

Spirit of Jefferson

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

VOLUME 3.

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

NUMBER 22.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.
 Distinct notices and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.
 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Miscellaneous.

YIELD NOT.

"The virtue of adversity is fortune."—Bacon.
 At all periods of life we are subjected to reverses and troubles, some of which we can partly or wholly obviate by prudent management, while others are entirely beyond our control. Schemes planned with the most vigilant care, are frustrated by some unforeseen casualty; hopes dear to the heart are crushed and blighted; beings that impart to the soul its purest solace are taken from us, and the light that bursts so warmly upon the heart is extinguished.
 To such, and to many other misfortunes, are we constantly exposed, yet we should never forget that all affliction is susceptible of being increased or diminished by the manner in which we receive it. The reverses of life have their strength in the weakness by which they are met. "Do not yield to misfortune," says the maxim, "but go the more daringly against them." Life may be said to be a great battle, in which the covards are cut down ingloriously in the fight.—Much depends upon courage. There are mental as well as physical Waterloo's. Every individual has his battle ground. They are the reverses of his character. The way in which man fights in life's great battle shows what virtue there is in him. Adversity brings forth the mind. There is much beauty in that remark of Seneca's: "good things of prosperity are to be wished, those of adversity to be admired."
 Fortitude is the nobility of intellect. It raises the mind over the weakness of reverses. It is an intellectual greatness, placing man upon a lofty pedestal, where he may stand, firm and unshaken, looking with calmness upon the adversities of life as they dash in all their wild fury around him.
 To the young, who from their ardent and effusive character, are apt to have much power of endurance, or patient waiting, let it be said that in general much must be done, long delays must be endured, before they can accomplish what they desire. There is no "open sesame," no mystic wand, as they may imagine, to make the portals of prosperity fly open to them. Fortune must be wooed with solitude and patience. Reputation can only be gained by a long course of rectitude, and the attainment of eminence requires a firm, unyielding spirit.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

What are you doing, young man, who are dressed so neat and so trim? Your hands appear never to be soiled, and your bosom is without a speck or wrinkle. You never work and have time to devote to any amusement. Did you ever ask yourself what would be the consequences of an idle life? Do you wish us to tell you? Go to the State Prison, or to the work-house, and see for yourself. You will come away a better man, we are pretty certain.—And you, sir, what are you doing? You are often seen at the door of a grogery.—Know you the thoughts of many who see you? There is a young man making a fool of himself—his cheeks, his eye, his words, his general appearance indicate it. Then why not turn about and become a man, respected? Just turn over a new leaf to-day, and it will be the saving of you. Preist in your drinking and evil propensities, and they will lead you down, down to destruction. This you know, at least you ought to know, for you have examples enough before you to confirm the fact. What are you doing, young man, with a cigar in your mouth and a whip in your hand? On an excursion of pleasure, hey? You had better take the money you pay for horse hire and cancel your shoemaker's or your tailor's bill. Your extravagant habits will make a pauper of you, or something worse. Reform to-day. Throw away your cigar and ride no more until you are able. What are you doing Miss Polly? No wonder you are considered a walking dry goods dealer's sign, with such an abundance of fine clothing on your back. But who likes you the better for it? Would it not be as well to keep at home and learn to sew and knit, to sweep the floor and rinse the clothes, as to dash about the streets. Ask your mother, if she has common sense, she will tell you so.—Your neighbors will, we know. Who do you suppose will be able to support you, if you continue to cut such a figure? Scarcely a man in Christendom. Be wise then; dress neatly but not gaudily; spend less time in the streets than you do in the kitchen, and you will never regret it. To all, we say, go straight forward in the path of duty—turning neither to the right nor the left, and you will be such persons as high heaven looks down upon with approbation.

GENTS OF THOUGHT.

Conversation is the daughter of reasoning, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the bond of friendship, and the nourishment of content.
 Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to dependency.—The down which opens to receive the dew stands against rain.
 He who dreads giving light to the people is like a man who built a house without windows for fear of lightning.
 The shortest day of our year comes in winter—fit emblem of our life, at once dark, cold, and short.
 Men, like boots, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.
 Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never far apart.
 Our sorrow wears like thunder-clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.
 Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as the owls rejoice at an eclipse.
 Misery requires action—happiness, repose.
 Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.

A PROPER DISTRIBUTION.

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

RAN AWAY.

ON Tuesday night last, from the subscriber's residence near Kibletown, Jefferson County, a NEGRO BOY, about 25 or 28 years of age, of dark complexion. The most prominent mark recollected, is a swelling under both eyes, caused by the measles. His clothing was of full lined, and an old white wool hat, with new shoes.
 The boy is most probably lurking about in the neighborhood as I purchased him but recently of Mr. Wm. Grove. I will give a reasonable reward for his arrest if taken in this State, and should he have gone to Maryland or Pennsylvania, I will give fifty dollars for his recovery.
 Dec. 4. FRANCIS B. S. MORROW.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.

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

IRON, IRON.

JUST received a handsome assortment of J. Hughes' celebrated IRON. Also, wagon and carriage tire from 1 1/2 in. wide and 1/2 in. thick, to 2 in. wide, 1/2 thick—round and square from 1 in. to 1 1/2. Also, Nail rods and horse-shoe iron, which I will warrant to be of a superior quality and which will be sold low for cash.
 Dec. 4, 1846. THOS. RAWLINS.

WOOD, WOOD!

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

ATTENTION!

THE services of the Shepherdstown "Potomac Rifle" has been offered, agreeable to the Proclamation of the Governor of Virginia, and it is presumed that they will be accepted. As an augmentation has been made, the Company is not yet full—the young men therefore of Jefferson, Berkeley, Clarke, Frederick and Morgan, have now an opportunity of joining, and assisting in the conquest of the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico. Applicants can send their names to Maj. HAMTRACK, or Lieut V. M. BURZER, at Shepherdstown.
 Nov. 27, 1846. [Winchester papers please copy.]

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

I HAVE received information from the Adjutant General of Virginia, informing me that the company under my command, will be accepted as one of those comprising the Regiment from this State, so soon as it shall be organized according to the General Orders from his Department. It is necessary, in consequence of the change in the time of service, that a new enrolment should be made. To accomplish this, and to fill my company according to the requirements of law, one more appeal is made to the brave and patriotic sons of the Valley. There are yet laurels to be won, and the sons of Virginia should be permitted to wear them. Now then, is the time, for her brave and gallant defenders to come forward and sustain the honor of the good Old Dominion.
 My place of rendezvous, for the present, will be in Charlestown, where enrolments can be made and full explanations furnished. I also purpose visiting the neighboring towns, and will be pleased to meet with any who may be desirous of joining my company. Quarters will be furnished at once to all who come from the country, and every comfort provided.
 It is necessary that immediate application be made, as there is no doubt or uncertainty now, but we will not make take part in defence of the country, her honor and glory.
 Nov. 27, 1846. JOHN W. ROWAN.

