and of the condition of our people and hose of Europe, they conceived the vain idea of building up in the United States 2 system similar to that which they admir d abroad. Great Britain had a national bank of large capital, in whose hands was conceptrated the controlling monetary and financial power of the nation; an institution wielding almost kingly power, and exerting yast influence upon all the operations of trade, and upon the policy of the government itself. Great Britain had an enormous public debt, and it had become a part of her public policy to regard this as a "public blessing." Great Britain had also a restrictive policy, which placed festers and burdens on trade, and trammelled the productive industry of the mass of the nation. By her combined system of policy, the landlords and other property-holders were protected and enriched by the enormous taxes which were levied upon the

labor of the country for their advantage. Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in esta-blishing the new system in the United States was the erration of a national bank. Not foreseeing the dangerous power and countless evils which such an icstitution taight entail on the country, nor perceiving the connexion which it was designed to form between the bank and the other branches of the miscalled "American system," but feeling the embargasements of the treasury, and of the business of the

numerous branches ramified into the States, soon brought many of the active political and commercial men in different sections of the country into the relation of debtors to it, and dependants upon it for pecuniary favors; their diffusing throughout the mass of society, a great number of individuals of power and influence to give tone to public opinion, and to act in concert in cases of emergency. The corrupt power of such a political engine is no longer a matter of speculation, having teen displayed in numerous instances, but most signally in the political struggles of 1832-3-4, in opposition to the pub-

But the bank was but one branch of the new system. A public debt of more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars existed; and it is not to be disguised that many of the authors of the new system did not regard its speedy payment as essential to the public prosperity, but looked upon its continuance as no national evil. Whilst the debt existed, it furnished aliment to the national bank, and rendered increased taxation recessary to the amount of the interest, exceeding seven millions of dodars an-

This operated in harmony with the next branch of the new system, which was a high protestive tariff. This was to afford bounties to favored classes and particular possuits, at the expense of all others. A proposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of enriching a few, was too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was, therefore veiled under the plausible but defusive pretext of a measure to proact "home industry;" and many of our people were for a time, led to believe that a tax which in the main feil upon labor, was for the benefit of the laborer who paid it. This branch of the system involved a partnership between the government and the favored classes-the former receiving the proceeds of the tax imposed on articles imported, and the latter the increased price of similar articles proneed at home, caused by such tax. It is obvious that the portion to be received by the favored classes would, as a general rule, be increased in proportion to the increase of the rates of tax imposed, and diminished as those rates were reduced to the revenue standard required by the wants of the government, The rates required to produce a sufficient revenue for the ordinary expenses of government, for necessary purposes, were not likely to give to the private partners in this scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cupidity; and hence a variety of expedients and pretexts were resorted to for the purpose of enlarging the expenditures, and thereby creating a necessity for keeping up a high protective tariff. The effects of this policy was to interpose artificial restrictions upon the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the interests of large capitalists and monopolists, at the expense of the great mass of the people, who were taxed to increase their wealth. Another branch of this system was a comprehen-

ive scheme of internal improvements, capable of adefinite enlargement, and sufficient to swallow up as many millions annually as could be exacted from the foreign commerce of the country. This was a convenient and necessary adjunct of the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent of any surplus which might at any time accumulate in the treasury, and of the taxes levied on the people, not for the necessary revenue purposes, but for the avowed object of affording protection to the favored

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an essenial part of the system itself, was the scheme which, at a later period, obtained, for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. Other expedients were devised to take mo- twenty years Congress refused to recholter it. It ney out of the treasury, and prevent its coming in | would have been fertunate for he country, and sayfrom any other source than the protective tariti - ed thousands from baruptey and ruin, had our between New York and Bremen, and one, since Oc- The authors and supporters of the system were the Public men of 1816 resisted the temporary pressure advocates of the largest expenditures, whether for 10, the times upon our financial and pecunia larger the expenditures " cater was the pretext for high tares in the form of protective duties. Nacy, three ocean steamers have been constructed | names and plausible arguments, by which thousands The several measures were sustained by popular indispensable fiscal agent for the government; was to equalize exchanges, and to regulate and furnish a sound currency, always and everywhere of uniform value. The protective tariff was to give employment to "American labor" at advanced prices; was to protect "home industry," and furnish a steady market for the farmer. Internal improvements were to bring trade into every neighborhood and enhance the value of every man's property. The distribution of the land money was to enrich the States. finish their public works, plant schools throughout their borders, and relieve them from taxation. But the fact, that for every dollar taken out of the treasury for these objects, a much larger sum was transferred from the pockets of the people to the favored classes, was carefully concealed, as was also the tendency, if not the ultimate design of the system to

build up an aristocracy of wealth, to control the

masses of society, and monopolize the political pow-

er of the country.

The several branches of this system were so intimately blended together, that in their operation each sustained and strengthened the selection reach operation was, to add new burdens of taxation reaches to encourage a largely increased and wasteful expenditure of public money. It was the interest of the bank that the revenue collected, and the disbursements made by the government should be large, because, being the depository of the public money, the larger the amount, the greater would be the bank profits by its use. It was the interest of the favored classes, who were enriched by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that protection as high as possible; for the higher those rates, the greater would be their advantage. It was the interest of the people of all those sections and localities who expected to be benefited by expenditures for internal improvements, that the amount collected should be as large as possible, to the end that the sum disbursed might also be larger. The States being the beneficiaries in the distribution of the land money, had an interest in having the rates of tax imposed by the protective tariff large enough to yield a sufficient evenue from that source to meet the mant or the government, without disturbing of taking from them the land fund; so the cach of the branches constiluting the " in and a common interest in swelling The introduction of the new policy was for a time | th public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public debt unpaid, and increasing its amount, because this would produce an annual increased drain upon the treasury, to the amount of the interest, and render augmented taxes necessary. The operations and necessary effect of the whole system were, to encourage large and extravagant expenditures, and thereby to increase the public patronage, and maintain a rich and splendid

government at the expense of a taxed and impover-It is manifest that this scheme of enlarged taxation and expenditures, had it continued to prevail, must soon have converted the government of the Union, intended by its framers to be a plain, cheap, and simple confederation of States, united together for common protection, and charged with a few spetition -- but by construction. They saw governments' eific duties, relating chiefly to our foreign affairs, into a consolidated empire, depriving the States of ts, and so constituted as to throw the whole power of nations into the hands of a few, who taxed and conpower and control in the administration of their overnment. In this manner the whole form and character of the government would be changed, not by an amendment of the constitution, but by re-

sorting to an unwarrantable and unauthorized construction of that instrument. · The indirect mode of levying the taxes by a duty on imports, prevents the mass of the people from readily perceiving the amount they pay, and has enabled the few who are thus euriched, and who seek to wield the political power of the country, to de-ceive and delude them. Were the taxes collected by a direct levy upon the people, as is in the States, this could not occur. The whole system was resisted from its inception by many of our ablest statesmen, some of whom doubted its constitutionality and its expediency,

while others believed it was, in all its branches, a

Ragrant and dangerous infraction of the coastim-That a national bank, a protective tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely, internal improvements, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, are measures without the warrant of the constitution, would, upon the maturest consideration, seem to be clear. It is remarkable that no one of these measures,, involving such momentous consequences, is substituting an aristocracy of necessary and proper for the execution of the specific powers" granted by the constitution. The au thority under which it has been attempted to justify each of them is derived from inferences and constructions of the constitution which its letter and its whole object and design do not warrant. Is it to be conceived that such immense powers would have been left by the framers of the constitution to mere inferences and doubtful constructions? Had it been intended to confer them on the federal government, it is but reasonable to conclude that it would have

> other or better foundation than forced implications and inferences of power which its authors assumed might be deduced by construction from the consti-But it has been urged that the national bank, which constituted so essential a branch of this combined system of measures, was not a new measure, and that its constitutionality had been previously sanctioned, because a bank had been chartered in 1791, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which this precedent should be entitled as

been done by plain and unequivocal grants. This

was not done, but the whole structure of which the

'American system" consisted, was reared on no

bearing upon the question of constitutionality. Great division of opinion upon the subject existed in Congress. It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the mea-sure; and while the bill was before him for his officountry, consequent upon the war, some of our sure; and while the bill was before him for his official approval or disapproval, so great were these were induced to yield their scraples, and, indeed, set- doubts, that he required "the opinion in writing" of were induced to yield their scraples, and, indeed, set-tled convictions of its unconstitutionality, and to give it their sanction, as an expedient which they vainly hoped might produce relief. It was a most unfortunate error, as the subsequent history and fi-nal catastrophe of that dangerous and corrupt insti-

lie will represented by a fearless and patriotic Presi-

omelusion; for so that day he addressed a note to "this bill was presented to me by the joint committee of Congress at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 14th instant;" and he requested his opinion "to what precise period, by legal interpretation of the constitution, can the President retain it in his possession, before it becomes a law by the lapse of ien days."-If the proper construction was, that the day on which the bill was presented to the President, and the day on which his action was had upon it, were both to be counted inclusive, then the time allowed him, within which it would be competent for him to return it to the H sase in which it originated with his objections, would expire on Thursday, the 21th of February. Gen. Hamilton on the same day returned an answer, in which he states: "I give it as my opinion that you have ten days exclusive of that on which the bill was delivered to you, and Sundays; hence, in the present case, if it is returned on Friday, it will be in time " By this construction, which the President adopted he gained another day for deliberation, and it was not until the 25th of February that he signed the biff; t'as af-fording conclusive proof that he had at last obtained his own consent to sign it, not without great and almost insuperable difficulty. Additional light has he had on the subject, amounting at one time to a conviction that it was his duty to withhold his approval from the bill. This is found among the nanuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to be purchased for the use of the government by an a of the last session of Congress, and now for the first time accessible to the public. From these papers, it appears that President Washington, while he yet held the bank bill in his hands, actually requested Mr. Madison, at that time a member of the House of Representatives, to prepare the draught

sheet, which is also in Mr. Madison's handwriting, and is as fellows : 'February 21st, 1791.--Copy of a paper made out and sent to the Presirent at his request, to be ready in ease his judgment should finally decide against the bill for incorporating a national bank, the bill being then before him. Among the objections assigned in this paper to the bill, and which were submitted for the consideration of the President, are the following :

of a veto message for him. Mr. Madison, at his

request, did prepare the draught of such a message,

and sent it to him on the 21st of February, 1791 .-

A copy of this original draught, in Mr. Madison's

and is among the papers tately purchased by Con-

gress. It is preceded by a note, written on the same

own handwriting, was carefully preserved by him,

"I object to the bill, because it is an essential principle of the government that powers not delegaed by the constitution cannot be rightfully exercised; because the power proposed by the bill to be exercised is not expressly delegated and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any express power by fair and safe rules of interpretation The weight of the precedent of the bank of 1791. and the sanction of the great name of Washington which has been so? often invoked in its support, are greatly weakened by the developments of these facts. The experiment of that bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of repeated blows of President Jackson, it recled and fell, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by the veto of President Tv-

Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter of 1816, did so upon the ground of the respect due to precedents; and, as he subsequently de lared, "the Bank of the United States, though, on the original question, held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature. It is probable that neither the bank of 1791 nor that of 1816, would have been chartered but for the embarrassments of the government in its finances the derangement of the currency, and the pecuniary pressure which existed,-the first the consequence the war of the revolution, and the second the consequence of the war of 1812. Both were resorted to in the delusive hope that they would restore

public credit, and afford relief to the government.

and to the business of the country. Those of our public men who opposed the whole American system" at its commencement, and theo'out its progress, foresaw and predicted that it was fraught with incalculable mischiefs, and must result in serious injury to the best interests of the coununheeded, a series of years their wise counsels were ry, and upon the people engaged in different pur-suits. All were equally entitled to the favor and protection of the government. It fostered and elevated the money power, and enriched the favored few by taxing labor, and at the expense of the many. Its effect was to "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer." Its tendency was to create distinctions in ociety based on wealth, and to give to the favored classes undue control and sway in our government. It was an organized money power, which resisted the popular will, and sought to shape and control

Under the pernicious workings of this combined system of mentures, the country witnessed alternate second of temporary apparent prosperity; of sudden and disastrous commercial revulsions; of unprecedented fluctuation of prices, and depression of the great interests of agriculture, navigation and minerce; of general pecuniary suffering, and of final bankruptcy of thousands. After a severe struggle of more than a quarter of a century, the system was overthrown.

