Manroe Democrat.

RONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

The Advertiser of yesterday morning

erously fired into Lieut. Parker's boat after the property on the altar of their country. They pinion, that the Commander of the Squadron the war, and who boasted of the marvelous deeds party, instead of sweeping the streets with a Mexico. destroy the commerce of the place without a gen-

Com. PERRY, accuses him of a want of decision It is doubtful if he did not exceed his instruction

that, too, by an impudent quack medicine mon- teers in writing home, says: "It is pretty tough,

ced, and the expenses amount to nearly a shall have a national debt to operate as a dragchain upon the prosperity of the country, that will early the whole of our noble public domain, the our prisoner. proceeds of which should be applied to the cause education or internal improvements, is already sunk in the war. Our internal commerce, the vety life blood of the country, must languish and die for want of harbors, and labor must go unreward. ed and unprotected, that the President may have

war is a profitable business! DUEL IN BUFFALO .- The Express of Monday says it is intimated that a duel has been fought within a few days past between two Canadians, with pistols at ten paces. One of the parties received his antagonist's ball in the forehead, which finally lodged in his cheek, and has been extracted. The Position of the Whige

The position of the Whig party is elevated far bove the littleness of faction; it sanctions no orded by a war; and it offers its who

The true position of the Whigs is indicated in he above quotation from the Philadelphia North

esponsibility of declaring war, by ordering Gen. fact that the Mexicans violated a flag of truce; flag from dishonor. The Whigs immediately comstance, and contended that the offending party should have been punished instead of a crowd istration, and did not allow themselves to discuss down the main channel of Montreal river to the of helpless women and children. The exploit of the very reprehensible measures that caused the sweeping the streets has been the subject of much war, but nobly and generously sacrificed their displayed far greater zeal and alacrity than their

opponents who had clamored so boisterously for

The editor of the American, in replying his last interview with the Gipsey, at the "Kaim

ing of this last effort, except that portion in which at the names of the following magnates of the

nade up of sneers at our learning and abilities. from a print over whose columns the Genius of him every opportunity to make a respectable more conspicuous. We would not presume to statements already published. The following is doubt the depth of his learning. It is indeed "a a brief summary: leep where all thought is drowned," and the soul enjoys an undisturbed repose in the regions of

o Washington is supposed to have some refer-

ger, whose patriotism never goes beyond the dollar he clutches from some poor person in the sale of his humbug. teers in writing home, says: "It is pretty tough, I tell you—wages only \$7 a-month, and whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon—other necessatives of his humbug." Gen. Peter S. Smith proposes to start another Native paper in Philadelphia. Every new are expended by this ministry annually in the token of their esteem. The reverend gentleman

izing a dead body, producing only a momentary people can neither read nor write; 7,000,000 can appearance of life. Gen. LA VEGA has left New Orleans for Mexico, and has published in the papers, a

letter speaking very handsomely of the manner in which the Americans treated him while he was cial Source.—The Union gives the following ex- ter and mud, 28 feet under the Mississippi's

Wild Cherry Almanac." As we do not find the "signature," we are compelled to reject it as seem to be feared that any can be fitted out from Edward Webster, youngest son of Daniel

Webster, commands a Company in the Regi- Mill at Windsor Locks, Conn., was entirely demillions to spend in a war for slavery. Surely, ment of Volunteers which Massachusetts is or- stroyed by fire on Saturday morning, 5th instant. ganizing for the Mexican War. The Canajoharie Radii says that there are

150 canal boats frozen in between Little Falls and Port Jackson, nearly all of which have cargoes of

A KENTUCKY Hog .- Capt. Hill, of Bath, Ky. has killed a hog which weighed 900 pounds! Can't that be beaten by some Monroe farmer?

We find in the Racine County Whig, of Nov. The committee give the following reasons in fa-

1. The large extent and peculiar shape of the Territory, and the consequent inequality in the country. 846, dividing the same

The area included within the present undisput-000 square miles -equal to New York and Pennsylvania, and larger by 25,000 square miles, than

tensive business with the city; and there can be

Federalists.

The venerable babbler of the Washington

Upton Heath. J. Vanderpoel John P. Cushmar George R. Davis Garret D. Wall, Stephen Warren, Levi Woodbury, George M. Keim Benj. N. Bidlack.

nerican in preparing it, but from the insignifi- a separate German nationality on the American which it is held in this community. The attempt the success that was hoped for; and on learning o bolster up such a movement with the name of this the Duke of Nassau immediately advanced

......198,878 | Henry Bradley187,306 | Ogden Edward

evening, by some " person or persons unknown. of rich clothing. The child is apparently about and rear it as their own child. It could not have

read but imperfectly, but cannot write; 7,000,000

Correspondence. The proposed Festival, to be held by the

tee on the sub- Printers of this city, on the 18th of January next, saying, that the Festival will be one of the largest

Freder Messyn

"Printers-Generally, a good-natured set, for

ried lady. The husband of the latter was thrown into jail for the eatening violence to the young ras-

years will elapse before she will be as celebrated

manufactured in the Union is neat packages and count of the confusion of languages at the buildto all the princes of Germany, many of whom in-duce their people to emigrate, and then abandon have a fixed brand, and great care should be ex-must vanish here. Representatives from apparent-Nothing in the world gives preference to Northern and Eastern flour over Western in the Eastern wide spread, and all bending their way towards the wide spread, and all bending their way towards the wide spread, and all inviting paradise of the West. A world in miniature! When darkness and fathe packages. It is not in fact the superior quali-ty of the fleur, but its superior order which makes it command from 15 to 20 cts. the barrel more. Millers here, by a little more attention to this par-

Duke of St. Albans. One of her daughters married the well known Sir Francis Burdett, the returns of sales will show that ried the well known became heir to the immense for-

posited just within the door, and with it a bundle recent visit to Canada where, on account of the

official returns of the French ministry of instruc- he had intercourse. His remains were interred tion, it would appear that ten millions of francs yesterday at Greenwood cemetry, a large conmeans of instruction, and yet 17,000,000 of the leaves a widow and a large family.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.