To the Young Men of the 16th Brigade.

YOUR Country invites you to arms—to an exhibition of Valor and Patriotism, which I am sure you are eager to display. It is no despot commanding you to obey, your voluntary services are requested. Now is the time to seize the opportunity—to serve your country—to gain applause. Your own, the honor of the community in which you live, and of the whole country, is at stake. How proud will be the reflection that you marched in its defence!
 One Infantry regiment of volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, it is now the privilege of Virginians to form. They are gathering with alacrity—four companies in the Sixteenth Brigade are striving which shall be first ready to march. Under the spirited auspices of Captain Alburta at Martinsburg, Major Hamtrac at Shepherdstown, and Captain Rowan, at Charlestown, Companies are forming for the War. Hasten to fill up their ranks—help on their Patriotic efforts. I commend them to you as officers worthy of the highest confidence.
 More than sixty are also enrolled in the Winchester Company—my solicitude to complete it is known to you. Remember—it is your country that invites—the dictates of honor you know how to interpret. JAMES H. CARSON, Brig'r Gen'l. V. M. Dec. 4, 1846.

To Wagon-Makers.

I WISH to employ a Wagon and Plough-maker who understands his business. I will give constant employment, or, if preferred, I will rent the shop and tools, and furnish him with a good stock of seasoned timber, upon reasonable terms.
 THOMAS RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 13, 1846—3t.

Something New for Overcoats.

JUST received several pieces of twilled French Cloth, expressly for Overcoats, to which we call the particular attention of the gentlemen.
 Oct. 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Shawls and Cashmires.

WE invite the Ladies to examine our Stock of Shawls, Cashmires, Plaids, Monstils, Calicoes, Linen Hdkfs., Edging, Ties, Bobbin and Thread, Alpaca, French Merinos, Bombazines, Kid Gloves, Mitts, and in fact every thing that makes our stock large and equal to any in the county, all of which will be sold on liberal terms.
 Oct. 30. GIBSON & HARRIS.

Fashionable Hats and Caps.

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

Philadelphia Shoes.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' Kid Slippers, Double-soled Walking Shoes, Cloth Gaiters and Half Gaiters, just received and for sale by
 Oct. 20. CRANE & SADLER.

CAPS, CAPS.

A most extensive supply of the latest style Caps, for sale by
 Oct. 9. J. F. MILLER.

DENTISTRY.

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

FOR SALE.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on MONDAY the 31st day of December next, (Court-day) before the Court-house in Charlestown, the undivided half of a House and Lot, left me on the death of my father. The Lot is 47 feet front, by 60 feet back, having on it a good and substantial STONE HOUSE, with five rooms well finished, and a Kitchen in the basement. There is also a Smoke-house and Stable on the Lot. This property is situated nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, and the title is indisputable. The half belonging to my brother, H. T. Dean, can doubtless be obtained on the most favorable terms.
 Terms.—One half of the purchase money in six months, and the remainder in twelve, with bond and approved security, and a Deed of Trust on the property.
 ANN CRAIN, Nov. 20, 1846—ts.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large 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 Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.
 All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.
 WILLIAM CROW, Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE some FINE TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating terms.
 H. ST. G. TUCKER, Hazlefeld, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846—4t. [F. P. copy.]

NOTICE.

WILLIAM LEATHERS having executed a Deed of Trust to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons who know themselves indebted are requested to make payment immediately, as it is important to close up his business as soon as possible.
 JOHN H. SMITH, H. S. FARNSWORTH, Nov. 14, 1846—F. P. copy. Trustees.

NOTICE.

Office of the Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Co., Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 6, 1846. THE subscriber would beg to call the attention of the Stockholders of the "Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company," to the importance of paying in the instalments promptly, as he is prosecuting the work of the Building of the Factory with all possible vigor, and will require the money as fast as the instalments are called for. And for the information of distant subscribers, and those who have not paid in their money, he would beg to state that the third Friday in each month, commencing in August, and continuing until December next, are the days appointed to pay in the instalments. And that the places appointed by the Board of Directors for paying, are Office of Discount and deposit of the Bank of the Valley, at Charlestown, Va; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Frederick County, Md.; and to George Mauzy, Treasurer, Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846. JAMES GIDDINGS, Pres't.

Saws, Saws.

JUST received, a few of Stead's celebrated Cast-steel Mill, Cross-cut, and Wood Saws (set, sharpened, and framed ready for use.) As I am the Manufacturer's Agent, I can furnish Saws of every description; Plasterer's Tools, Hay and Straw Knives, &c., upon the shortest notice and at Baltimore prices.
 I have on hand also, a very large assortment of Spring and Cast-steel Panel and Riping Saws, various sizes, Tenent Saws, Butcher's do., Webb, Compass and Pruning do., which I will sell cheap.
 Nov. 27. THOS. RAWLINS.

BLANKETS.

A large lot of white and colored Blankets, for servants, for sale by
 Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

PREMIUM BLANKETS.

A few pair of extra heavy, American made.
 Nov. 20. E. M. AISQUITH.

AIR TIGHT STOVES.

For sale by
 Nov. 6. KEYES & KEARLEY.

SALT.

50 sacks coarse and fine Salt.
 Nov. 13. GIBSON & HARRIS.

SCARFS.

I have a beautiful piece of Tartan Plaid, (Clear Arvan Style) for ladies Scarfs.
 Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

XES.

Extra heavy and warranted.
 Nov. 27. E. M. AISQUITH.

ALMANACS.

Comic and Hagerstown, Almanacs, for sale by
 Dec. 4. CRANE & SADLER.

LIQUORS.

Wines, Brandies, Jamaica Spirit, Old Holland Gin, Old Rye Whiskey and common do., for sale by
 Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

DRIBD Peaches, and Apples, and Beans.

Nov. 6. CRANE & SADLER.

THERMOMETERS.

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

WOODWARE.

Just received, a large assortment of Wood-ware, viz: Painted Tubs, Cedar do., Buckets, Half-bushel and Peck measures, Churns, Wash Boards, &c.
 Nov. 6. THOMAS RAWLINS.