The bank has been succeeded by a practical system of finance, conducted and controlled solely by the government. The constitutional currency h been restored; the public credit maintained unimpaired, even in a period of foreign war; and the whole country has become satisfied that banks, national or State, are not necessary as fiscal agents the government. Revenue duties have taken the place of the protective tariff. The distribution of the money derived from the sale of the public lands has been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped has been effectual-It is not doubted, that if this whole train of mea-

sures designed to take wealth from the many, and bestow it upon the few, were to prevail, the effect would be to change the entire character of the govcomment. One only danger remains. It is the seductions of that branch of the system, which consists in internal improvements, holding out, as it does, inducements to the people of particular sections and localities to embark the government in them without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so in imately combined and linked with the others, th as surely as an effect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitated and revived, and firmly established, it requires no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it the re-establishment of a national bank, the revival of a protective tariff, the distribution of the land money, and not only the postponement to the distant future of the payment of the present national debt, but its an-

nual increase. I entertain the solemn conviction, that if the in ternal unprovement branch of the "American system" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it will be speedily reestablished, and the country be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity, which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depres sion of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments, thro' which we have passed during the last twenty-five

To guard against consequences so rainous, is an object of high national importance, involving in my judgment the continued prosperity of the country. judgment the continued prosperity of the country.

I have felt it to be an imperative obligation to withhold my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two houses of Gongress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the "Linerican system," and conflicting in their provisions with the views here expressed This power conferred upon the President by the constitution, I have on three occasions, during my administration of the executive department of the general government, deemed it my duty to exercise; and on his last occasion of making to Congress an annual communication "of the state of the Union," it is not deemed inappropriate to review the principles and considerations which have governed my action. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly sixty years since the adoption of the constitution the propriety of the exercise of this undoubted constitutional power by the President has for the first time been draw; seriously in question by a portion

of my fellow-citzens.

The constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it." The preservation of the constitution from infraction is the President's highest duty. He is bound to discharge that cluty, at whatever hazard of incurring the displeasure of those who may differ with him in opinion. He is bound to discharge it, as well by his objections to the people who have clo-thed him with his exalted trust, as by his oath of offree, which he may not disregard. Nor are the obligations of the President in any degree lessened by the prevalence of views different from his own in

pediency of the nank. It is well known, also, that one or loth houses of Congress. It is not alone has President Wast region retained the bullifoun Monday, the 14th, when it was presented to kim, until to check; but if at any time Congress shall, after Friday, the 15th of February-being the last moment | apparently full deliberation, resolve on measures permitted him by the constitution to deliberate, when which he deems subversive of the constitution, or of he finally yacided to it his reluctant assent, and gave the vital interests of the country, it is his soleum duit his signature. It is certain that as late as the 23d ty to stand in the breach and resist them. The Preof February-being the ainth day after the bill was sident is bound to approve, or disapprove, every bill presented to him -he had arrived at no satisfactory | which passes Congress and is presented to him for his signature. The constitution makes this duty, General Hamilton, in which he informs him that and he cannot escape if he would. He has no election. In deciding upon any bill presented to him, he must exercise his own lest judgment. If he cannot approve, the constitution commands him to return

the bill to the House in which it originated with his objections; and if he fail to do this within ten days, Sundays excepted.) it shall become a law without signature. Right or wrong, he may be over-ruled by a vote of two-thirds of each House; and, in that event, the bill becomes a law without his sametion. It his objections be not thus over-ruled, the subject is only postponed, and is referred to the Stales and the people for their consideration and de-cision. The President's power is negative merely, and not affirmative. He can enact no law. The only effect, therefore, of his withholding his approval of a bill passed by Congress, is to suffer the existing laws to remain unchanged, and the delay occasioned is only that required to enable the States and the people to consider and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will earry out their wishes and instructions. Any attempt to co- by Congress is conclusive evidence that it is an emaeree the President to yield his sanction to measures which he cannot approve, would be a violation of aumber elected to each house of Congress constithe spirit of the constitution, palpable and flagrant; and it successful, would break down the independbeen recently shed upon the serious doubts which ence of the executive department, and make the President, elected by the people, and clothed by the constitution with power to defend their rights, the mere instrument of a majority in Congress. A surrender on his part, of the powers with which the constitu-

> the prescribed process of amendment. With the motives or considerations which may induce Congress to pass any bill, the President can have nothing to do. He must presume them to be as pure as his own, and look only to the practical effect of their measures when compared with the constitution or the public good. But it has been urged by those who object to the

> tion has invested his office, would effect a practical

exercise of this undoubted constitutional power, that it assails the representative principle and the capacity of the people to govern themselves; that there greatersafety in a numerous representative body than in the single Executive created by the constitution, and that the Executive veto is a "one-man power," despotic in its character. To expose the fallacy of this objection, it is only necessary to consider the frame and true character of our system .-Ours is not a consolidated empire, but a confederated Union. The States, before the adoption of the constitution, were co-ordinate, co-equal, and separare independent sovereignties, and by its adoption they did not lose that character. They clothed the federal government with certain powers, and reserved all others, including their own sovereignty, to themselves. They guarded their own rights as States and the rights of the people, by the very li-mitations which they incorporated into the federal constitution, whereby the different departments of the general government were checks upon each other. That the majority should govern, is a genegovern according to the constitution, and according to an undefined and unrestrained discretion, whereby they may oppose the minority.

the fact that they may be temporarily misled, and that their representatives, legislative and executive, may be mistaken or influenced in their actions by improper motives. They have therefore interposed ests, and refused to charter the second bank. Of sed by their public agents, various representations, this the country became abundantly satisfied, and at such as assemblies, senates, and governors in their the close of its twenty years' duration, as in the case | several States; a House of Representatives, a Senof the first bank, it also ceased to exist. Under the atc. and a President of the United States. The people can by their own direct agency make no law; nor can the House of Representatives immediately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the President, or a vote of two-thirds of both houses. Happily for themselves, the people, in framing our admirable system of government, were conscious of the infirmities of their representatives; and, in delegating to them the power of legislation, they have fenced them around with checks, to guard against the effects of hasty action, of error, of combination, and of possible corruption. Error, selfishness, and faction have often sought to rend asunder this web of cheeks, and subject the government to the control of fanatic; and sinister influences; but

these efforts have only satisfied the people of the wis-

dom of the cheeks which they have imposed, and of the necessity of preserving them unimpaired. The true theory of our system is not to govern by the acts or decrees of any one set of representatives. The constitution interposes checks upon all branches of the government, in order to give time for error to be corrected, and delusion to pass away; but if the people settle down into a firm conviction different om that of their representatives, they give effect unheeded, a series of years their wise counsels were soon apparent that his practical operation was unequal and unjust upon different portions of the countries the best evidence of their capacity for self-government. They know that the men whom they elect to public stations are of like infirmities and passions with themselves, and not to be trusted without being restricted by co-ordinate authorities and constitutional limitations. Who that has witnessed the legislation of congress for the last thirty years will say that he knows of no instance in which measures not demanded by the public good, have been carried? Who will deny that in the State governments, by combinations of individuals and sections, in derogation of the general interest, banks have been chartered, systems of internal improvement adopted, and debts entailed upon the people, repressing their growth, and impairing their energies for years to

After so much experience, it cannot be said that absolute unchecked power is safe in the hands of any one set of representatives, or that the capacity of the people for self-government, which is admitted in its broadest extent, is a conclusive argument to prove the prudence, wisdom, and integrity of their repre-

The people, by the constitution, have commanded the President, as much as they have commanded the | which, if carried out, would annihilate State sovlegislative branch of the government, to execute their will. They have said to him in the constitution, which they require he shall take a solemn oath to support, that it Congress pass any bill which he cannot approve, "he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections." In withholding from it his approval and signature, he is executing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, as much as the Congress that passed it. No bill is presamed to be in accordance with the popular will un-til it shall have passed through all the branches of the government required by the constitution to make it a law. A bill which passes the House of Representatives may be rejected by the Senate; and so a | der the constitution of this acknowledged power-a bill passed by the Senate may be rejected by the House. In each case the respective houses exercise

the veto power on the other. Congress, and each House of Congress, hold under the constitution a check upon the President, and he, by the power of the qualified veto, a check upon Congress. When the President recommends measures to Congress, he avows, in the most solemn form, his opinions, gives his voice in their favor, and pledges himself in advance to approve them it passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration, or has been influenced by improper or corrupt motives-or it from any other cause Congress, or either house of Congress, shall differ with him in opinion, they exercise their veto upon his recommendations, and reject them; and there is no appeal from their decision, but to the people at the ballot-box. These are proper checks upon the Executive, wisely interposed by the constitution. None will be found to object to them, or to wish them removed. It is equally important that the constitutional checks of the Executive upon the legislative branch should be

If it be said that the representatives in the popular branch of Congress are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect the President. If both houses represent the States and the people, so does the President. The President represents in the executive department the whole people of the United States, as each member of the legislative department represents portions of them.

ed to us a career of glory and happiness to which all other nations have been strangers.