Treasure Recovered. From the N. O. Delta, Nov. 29

Offio are perfectly or completely educated.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS—Through an Offi

The Concordia lentelligencer, speaking of the operations of the diving bell boat, says that within ten days past, after hard searching through wa-

County Matters.

Board of Supervisors

Letiers from the West.

McHERRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS,) been gratified.

About the middle of September. I left the good

wind blew a sort of hurricane on a small scale, and a short time only had elapsed before our ears were saluted with the cry of "hat overboard." Looking in the surections whence the sound proceeded, we saw an old gentleman with head bare to the weather, with whose grey locks the wind was playing most wantedly, while his fashiona-

The wind and boat seemed to struggle for the mastery and in spite of the skill of the helmsman.

excitement was the consequence, but the girl fi-nally confessed that she had charged them falsely needed blacking paid the shilling and said nothing. Others declared that they ought not to subsessment roll, 5th ward, W. B. Alexander, for copying assessment roll, 5th ward, W. B. Alexander, for copying as-

wealth gives power.

The Boston, on which we had taken

dash along with the steamboat. Here we are, then, directly opposite the mouth of Grand River.

on, to meet at the Mansion House.
ROBERT STAPLES, Chairman.

wealth hand. Does she know there are such things as poverty and suffering in the world? Would she stand up by the side of her poverty-stricken, sister below, and angel-like, speak to her a word of kindness? Not she! There seemed to be as distinctively such as the such a

jured; though the case was so soaked in water as to fall apart. This picture, with a penknife and a small key, were forwarded to Mr. French's friends. Nothing has yet been heard of his watch,

War News.

Late and Important from Santa Fe. From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 28.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1846. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of th County of Monroe, held at the Mansion House, i the city of Rochester, on the first day of Decem per, 1846, pursuant to adjourn Brighton—Stephen Otis Chili—John T. Lacey. Gates-M. C. Wetmore. Henrietta—Wells Springer. Irondequoit—John McGonegal Mendon—R. M. Gates. Ogden—Austin Spencer. Parma—Harris Clemen

Sweden-Robert Staples Wheatland-Elisha Harmo —John Haywood. George H. Mumford Samuel Miller. John Miller. W. B. Alexander On motion of Mr. Mnmford: the Board

Perinton-William Lockwood

Riga—Ashbel A. Hosme Rush—Peter Price.

This company, says the Christian Citizen, was chartered in May last, by the Legislature of the

Major Sumner, of the 2d regiment U.S. Dra goons, and Lieut. Armstrong, arrived in this city, yesterday, from Santa Fe. They left there about SANTA FE, Oct. 18.

atter, including Maj. Clarke's battalion of Artilery, and proceed on south to join Gen. Wool, or

ders are waiting in a state of anxious suspen

get up a baggage-train to transport the necessary

stores and supplies. The horses, mules, &c., were dying for the want of forage.

One company of the Mormons remained behind, and most of the women, and they were ordered to The traders from Missouri had all left Santa Fe in the direction of Chihuahua, but it was not expected that they would proceed farther than the Passo del Norte. There they were to remain, to

recruit their mules, and until news was received of the approach of Gen. Wool to Chihuahua.— Magoffin, Connolly and others, had, however, ven-

and wretched condition. When one day out from Santa Fe, Lieut. Elliott was met with the ad-

or Sumner and Lieut. Armstrong.

Army of the West. SANTA FE, N. M. Oct. 30, 1846.

THE WATERLOO.—We much fear that this scow-schooner will have to be added to the list of the lost in the gale of the 10th ult., and that all on the south, bringing news from Gen. Kearney. It seems Scotia, New Brunswick, New Foundland and from Col. Fremont, in California, sent back the Capt. Dustan left a wife and five children. The

ertain. By the order which has arrived from

Democrat.

which gives to some men a great deal of uneas

ney, we learn that he had abandoned his wagon already, and had packed baggage and provision on pack mules. The express left the General a Fra Cristobal, 205 miles south of Santa Fe.

THE ARMISTICE BROKEN UP. By the steamship McKim, at New Orlean The McKim brought as passengers Majors Me Lean and Graham, bearers of despatches

Gen. Wool took peaceable clova on the 30th of October.

hat Col. Doniphan of Gen. Kearney's Santa F

our government ordering the discontinuance the armistice, despatched Major Graham to Sa at Monterey to march against Saltillo, and every-thing was in readiness for his departure. No re-sistance, however, was anticipated from the ene-

penetrate into the country as a separate detach-nent. As this place can furnish no supplies, the letachment, (which will consist of about fourteen undered men) will be consist of about fourteen

was lost in a gale off Brazos ou the 19th Novem-

Olinda's Company of U.S. Volunteers, which he been raised in this city, left in the North Amer ca at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to join Col. Bur net's Regiment, which has been ordered to Mex ico. They were escorted to the boat by Captair Cooke's Artillery Company, and the Van Rens selaer Guards.

We understrud that about one-half of this con

pany consists of men who had been engaged boating upon the canal, but who, being thrown of employment by the close of navigation, have enlisted for the war. [Alb. Jour.

The style of Dress Coat has not changed since. September: it should not reach below the knee, as the style of over garments is so short. This is the reason for the French dispensing altogether with the dress coat, and instead of the elegant swallow-tail, which Bulwer praises for its safety. they sport a round jacket with a banty sort of ta to it, which is nothing better than a burlesque up n the comfortable three-quarter coat.

There are three styles of Waistcoats only, tha

dred and six cents. The specie dollar of Denmark, at one hundred

city of Augsburg, at forty-eight and a half cents The lira of the Lambrado, Venitian Kingdom and of Tuscany, at sixteen cents lira of Sardinia, at eighteen cents and six mills.