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE

LOW, at THIS OFFICE.

WHAT IS A BLUSE?

What is a bluse? 'tis the crimson glow Of the morning's beaming face; When Aurora leads her smiling train To begin a glorious race.
 What is a bluse? 'tis the sunset hue Of the evening's purple sky; When the sun sinks down in his golden couch With nature's parting sigh.
 What is a bluse? 'tis the pearl's rich tint When plucked from its ocean bed; It would better deck a sea nymph's breast Than adorn a queenly head.
 What is a bluse? 'tis the tinge of flowers When gem'd with the morning dew; Or when they rival with angel smiles The evening's violet hue.
 What is a bluse? 'tis the heart's rich blood And bounds to the marble brow; When beauty is the waste of love, And returns the fond one's vow.
 What is a bluse? 'tis the soul's deep glow, When flushed with immortal love; With an eye of fire she scans the sky And burns for the world above.
 Jefferson County, Va. B. T. R.

General Intelligence.

THE DIFFERENCE.

When Southern slave holders find an individual whose moral idiosyncrasy fits him for the blessings of freedom, they buy him from his master and sacrifice their money to gratify their liberality.—When a northern abolitionist wants to exercise his philanthropy, he does it by keeping his money and stealing the property of a fellow citizen.—Read the following from the *Mobile Herald*, and tell us if such an act has ever been performed by a northern fanatic:
 "At the recent Presbyterian Synod, held at Wetumpka, in this State, a negro, named Ellis, was admitted to the ministry. He is to be sent as a missionary to Liberia. The Eufaula Shield says that his wife and two children have been purchased by the Presbyterian Church in this State, at a cost of \$3,500. He has acquired his education by his own exertions; and, upon examination, proved himself a good Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, but better versed in Greek. His examination proved highly satisfactory. He is said to be very humble and polite in his manners and conversation—demeaning himself at all times according to his condition in life. He is quite black, and about 35 years of age. He has appended to his name the name of his former master, and is now known by that of Harrison Ellis."

HOW TO STOP A PAPER.

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

REMOVAL.—The Rev. JOHN POISAL, late pastor of Duane-st. M. E. Church in this city, has been elected an agent of the Virginia Bible Society, and the election has been sanctioned by the Parent Society. Bishop Hedding has, accordingly, given him the necessary credentials, and he left this city on Friday last for his field of labor. We understand he will reside in Winchester, as the scene of his labors will be in Western Virginia, or west of the Blue Ridge. He will be transferred to the Baltimore Conference.

WE congratulate the Virginia Bible Society on this appointment.

We shall be disappointed if Mr. POISAL does not meet, and even exceed, their expectations. He leaves his life charge, and the whole Church in this city and Brooklyn—where he has had charge of one of our churches—holding a high place in their affections, and with their most ardent prayers for his prosperity and success in his new field of labor.—*Christian Advocate.*

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

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

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

COOKING FOOD FOR SWINE.—Dr. Lee, in an article in the Genesee Farmer on pork-making says:—"From some experiments of my own, and considerable research into the published result of the experience of others, I am satisfied that ten bushels of boiled potatoes, thoroughly mixed with the pudding that can be made from three bushels of corn or peas, will make as much pork as twenty bushels of potatoes, and six bushels of corn or peas far well."

EDGAR A. POE.—Of this clear writer and severe critic the New York Messenger says:—"There is another story of local want and suffering which may as well be told here. Edgar A. Poe, a man of much talent, lies dangerously ill of the brain fever, and the partner of his cares and sorrows is said to be dying of consumption. He is helpless, and (as is the case with the poor writer when he ceases to be servicable), friendless. If there be persons who feel like ameliorating the unconscious condition of the helpless, here they have a proper and worthy object of their sympathizing aid. Even in prosperity, the writer, a public servant, walks over a toilsome and rugged path; in adversity his fate is such as can be conceived by none who have not experienced it.—Fame! honor! what are they? Worse than bubbles. Human sympathy and justice! what are they? They are not even as enduring as bubbles—a mere vapor—existing but to be recognized as a mist, which is suddenly dispelled by the gale breeze of selfishness and avarice." Poe's poverty and the disease which is now carrying him to his grave, results from intemperance, not the nature of his profession as a literary man. No writer in the country has talents much superior in their way to Poe's, and few writers better able by prudence and discretion to secure health, independence and fame. His history is a lesson worth studying.—*Mobile Herald and Tribune.*

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

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LATE GEN. VAN NESS.

A Washington letter writer gives a brief but interesting history of the late General Van Ness, who came to Washington in 1801, as a member of Congress from the State of New York, a dashing and elegant young man of about 26 years of age. The writer says:
 In the year 1803 he married the daughter of old David Burns, who was a large landed proprietor, when, what is now a city, was divided between cornfields and swamps. Miss Burns was an only child, a very beautiful and interesting woman, and after the death of her father, became possessed of his property. Under the careful and thrifty management of Gen. Van Ness, this property, in little less than a half century, amounted in value, to near a half million of dollars. Gen. Van Ness had by this marriage only one daughter, a lovely and accomplished girl, who died soon after her marriage. In a few years afterwards, Mrs. Van Ness followed her daughter to the tomb, having been borne down with grief ever since the loss of her child, thus leaving Gen. Van Ness sole proprietor of this immense real estate.
 The only heirs of David Burns now living, that I remember, are two persons, a brother and sister, cousins of the late Mrs. Van Ness. The former has been an inmate of the poor house for several years past, and the latter, a widow, is residing here in great destitution and poverty. In the early part of the present year Gen. Van Ness died intestate—at least no will has been found. Cornelius C. Van Ness brother of Gen. J. P. V., known to the public as Gov. of Vermont, as Minister to Spain and as collector of New York, proceeded to take out letters of administration upon the estate. Mrs. Connor, the person assuming to be Mrs. Van Ness, sought to revoke the letters obtained by Gen. Van Ness. The Orphans Court turned the matter over to the Circuit Court, which is now investigating the fact of the alleged marriage.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in the Boston Courier, over the signature of "J. N. B." estimates the rise in value on the agricultural productions of the United States, since September 1, 1846, as follows:—On the crop of Indian corn (estimated at 480,000,000 bushels) the advance (estimated at 25 cents per bushel) is \$120,000,000; on the crop of wheat the advance is estimated at \$55,000,000 on the crop of oats \$16,000,000, rye \$30,000,000, on the crop of hay the advance (in consequence of the increased use of corn and other grains for bread stuffs) is estimated at 45,000,000. Showing a total rise in value of \$273,000,000.