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the President is responsible not only to an enlightened public opinion, but to the people of the whole Union, who elected him, as the representatives in the legislative branches, who differ with him in opinion, are responsible to the people of particular States or distriets, who compose their respective constituencies. To deny to the President the exercise of this power, would be to repeal that provision of the constitution which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

ground that it checks and thwarts the public will, upon the same principle the equality of representaout of the constitution. The vote of a senator from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures with the vote of a senator from New York; and yet the one represents a State containing, according to the existing apportionment of representatives in the House of Representatives, but one-thirty-fourth part of the population of the other. By the constitutional composition of the Senate, a majority of that body from the smaller States represent less than one-fourth of the people of the Union. There are thirty States; and, under the existing apportionment of representatives, there are two hundred and thirty members in the House of

the sauction and approval of more than three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and of all the senators from the large States, containing more than three-fourths of the whole population of the United States; and yet the measure may be defeated by the votes of the senators from the smaller States. None, it is presumed, can be found ready to change the organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body practically out of existence, by requiring that its action shall be conferred to the will of the more numerous branch.

Upon the same principle that the veto of the President should be practically abolished, the power of the Vice President to give the easting vote upon an equal division of the Senate should be abolished also. The Vice President exercises the veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his casting vote, as the President does by refusing to approve and sign it. This power has been exercised by the Vice President in a few instances, the most important of which was the rejection of the bill to recharter the bank of the United States in 1811. It may happen that a bill may be passed by a large majority of the House of Representatives, and may be supported by the senators from the larger States, and the Vice President may reject it by giving his vote with the senators from the smaller States; and yet none, it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the exercise this power under the constitution. But it is, in point of fact, untrue that an act passed

nation of the popular will. A majority of the whole tutes a quorum, and a majority of that quorum is competent to pass laws. It might happen that a quorum of the House of Representatives, consisting of a single member more than half of the whole number elected to that House, might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote, and in that case a fraction more than one-fourth of the people of the United States would be represented by those who voted alteration of that instrument, without resorting to for it. It might happen that the same bill might be passed by a majority of one, of a quorum of the Senate, composed of Senatirs from the fifteen smaller States, and a single senator from a sixteenth State, and if the senators voting for it happened to be from the eight of the smallest of these States, it would be passed by the votes of senators from States having but fourteen representatives in the House of Representatives, and containing less than one-sixteenth of the whole population of the United States. This extreme case is stated to il-Justrate the fact, that the mere passage of a bill be Congress is no conclusive evidence that those who passed it represent the majority of the people of the United States, or truly reflect their will. If such an extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that approximate it are of constant occurrence. It is believed that not a single law has been passed since the adoption of the constitution, upon which all the members elected to both houses have been present and voted. Many of the most important acts which have passed Congress, have been carried by a close vote in thin houses. Many instances of this might be given. Indeed, our experience proves that many of the most important acts of Congress are postponed to the last days, and often the last hours of a session, when they are disposed of in haste, and by houses but little exceeding the number necessary to form a quorum.

Besides, in most of the States the members of the House of Representatives are chosen by pluralities, rai principle, controverted by none; but they must and not by majorities of all the voters in their respective district; and it may happen that a majority of that House may be returned by a less aggregate vote of the people than that received by the minority. If the principle insisted on be sound, then the constitution should be so changed that no bill shall become a law unless it is voted for by members representing in each House a majority of the whole people of the United States. We must remodel our en themselves and the laws which may be pas- whole system, strike down and abolish not only the salutary checks lodged in the executive branch, but, must strike out and abolish those lodged in the Senate also, and thus practically invest the whole power of the government in a majority of a single assembly-a majority uncontrolled and absolute, and which may become despotic. To conform to this doctrine of the right of majorities to rule, independent of the checks and limitations of the constitution we must revolutionize our whole system. We must destroy the constitutional compact by which the several States agreed to form a federal Union, and rush into consolidation, which must end in monarchy or despotism. No one advocates such a proposition; and yet the doctrine maintained, if carried out must lead to this result One great object of the constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative upon the

legislation of Congress, was to protect minorities

from injustice and oppression by majorities. The equality of their representation in the Senate, and the veto power of the President, are the constitutional guaranties which the smaller States have that their rights will be respected. Without these guaranties, all their interests would be at the mercy of majorities in Congress representing the larger States. To the smaller and weaker States, therefore, the preservation of this power, and its exercise upon proper occasions demanding it, is of vital im-They ratified the constitution, and ertered into the Union, securing to themselves an equal Congress upon the express condition, and from the ther, that the should be approved by the President, or passed, his objection to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. Upon this condition they have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to which they gave their assent. A bill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular State, and against the votes of its Senators and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to the interests of such State, it would be bound by it if the President shall approve it, or it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; but it has a right to demand that the President shall exercise his constitutional power, and arrest it, if his judgment is against it. If he surrender this power, or fail to excreise it in a case where he cannot approve, it would make his formal approval a mere mockery, and would be itself a violation of the constitution, and the dissenting State would become bound by a law which had not been passed according to the sanctions The objection to the exercise of the zeto power is

founded upon an idea respecting the popular will, ereignty, and substitute for the present federal government a consolidation, directed by a supposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would be silently effected, and the States would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent. The Supreme Court of the United States is invested with the power to declare, and has declared, acts of Congress passed with the concurrence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the appro val of the President, to be unconstitutional and void;

and yet none, it is presumed, can be found, who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunal unpower necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals. For the same reason that the Executive veto should, according to the doctrine maintained, be ren-

dered augatory, and be practically expunged from the constitution, this power of the court should also be rendered nugatory and be expunged, because it restrains the legislative and executive will, and be cause the exercise of such a power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Indeed, there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution than there is that of the qualified veto of the President; because the decision of the court is final, and can never be reversed; even though both houses of Congress and the President should be unanimous in opposition to it; whereas the veto of the President may be overruled by a vote of twothirds of both houses of Congress, or by the people It is obvious that to preserve the system established by the constitution, each of the co-ordinate branch-

es of the government-the executive, legislative and judicial-must be left in the exercise of its appropriate powers. If the executive or the judicial branch be deprived of powers conferred upon either as checks on the legislative, the preponderance of will become disproportionate and absorbing, and the where impotent for the accomplishment of the great objects re- which they were established. Organized as they are by the anstitution, they work together harmoniously for the public good. If the executive and the judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers invested in them, and tem must be destroyed, and consolidation, with the most pernicious results, must ensue-a consolidation of unchecked, despotic power exercised by malocities of the legislative branch.

The executive, legislative, and judicial, each

constitutes a separate co-ordinate department of the government, and each is independent of the others. In the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can, in its legitimate action, control the others. They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective spheres; but which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

If the presidential veto be objected to upon the ground that it checks and thwarts the public will, upon the same principle the equality of representation of the States in the Senate should be stricken out of the constitution. The vote of a senator from the same principle the equality of representation of the constitution. The vote of a senator from the same principle the equality of representation of the constitution. The vote of a senator from the same principle the equality of representation of the constitution. The vote of a senator from the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the charge that its executive in the doctrines by maintained on correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the juor jary must become subordinate to both the legislative and the properties of the doctrines by maintained on correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the juor jary must become subordinate to both the legislative and the properties of the constitution is subordinated to both the legislative and the executive: and thus, the whole power of the correct would be merged in a single department. The properties of the doctrines by maintained on correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the juor jary must become subordinate to both the legislative and the executive: and thus, the whole power of the correct would be merged in a single department. succeeded, first by anarchy, and finally by mo- to be or despotism. I am far from believing that the doctrine is the sentiment of the American people and during the short period which remains in which it will be my duty to administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and discharge its duties, without infringing upon the powers or duties of either of the other departments of the government.

The power of the executive veto was exercised by the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, and by four of his successors who preceded me in Representatives. Sixteen of the smaller States are the administration of the government, and, it is berepresented in that House by but fifty members; and yet the senators from these States constitute a majority of the Senate. So that the President may re-

commend a measure to Congress, and it may receive | will ever desire, unnecessarily, to place his opinion in opposition to that of Congress. He must always exercise the power reluctantly, and only in cases where his convictions make it a matter of stern duty, which he cannot escape. Iedeed, there is more danger that the President, from the repugnance he must always feel to come in collision with Congress, may fail to exercise it in cases where the pre servation of the constitution from infraction, or the public good, may demand it, than that he will ever exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly.

During the period I have administered the executive

During the period I have administered the executive department of the government, great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen upon eventful times. I have felt most sensibly the weight of the high responsibilities devolved upon me. With no other object than the public good, the coduring fame, and permanent presperity of my country. I have pursued the convictions of my own best judgment. The impartial arbitrament of enlightened public opinion, present and future, will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have from time to time recommended, may have teaded to advance or retard the public prosperity at home, and to elevate or depress the estimate of our national character

Invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations at your present important session, my arden; hope is, that in a spirit of harmony and concord, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the happiness, the hon r, and the as may redound to the supply glory of our beloved country.

JAMES K. POLK. Washington, Dec. 5, 1818.

### Virginia Free Press.

THURSDAY MORNING.

DECEMBER 7, 1818.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The second session of the Thirtieth Congress met n Monday. Quorums were present in both Houses. The usual Committee was appointed in each House to notify the President of their organization. In the Senate, Mr. Cameron gave notice that he would on Taesday, introduce a bill to provide for taking a seventh census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

In the House, Mr. Henly moved the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring.) That two Chaplains of different denominations be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly. The Message of the President was received and read in both Houses on Tuesday.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Both Houses were organized on Monday. In the Senate Dr. Edward P. Scott, Senator from the Greenille district, was unanimously re-elected Speaker. All the old officers were re-elected. In the House, Henry L. Hopkins, Esq. of Powhatan, was elected Speaker. All the old officers

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This is a long document and not at all acceptable country editors, whatever its merits may be. The condition of the revenue is stated to be very good but not sufficient to meet the heavy liabilities authorized at the two last sessions. It will require the use of state bonds to the amount of nearly a million and a balf for the years 1849, and 1850, in addition to the ordinary income.

The Governor finds fault with the objects of the Louisa Rail Road Company, in departing from what he considers the legitimate route. He thinks if prosecuted along its present route it will destroy two dividend-paying subjects, and if extended westwardly will invade the chartered rights of the James River and Kanawha company, and render unproduc tive about six and a half millions of stock. It will also, he thinks, seriously injure the Richmond and Potomae Rail Road Company, if the extension from the Junction in Hanover to Richmohd be carried into effect.

The Governor recommends the passage of an act similar to one passed in 1840, suspending surveys and subscriptions on the part of the State. He dwells upon the destructive character of Rail Road competition; and if we can gather his views from a hasty perusal, we find his plan to be, to run the Southwestern Rail Road to the Tennessee line -complete the James River Improvement through the centre-and earry the Louisa Rail Road through the Northwest. The Governor thinks the State ought to own the three great Rail Roads between the Roanoke and the

Potomac, to ensure harmony and a cheaper organization.

There are various other points which we cannot notice at present.

LIFE LOST BY WRESTLING.