The ducat of Naples, at eighty cents.

From the N.O. Detas, Nov. 28.

The day was a triving of the state of a letter from a commercial house at Lima, dated October 11, 1845:

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From the London Times of Nov. 18.

which a mere politic reservation would insure to them throughout the year. It is the interest no less of the public than of the producer that the available supply of grain should be diffred as a qually as possible throughout the twelvemonth, and that buyers should not have to compensate the cheapness of December or January by an extravagant dearness in July or August. We shall of course be well pleased to find the present prices ruling till the summer; and there seems little reason for supposing that they will hereafter exceed this amount, unless they are now reduced below their proper standard by the agitation of real or pretended alarm. Notwithstanding the quantities of wheat and flour imported from the United States, we learn from correspondents of

is only a consequence of the preceding proposi-tion. The poor crops that have failed are the Irish food. Had there been no Ireland at all, we should never have heard of famine in England.—

mally be aggravated until a substitute is found for hat species of food which is temporarily lost.— agland apprehended the famine which Ireland uffered. Wheat grew dear because potatoes had ecome so. The Indian corn, which is the only

lies. Still it looked hard; and persons of soft hearts and not very logical heads were very indig-nant at the notion of paying a duty of 4s on wheat in England, while their fellow subjects were starving on untaxed meal in Ireland. But now there s, we hope, an end even to the pretext for such ndignation. The Irishman is likely to obtain his indignation. The Irishman is likely to obtain his substitute for potatoes cheaper than heretofore, even if he do not save a remnant from the supposed failure of his usual crop. And we hope he is also beginning to earn the price of his daily food. He has been too long indulging the delusive theory that, in periods of scarcity, a Government is bound to complicate its other embarrassments by giving a multitude of people wages for doing nothing. This is a most fatal error—more fatal to the donees than the donors of such gratudoing nothing. This is a most fatal error—more fatal to the donees than the donors of such gratuitous stipend. But the recent measures of the Lord-Lieutenant, and the more general disposition.

of the peasantry to engage in task-work, give earnest of a most desirable improvement both in their habits and their condition. And we see no reason why—if Indian corn does not again become

Scene, Store-[Enter Stranger, and shake Jenkins violently by the hand.]

'Ah, Jenkins, how d'ye do? How's all your family? How is Mrs. J. and her little ones?'

'Pretty well, I thank you,' replied Jenkins 'how are the folks at home?' 'All well when I left,' said the person who had

his bill made out?"

Now this was a 'poser,' for Jenkins had fully made up his mind that he was certainly some old acquaintance. But without saying a word he took down his ledger, and commenced turning over leaf after leaf; but alas! he could not get hold of

the right name. So turning round again to out unknown, he observed he had some very queen "Yes, 'said the stranger, 'there are some very strange names we hear of.'

'Now, said Jenkins to himself, 'I'll find out.'

So he went on expatiating and enlarging, and talk-ing of every strange name he had heard of, but is "If you have got my bill ready," says our tor-nentor, 'I believe I must be going."

Jenkins was now worked up to a phrenzy. So it his ledger he went again, and looked at the neading of every account. At last an idea struck

got your name spelt wrong in my ledger, and thought I would ask you when I saw you how you did spell it.'

O you are joking,' said the unknown 'for you

ence and the arts, are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness.

The progress of our country in her career of territorial limits and rapid increase of our populatiou, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is unexampled in the

history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment and fresh incentives to patriotism. Our devout and sin-cere acknowledgments are due to the Gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that
the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the po-licy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued, by this government, I have auxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign power.

The spirit and habits of the American people

are favorable to the maintenance of such interna-tional harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, sists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice; and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained or neglect, and must be scrupulously and con-stantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years.

From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced, voluntarily, to depart. reign powers may

The existing war with Mexico was neither de sired nor provoked by the United States; on the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognized by civilized nations, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the in-uries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its com-mencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression of our part, upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, n only at home, but have been spread throughou Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war, than to advocate and adhere to their cause,

and thus give them "aid and comfort."

It is a source of national pride and exultation that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government is prosecuting the war succesfully, but have shown themselves eminently patriotic and ready to vinsacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces marched to the field on their country's call, proved not only their pa-The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico, almost ever since she became an independ-ant power, and the patient endurance with which relations with a sister ly had Mexico achieved her inde

imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag sulted in her ports. If money was wanted, lawless seizure and confiscation of our mercha vessels and their cargoes was a ready resorce and if to accomplish their purposes, it became ne-

national flag. The interposition of our Govern

which regulate the conduct of civilized nations should not longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, he presented them ter of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent in-

He declared that war should not be used ion, by giving to pefore we take redress into our own hands. To d character from is opportunity should be given, with To this end, I recommend that an act be passed, authorizing reprisals and the use of naval force ees of both houses of Congress, to which this

hould prompt justice be refused by the Mexican will be immediately adopted as may be nec

movement of that final and equitable adjustment, which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments; that nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American Government would adopt as the only guides for its conduct the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties; and that whatever reason and unstantion of the Assurance was furfier given that the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded should be commended to the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded should be commended to the decision of the decision of the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded should be commended to the decision of the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded should be commended to the decision of the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded should be commended to the decision of the decision of the Mexican Government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded should be commended to the decision of the decision o on each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the Government of the United States, by the Mexican Minister at Washington. These solemn assurances, in answer to

dress, were disregarded. By making them, how-ever, Mexico obtained further delay. President Van Buren, in his annual Message to Congress, of the 5th of December, 1831, states that "although the larger number of our demands for redress, and many of them aggravated case onal wrong, have been nov fore the Mexican Government, and some of the simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, lar to our own. Each of those States had a to our own. Each of those States had a to our own. Each of those states had a to our own. Each of those states had a to our own. has been received from the Mexican Minister; and that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the dant of the General Government, and that of cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented and

gress, in the message referred to in which he said:
"On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents (of the correspondence with the Mexican Government,) and considering the spirit manifest. ed by the Mexican Government, it has become
my painful duty to return the subject as it now
stands to Congress, to whom it now belongs to
decide upon the time, mode and measures of re-

lress."