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

INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS.—We understand says the St. Louis Republican, that Major Sumner and Lieut. Armstrong U. S. A., have arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe. They confirm, we learn, the information, previously received, of the robbery of a train of United States wagons, by the Indians, near the pass of Arkansas. There were thirty wagons and one hundred and sixty mules in the train, and they were accompanied by forty men. The wagons were filled with clothing and hospital stores, commissary's stores, sugar, coffee, &c. They took possession of every thing, except the wagons, and made off with the property. The outrage was committed by a party of two hundred Pawnee Indians; and little opposition was made by the men as they were without ammunition. We shall have, no doubt, full particulars, in a day or two.

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

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

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

HEAVY POSTAGE.—A present of a very heavy cheese was sent from Connecticut to the worthy Post Master General, but instead of being sent as a package by the agency, some mischievous person sent it by mail, the postage on which was \$120. The Post Master General declined receiving the present, and it has been sent, as usual, to the dead letter office.

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

BALLOON BURNED.—On the 23d ult., Mr. Lehmann ascended in a balloon from Algiers, opposite New Orleans. The ascent was quite handsome, but a stiff North Easter carried him out of sight, and he travelled twenty-two miles in a few minutes, coming down on a burning brush heap, which consumed his balloon, being a loss to him of \$2 500.

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

- Four barrels of flour, say \$24 00
- Four pairs of boots, say 15 00
- Forty pounds of butter, 10 00
- A hundred pounds of beef, 8 00
- A new hat, 4 00
- A new tatten vest, 5 00
- A bonnet for wife, 5 00
- Sugar-plums and cakes for children, 1 80
- 72 80

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

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN
Friday Morning, December 11, 1846.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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

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

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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

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

All will be pleased to see the prosperous state of Virginia's finances, it being estimated that during the present fiscal year there will be a surplus of more than 150,000 dollars; yet, to prosecute the improvements recommended in the message, Gov. S. suggests a small increase of taxes upon licenses, patents, clocks and watches, dividends and interest, except that payable on State bonds, as also, the restoration of the tax on money on hand at a certain period of the year, over and above a certain sum.

He zealously supports the District School system—the sense of each county to be taken upon its adoption. He recommends important reforms in the Judiciary system—and additional legislation in regard to the Banks, whose general condition is sound and healthy. Upon the subject of Internal Improvements, he takes the broadest and boldest grounds. He warmly recommends two grand Railroads to be constructed entirely on State account, viz: one from Buchanan, through the Southwest, to the Tennessee line—and the second from Gordonsville, striking the Shenandoah valley, and to terminate on the Kanawha or the Ohio River—half a million a year, only, to be divided between the two works, by an appropriation from the Treasury of \$300,000, and an issue of State bonds for the balance. The facts and arguments of the Message on this subject are of a very interesting character, and we may expect much discussion and speculation upon this striking feature of the Message.

The Governor recommends the extension of the James River Canal to the North River, an issue of the Company's bonds, guaranteed by the State, to complete it to said point, and a radical change of the government of the Company.

He gives a history of the purchase of the Portsmouth Railroad, and suggests an important arrangement, to prevent the revival of dangerous competition between rival railroads. He warmly urges the passage of a law, to take the sense of the people upon the question of a Convention to reform the State Constitution.

On the causes of the Mexican war, his brilliant presentation, and the true policy to be pursued by our Government, the Message takes the proper grounds, and will be sustained by the people of Virginia, who will receive with pleasure intelligence of the patriotic zeal with which volunteers have come forward, to win honors as members of the Virginia Regiment.

Gov. Smith commends to the care of the State the town and county of Alexandria, which have recently come under the protection of Virginia, and dwells for a moment, but with force, upon the blessings of a liberal commercial intercourse with the great world.

FIELD OFFICERS.

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

We learn, though not officially, that the Virginia Executive had some difficulty about the appointment of the field officers for the required regiment. The law of Congress, if we are correctly informed, provides that State volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, shall be officered in the manner prescribed by the laws of their respective States for the appointment of militia officers. It has been considered that the laws of Virginia prescribing the mode of electing field officers, are wholly inapplicable to the case of this particular regiment, drawn from various sections of the State; therefore it is, that the Governor has resolved to take upon himself the responsibility of making these appointments, and to throw himself upon the necessity of the case before the higher authorities, who may be called on to confirm them.

POKE.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says that the sales of wagon Cincinnati, on Wednesday, were at \$2 75 for weights under 200, and \$2 87 1/2 for those weighing over that.

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

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Three companies of the first regiment of the New York volunteers, under the command of Colonel Ward B. Burnett, were on Thursday mustered into the service of the United States by Col. Bankhead, of the regular army. They are now camped at Fort Hamilton. Three more companies were mustered into service on Friday.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

At 13 o'clock on Monday, both Houses of the Virginia Legislature convened. The Enquirer states that the two Houses "were promptly and harmoniously organized. In the Senate, Mr. Speaker Scott returned his thanks in a cordial and impressive address. Mr. Speaker Good, in the House, acknowledged the compliment of his re-election in a few eloquent and highly appropriate remarks.

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

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

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

THE WAR.

The Whig press has teemed with attacks upon the Administration for the "vacillation and imbecility" which it has manifested in its management of the war with Mexico. In their charitable view, nothing has been properly done. From the beginning they have predicted disaster to our arms. In pathetic terms they have described the perilous positions in which our army has been placed through the "ignorance" or "inefficiency" of the War Department, in the face of overwhelming numbers of Mexicans—but in every case their prophecies have been falsified, and our officers and soldiers have won a series of victories as brilliant and decisive as can be found in history. In a word, though the glorious deeds of our troops refused the charge in tones of thunder, the Whig press has been sedulously occupied in ridiculing and assailing the "constant failures" of the Executive. They have even gone so far as to sink their own government below that of the Mexican military tyrants, and to declare that the policy of the War Department would "disgrace" that of the miserable nation with whom we are now contending.