A negro man belonging to Mrs. Mary Wiltshire of this county came to his death very suddenly on Saturday evening last. It appears that the deceased and another negro were wrestling, when they both fell, the deceased's shoulder first striking the ground. On examination it was discovered that the negro's neck was broken, and he died in a very few moments after the accident. The negro was a very valuable slave, and the loss to Mrs. W. is quite con-

others, having Produce, &c., to dispose of, is directed to the advertisement of Kennedy. Markell & Co., Commission Merchants, Baltimore. The gentlemen composing this firm are known to the people of Jefferson as being correct and worthy of confidence in every

The difficulty between Senators Benlon and Butler seems to have been amicably settled. Decidedly more sensible than to see two old men, with pistol in hand, attempting to take each other's life. When Mr. Benton entered the Senate Chamber on Monday, he advanced to Mr. Butler and offered his hand, which was cordially accepted. This no doubt was done through pre-concert. At all events it restores the former personal relations of the parties,

To Gov. Smith has issued his proclamation, declaring the Cass and Butler Electors duly chosen as Electors of President and Vice President, and notifying them to assemble at the Capitol on the first Wednesday in December.

JAMES RIVER & KANAWHA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, held in the city of Richmond, on Thursday night last, the following gentlemen were elected President and Directors for the ensuing year : Wm. B. Chittenden, President.

Thos. M. Bondurant, Buckingham, Sam'l. M'Corkle, Lynchburg, Thomas H. Ellis, Richmond, W. W. Boyd, Euchanan, John S. Gallaher, Frederick

The Baltimore Markets. OFFICE OF THE "CLIPPER

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5, 1848.

The Flour market to-day was dull and prices declined-sales of about 1000 bbis. Howard st. brands at \$5, being a decline of 6c, per bbl. Sales also of 400 bbls. City Mills at \$5 cash. There is rather more disposition to sell can to buy. Corn Meal \$3.\$3,06 per bbl. Rye Flour \$1,25. The receipts of grain are fair. Wheat remains about the same as last quoted-sales of good to prime reds at 105a108 cts. and while do. 108a110 cts.; Family Flour do. 115a120 ets. per bushel. Corn is not so firm, receipts large-sales of new white at 45a 49 cts. and yellow do. 52a53 cts. no old selling.

Rye 60a62 cts.; Oats 25a55 cts. per bushel. Hoes. - \$5085 50 per 100 lbs.

Балтімове, рес. 2, 1848. Butter print, 31e., roll do. 16a2. per lb.; Eggs 20a25c. per doz.; Chickens 50a75c. per pair; Geese 62a75 a piece; Turkeys 87a51,50 a piece; Ducks 62a 55c. per pair; Wild Ducks, Canvass Backs, 50-5a 52; Red heads, \$1 per pair; Black neads, 50 a62: per do.; Pheasants 37c a piece; Partridges 18c. a do.; Rabbits 25a31c, per pair; Robbins 37a 50c. per dozen. Beets 6c. per dead, \$2,50a\$3 per peck; Cabbages 4a6c. per head, \$2,50a\$3 per hundred; Potatoes, 20a25c. per peck; Sweet do. 12 hundred; Potatoes, 20a25c. per Plant 6c. per bunch; a16c.; Turnips 10a12c.; Over Plant 6c. per bunch; Parsnips 6c. per do.; Apples 45c. per do. Mutton 6a8c.: Beet 116c.; Veal 6a10c.

CHELL BARS-For sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

MARRIED. In Charlestown, on Thursday, 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Joun Nelson Meade, Esq. of Clarke county, Va., to Miss Bettle Holmes MACKEY, of this place.

The Sunday, the 3d inst., at the residence of Mr. Blackford, in Washington co., Md., by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, Mr. M. S. B. ROBINSON, formerly of Lancaster county, Va., to Miss Avy E. Woodly, daughter of Mr. Caleb Woodly of this town.

[Baltimore papers please copy. At Montview, in this county, by the Rev. Patterson Fletcher, Lieut. W.M. McCormex, (late of the Va. Regiment,) of Clarke county, to Miss Saran daughter of the late Lewis Neill, of the former

On the 21st ult., at Flint Hill, Rappahanneck co., wthe Rev. Mr. Lock, Maj. W. W. DEATHERAGE D Miss BETTIE EASTHAM.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning the 29th of November ast, at the residence of her father, in Prederick City, Md., Miss Juliana, second daughter of Mr. George Webster, in the 26th year of her age. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from nenceforth : Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow

On Friday last, in Philadelphia, of small pox.

Mr. JONATHAN ROKENBAUGH, formerly of this coun-

ty. Mr. R. was engaged in the mercaptile business

Local Notices.

in this county for some years.

NOTICE. By Divine permission, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on the next Sab-bath in the Presbyterian Church in this town. The public services of the oceasion will commence, in he Church, on Thursday night, and continue through Friday, Saturday, and the Sabbath. Dec. 7, 1818.

To the Farmers and Millers

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY. TME undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of Kennedy, Markell & Co., for the ransaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and PRODUCE BUSINESS. Orders in Flour, Grain, Pork, and Producer enerally, will be promptly attended to, and by the strictest attention to all matters entrusted to their

charge, they hope to deserve the patronage of the Warehouse 52 Commerce street, Baltimore. ANTHONY KENNEDY, JAS, S. MARKELL,

PHILIP P. DANDRIDGE. Baltimore, Dec. 7, 1848-5t.

Estray.

THE owner of an estray Bull-white Durham, L short horns, red ears and nose, and sht in right ear-can have him by paying pasturage and tho cost of this advertisement. S. C. KEARSLEY.

Near Halltown, Dec. 7, 1818-3t. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. 40 Bags prime Rio Green Coffee, 20 bbls, first quality N. O. Molasses,

hhds, N. O. Sugar, 5 bbls. Crushed and Powdered Loaf Sugar, 4 boxes No. 1 Loaf Sugar, 4 bbls. Pickles, 000 lbs pure White Lead

1 barrel Spirits of Turpentine 2 bbls. Japan and Copal Varaish, 0 gross Golsh's Matches. chests Imperial Tea. For sale at YOUNG'S Agency.

Public Sale of CORN. WILL, on Saturday the 9th day of December, before the Hotel of Daniel Entler, in Shepherdstown, offer at public sale,

A large lot of Corn. belonging to the estate of A. Robinson, dee'd. Terms .- A credit of sixty days, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before delivery .-The corn to be delivered from the pile at the "Scrabble" and "Fruit Hill" farms, belonging to the heirs

of said Robinson. R. H. LEE, Adm'r of A. R. Wanted.

A NY person having a HORSE to let, this Win-ter, for his "victuals & clothes," will hear of a. place where great care will be taken of him. In-

For Hire, SERVANT BOY, aged 11 or 12 years, from

Christmas next, who is very capable for one

MOTICE. TOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of Miller & Tate, and E. S. Tate, by note or open account, that unless they are paid by the 1st of January, I will place them in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to-ERASMUS S. TATE. persons.

Wheat at Public Sale.

HAVING rented the Cave Farm from the 1st of January next, and disposed of the Stock, it will be inconvenient to haul away the erop of Wheat just threshed out. It will therefore be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of December, at the Barn on the said farm, two miles South of Charlestoy. The quantity will be from 2 to 3,000 basnels of primo The attention of Farmers, Millers and | ZIMMERMAN WHEAT-now chaffed out-and will be sold in lots of 500 bushels-to be cleaned over once and weighed and delivered at the Barn; and tobe taken away as soon as possible, and before the 1st of January next-after which day to remain at the risk of the purchaser. TERMS .- A credit of 2, 1 and 6 months from day. of sale, in approved negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed.

ANDREW KENNEDY.

Dec. 7, 1818-Spirit copy.

Mules for Sale. THE subscriber has left from his former sales, Eighteen MULES, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. They can be seen at the Farm of S. W. Lackland, Esq., near Charlestown. They are thrifty and in good order, and persons wishing mules would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain some of first-rate stock. GEO. S. COCKRELL.

House & Lot For Sale. THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his HOUSE & LOT, in Shepherdstown, situated the near Lutheran Church. The improvements consist of a very convenient

Brick Dwelling House, With a Well of Water near the door, a Wash House, and an excellent Shop, which would afford a comfortable dwelling for a small family. A further description is deemed unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will of course view the

premises. The property will be sold without incumbrance. -For terms apply to the subscriber, living near Duf-JOHN MILLER. field's Depot Dec. 7, 1848-3t. r. s. If a private sale of the above property should not be effected before the first day of January

next, it will on that day be offered at Prelic Sale in front of Daniel Entler's Hotel. Wanted Immediately, A JOURNEYMAN, accustomed to do all kinds of Tin and Sheet-iron work. To a good workman I will give several months work, and probably

Dec. 7, 1848. FRANCIS W. RAWLINS. 50 SACKS SALT, just received and for sale KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Dec. 7, 1849. SHELL BARKS, for sale by KEARSLEY. Dec. 7. For Hosekeepers.

UST received 1 Box Cried Currants, 1 "Raisins,

Frail Almonds, 1 Basket Sallad Oil, 1 Case Preserved Ginger, 1 " French Mustard, J. J. MILLER. " Vanilla Bean.

Dec. 7, 1818. Fresh Bunch Raisias. BOXES Raisins, 40 half box do, 50 quar-OU ter do. do, for sale by A. YONNG, Jr., Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec 7. Citron, Lemons, &c. 2 BOXES Citron; 4 boxes Lemons; 1 bale Bordeaux Almends; 1 bale Filberts;

5 boxes Fire Crackers. For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, Dec 7. BBL. Sal Soda, for washing ;

5 boxes Rosin Soap, Loxes Castile Soup; for sale at YOUNG'S Agency Dec 7.



### Virginia Free Press Two Dollars and Fifty Center OFFICE one door West of his father's residence.

PER ANNUM, Payable half yearly; but Two Doutage will be ta-Let Whenever payment is deferred beyond the exiration of the year, interest will be charged.

pool of Subscriptions for six months, \$1.25, to be
add invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less \$1, for three insertions-larger ones in the same reportion. Each continuance & cents per square. All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid and charged ac-

Mr. V. B. PALMAR American Newspaper and Advertising agent in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at his offices in Philadelphia, N. W. Corner of Third and Ches-

New York, No. 30 Ann street, BOSTON, No. 14 Stat-Street.

### BALTIMORE AGENCY.

Mr. William Thomson, S. E. Corner of Baltin ere and South streets, is an authorized Agent in the city of Baltimore, to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the "Free Press," and a copy of the paper, terms, &c., can be found on file at his

### BUDGET OF FUN.

Sugar Tongs .- A backwoodsman, who had never seen a pair of sugar tongs, being invited to a tea party, requested a person who was anhappily seated near him to give him some information respecting its use .-"Its a very ingenious instrument," said the cruel wag , which has been invented lately for blowing the nose; they are now in general use in genteel society; and it is expected that the disgusting habit of using the fingers will be altogether abolished." The sugar was handed round; the unfortunate "lion" reized the tongs and the polite part of the assembly were scandalized at the outre application of the instrument, and the tremendous explosion which followed.