Had the United States at that time adopte compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would bably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part had only the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them more embarrassing.

That such measures of redress, under similar provocations committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubt ed. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered

mch a resort indispensable.

The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented, within so brief a period, so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the U. States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister Republic on the Nor h American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted conditions, and was in a feeble and distracted conditions and these considerations. It is preserved abolished her state constitution, and in its preserved. dition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer. Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new

as the event has proved, of indefinitely postpor-ing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's de-lay, resulted in the Convention of the 11th of April, 1839, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic. Government of the Mexican Republic. The joint board of Commissioners created by this Conven-tion, to examine and decide upon these claims, was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the Convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points, raised by the Mexican Commissioners; and it was not until the 21st of April, 1836, he was met by the Texas which gave their assent to the terms of annexa-

o \$2,026,139 68.

There were pending before the umpire that his authority find ceased with mid leading Besides these claims, there were others of norican citizens, amounting to \$3,336,837 00 which had been submitted to the board, and up

ublic, which Mexico has so long abused, the U. ation was accordingly concluded be-

final adjournment.

The sum of \$2,026,139 68, which had been

tween the two governments, on the 30th Januaue on the award which had been made in favor instalments every three months. ing her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the 30th of April

the payment of the sum thus liquidated and con-fersedly due by Mexico to our citizens, as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong ico has violated this solemn engagement, by fail-ing and refusing to make the payment. The two But this is not all of whic hwe have just cause

of complaint. To provide a remedy for expressly stipulated by the 6th article of the con-vention of the 30th of January, 1843, "that a new the United States, against the Republic of Mexi-co, which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citico, on the 20th of November, 1843, by the Pleniprovision was made for ascertaining and paying hese claims. In January, 1844, was ratified by the Senate of the United States, with two amendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. o the Government of Mexico, the same evasion

have so long marked the policy of that Governvet decided whether it would or would not accede amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce not have made her so, or changed the fact of her which they desired against a threatened invasion, to which they had been exposed by their free deemity, commerce and navigation, many of them

resulted from open war.

This treaty, instead of affording and the raining points again the security of companies the security of the sec

became independent of Mexico. That this may be more manifest, it may be proper to advert to

eeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory.

In the year 1824, Mexico established a Feder d Constitution, under which the Mexican Repub lic was composed of a number of sovereign states lar to our own. Each of those States had its own Executive, Legislature and Judiciary; and other States, as is Pennsyivania or Virginia under our Constitution. Texas and Coahuila unite tions, out of all those formally presented and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government."

and formed one of these Mexican States. The State Constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, as-President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any farther attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means, within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Content of the great principle of human liberty, that the

> were invited by the Colonization laws of the State, and of the Federal Government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that laws enacted by Representatives elected by themselves; and that their lives, liberty and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees, would be protected by constitutional guarantees, similar to those which existed in the they had left. Under a Government thus organized, they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico which entirely subverted Federal and State
>
> The Texas which was ceded to Spain by the

negotiation was entered upon, with fair promises as at once determined upon resistance, and flew on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, to arms. In the midst of these important and exeiting exents, they did not omit to place their li-berties upon a secure and permanent foundation.

Mexican Commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens up
them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Conwhich they conquered their independence. Conm Mexico.

Which they conquered their independence. Conformer months only remained to examine and sidering the numbers engaged on the respective itself. This was the Texas which, by the act of decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims conducted and resisted in the first instance, and the respective light in the season to believe if these wrongs had commission expired, leaving many claims and the respective light. This was the Texas which, by the act of the twenty-ninth of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the commission expired, leaving many claims are respective light. This was the Texas which, by the act of the twenty-ninth of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the commission expired, leaving many claims are respective light. This was the Texas which, by the act of the twenty-ninth of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the commission expired and resisted in the first instance, and the respective light in the twenty-ninth of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the commission expired, leaving many claims are respective.

possessed the power to re-conquet Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the United States, under date of July, 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas to have been at all time, and as still continuing a Mexican province, but the From the time of the battle of Santa Juanto her own authority over that territory-it cannot it would have been still more difficult to justify

By the terms of this convention all the interest United States or its government have been favor- and of the United States, he had assumed the reconstantly prosecuted by Mexico. and her success cluding Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder prevented by these influences from abroad. In the same despatch the Secretary of State sion. affirms, "that since 1837, the United States. But Mexico herself has never placed the have regarded Texas as an independent sovereign-ty as much as Mexico, and that trade and comsame direction, as if the independence of Texas knowledged-it was acknowledged in '37 against de Bocanegra complains

of the Mexican Republic; but he cannot but un-derstand that the United States do not so regard in substance, neither more nor less than a comterritory of Mexico. Texas had been an indecommenced the present war against the United ates. Texas had given such evidence to the ence as an independent nation, that she had been

If Mexico notwithstanding all this, and United States, anxious to | colony, would agree to recognise her as such, and

in the act of recognition she prescribed a condi-tion, which she had no power or authority to im-

The a

west;" and they add, that lacts stud prociples which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our government as to convince it that
the United States have not a better right to the
island of New Orleans, under the cession referred
to, than they have to the whole district of territotry which is above described."

The Supress Contact ment had be
and dignity. The supress Contact ment had be
and dignity and dignity and alternative remained for our minister but to demand his passports, and return to the United
States.

Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented
the contact ment had be
and dignity. The supress Contact ment had be
and dignity and dig war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

To this Gen. In order that timely notice may be given, and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or another of foreign adventurers had landedat Galvestom, with the avowed purpose of forming as yet tlemant in that vicinity, a special messenger was depatched by the government of the United States, with instructions from the Secretary of State to warn them to desist, should they be found there or any other place north of the Rio Bravo, and within the territory claimed by the William army, either fighting alwing the military revolution of the proper was not a manner just and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations, a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conquerer during proper measures taken to effect the loan, or active to give means which war permits. To this Gen. Paredes a letter to the first half of the large majority of our population; and the war at the when they prosper, all of the remainder during the first half of the large majority of our population; and the war as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations, a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conquerer during proper measures taken to effect the loan, or active that the theat when they be government of the United States, which had brought him into power. On the 18th of the commander on that frontier, in which he station of April, 1846, Gen. Paredes saddressed a letter to the training difficulties, even at a remote day, or of the variety of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it.

The old civil government being necessarily subject to the training the first half of the first half of the first half of the first half of the large majority of our propulation; at the tween the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations, a conquered territory is subje "or any other place north of the Rio Bravo, and within the territory claimed by the United States." within the territory claimed by the Vnited States."

ready, or preparing for the operation of a campaign, and "supposing you already on the theacountry north of that river, to make known to them "the surprise with which the President has seen possesion thus taken, without authority from the United States, of a place within their territorians.

be made without their sanction."

He was instructed to call upon them to "avow other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever; and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that the sovereignty of the State resided originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compresed it. sovereignty of the State resided originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who composed it.

To the Government under this Constitution as well as to that under the Federal Constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance. Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States, were invited by the Colonization laws of the State, and of the Federal Government to state with the states that who, in pursuance of the orders of his government to a minimum to the states that who, in pursuance of the States, and of the Federal Government to a minimum to the states that who, in pursuance of the States, and of the Federal Government to a minimum to the states that who, in pursuance of the states that who in the search of the states when the state of our Union, the states of our Union, the stat

enacted in Texas; but the territory between the n their new home they would be governed by Sabine and the Rio Grande being confirmed to the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the Government. By a sweeping denow claimed by the State of Texas between the cree of a Congress, subservient to the will of the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The republic of Tex-

dictator, the several state constitutions were abolished; and the states themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Govern-May, 1836, he recognized as such. By the concountry up to that boundary.

During a period of more than nine years, which intervened between the adoption of her constitu-

tion and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many berties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in thr month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their political connection with the Mexican nation had forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, so-vereign, and independent Republic; and arrefully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations.—They also adopted for their government, a liberal republican constitution. About the same time, the eighteen Texas with a numerous army, for the purpose of public, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust, and served as such before the act of angust.

Congress of the United States understood the

The country west of that river now constitutes a

al powers of the world—no hostile foot rest within her territory, for six or seven in occupying the ccuntry west of the Nueces with our army, with a view solely io its security and Texas had been and defend the territory and its inhabitants, in

> which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted ncing a war with the United States was t tlon on our frontier as a military post, from which ed by our army many months before it advanc-ed to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In military force on the western frontier of Texas, aced invasion of Mexico.

> In that Message I informed Congress that the

use, soon after the President of Texas, in April, Congress of that republic, for the purpose of subposed by the United States, the government

the United States, of a place within their territori- enemy. The movement of our army to the Rio Gran torial limits, upon which no lawful settlement can shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, inva-ded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces.

Thus, after all the injuries which we had recei-ved and borne from Menco, and after she had in-sultingly rejected a miniser sent to her on a mis-sion of neace and whom the had selemnly agreed

> their independence, they sought to be annexed to the U. States. At a general election in Septem. ber, 1836, they decide with great unanimity in favor of "annexation; ing, the Congress of tappointment of a ministro bear their request to the great unanimity in favor of the second control of the s

nis government.

This government, however, having remained between them, and considering it due to the hon-or of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth, that we should not, at this early period consent to annexation, nor until it should be manifest to the whole world that the should be manifest to the whole world that the reconquest of Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused to accede to the overtures made by Texas. On the 12th of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the U. States, which was rejected by the Senate.

Finally, on the first of March, 1845, Congress

Finally, on the tirst of March, 1845, Congress

of the recognition of the existence of the war by

to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterized the deliberations and conduct of the government and people of Texas, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was tures. on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, acaes, in a convention elected for that purpose, acaes.

ble adjustment of every cause of complaint be-

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and by the act of the thirteenth of May will appear from the events which have since oc- last, recognized the fact that war existed, by the erminated all diplomatic intercourse with the republic, and granted the means necessary for its "to ascertain from the Mexican governthey would receive an envoy from the intrusted with full power to adstitute intrusted with full power to adstitute intrusted with full power to adstitute in the intrusted with full power to add and on the Pacific have been placed under blockande, and her territory invaded at several impor-

nous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to The inquiry was made, and on the fifteenth of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, in a note addressed to at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt, of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn

from Vera Cruz. departed to Mexico. Every thing bore a promis-ing aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment message to Congress, in December last, no doub by the Mexican government, and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunderstanding between the two caracter would be speedily reulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and

he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was

ted Mexican tary usurper, who was known to be bitterly hos- posing to reopen negotiations, of the answer of in the free list, it is estimated that an additiontile to the United States.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment tes was afterwards with the new government was unpromising, from the note of the the known hostility of its head to the Unite States, yet, determined that nothing should b e on our part to restore friendly rela the government, between the two countries, our minister was in-to the resolution structed to present his credentials to the new govhad been adopt- ernment, and ask to be accredited by it in the 45, proceeds to be natically and ask to be acceptable by the solution of the first of March 1846, addressed to the last view, it is deemed important to hold milinote of the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister on Foreign Affairs, but his re-

> He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledgeto wage war against the United States, and to re

conquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Tex-The movement of our army to the Rio Grande was made by the commanding general under positive order to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, or Mexican chizens, and to regard wards Mexico, or Mexican chizens, and to regard that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary degree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by a free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to

singly rejected a miniser sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our coatry by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

The United States never attempted to acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a gengal election in Septembirs of the States in the sought to be annexed to the United States. At a gengal election in Septembirs of the States in the sought to be annexed to the United States. At a gengal election in Septembirs of the States in the sought to be annexed to the United States. At a gengal election in Septembirs of the sought to be annexed to the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the worse, so far sate the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable their deliberations.