But we find in a Northern Whig press when we least looked for it, a high compliment to the energy and success which have marked the proceedings of the Administration. The Boston Courier is one of the most rabid Whig papers in the Union. It has arrayed itself against the South and her institutions, has rebelled against the war as having been prosecuted for the extension of slavery, and has even sneered at the requisition for troops upon Massachusetts. In its deep hostility to the South, it raised the flag of dissolution. Yet it is forced, by the strong facts before the world, to do justice to the Administration, in its conduct of the war. We commend its article to its less indiscreet, but more insidious associates of the Whig press.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"As respects the origin of the war, there may be a difference of opinion, but it must be conceded that it has been conducted with remarkable rapidity and success. Between the first of June and the first of October—in the brief space of four months—armies of 20,000 men have been raised, disciplined, and transported from eight to one thousand miles. The enemy has been kept in a constant state of alarm in every quarter. New Mexico, New Leon and California, on the Pacific—regions larger than Spain or France—are actually subdued, and the ports on both sides blocked. The enemy, defeated in three battles, stripped of the principal part of their artillery and munitions of war, cut off from foreign supplies and revenues, and disheartened by defeats, are soon to be placed between two enemies, either of which, alone, is competent to meet any force they can raise, and when united will be within ten days' march of their capital. Before sixty days have elapsed, it may well be predicted the Mexicans will hold no post North of a line drawn from Tampico through Saint Louis to Saint Blas."

GUN COTTON.
It seems probable that this discovery will entirely supersede the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of the facility with which it can be made—its superior explosive force—and the immense saving in expense. The United States government is causing it to be subjected to experimental tests by scientific men, and the result, so far, is said to be very favorable. It is not improbable, that, in future wars, (and perhaps, in the present,) our armies will be accompanied by bales of cotton, in an unprepared state, to be manufactured as required for the use of our troops. It certainly should be manufactured for public use, under the direction of government officers, at least, until its properties and management shall be more fully developed. We are glad to see that our government is directing the investigation, as it should be strictly and rigidly tested before being introduced into public service.

A JUST SENTIMENT.

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

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

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

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

President Polk has purchased the fine residence of Judge Grundy in Nashville.

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

THE VOLUNTEERS.

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

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

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

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

PETERSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

In a few days after the project was started, a Volunteer corps was organized in Petersburg, the officers elected, and the company reported to the Governor as ready for service. F. Harris Archer, Esq., Captain, and our brother editor, C. B. Drinker, Esq., of the "Republican," one of the subordinate officers. The company is comprised of young men of intelligence and respectability, and will render a good account wherever they may be called. The Town Council has appropriated \$2,500 to aid in their equipment, &c. A beautiful Banner has also been presented them by the Ladies of Petersburg.

FROM THE ARMY.

The intelligence from the army, is indicative of a determined purpose to furnish the Mexican Congress with most cogent and pertinent reasons for the negotiations of a peace. The bonds of conquest are daily becoming more and more stringent, while it is apparent that in a short time the portion of Mexico left to treat, will be considerably less than to treat for. It also appears that the necessity has been realized to concentrate all the available forces that can be brought into the field, for a final conflict with the American army, should the Congress determine to resist. There now seems to be only two points at which a contest of arms may be expected, and those are Vera Cruz upon the coast, and that place at which the troops shall be concentrated to encounter the combined military forces of the United States, whether San Luis Potosi, the city of Mexico itself, or any intermediate position. The energetic manner in which the termination of the armistice was declared, was quite characteristic of the commanding officer.—It does not appear to have been palatable to the commanding authority at Saltillo, nor pleasant tidings to communicate beyond. According to present information, it does not seem improbable that tidings of the evacuation or capture of San Luis Potosi will be shortly upon us.

THE VAN NESS TRIAL IS STILL GOING ON BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF WASHINGTON.

When it will be finished, nobody can tell. Every day brings forth a horde of witnesses, contradicting almost in toto, those of the day previous.

Dr. Bailey, Editor of the Herald, the abolition paper at Cincinnati, announces the dissolution of his connection with it. He is succeeded by Mr. Stanley Matthews. Dr. Bailey goes to Washington to establish an Abolition paper there, entitled the National Era. He is to have the assistance of J. G. Whitier, of Massachusetts, and A. A. Phelps, of New York, as corresponding editors.

CUT DOWNS.—The patronage left to the Governor of the great State of New York, is the appointment of an Adjutant General; also, a private Secretary and door-keeper, and no more.—All the rest, the new constitution hands over to the people.

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

NOVEL SORT OF REVENGE.—A western chap, who was snarled and snapped at by an ugly cur, proposed to the owner to buy a share in the animal, that he might have the pleasure to shoot out his interest in him.

STAUNTON CONVENTION.

Edmond P. Hunter, Esq., of Berkeley, was chosen as President of the Staunton Convention.—Some fifty Delegates were in attendance, representing about twenty counties. A number of spirited resolutions were adopted, which we will lay before our readers next week. Great harmony and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole sitting of the Convention.

JAMES GIDDINGS, Esq.

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

THE RICHMOND PRESS.

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

THE JUDGESHIP.

The name of the Hon. I. S. Pennybacker has been frequently spoken of in connection with the vacant Judgeship in the Court of Appeals. On this subject, the Richmond Enquirer speaks advantageously, we presume, when it says:—

"We feel assured, upon high authority, that Judge Pennybacker has no desire to be considered as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He will remain in the United States Senate, in which high position his course has given the fullest satisfaction to the Republican party of Virginia. His dignity of bearing, elevated character, strong mind, and faithful and able support, on every question of the principles of the Old Dominion, have drawn to him the regard and esteem of the Republicans of the State. He is a Senator in whom Virginia has every confidence, and we are pleased that he has resolved not to abandon a station which he so well fills, at a period when his services are so important to the perpetuation of Virginia's great principles."

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

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

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER.

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

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

CAMP BRADY, at Camargo, Oct. 23, 1846.

We arrived here three days ago, after a tedious march of 120 miles from Matamoras, on horse back, and in hourly expectation of meeting Canales on the road with 1,500 Mexicans. We only numbered in our company 74, all told; but we were prepared to give him a warm reception. Our rifles never miss fire, one and one hundred and fifty yards being a matter of any of us. They are the prettiest little things you ever saw and as true as the North Pole. We are drilling four times a day (one hour each) so as to get us ready for action, which I hope will be very shortly.—We passed through the most beautiful country, between Matamoras and this place, I ever saw.—There is wild game of every kind and in abundance here. Wild turkeys, geese, deer, ducks, panthers and prairie wolves abound in innumerable quantities. The weather here is very cold at night, so much so that overcoats, coats and blankets are in demand; and the day so warm that a summer jacket is uncomfortable. The country abounds in oranges, prickly pears, and peaches. The Mexicans are the strictest Catholics I ever saw. I went to church in Matamoras and in Camargo, and I don't think I ever saw a more devoted people in all my life. The Mexican women make no bones of going in bathing before us, and they don't go with their clothes on either. I have seen some beautiful women here [in Mexico]. They have a splendid walk, and would make our Northern belles feel "flat" to see them in their natural strut. They are beautifully formed, and with a foot that would defy the chisel of the most expert sculptor. Their principal food is fresh beef, corn bread and cheese, and they are fine hearty looking mulattos. My old friends the Comanches, I have not had the pleasure of seeing, and I am not particularly anxious to see them.