III A doctor down-cast, who is famous for bowing to every body he meets, (with an eye to professional profits, of course,) very politely touched his hat, and dropped his head one day, to a scarecrow in a corn-field -taking it, as he rode by, for a farmer in whose family he practised. The best of the joke was, he afterwards mentioned to Rusticus having seen him at work in the field aforesaid, when the real fact flashed on the latter's mind in a twinkling! Rather an e quivocal compliment, that bow, we should

A Paes Word.-Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman giving the pass-word at the battle of Fontenoy, at the time the great Saxe was marshal. "The pass word is Saxe; now don't forget

it," said the Colonel to Pat. "Sacks! Faith and I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?" "Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after

he arrived at the post. Pat looked as confidently as possible, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied: "Bags! yer honor!"

POOR VAN BUREN.-Here's a Whig parody on "Oh, Susanuah :"-

\*I had a dream the other night, when all around was I thought I saw Old Kinderhook 'a going down the A cald one storm, was in his mouth, the tear was in

Plays he, We're benien north and south, but Johnny "Hit him again, he's got no friends."

for a young lady was making fun of a sack which she were. "You had better keep quiet or I'll give you the sack," said the lady archly. "I should be most happy," was the gal-

lant's response, "if you would give it to me us it is, with yourself inside of it!" Further deponent saith not.

WHAT AN OLD LADY THOUGHT .- An old lady has been sadly puzzled about the number of Presidential candidates; pushing her spectacles over her forehead the other day, she exclaimed: "Well, there's a great talk about who shall be President. Some say Cass, some say Taylor, some say Van Buren, some say "Old Rough and Ready," but I think that William Proviso will be elected after all, though he is not a General."

1 A fellow came running and panting out of broath, after the canal packet, when under way. "Hallon, there! I want to get aboard." "Well, why don't you get one off the fence?" was the cool, but not very polite reply of the captain, as he ordered the driver to go ahead.

"Soup, sir?" asked a waiter to Horn the other day, as he was dining, per especial invitation, at Coles' Howard Hotel. "No. thank you," said the wag, as he wag-ged his jaws, "I'm already soup-plied." The waiter

An editor at the southward complains that he lost one subscriber for favoring Gen. Taylor, another for supporting Gen. Jackson, and a third for being neutral. The best of the joke is, that it was the same article which caused all this diversity of sentiment. We suspect the article was written to please all parties, which was the reason it pleased

113 Vitzgerald, of the "City Item," is a genius; he says - To educate young ladies, is to let them know ell about the egies, the anomies, the ines, and the lificks, the ticks and the masticks; but nothing about the ings -such as seving, kniting, washing, baking, and making pudding.

A true picture of despair, is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond its

The Picayune tells us of a tree in his neighborhood that has grown so rapidly 15, 9000 Dolls 75 Nos 11 Drawn of late, that it has palled itself up by the

The Chinese, it is said, paint a huge pair of eyes in the bows of their backs, so that those beautiful crafts may be able to see that those beautiful crafts may be able to see their way! Why don't the down east-steam. 27, 33,000 Dolls 78 Nos 14 Drawn bhats adopt this plan? It would be so nice 28, 24,000 Dolls 78 Nos 13 Drawn in dark nights and times of for!

Fowt Invostrion.-Eggs are so dear in Trenton that the housewives use the white of their eyes instead of the "white of an egg" to clear their coffee.

THE LATEST HUZZA. "Huzza for Jack Hale," shouts a ruldy urehin astride the frace as he sees a lankee pedlar -perosch-

"Hezza for Jack ass," was the rough re-

Pist That's right" rejohs the boy, "you huzza for your favorite, and I will for mine !" The schoolmaster could never make

John Wright rite i ght.

T. H. TOWNER, Attorney at Law. Stepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Virginia.

GEORGE W. RANSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS, removed his Office to the building recent-ly occupied by John R. Flagg 2s a Sheriff's Ofnee, two doors East of the Bank. He will attend the various Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Morgan Counties. Charlestown, April 8, 1818-if.

JAMES MESHERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HARPERS-FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DRACTISES in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson Berkeley, Morgan and Frederick Feb 5, 1818-tf

THE WILLOW HILL BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONE mile from Kerneysville, is in successful operation, and presents to parents and guardians a healthful and pleasant location for their sons and wards. Young gentlemen preparing for College, or the learned professions, and particularly those in delicate health, will find few places more favorable for pursuing their studies. Terms \$60 per session, for boarding tuition, &c. Tuition from \$6 to \$12 per session.

The 2d Term will commence on Monday, August

April 28, 1848-1y J. L. FRARY, Proprietor. COAL AND WOOD STOVES.

Tin & Sheet Iron Manufactory. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore

with a large and carefully selected assortment of the various styles and descriptions of Parlor Wood and Coal Stores, Ten Plate & Cooking do.,

All complete, and of the most approved patterns, which he offers at prices less than ever before offered in this town. Also, on hand, a lot of COAL GRATES with summer-pieces and brick complete. Those in want would do well to give me a call before purhasing elsewhere, as my arrangements are such that I can procure, in a few days notice, any description of Stoves not found among my present as-

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. On hand, a fine assortment of Tin and Sheet Iron work, which is offered at the lowest possible prices. Also, just received, a superior lot of Russia Iron and other kinds of material, which can be worked up at any time on more favorable terms ROOFING and SPOUTING done as usual. and on as good terms as can be procured any where Old Brass, Copper and Pewter taken in exchange Charlestown, Oct. 5, 1818—y. for work.

THE SICKLY SEASON.

There is not a man woman or child, but should take medicine at this season of the year, but more especially at this present time; for there probably were never so many causes existing at one period as there are now, so likely to produce a state of sickness. The repeated changes in the atmosphere, by acting as they do upon the constitution, and quality of the blood itself, give occasion for the most fatal and malignant disorders. The bile becomes (and often without any warning.) in a most acrimonious condition from these repeated changes, and if the stomach and bowels have been neglected previously, the first symptoms require immediate attention. Even those who have a healthy disposition of body, are subject to sickness under these circumstances. Therefore to prevent any danger, we ought carefully to guard against a costive state of our bowels .-Once or twice they should be evacuated in twentyfour hours. There are many causes which produce unhealthy blood; sometimes it may arise from grief, at others when the system is in a state of fullness it can take place from sudden joy; close application to a literary undertaking can produce it—in all cases where many persons have to be seen and spoken to, which producing nervous excitement, is a fertile source of unhealthy blood occasioning that slow nervous fever which has carried off some of our best men, men martyrs to their reputation, but which a knowledge of the powers of Brandreth's Pills would have prevented. Those who desire to secure their health, under almost any adverse circumstances. can do so by having BRANDRETH's Pills on hand, and at once resorting to them when the first feelings of when a man that makes a good medicine shall be honored more than he who is an adept in the art of

> John N Bell, Smith & Brother, Berryville.

Gibson & Harris, A. M. Cridler, (Druggist,) Harpers-Ferry. H. S. Forney, (Dauggist,) Shepherdstown. John W, Grantham,

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large I 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 before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martins burg, on the 2d Monday, and at Berryville on the 4th Monday in each month, and usually at his residence All letters addressed to him will be promptly at-

Charlestown, Feb. 12, 1848—tf.

### EVERY BODY KNOWS IT.

MILLIONS YEARLY REALIZED By distant Patrons who court Fortune at PYPER & CO'S.

The far famed & truly lucky Lottery Agents, No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. EVERY outlay at this truly fortunate Head Quarters of "Dame Fortune" is sure to return

US PYFER & CO. ALWAYS LUCKY. 23 A small specimen of luck within one MONTH! \$10,000 sent per mail to Pennsylvania. 85,000 sent per mail to a Lady in Ohio. \$1,000 sent per mail to North Carolina. \$1,000 sent per mail to Virginia. \$3,000 sent per mail to Virginia. \$2,000 sent per mail to Tennessee.

All sent to Correspondents during the month o November, and promptly paid by the Portunate House of Pyfer & Co.

Confidence never violated! No postage need be paid on orders to Pyfer & Go.

Grand Lotteries for December. For a splendid prize you have only to order from SPLENDID SCHEMES.

Number of Price Price Date. Capital Ballots. Tickels. Pkgs. December, Prizes. 22,000 Dolls 'S Nos 13 Drawn S5 10,000 Dolls 66 Nos 11 Drawn 521 S71 37,000 Dolls 78 Nos 14 Drawn 25,000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn 18,000 Dolls 78 Nos 13 Drawn 13, 30,000 Dolls 72 Nos 13 Drawn 14, 24 000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn \$5 \$181 18, 5 of 12,000 78 Nos 13 Drawn 19, 20,000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn 525 20, 35,000 Dolls 78 Nos 16 Drawn 25 000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn 22. 8,000 Dolls 78 Nos 15 Drawn 23, 3 25,000 Dolls 75 Nos 12 Drawn \$5 \$171 30, 50,000 Dolls 78 Nos 12 Drawn \$10 \$35 Our friends will bear in mind that we publish the price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only. Packa-

ges of Whole and Half Tickets will be in the same official and Printed drawings always forwarfed by the first mail after the drawing, enveloped and scaled. We advise our correspondent to order Packages of Tickets, as they sage a cast 15 per cent, and DDIZES

Pyfer & Co pay Prizes at sight in gold.
Forward orders a tow days in advance of the date Forward druces of drawing.

Gondidence strictly observed at this office.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore in want of money can surely realize it, by addressing through the mails the truly fortunate am far-famed Lottery PYF R & CO.,

No. 1 Light Stree Baltimore.

Positive Notice. EVERY dollar due the subscriber, either by bond or open account, must be paid by the

ist of January next, or he will transfer them for col-E. M. AISQUITH.

A Negro Weman and 2 Children FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a Negro Woman and two Caildren. The woman is about thirty years of age-the children two and fire years of age. The woman is sold for no fault but because the advertiser has no use for her. She is a good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire of the PRINTER. Nov. 30, 1818 .- 1.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves, WE have now in store a large assortment of Stoves of the following kinds-20 plain 9-plate, of different sizes, from 18 to 30 in. 10 ornamented 9 plate, part with boiler tops. 30 parlor Air Tight, of all sizes and a great variety of patterns, some very handsome 15 Stewart, Vulcan, and Albany Cooking Stoves, with forniture complete.

All of which we offer at much lower prices than they have heretofore been sold in this market. Nov. 30. BAKERS & RROWN.

Coffee and Tea. 350 BAGS green Rio Coffee, part strong scensed. 50 Bags Old Government Java 20 do do Watite Rio 15 do Green Laguayra 10 Halt Chests G. P. and Imperial Tea.

4 do do Young Hyson

For sale, at reduced prices, by Nov. 30. BAKERS & BROWN Raisins, Crackers and Cheese. 20 BOXES and harr soxes fresh bunch Raisins. 10 Bbls. Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers. 20 Boxes Marshall's and Harrison's Cheese. Just received and for sale by Nov. 30, BAKERS & BROWN.