His will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the aminor their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any vended in the strength and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any vended in the strength and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any vended in their deliberations.

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Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any vended in their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any change of the North American continent interference in the affairs of the North American continent interference in the affairs of the North American continent interference in the affairs of the North American contin

n a specuy service of an honorable peace, that Paredes should not not find honorable peace, that Paredes should not not not mexico.

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 monarchial form of governorable interference and to the monarchial form of governorable forms. oreign interference and to the monarchial form of government'
Santa Ana was then in exile in Havana, having been ex

United States, upon certain preliminary conditions

Of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwerds fully confirmed by which are herewith transmitted. Designer, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the U.
States, and that it would be his interest to favor be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico

Pexas to the United States had been passed by turn of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it "shall be punished as pirates."

absurd as the re-conquest of Texas to the Sabine.
Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally cerinarque and reprisal shall protect those who acresolution of annexation passed by Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally cer-

co against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress vigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of favorable op-exican govern-the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with

tant points. The reports from the Departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in dein which our country was placed, aud of the grat their duty under great disadvantages, with the ment.

The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicat-

The navy has co-operated wi,h the army, and

quired bloodless possession of the Californias, and foreign articles. the American flag has been raised at every point n that province. n less than seven months after Mexico con ger in extent than that embraced in the original dred and

stily collected in that distant country, have ac-

By the blockade, the import and export trade last was nine million one hundred and twenty-six f the enemy has been cut off. Well may the thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and American people be proud of the energy and gal- eight cents. ers to adjust all ques- may be for the time expensive, it is in the end 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time

own honor, show the same was includingly refused by that Minister in been taken, until a definite treaty of peace shall and dignity. The Saprent Gover ment had be his answer of the twelfth of the same month. Not have been concluded and ratified by both countries the same month.

a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it.

The old civil government being necessarily superceded, it is the right and duty of the conquerer 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 daty performed, by our military and navel 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 the authority to purchase the stock and pay it off at an earlier purchase t 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

his will, and to give him absolute control over two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.
On the twenty-sixth of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in contemplation to acquire Louisiana from France, and it was intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be 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 Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate ne-gociations, and as a means to enable the Presi-dent to accomplish the important objects in view. Though it did not become necessary for the

Pres't to use these appropriations, yet a of state things might have arisen in which it would have things might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom of inaking them cannot 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

the measure at that time still exist; and I again subject for your consideration, and sug 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 expendi-

as, in a convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the proposed terms of annexation; and thus consummated on her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of a century before.

After the joint resolution for the annexation of After the joint resolution for the annexation of the contrary. The contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary. The contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary. The contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary. The contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary. The contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary of the resolution for the annexation of the contrary. our Congress, the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date on the sixth of March, 1845, protesting against it as "an act of aggression, the contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to pro- faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this

construed as an invitation to all the freebooters seas under their authoritiy, from penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus grante

e intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subject from the guilt and punishment of piracy,

y provide by law for the trial and punishment a pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vi-glance of their government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the tmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking hem into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehe ed that any nation will violate its neu within its jurisdiction.

1 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, commerthese vessels themselves Every means withi

laneous sources ninety-two thousand one hun

thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our moved dred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents, and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July

Mexican government, and the reply thereto of Secretary of State. the Mexican government, and 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 overtures have 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 inilitary operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold mili-

gress will promptly authorise it.

last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwith standing considerable expenditure had been made

standing considerable expenditure had been made for the war during the months 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 pol-

penditures 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 agains

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 pres-

and necessary appropriations for the support of go-vernment should be withheld, but it is well known

Mexico, arising out of her refusal

be reduced by that amount also.
Should these measures be adopted, the loan

been taken until a definite treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by both countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried on in the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with the ely see the wisdom, if they be events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France, in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States ceded to Spain all that part of Louisian in the present limits of Texas; and Mexican jam, and rendered her an independent nation, Spain, and rendered her from Spain, and rendered her first spain and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the whole district of territory and and war was the only recourse of the wiscan government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice with the form of an end, and war was the only recourse of the wiscan government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice view to obtain an anonon to this conclusion of the spain and war was the only recourse of the wiscan government. Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented on in the enemy's country, in the will be vigorousled with of and will be vigorousled with of the war and all other proposes, up to the treaty, in the war and war was the only recourse of the war, as well as to cover the necessary expenditures, both the will be vigorousled. Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented on in the enemy's country, to the war and all other proposes, up to the war and all other proposes, up to the war and all other proposes, up to the writing two the conclusion of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice the work of the war and all of the war and all other proposes, up to the writing two the conclusion of the special propose of the cruiting to the cruiting the treaty, in the propose of the cruiting to the cruiting the pro portion of it as may be required, it is important but, by the unequal operations of the protective that the authority of Congress to make it be given policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxa-

or policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

When a foreign as well as a home market is
or pened 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, they produce. The home market alone is inade-quate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are The period of twenty years, as that for which capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, in suggested, because all can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food reexperience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable quired by the whole world.