THE RIGHT OF WAY TO PETERSBURG.

The Pittsburgh Post does not like the "equity and indecision" of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., in relation to the connection of that road with Pittsburgh, and thinks the Philadelphians will have the Central Railroad to that city completed before the Baltimore Company gets under way.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

The requisition of the President upon South Carolina for a Regiment of Infantry, is about being responded to in the proper spirit, and although it requires an enlistment until the end of the war, yet the Boys of Carolina are fast rallying to their country's standard. We learn that the Columbia Company is already organized and numbers 117 men, rank and file, and will leave that place on Thursday next, for their rendezvous in this city. The roll of the Charleston Volunteers is filling up, and we trust that young men will sustain the character of their city ever possessed, by enrolling the requisite number, immediately, and exhibiting the same ardor as evinced by our neighbors of Richmond.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

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

AGENCY.
V. B. PALMER, whose office is at S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; N. W. corner of Broadway and Nassau streets, Philadelphia; and 12 State Street, New York, &c., &c.—is the agent in these cities for the "Spirit of Jefferson." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscribers, Advertisers, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The great press upon our columns from the President's Message, Congressional and Legislative intelligence, give us no room for the details of the foreign news per the Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on Saturday last. We confine ourselves to a few paragraphs.

The most interesting items of news relate to the markets. United States free flour was worth 33s. a 38s. in London, and in Liverpool 31s. 6d. Duty on Wheat 6s.

The Grain market was dull in England as well as on the continent. The money market continued without change in three per cent. Ballion was exporting freely.

Cotton has declined 1-8d.

Free Trade was progressing throughout Europe. There were rumors of ministerial dissensions in England. The accounts which the Caledonia took out were considered favorable in a commercial point of view.

The accounts from America had favorably influenced freights.

The Hon. George Bancroft, on the 12th, dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle, and on the following Saturday was, with his lady, at the select party at Lord Palmerston's, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The misunderstanding between England and France relative to the Montpensier marriage continued to afford a vent for angry patriots on both sides of the Straits of Dover.

The Great Britain is still ashore. She has received but little injury, and will be got off before the next season.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Those persons who have purchased merchandise since our merchants have received their new supply of goods, have discovered the effects of the new tariff, or as it is called by the whigs, the "British free-trade tariff." Cloth which before the passage of the law, cost \$6 per yard, can now be purchased for \$5; that which was sold for \$5, can now be had for \$4, &c. So with casimere, calicoes, muslins, and other dry goods. Cabinets which sold for \$1, can now be had for about 75 cents; calicoes which were sold for 15 cents per yard, can now be had for 12 1/2 cents; that which sold for 12 1/2 for 10 cents, and so on through the whole catalogue of merchandise. They are about 20 per cent cheaper than they were under the tariff of 1843.—Under the new tariff prices, a coat can be purchased two dollars cheaper than formerly. A pair of pantaloons can be bought for about seventy-five cents less, and twenty-five or thirty cents can be saved in purchasing a calico dress, &c. This difference may appear unimportant to the rich nabob who is making from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per annum, as are some of our manufacturers; but to the laboring man who is receiving probably 75 cents or a dollar per day, or to the poor female who is laboring from 75 cents to a dollar per week, it will be of great importance. The difference in the price of a coat or a dress will amount to several days' labor—and is this unimportant to them? The person who buys one hundred dollars worth of dry goods per year, saves about twenty dollars under the new tariff. This is surely a pretty clever sum of money—a sum that will pay the State and county taxes of most of our farmers and mechanics. It was always asserted by the friends of a low tariff, that high tariffs raised the price of merchandise, and was an indirect tax upon the people. This was denied by the tariff men, who would have it that high tariffs reduced the high prices of goods! Who were correct can now be seen by the operation of the new tariff. When the new law has been in operation a year, we are satisfied that few persons will desire its repeal. We doubt whether, even now, the panics would be successful in raising indignation meetings, or in collecting a mob to burn the Hon. Gen. Al. Dallas in effigy.

GEN. LA VEGA'S DEPARTURE.—Farewell Address.

Gen. La Vega, previous to his departure from New Orleans for Havana, published the following address:

Farewell. Finding myself at perfect liberty and at the moment of my return to my beloved country, I deem it to be my duty to make a public manifestation of the grateful feelings which I entertain for the repeated demonstrations of respect and kindness, which, in connection with my companions in misfortune, I have received from all those persons to whom I have been united by ties of friendship.

In bidding adieu to my friends and the citizens generally, I have the pleasure of doing so, overwhelmed with gratitude for the many indications of respect which have been shown me, and of assuring them all, that although I may be far from this country, I will never forget the kind regards which I have been honored, nor the gratitude I owe to all of those persons who have contributed to lessen the bitterness of the situation in which I was placed.

A sacred duty demands my immediate return to my native land, where I will ardently cherish the hope of meeting with an opportunity of responding to the many manifestations of esteem which have been extended to me by my numerous friends.

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

ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.—Letters from the Pacific to the 27th of August have been received at New York. They confirm the accounts of Com. Stockton having possession of the principal towns in California, on the Pacific. In one month he routed and dispersed all the armed Mexicans, double the numbers of his men, ended the war in that quarter, regulated the civil government, and framed the future laws of California. He was, at last accounts, preparing for sea, to protect our commerce in the Pacific. The Union gives some extracts from the Mexican papers.—The "Diario" says: "The loss of California is consummated; although it afterwards threatens to take it from us. Castro, our enemy, was lost to Mexico when he wrote his despatches on the 9th September. He admits that 'a chain of events prevented (him) from pressing it any longer.' It deprecates its loss, and its only hope is, that they may recover it and avenge its loss.

THEIR SONS.

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

TAKING THE VEIL.

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

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1846.
SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice President at 12 o'clock to-day.

Forty-two Senators were present, viz: Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Collet, Thomas Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Hamilton, Jarrin, Johnson, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Lewis, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Strong, Tarney, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yule.