Salt and Plaster. WE are just receiving, in addition to our pre-250 Sacks fine Salt, part Ashton's.

450 do G. A. do., large size. 200 Tons A. S. Plaster. BAKERS & BROWN. Sait, Sait.

300 SACKS fine Salt; 300 do. Ground Alum do.; all very fine and in nice order, now re-ceiving and for sale by WOOD & DANNER. Winchester Depot, Nov. 30, 1848. A SHTON FENE SALT, 250 Sacks Ashton fine Salt, for sale by WOOD & DANNER. Winchester, Nov. 76, 1848.

Merrings. SEVERAL barrels of superior Herrings which must be sold soon. Also, Mackerel. J. K. WOODS & CO. CANDLES.-50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine Mould and Dipt Candles, for sale cheap. Nov. 30. J. J. MILLER.

Seals, Seals, Seals.

ODGE, Encampment, Sons of Temperance and Red Men's Seals, of every variety of design; executed well and promptly, from written deription, and to-warded to any part of this State. Also-Cuts for newspapers, labels, hat tips, ball tickets, views of buildings and machinery. &c H. C. DORSEY. Alexandria, Va., Nov. 23, 1848,-3t.\*

THE "GREEN HOUSE." THE undersigned looking to the comfort of the L citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and those visiting the place, has fitted up an EATING HOUSE in the most comfortable and genteel style, on High Street, next door to Mr. G. W. Cutshaw's, where

he will serve to order, Oysters in every variety, Either fried, roasted, or stewed-together with every other article in season: His Bar is supplied with the choicest kinds of LIQUORS. Those wishing to enjoy themselves in his line, can do so in great comfort, as every effort will be used to make the "Green House" an agreeable resort. JOHN GIBSON. Nov. 23, 1848.

HON, IRON. WE have just received a large and complete as-sortment of HUGHES' IRON, viz.: Tires of all sizes, Plough Irons, Bolt Pins and Plates, Pump Handles, Sledge and Mattock Moulds. H. S. Bars, Scollop and Band Iron; all sizes of Round and Sewar assortment more implete than it ever has been; to which the attention of Blacksmiths s invited before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined not to be beaten in assortment or price. Nov. 23, 1848. T. G. RAWLINS & CO.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been appointed Constable for the Harpers-Ferry District, offers his services in that capacity to the public generally .-He will transact business and make collections for a moderate commission. All monies collected by him will be promptly paid over. He solicits patronage from those having it to bestow. REZIN CROSS.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 23, 1818. Morrer.

THOSE persons having accounts with me, and wishing to pas in "Trade," will please deliver it before the first of January next, as after that time it will not be received on accounts contracted W. J. HAWKS.

Nov. 23, 1848-3-Spirit copy. TRUSTEE'S SALE. DY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Jacob D Myers and wife, to the undersigned, dated on the 14th of February, 1839, recorded in the office of

the County Court of Jefferson County, Virginia.

and for the purposes therein contained, I shall offer for sale, on FRIDAY, December 22d, 1818, before the Court-House door in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, the following real estate, viz: The Tract of Land, Upon which the widow of the said Myers now re-

sides, containing about 212 ACRES, lying upon the eastern side of the Shenandoah River, and opposite the lands of John C. R. Taylor, Logan Osborn TERMS.-Cash. I will make such title to the purchaser as is vest-

ed in me by the said deed of trust. GEORGE W. HAMMOND, Trustee.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Set. IN THE COUNTY COURT. At a Court continued and held for said County, on the 21st day of November, 1843-Elizabeth Brantner and Garge W. Brantner, an infunt, suing by his next friend Elizabeth Brantner,

AGAINST Wat. P. Rowles, John Quincy Jenney, and Josephine Janney, children of Mary Ann Rowles, George W. Rowles, Minerva McClaichy, John J. Rowles and Thomas A. Riveles.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants, Wm. P. Rowles, George W. Rowles, Minerva McClatchy, John J. Rowles, and Thomes A. Royles, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Jules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactors evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Co-imonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, for two months success sively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy-Teste. T. A. MOORE, orra Nov. 30, 1848.

Virginia, Jefferson County Sct. IN THE COUNTY COURT.

November Texm, 1818.

On the motion of George W. Cookus & Elizabeth H. his wife, (late Elizabeth Hortensia Bear) a rule is awarded against samuel Hess, requiring him to settle his accounts as Guardian of said Elizabeth Hortassia, returnable to January Term next (1819) and it appearing to the satisfac-tion of the Coort, that said Samuel Hess is not an inhabitant of Virginia, it is onlered that notice of this me be published in the "Charlestown Free Poss" for eight weeks.

A Copy Teste—
T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

Important to Housekeepers.

THE subscribers, agents for the Philadelphia Pekin Tea Company, have just received a full assortment of their celebrated packed TEAS. All housekeepers know how difficult it is to obtain good Teas at fair prices. But the great facilities of this Company enable them to place in the hands of their agents, the choicest article, at prices which cannot fail to sustain the high character already attained by them; and if they should not suit, you have only to return them and get your money retunded. Nov. 30, 1848, CRANE & BROWN.

Cash Store and Cash enly

BARGAINS, BARGAINS. NEED rot tell you what I have on hand, all of you, citizens and countrymen. Here is the place obtain all kinds of merchandize. My stock is entirely too large to enamerate; come one, come all, and see before buying elsewhere, as I intend to sell to every customer who will favor me with a call. If I don't get my price, we will meet half way, in all cases; if that won't do, I will sell any how, if I can, so that I get the cash. I can do more than a credit store, as you all can judge for your-selves, for I am enabled to sell at one, one-half, or less profit for cash, as I expect to lose nothing by crediting goods out to pay day, six and eighteen months, and then lose it. So here goes, citizens, for a eash system, at one-half the usual profit, or else at cost. Come! come one and all, and bny, citizens, and save money to buy more goods with,-This store is found on Hotel Square, near the Potomac Bridge, Harpers-Ferry. I have an entire new stock, just received and opened.

JACOB NISSWANER. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 21, 1817 .- tf.

Boot and Shoe Making. THE undersigned has opened at the Western end of Charlestown, in the shop formerly occupied by Joshua L. Deaver, a BOOT & SHOE PAOUORT, L

Where he will at all times be prepared to execute orders in his line. Particular attention will be given to the manufacture of GENTLEMENS BOOTS, and those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured of a neat fit, substantial work and good materials. All descriptions o coarse work will be executed at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited and the most untiring efforts will be used to render satisfaction. JOHN AVIS.

Charlestown, Sept. 21, 1848.-3m. Randolph & Latimer, OFFER their services to the Farmers, Millers and Merchants of Jefferson County, as Commission Agents FOR THE SALE OF

Flour & other kinds Country Produce. WAREHOUSE-No. 8 Patterson Street, BALTIMORE. REFERENCES:-Thomas Rutherford, Samuel Cameron, Richard Duffield.

Baltimore, Sept. 14, 1818-6m\*\$5. Goods, Now Goods THE subscriber has just returned from the East

I ern Markets with a large and splendid assort-Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinets, Which has been laid in with great care, and

comprise the choice of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, which he is now selling at prices so reduced that they will have to be seen to be believed. His stock consists as follows: CLOTHS.—30 pieces of Dress Cloths, various colors, at prices ranging from \$1 to \$10 per yard. CASSIMERES .- 60 pieces of Plain and Fancy Cassimere, at prices varying from 62 ets. to \$3 per VESTINGS .- 60 different patterns of Fall and Winter Vesting, Plain and Fancy, from 50 cents to \$8 per pattern. SATTINETS .- 20 pieces of Plain and Fancy Also-A large and general assortment of Trim-

mings of latestest styles, and best materials. Ready-made Clothing. The subscriber would most respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, consisting o-Cloaks, Over Coats, Body Coats, Frock Coats, Sat tinet and Tweed Coats. Cloth, Cassimere, Sattin et and other Pants. Fancy and Plain Vests o Cloth, Cassimere, Sattin, plain and fancy Merino, and other Vests. BOYS' COATS AND PANTS.

Socks, Suspenders, and every other article usually kept in a Merchant Tailor and Ready-made Clothing Establishment. WM. J. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Sept 11, 1818. K. B. The better to enable me to compete in prices with my Jew friends, in the Clothing trade, I

A handsome assortment Shirts, Bosoms, Collars

Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hilkis., Drawers, Gloves

and I pledge myself not to be beaten by Jew or dently calculate on their favors hereafter a dently calculate on the dently cal Limit off and Prices lower. THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, that they are now getting their Fall and Winter stock

New and Fashionable Clothing. Aware of the pressure they are now prepared and will sell clothing lower than was ever offered in the Valley of Virginia. Come and examine our stock before you buy, and save something. Being connected with a large Clothing Emporium in one of our Eastern Cities, they shall consequently have all the latest patterns and styles. Their stock at present consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds, Coats of business, frock and dress patterns; Cloth, Cassimere, Satinett and other Pants, of new fashionable goods. Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Marseilles, Cloth and all kinds of Vests and of every price. Stocks, Searfs, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, under Shirts, and in fact every thing to be found in a gentleman's Fashionable Clothing A fresh supply of fashionable Hats, Caps, fancy

Boots, Carpet Bags, Trunks, &c., &c. A small stock of elegant Cloaks, lined and faced Overcoats, Bangups, Sacks, &c., &c. Come give them a call and they'll warrant you are pleased with their stock and prices. This is your place as they are determined to sell lower than any one else can. JOHN WALTER & BRO.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 14, 1848. SECTORES SECTORES Atwood's Patent Improved Empire

Hot Air Cooking Stoves, FOR WOOD OR COAL. I of the country, for upwards of five years, and in every instance has given universal satisfaction in all its departments. For economy and utility i is superior to any Stove that has yet been offered to the public. The following is a list of prices, which will enable those who do not visit the city, to order by letter. Persons ordering in this way can have as good an article sent them as if they were present: Atwood's Patent Improved Empire, with fixtures complete, No. 3, \$25-No. 4, \$30-No. 5, \$32-No.

Kitchen Companion, with fixtures complete, No. 1 \$12-No. 2, \$15-No. 3, \$17-No. 4, \$20. Cast Iron Air-Tight Parlor Stove, No. 1, \$4,50— No. 2, \$5—No. 3, \$6—No. 4, \$7—No. 5, \$8—No. Also, a select assortment of Stoves in general use, which are offered at very reduced prices.

No. 32, Light Street, Baltimore, MI. THE FAIR SEX HOULD pay attention to the following: SHOULD pay attention to the following. SHOULD pay attention to the following the Blood. For females these pills are most truly excellent, re-moving all obstructions, the distressing headache so rery prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, duli-ness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile oom to the complexion. Price 25 cents per box.