That the reduced product t short dates. Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Con-

By the simultaneous abandonment of the pro-tective policy of Great Britain and the United

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, country in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been ad-The balance in the treasury on the first of July opted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they checked or prevented by a restoration of the pr burden, and place the government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public exmanufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidenta protection afforded them by revenue duties; and

more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a teriff of revenue duties based upon the principles of peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly mmenced on her part, are the extraordinary exenditures in which we have been involved. Just ice to our own people will make it proper that Mexico should be held responsible for these exthe existing law was recor seen no reason'to change the opinions then expessed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just compenditures.

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, menced 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 when large and extraordinary expenditures be-come unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be husbe ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defect war with Mexico all our resources should be hus-banded, and no appropriations made, except such as are actually necessary for its vigorous prosecu-tion and the due administration of the govern-ment. Objects of appropriation which in peace may be deemed useful or proper, but which are not indiscensible for the mable of the articles now em-

per to impose such duties, with a view to Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of ent session, large amounts may be saved to the reasury, and be applied to objects of pressing and easury, and be applied to objects of pressing and regent necessity, and thus the creation of a coresponding amount of public debt may be avoided. It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropriations for the support of god necessary appropriations for the support of god necessary appropriations for the support of the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disburged the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue,' has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic revenue, 'has been carried in the nublic reven vernment should be withheld, but it 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 act passed at your last session "reducing the duty 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

the duty on imports' not having gone into opera-tion until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the mere are, nowever, detects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical opeiation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Preasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the low at all times, but are according ambarraging. enue, and the business of the country, to be de veloped. 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 forseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that at all times, but are especially embarrassing when t will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, the country is engaged in a war, when the expense he mint of the United

nd many of them amassed large expense of the many who have been made trib tary to them, will have no reason to complain they shall be required to bear their just proporti tions in the rates of duties imposed within th

which they still enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuit possesses; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are cluding freights and charges, which the importe the home manufacturer in our markets, amoun ts value. With such advantages, it is not doub ents even greater profits than cau be derive rom any other regular business.

Indeed, so far from requiring the proeven incidental revenue duties, our manufactu ers in several leading branches are extending the

business, giving evidence of great ingenuity an skill, and of their ability to compete, with increase market at home, are annually exported to for ablished by the existing law, the system wil probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have nade, or shall hereafter make, their investi in manufactures, will know upon what to rely constant efforts to change or repeal them, render ing all investments in manufactures uncertain an 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

strictive policy by the United States, Great Brit laboring millions to pauperism and misery .capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

We find in the Oakland, Mich. Gette, of Nov

ter of one of the oldest citizens this county.—

He is now a fugitive from justic, having been in-

dicted by the grand jury of this county for an as-

sault and battery and attemft to commit rape.

He is of a ruddy complexion, light hair and

blue eyes, and is about the inches in height. A bench warrant arrest:

der, and the specification of the more was, that he had caused the crath of Sarriet Revell, his wife, by administering to her a quantity of ar-

cumstances elicited during the progress of the trial, were such (notwithstanding his acquittal by

tasting of the medicines he was administering to his wife, alleging as a reason, that her disease

was contageous, and that his own little girl had been made sick by accidentally putting into her

extreme suffering for eight days, during which

Within a few days after the burial of Mrs. Rus

el, the doctor left the village, and went to Ohio

his wife. Her body was disintered, under the di-

rection of the Coroner and Prosecuting Attorney

the Doctor's attornies, went upon the witness stand and testified that he was acquainted with

in a solution prepared from white arsenic. Crow-foot produced before the jury several slips of cop-

ed and accredited by scientific men; but upon analysing the bismuth which Crowfoot gave to him,

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY .- The 23d an-

ectable audience was in attendance, and the

chair, and after a few brief remarks, introduced he Rev. Dr. Knox, who read a portion of scrip-

paragraph shows the financial management which

and returned a verdict of not guilty.

The object of Crowfor

hey were excluded from entering for premi-lit is to be hoped that the farmers in this

Suspicion became excited that he had poisened

mouth a spoon which his wife

ued, death came to her relief.

blue eyes, and is about &

senic acid, or white arsenic.

more of them."

Congress.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1846. SENALE—Senators Green of R. I., and Hannegan of In., appeared in their seats to-day. The Vice President submitted the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of which 5000 extra

copies were ordered printed.

The Secretary of the Senate's report on the contract of Messrs. Blair & Rives for publishing reports of debates in the Senate, was also pre-Mr. Cameron offered a resolution in favor of granting 160 acres of land to each volunteer serv-ing in the Mexican war, and to increase their pay

nd allowance.

Notices of bills were given for the sale of min-

In the House—The day was spent in the dis-cussion of the resolution of Mr. Davis of Ky., calling on the President for copies of all orders to Generals or Commodores, relative to the estab-lishment of Governments in territories conquered during the war with Mexico. Mr. Calhoun has been re-elected to the U. S

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. a Senate, Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., introduced esolution proposing to increase the pay of the anteers in the present war; also to increase volunteers in this war, was adopted. The Sec-retary of War sent in a full list of those killed

ln the House, the session was spent in a dis-cussion of the resolution of Gerrit Davis, calling on the President for information relative to conquered territory. Several members took part the discussion.

The Military Polka Dauce-Annexation o Mexican Territory-Exciting Debute-Correspondence of the Tribune.