Mr. Speight submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed with the public business.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was resolved that each Senator be allowed to subscribe for newspapers not exceeding three dollars.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, it was resolved that the daily hour for the meeting of the Senate be twelve o'clock until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Breese, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Breese, Crittenden and Fairfield, was appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two houses were present and ready to receive any communication from him which he might be pleased to make.

Mr. Breese, from the committee, subsequently reported that the committee had discharged the duty, and that the President had informed them that he would make a communication to the Senate at 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House of Representatives was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock. The roll having been called by the clerk, it appeared that 183 members were present, which number was subsequently increased to near 200 by the coming in of other members.

The following new members, elected to fill vacancies, appeared, were qualified and took their seats, viz:—Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts; Mr. Ripley, of New York; Messrs. Cottrell and Bowden, of Alabama; and Mr. McDaniel, of Missouri. Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, introduced the usual resolutions to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business, and also, to appoint a committee to wait upon the President of the U. S., and inform him that Congress was assembled and ready to receive any communication he might wish to make. The speaker appointed Messrs. Hopkins and Winthrop said committee.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, offered a resolution to determine the seats of members by lot, for the session. This was objected to by several members, who were well satisfied with their previous right of occupation, and an amendment was therefore offered by way of a substitute, that the members retain the same seats they held last year. This was rejected by a vote of 113 to 80, and the original resolution was finally adopted.

The members then vacated their seats, and gathered around the Clerk's table, while their respective names were deposited in a ballot box, and afterwards drawn out, one by one. The Clerk announced the names as drawn out, that of Mr. Hays, of Texas, being the first, and the members selected their seats accordingly.

Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., offered a resolution assigning a seat to the Reporter of the New York Tribune, any thing in a previous resolution to the contrary notwithstanding, which was adopted with great unanimity.

The usual resolution to supply members with papers was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the President in reply said that he would send

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS OPPONENTS.

Mr. Editor:—When we have an enemy to contend with, it is always a pleasing thing to see him come out and show himself in his true colors.

This above suggests itself in viewing the attitude the two great parties of the country at present hold towards one another.

It is strange, sir, but nevertheless true, that in every contest it has been our fortune to have with a foreign country, there has always been among us a party, and by no means a small one either, arrayed on the side of the enemy.

We are now engaged in a war with a foreign nation. Our gallant army have achieved deeds of heroic daring, which for brilliancy and valor, are unsurpassed in the annals of war.

The fact is, sir, the Administration is perfectly invulnerable on the subject of the war. I write this in anticipation of the Message; but will venture to assert that it will contain a triumphant vindication of the President when it does appear.

Under such a state of things, it would seem, that decency at least, should suggest to the enemies of the war the propriety of alliance, if nothing more.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition.

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A BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT.

These fugitive lines are respectfully inscribed to, and in aid of, Capt. Rowan's Company, now about being fitted for the seat of war.

Behave! Our cannon roar again, As on they pass on thy sunny plain, In thy guarded towers—on thy orange-bald— The pulsese army, conquered, yields.

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson" by WILLIAM RAYLOR, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR:—Since our last quotation, flour has been steady in price until Saturday—sales making all the time \$4 5/8 from stores.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. New York, Monday—13,000 bbls. Flour have been sold at auction at 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES. GIVE HEED! Unless some of our friends send us a load or two of WOOD we shall freeze up, certain.

AGENTS. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c.

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NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

Photographic Depots, FOUNDED 1840. WARREN the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful color Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store. Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

DR. SWANEY'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Lungs, and Lungers, Broken Constitution, &c., &c.

WAR WITH MEXICO! WANTED: ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men, to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS! GEORGE W. PEACHER, at his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, Washington county, Md., is selling every week prizes varying in amount, but well worthy of attention.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery, CLASS 8, FOR 1846. To be drawn at Baltimore, on Friday, December 18, 1846.

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

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A CARD.

J. H. BEARD respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has replenished his store with nearly an entire new Stock of such articles as are usually kept by him, with many new articles, which he offers very low, and hopes by strict personal attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. Citric Acid, Gum Camphor, Gum Aloes, Sulph. Quinine, Hydrate Potash, Pipereon, Nitrate of Silver, Extract Colocynth, Precipitated Ex. Bark, Blue Mass, Gum Arabic, Powdered Rhubarb, Castor Oil, Henry's Cal. Magnesia, Husband's, Durand's Solut'n Iodide, Carb. Magnesia, Fowler's Solut'n Arsenic, Donovan's, Iodine, Arsenoid Mercury, Oxalic Acid, Ground Rice Flour, Wafers & Seal'g Wax, Blister Plaster, Strengthening Plasters, Cinnamon Bark, Calomel.

Patent Medicines, &c. Swain's Panacea, Cook's Syrup Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hamilton's Exp. Wild Cherry, Comstock's Ex't Sarsaparilla, Jaynes' Expectant, Jaynes' Carmine, Jaynes' Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Jaynes' Vermifuge, Morrison's do, Dr. Strath's do, Great Western Panacea, Indian Panacea, Godfrey's Cordial, Bategan's Drops, Harlem Oil, Harris' Tetter Wash, White Lead in Oil, Venio do dry, Venio do red, Spanish Brown, Colum Green, Do Yellow, Do Red, Paris Green, Terresiacina, Turkey Umber, Yellow Ocher, Stone Ocher, Chipped Logwood, Ground Brazil, Do Nisargous, Linseed Oil, Spirit Turpentine.

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. Wax Dolls, Kid Dolls, Hair Brushes, Assorted, Clothes do, Tooth do, Comb do, Nail do, Redding Combs, Sides Mill do, Fine-tooth do, Shell Side do, Horn do, Shell Hair Pins, Tuck Combs, Ivory Pocket Combs, Infant Fine-tooth Combs, Pocket Books, a large assortment, Silk, Thread and Cotton Purse, Steel Beads, Gold and Silver Beads, Glass Beads, Pearl Coral do, Sauff Boxes, Perfumery, &c.

Books, Stationery, &c. Gilt Bibles, Do Prayer Books, Do Psalms and Hymns, Do Methodist do, Miss Leslie's Cookery, School Books, assorted, Toy Books, a large variety, Almanacs for 1847, 200 pages assorted Candy, Almonds, Filberts, Pain Nuts, English Walnuts, Prunes, Dates, Jun Baste Paste, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

Fruits, Confectionary, &c. Almonds, Filberts, Pain Nuts, English Walnuts, Prunes, Dates, Jun Baste Paste, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment. THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when the character of a national prosperity have been so fully developed.