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, &c., is now so well established that it is only necessary to state where it can be obtained The above are for sale by Seth S. Hance, IOS Baltimore street, Baltimore. Also, by T M FLINT, Charlestown: A M CRIDLER Harpers-Ferry; H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown; DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester,

November 9, 1848-1y Hance's Sarsaparilla,

Vegetable or Blood Pills for Purifying the Blood. DEMOVING bile, correcting all disorders of the R stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the care, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use,

Magnas est veritas, et Prevalebit. THE astonishing virtue of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, in relieving Coughs. Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Plearisy, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption, need only to be tested to be fully established. A trial of a single botle will convince the sufferer more of its good effect than all that could be written in a month. Price 50 cts For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Also, by T M FLINT, Charlestown;

A M CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry; H S FORNEY, Shepherdstown; DORSEY & BOWLY, Winchester. November 9, 18181y-

Look to Your Interests. THE subscriber has just received from the Eas-

tern markets, a full and complete assortment of Ready Made Clothing, viz: Gent's Fine Cloth Clocks from \$10 00 to 20 00 Freek and Dress Coats, 8 00 to 12 00 4 00 to 10 00 Cassinett and Tweed Coats, 250 to 300 " Cassimere Pants, 2 00 to 4 00 1 00 to 2 50 " Cassinet " Fine Satin Vests, 1 25 to 3 50 " Cassinet, Cassimeres, and other

Vests. Also a variety of Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, and every other article usually kept in a Clothing Store, which will be sold low for cash .-Persons wishing to purchase, and will give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, will find it greatly to their advantage, as I am determined not to be beat, I return my sincere thanks to the people of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, for their very liberal patronage I have received, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as I pledge myself there shall be no-thing lost on my part to give general satisfaction both in gods and prices.
This Establishment may be found between Carroll's and Wager's DAVID SIEGLE. Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 28, 1818.—3m.

MERCHANT TAILOR

Ready-Made Clothing Establishment AT SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.

TTHE undersigned having rented the Store-room on the corner adjoining Daniel Entler's Hotel, and having secured the services of Mr. CHARLES A. KEYSER, as agent to conduct the business of said Establishment, would respectfully make known to the citizens of the place and the public in general, that they have now on hand a large and splendid Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets and

Trimmings. which they will sell at reduced prices, by the yard or piece, or will make to order, any garments in their line, neat, cheap, and good, at the shortest notice .-They ask a call from those who wish to purchase. and pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power to give satisfaction.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Their Ready-made Clothing Department is full and complete, consisting of Cloaks, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Cloth Sack Coats, fine Sattinet Coats, fine Tweed Coats, heavy Sattinet and Tweed Ceats for servants wear, Roundabouts, Monkey Jackets, Pants, plain and fancy Cassimere for Dress; Sattinet and heavy Tweed Pants for service and comfort; plain and fancy Satin Vests; Cloth. Cassimere and other Vests, a beautiful assortment; Shirts, Bosoms, Drawers, domestic Socks, Merino under Shirts, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Suspenders, Gloves and Comforts-in short, a complete assortment in the Ready-made way. We invite a call from the publie, and feel satisfied that none will go away dissatisfied or disappointed. CHARLES A. KEYSER, Agent

for William J. Stephens. Nov. 16, 1848 .-- 4t. N. B .- The undersigned will continue to take in garments from the Stores as heretofore, and make them up with neatness and despatch.
CHARLES A. KEYSER.

Harness Manufactory. JOHN BROOK would respectfully call the at-tention of the public to his line assortment of SATTINETS.—20 pieces of Plain and Fancy tinets, at prices varying from 20 cents to \$1 per SADILES, BRIDILES

Marness and Trunks, Together with every other article in his line of usiness, which have been manufactured out of the choicest material, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. His work is all made up by experienced hands, and he feels assured cannot be surpassed in point of beauty and durability, by any esblishment in this region of country. He has on hand a lot of COLLARS, warranted o be of as good a quality as ever offered in this market. He refers those who have never patronised him and who may be really desirous of procuring durable and beautiful work to his host of customers in

award he is willing to risk his mechanical reputa-1.5" Orders from a distance will be punctually filland on as good terms as though the purchaser were present. His grateful thanks are rendered to those who prices with my Jew friends, in the Clothing trade, I will here give notice that my terms are cash. I ask a call from those who wish to purchase clothing, the conficient to please be a merit at all, then will be confi-

this and the surrounding counties, and on their

W. J. Hawks' Coach Factory. Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1818. JEFFERSON FARM

FOR SALE. THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale THE FARM on which he resides, situated seven miles West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson County, Va.,) within one and a-half miles of Smithfield. and near the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, bounded on the East and West by public roads, Containing 215 Acres Limestone Land, about one helf cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with abundant resources for its further improvement, available at very little expense. The greater part of the WOODLAND, (about 108 Acres.) is enclosed for pasturage; the timber consists principally of oak and hickory, with a sufficiency of

locust, cedar and wild cherry.

The improvements consist of a substantial and Commodious Dwelling, A good Barn, with stabling sufficient for 20 head of horses, and all other buildings necessary to have on a farm; a large Cistern at the door, and a neverfailing Well of water. Also, Pools which supply all the stock on the farm, at all seasons of the year.
There are also TWO ORCHARDS of choice Fruit, in full bearing, of all kinds. In every respect this property combines the requirements of a comfortable residence, with a well improved and productive farm. It is offered sale upon the most liberal terms, both as to pr and time of payment. For further particulars e ther apply to the subscriber, (personally,) or by letter, addressed to him near Middleway, Jefferson GEORGE HIETT.

Nov. 2, 1818-tf. Valuable FARM for Sale. THE undersigned, Trustees of the estate of Wil-I liam C. Walton, deceased, offer, at private sale, the very valuable FARM known by the name of "BETHANY," seven miles south of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, joining the farms of H. L. Opie and Mrs. Lewis, and lying immediately on the west bank of the Shenandoah river. There are two good springs of never-failing water, a good brick Dwelling House and Out-buildings. This farm is remarkable for its adaptation to the growth of wheat, corn, clover, &c., and is one of the most beautiful on the river. There are two hundred and eighty acres of cleared Land, and one hundred and forty seven well Timbered, making in all 127 acres.

Persons wishing to purchase can view t e premises by ealling on Mr. George Harris, the present oc-Application for purchasing may be made to Mr. Robert Jamieson of Alexandria, Va., and to John T. Hargrave, Shepherdstown Jefferson, county,

ROBERT JAMIESON. June 15, 1848.—tf. JOHN T. HARGRAVE, Valuable Town Property

Va., either personally or by letter, post paid.

(In the town of Shepherdstown,) FOR SALE. THE undersigned will sell at private sale, TWO HOUSES 4. LOTS on the Main Street, in the town of Shepherdstown, now in the occupancy of James Shepherd.

The two lots are adjoining, and upon one is A Comfortable Dwelling. With all Out-buildings, and a number of the choice est Fruit Trees. And on the other is a large CABI-NET SHOP, which can be used for that purpose, or converted into a fine store or school-room. The terms; which will be easy, will be made known by application to either of the undersigned. Possession given on the first day of April, 1818.

WM. B. THOMPSON. Oct. 27, 1847-4f. Blankets, Blankets. HEAVY twilled Negro Blankets, all sizes and prices, for sale by CRANE & BROWN. Nov. 30, 1848.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1819 for crane & BROWN. CRANE & BROWN. Nov. 30, 1848. WANTED—200 Bushels of good Potatoes, Any quantity of Dried Peaches & Apples, Nov 30. J. J. MILLER.

W HIPS.—Just received, a large lot of very su-perior Riding, Carriage, and Buggy Whips, which I can sell very cheap. Some good Riding Whips as low as 121 cents.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, September, 1848.

McVEIGH, BROTHER & CO. TO ESPECTFULLY announce to their customer and dealers generally the arrival by packets Farewell" and "Washington," direct from New York and Boston, of their regular Fall Stock of GROCERIES,

Boots, Shees, Hats, Caps, &c. Consisting, in part, as follows, viz : 85 hhds prime P R, N O, St & Croix Sugars 68 boxes double and single refined Loaf Sugar S0 bhls 2nd quality do do 30 boxes Brown and White Havana do 25 bags Brazil do 40 bbis fine and coarse crush'd and pulverized do

375 bags strong Green Rio, Merricabo, Angostura and St Dominge Coffee 165 bags Porto Rico, Laguyra, and Cuba Coffee, 55 bags Old Gov Java, very prime Coffee 115 tieces Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscovada, Molasses and New Orleans
5 hhds Steward Sugar House Syrup, for table use,

75 chests and half chests prime Gun'r and Imp | Teas Young Hyson and Pouchong extra

25 quarter chests extra quality for family use do
95 boxes Mould, Sperm, Ada'tine and Dipped Candles
10 tierces fresh Rice,
130 boxes Rosin Soap, 25 do Castile
35 do variegated, Bar, Almond and Rose Soap 70 boxes Cheese—60 boxes Chocolate, and Starch 25 bales Almonds, Filberts, and English Walnuts

25 boxes Rock Candy-10 cases Preserved Ginger

25 baskets Salad, and 30 boxes Castor Oil, 35 kegs Garrett's Scotch Sauff-5 bbls Bladder do 15 jars Rappee Snuff, 175 boxes 5's and 8's Roscoe and Bell's, Tabacco with other brands 105 12's, 14's and 16's 75 boxes Hare's celebrated brand of Cav. 40 boxes sun cared and 25 boxes Cobb's 15000 La Norma and Plantation SEGARS 20000 Cazadora and Principe 10000 Regalia and Congress 25000 Half Spanish

75000 American 110 reams Nos. 1 and 2 Ruled Cap Paper 135 reams do de Letter Paper 55 reams do Plain Letter and Cap Paper 475 reams do double and single Wrapping Paper S0 reams do do do Tea 1 000 sacks Fine an. Ground Alum Salt 50 barrels Family Shad and Herring 75 do No 3 Macketal-5 casks Copperas 60 kegs Madder and Salt Petre 25 barrels chipped Logwood-2,000 lbs Bar Load 175 kegs Alum, Indigo, Brimstone and Salaratus 125 kegs White Lend, No 1 and extra 30 casks pure Linseed Oil-14 do Lamp Oil 35 do Train and Whale Oil-5 cask Putty in Bladders 150 boxes S by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass 25 bbls I amp Black—175 boxes German Pipes loo Demijohns, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallons 125 dozen painted Buckets-75 dozen Corn Brooms S0 nests Iron-bound Tubs - 100 Hingham Boxes 90 dox bottles David's Black Ink - 2000 lbs Bar Lead 50 bags Pepper and Pimento-25 boxes gd Pepper 85 boxes Sauger's Mustaid 75 bags Hazzard's Sporting Powder—2 kegs Blast, do 275 bags Shot assorted No's 50 coils Bed Cords and Leading Lines 200 lbs Nutmegs-100 lbs Mace 75 doz Leading Lines and Bed ords