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Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico favored as it was understood to be by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of government. Santa Anna, then an exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844, but it was known that he had still a considerable party in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance could be exerted by our squadron which in all probability, had prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive Gulf coast of Mexico. It is desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy. I had expressed his regret that he had abandoned the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he would be satisfied with its restoration. He publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul to the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be in his interest to stop peace.

It was under these circumstances, and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace, and with that view, no reason was perceived why we should take part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the existing divisions within the army, and the fact that he would not anticipate the arrival of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States. Paredes was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently been banished from his country, and by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the United States with which he had invaded his country in the existing war. Santa Anna who had been expelled from power by the army was known to be in open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances, it was, that when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return.

A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and is now in exile. Shortly afterwards, Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest to preserve the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the recognizing of Texas to the Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been impossible.

Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the thirteenth of May last, recognized the fact that war existed by the act of Mexico, between the United States and that republic, and granted the means necessary for its vigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which our people so justly and so confidently appeal to the whole world, it is our duty to prosecute it with the utmost vigor. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The report from the Department of War and the Navy will inform you in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which we are engaged, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterrey, won against greatly inferior numbers, against most repeated difficulties in other respects, on the part of the army, were brilliant in their execution, and enable our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplors the loss of the brave officers and men who have bravely fallen while vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that the volunteer soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an expectation of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard fought battle of Monterrey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of the marches through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without complaint. By their brave deeds in the battle of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has not only been captured without bloodshed.

The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services: if not so brilliant, because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the forces which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast, and in the Pacific with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small but bravely collected in that distant country, acquired bloodless possessions of the California, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

I congratulate you on the success which has so far attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, and a time seldom selected for principal ports driven back and pursued her landing army, and acquired military possessions of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Yornias, a territory larger in extent than embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our troops and commence our movements. By the trade, the import and export trade of the country has been cut off.

It is gratifying to the American people to be proud of the gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of the few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and dangers of the camp.

Although such a force may be for the time raised, it is in the end economical, as the necessity to maintain it removes the necessity of raising a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their country, and are ever ready to defend and maintain it.

That the war was in a course of vigorous and successful prosecution, being still anxious to see its evils, and considering that, after brilliant victories of our arms on the eighteenth of May last, the national honor could not be compromised by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the twelfth of July last, to terminate hostilities by a peace just and honorable to both countries.

On the thirty-first of August following, the government declared its readiness to accept of the terms of peace, and referred it to the Mexican Congress, to be assembled on the twenty-first of the present month. I commend to you, herewith, a copy of the let-

ter of the Secretary of State proposing to reopen negotiations, of the answer of the Mexican government, and of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest, but has been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and to secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our military and citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the California, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case, and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important provinces, by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

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

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

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

Immediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States, and I invited the special attention of the President to the fourth and fifth articles of our treaty with that power, of the twelfth of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commission or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other, shall be punished as pirates.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurance from the Spanish government, that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert the utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in any islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

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

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

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

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment of pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend any serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the capture from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation would violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

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

table that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the country, by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

The annual report of the Sec. of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were of the value of one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars: of which the amount exported was eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars; leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty-seven thousand and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents; from sales of public lands, two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-one cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-eight million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand and one hundred and forty-four dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents; from sales of public lands, two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-one cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-eight million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand and one hundred and forty-four dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents; from sales of public lands, two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-one cents.

The amount of the public debt, including treasury notes on the first of the present month was twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents was outstanding on the fourth of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six million four hundred and sixty-two thousand and one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures of the present and the next fiscal year, and if the war should be continued until the thirtieth of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of twenty-three millions of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constant in the treasury four millions of dollars to the end of the present fiscal year, and that the balance of the revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the thirtieth of June, 1848; and an amount of ten million of dollars, such as might be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

In order that timely notice may be given, and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such portion of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of Congress to make it be given at an early period of your present session. It is suggested that the loan should be contracted for a period of twenty years, with authority to purchase the stock and pay it off, at an early period, at its market value, or of any surplus which may at any time be in the treasury to exert to that purpose. After the establishment of peace with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may be extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of twenty years, as that for which the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, is suggested, because all experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates.

Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is submitted that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the treasury on the first of July last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwithstanding considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the month of May and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public debt could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its onerous burden, and place the government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standard which is most consistent with the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of our institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war, so unjustly commenced on her part, extraordinary expenditures have been incurred, which we have been involved in, and which our own people will make it proper that Mexico be held responsible for these expenditures.

Economy in the public expenditures is at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people. This duty becomes the more imperative in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be husbanded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution and the due administration of the government. Objects of appropriation, which in peace may be deemed useful or proper, but which are not indispensable for the public service, may, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, be well postponed to a future period. By the observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may be saved to the treasury, and be applied to objects of pressing and urgent necessity, and thus the creation of a corresponding amount of public debt may be avoided.

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

The acts passed at your last session "reducing the duties on imports" not having gone into operation until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue, and the business of the country, to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1843, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1849, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed upon many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue. By the taxes were imposed not by the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford a refuge to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow-citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce, and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures.

The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system, the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many, engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations.

The unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favor.

The incidental and against foreign competition which they still enjoy, gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess; but of this kind of advantage, our manufacturers are in need, and necessary for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount, on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost one-half its value. With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufacturers will continue to prosper, realizing in well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made or shall hereafter make their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely.

The country is entitled to the same rates, because of the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinous to the manufacturer.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesman of that country have been constrained, by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effects of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring masses to a state of wretchedness. Notably, the same rate that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy has been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which has proved so injurious to her markets, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; commerce and navigation have received a new impulse; labor and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure, of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for the immense surplus of bread-stuffs and it is confidently believed that other powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and suffering of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy.

Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. They have therefore not only received none of the bounties or favors of government, but by the unequal operations of the protective policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it has imposed, to contribute to the support of the government.

When a foreign market as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale, and at better prices,

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

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

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended; and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate; and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shall become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now enumerated in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

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

There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

In connection with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch mint of the United States at New York. Two thirds of the revenue derived from customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be large and a branch mint, where foreign coins are coined, and immediately converted into American coin would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, at the minimum rate authorized by existing laws, and remain unsold, induces me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration. Many millions of acres have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten years, and have not been purchased, which, if they were, would remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the Treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the states in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States, owing to their lands within their limits, in which it has been adopted. They have been demonstrated also by the United States acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale of their lands, were in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of the large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted.

It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which were purchased, and which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of the large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted.

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