15 bbls Epsom Salts—40 kegs Race and Gro Ginger 25 boxes Maccaroni—80 mats Cinnamon 275 lbs Cloves—5 casks old Madeira WINE 33 casks pale and brown Sherry 30 do Sweet Malaga 15 do Muscatel do 45 do Lisbon, Sicily and F Madeira do 25 baskets Champagne, Anchor and other ( Wine choice brands 40 tierces pure Cider Vinegar

15 casks Canamon and Peppermint Cordial—
To which they invite the attention of their customers and dealers generally. Having been purchased on the ments in the way of bargains, and invite all who are in pursuit of cheap and desirable goods to give them a call. Their stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. Is unusually large and well selected, consisting of 1,050 cases and cartoons of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Thick Boots

do. Kip, Caif and Scal do

Men's thick Brogans—Navy and Plantation do Men's Kip and Calf Brogans,—Boys' and Youths' do Women's Morocco and Kid Welt Buskins do do do do Ties Ladies' extra fine Kid and Morocco Buskins and Ties, Gaiter Boots, do Buskins Leather Boots, Buskins and Ties, low priced Kid and Morocco Slippers Misses' Leather, Kid, and Morocco Welt and Slips Men's, Women's Misses' and Children's Gum Shoes, i great variety 175 cases Hats and Caps, comprising Russia, Silk, Beaver, Augola, Drab and Black Wool, with a great va-riety of Fur and Cloth Caps

162 Hair Trunks, assorted sizes 1500 lbs Shoe Thread, assorted No's Having the advantage of a purchaser in New England, these ship acquainted with the markets, and unsurpassed in his knowledge in Shoes, the undersigned are enabled to avail themselves of every decline in prices, and have in their present stock this inducement to offer. The Canal is in fine navigable order, freights musually low, and every thing seeming to add to the many inducements to our markets. They therefore invite all in pursuit of bargains to call, as they are de-termined to sell at a small advance, and on the most accommodating terms.

McVEIGH, BRO. & CO.,

Princes Street Wharf.

Hats. Caps. and Fancy Furs. J. L. MCPHAIL & BROTHER. 132 Baltimore Street, MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Alexandria, Va. Sept. 28, 1848.

Hats, Caps and Fancy Furs. MALL the attention of Country Merchants and others to their large and general assortment of the above named articles, consisting, in part of Fashionable Beaver and Nutria Hats. Fashionable Brush and Russia do Plain do do do Fashionable Cassimere and Silk do

Plain do do do Also, Slouch Hats, various styles and colors,... Black. White, and Drab Wool Hats, a superior ar-CAPS. A general assortment of every style and material. FANCY FURS.

A large and general assortment, consisting of ondon Lustred Lynx Muffs, Victorines and Boas. rown and Stone Martin do Dark and Light Firth do do Light Lynx and Salle do Black and Natural Jenet do do do Swansdown and Ermine co do Also a full assortment of Coney and other low priced Muffs, Children's Muffs, Fur Gloves and Foot Comforters. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and a liberal discount allowed for eash. Hatters visiting the city can always find at our establishment a good assortment of Hats in the rough, at very low prices. Baltimore, Sept 28, 1848.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, FORMERLY BELTZHOOVER'S FOUNTAIN INN. Light Street, Battimore, Md. 10 Western and Southern Merchants, and the Travelling community in general. The unersigned having obtained the exclusive control of this well known Hotel, bas at a great expense, made very extensive additions and improvements, wherehe is now enabled to accommodate his guests with comforts and conveniences not to be surpassed y any House in this City, and he hopes to continue receive the patronage that has heretofore been so iberally bestowed on this Establishment, assuring his friends that his best exertions shall always be used to render his House cheerful and comfortable.

P. THURSTON. Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1848—6m T. W. & R. C. SMITH, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, Alexandria, Virginia, EXECUTE orders for high and low pressure

LA STEAM ENGINES, Steam Boilers and Sheel Iron work, Macinery of all kinds, Mill Work both wrought and east, Soop Boilers, and all other Kettles and Pans, Belis of all sizes, Ornamental Railing both wrought and cast. They keep on hand, and for sale, McCormick Stewart, Freeborne and Davis PLOUGH CAST-INGS, Spout Shoes and Sash Weights for builders; Fire Brick of superior quality, English refined bar and American Bar Iron, best quality. The valuable assortment of Genring Patterns, owned by them, offers a great inducement to persons about creeting or repairing Mills to give them a call. as they pledge themselves to furnish Castings, &c. for Mills and other purposes, of as good a quality and on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any section of the country. Printed lists of their Gearing patterns will be furnished on application

N. B. The great saving in transportation via Canal, adds to the many inducements which we are offering to those disposed to patronize our establish-T. W. & R. C. S. Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1818. FOR SALE—A very superior quality Timoth

Stone Jars of all sizes; Hams of very superior quality, 10 Bbls No 1 Herrings; 4,500 Pounds heavy Side and Shoulders. SALT.—Just received, a lot of superior Ground Alum and Fine Salt. F. DUNNINGTON.

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, Sept. 7.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Receiving Goods Every Week.

THE subscriber is receiving weekly, from the Eastern Markets, large additions to his Ready made Clothing. He has among his stock some superior Dress and Frock Coats, made out of Cloth of excellent quali-

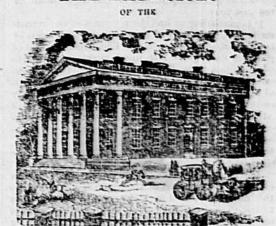
ty, and such as will bear a comparison with any in-

Pantaloons made of Cloth, Cassimere and Cassinets, which I will sell for less than the goods ordinarily can be had. Vests of every description, for fall and winter, as reduced prices. Overcoats of all prices, and made out of the very

best materials. The Clothing is made for this market expressly, and will be found to have been put together as wellas if made by any tailor in the country. Call and try me, and if you can't be suited look somewhere else. I know that I can sell twenty per cent, cheaper than any other house, which I will demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who has the curiosity to examine my stock.

LEWIS LEWISSON.

Oct. 5, 1848. THE EXERCISES



Frederick Female Seminary WILL be resumed on MONDAY, September the 4th. This institution, both in the Preparatory and Cot-

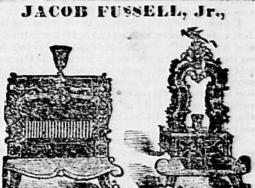
legiate Departments, was never in a more prosperous condition. The course of instruction embraces all the branches, useful and ornamental, of a thorough and extensive Female education, and no pains has been spared in procuring an able and efficient faculty, and competent Tutors. Ample arrangements have been made in the Sem-

inary for the accommodation of from forty to fifty

Boarding scholars. The dormitories consist of separate rooms, twelvefeet by eighteen, handsomely fitted up with entirely new Carpets, Bods, Bedding, &c. The price of Board and Tuition in all the branches required for a Diploma, including furnished rooms, fuel, lights, washing, &c., \$200 per scholastic year, payable half yearly in advance. GIDEON BANTZ,

DAVID BOYD. CHRISTIAN STEINER, G. M. EICHELBERGER, August 17, 1818. REFERENCES. H. N. Gullatter, Charlestown.

J. J. SANEORN. CHARGEOWN.
Dr. B. E. McMurtrie, Petomac Furnace. Maj. Bent. Moon, Harpers-Ferry. Circulars may be had at the "Free Press" Office.



No. 30, Light Street, Bullimore, AS on hand and intends keeping during the ensuing Fall, one of the largest and most SE-LECT STOCKS OF STOVES that can be found in this or any other city. He invites those who want Stoves to visit his establishment, where they can select from a great variety of every principle and style, just such as are suited to their wants, and at prices that cannot be objected to. The following is the list of prices for this year: No. 1 Kitchen Companion, with all the fixtures complete, taking 18 inch wood, \$13 00

No. 3 do do 22 " " 17 00 No. 1 do do 21 " " 20 00 No 5 do do 26 " " 25 00 1st size cast Air Tight Parlor Stove, 16 inch wood, do 17 inch wood 20 do 4th do do do 22 do

able for School or Meeting Houses, and when sold for such purposes, a liberal deduction will be made. Persons not visiting the city can order per letter, and will have as good an article sent as though they were present. Address JACOB FUSSELL, Jr., No. 30 Light Street, Bullimore

5th do do do 27 do 10 50

He has a variety of Stoves for wood or coal, suit-

SCALES, SCALES. Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales. Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balder-



August 17, 1848-6m.

A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness. I warrant every artiele manufactured, equal, if not superior, to any others in this country, and at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Peans and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minuter Goldand Assayer's Balance, always on hand. Country Merchants, &c .. are particularly invited to call and examine for memall and examine for themwhich shall be attended to with despatch.

JESSE MARDEN. Baltimore, March 25, 1848-1v. Forwarding & Commission Business.

MILLIAN POR

THE undersigned having crected a large Ware-House, is now prepared to forward Flour and other Produce at the shortest notice to Georgetown and Alexandria. His Boats are constantly running between Harpers-Ferry and Alexandria, and persons having Produce or Merchandize to boat, would do well to give him a call. Having been engaged in this business for the last 10 or 12 years, he offers his past conduct as a guarantee for future fidelity, He respectfully invites a call from the public. JOHN GIBSON. Harpers-Ferry, May 11, 1848 v

Flour and Corn Meal. 10 BBLS. Flour just received; 20 Bushels Corn Meal for sale by J. K. WOODS & CO. Another Miraculous Cure.

READ the following letter, and then, if you are troubled with any disease of the lungs, go and get a bottle of DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA. ST. JOHNSVILLE, New York, Feb. 5. 18 S.

Mr. Harrison: Sir-I will trouble your patience a few minutes by informing you of the great triumph which your Naptha Syrup has obtained in the care of my brother. He increased the dose as you directed, and the result was that he began to raise very freely, and it scented so budly that it was impossible to stay in the room where he was, on the fifth day after the increase of the dose. In a day or so after, he began to get better, and at this present time is quite revived, has a good appetite, and don't cough a quarter as much as he did previously. A severe cough and immense ex-pectoration were the prominent symptoms of the dis-ease. I think his case was a singular one; none of the ease. I think his case was a singular our: none of the physicians here had ever head or seen any thing of the kind before. I mention all these particulars, as I am firm in the belief that, had it not been for the Maptha Syrup, he could have expected nothing but a speedy grave, as there was an immense number of tulercles. formed on his lungs, which the medicine took immediate hold of, and in a few days he threw them up by the quantity, some of them were as large as a hear. If he improves as fast as he has done, I do not think tha he will need any more than the six bottles I row send for. Enclosed are five dollars. Direct the box as before to Jonas Snell. Care of Charles Kingsland, Railroad Depot. Yours respectfully. JONAS SNELL.
After reading the above, who can doubt that Hastings' Naptha Symp possesses all the virtue that is claimed for it.

Description of the possesses all the virtue that is claimed for it.

Description of the possesses all the virtue that is claimed for it.

Description of the possesses all the virtue that is claimed for it.

J. W. GRANTHAM, Middleway ; JOS. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry. October 12, 1848-1y