Orrespondence of the Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 9.

at Military Polks Dance has opened in the House of Representatives. When Mr. Garrett Davis offered his resolution yester-day asking by what authority Capt. Stockton and Gen. Kearney had issued their proclamations de-claring California and New Mexico Territories of the United States, and appointing civil officer over these Territories, the supporters of Mr. Polk seemed to sneer at the idea that any man should seemed to sneer at the idea that any man should dare to question the acts of the Executive. The case was adjourned over and came up as the regular business of the day this morning. The House was engaged in it for three hours, and adjourned without coming to any determination; but there can be not that Mr. Davis' resolution will

Mr. Haralson of Ga. moved as an amendm to add "provided it be consistent with the public interest." This has come to mean, in later

Mr. Douglass of Illinois said he presumed the Mr. Douglass of litinois said he presumed the gentleman from Kentucky meant to pave the way for impeachment. If so, he was ready for the defence. This was a useless piece of information, for no President ever failed to have supporters. Even Tyler, when he betrayed principles upon which he was elected, and was deserted by his own party, found men among the Locofoco support him is any and avery position be chosen. to support him in any and every position he chose to take. Mr. D. contended that the proceedings in California and New Mexico were correct—that in any and every position he chose

rritory, either by conquest or other Commodore Stockton, nobody ex-

lock at their respective armories, as Broad and Willow streets at sev

narches to Droad about fall of snow, which mad

leave them for other and more exciting scenes.

betrothed of some one of the

ar filthe young man's eye, but the mother

ok tharm of one of the volunteers and kep till lentered the cars. The youth turned a

An hundred more incidents might be chronicled

soon have an oppostunity to show our enemies the

thousands were there to be and relatives they may never meet again.

Monroe Democrat.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1846.

The Message. The burden of this document is the Mexican ar. That subject occupies seven of the nine of a tariff "with such discriminating duties as olumns, and is discussed with great care and labor. The wrongs we have suffered are stated in afford reasonable incidental PROTECTION."strong language; and it must be confessed that The letter wound up with the following declarathe President has made out a strong case against tion: "In my judgment it is the duty of the gov-Mexico. It could hardly be expected that one so anxious to define and defend his position would ate both sides of the controversy with the same OTHER MEANS in its power, fair and just fairness. Had he been actuated by a higher feeling than the mere personal one of justifying him- ESTS OF THE UNION." This letter was pub self, he might have stated that one great difficulty in the way of the settling onr long standing It was read by public speakers, quoted in the claims, was, the impossibility of proving them to newspapers, inscribed on the banners, and used the Board of Commissioners appointed for that in every possible way to promote his election .purpose. Even Gov. MARCY, a member of that On the strength of it, his friends declared that mission, and now one of Mr. Polk's princi- James K. Polk was a "better tariff man than

treaty with Mexico by which we are bound not to the cause of protection to home industry. eral lands, to graduate the price of public lands and to establish a Territorial Government in Or-

volunteers in the present war; also to increase the pay of the the pay of the regular soldiers. The Senate voluntees at the Rio Grande, although there are volted not to allow the Vice President to appoint the standing committees, and they will be ballotted for on Monday next. The resolution of Mr. Cameron to give 160 acres of land to each of the country is involved in an expensive and devastating war, in which, alresent them as hostile to the interests of the agrithough victor, she is a great sufferer. And it is cultural community-hoping thereby to produce the duty of every good citizen, whatever may be animosities and jealousies between the two clashis views of the causes that led to the war, to ses. Place the two documents-the Kane Letsupport the honor of his country, and preserve her ter and the Message, side by side, and no man reputation untarnished. We are in a condition that renders it necessary to fight for peace. The dice that he cannot judge correctly, can fail to elive branch must be conquered. Either we, or Mexico, must be humbled before we can enjoy the blessing of Peace; and, from the relative strength of the two parties, it is quite plain that Mexico

nust fall. The President indulges in a paltry fling at those who differ with him on the subject of the war, which does him little credit. He represents them is the man who now occupies the highest seat in of as giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy; or, in other words, he accuses them in the very language of the Constitution, of "high treason." His aspersion of the patriotism of those who differ from him is undignified, and displays a meanness of spirit totally unworthy the Chief Magistrate of a great nation. It shows that he gather most of his opinions, on such matters, from the small fry of his party, who fancy that they enjoy a monopoly of all the patriotism in the

the worst enemy of our country, to pass unmolested through our fleet, to give new life to the operations against us in Mexico, is miserably lame and impotent. He confesses that his motive in allowing him to pass free was to overturn the then existing government of Mexico and place Santa men, in power. It appears that the administration was silly enough to rely upon his promises, and President Polk gravely tells us, in his official

ry than all the Mexican chiefs put together.

Such pitiful pettifoggery is beneath contempt, and is right in the face of the most positive proofs and statistics to the contrary. But we cannot pursue this subject farther to-day. It is evident that the President relies entirely upon the jealousies he can excite between the various classes in com-

ed. In presenting them, we avail ourselves of

The public debt, including Treasury notes, the 1st of December, 1846, was \$24,256,494 Outstanding on the 4th of March, 1845, \$17,788,-799. Incurred since \$6,467,694. A farther loan will be required to meet the war

Around the depôt the snow and mud made walk-ing or even stading almost insupportable; yet thousands were there to bid "good bye" to friends and relatives they may never never the state of the state o a loan of \$23,000,000, which will allow \$4,000 --000 to be always retained the Treasury, to guard 500,000 might be produced annually by imposing duties on artices now imported free, and that from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 might be obtained by reducing the price of the public lands.

It is recommended that the loan be for 20 years, with authority to pay off portions of it sooner, if the war leaves any surplus.

Certain "defects" in the details of the Treasury law, fully set forth in the Treasury re-Congress. The establishment of a branch mint Then, too, there were younger sisters, watching with regretful eye in the city of New York is proposed. Graduafile of the regular army and raising an additional force for the year. It is proposed to add an efficient sea steamer to each of our foreign squadne troops, two by two, entered, her eyes on watch and scanned each face. At fair looking lad, who could have passed

\$802,642 from that of the year preceding. The been enlarged 5739 miles and 418 new post-offices have been established. And so, with a brief stepped out from the side walk, declaration of "full reliance upon your wisdom

ATTICA AND HORNELLSVILLE KAILKOAD.

—A writer in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that the young business men of that city roughster, waiting the arrival of the city two and when at lennth they came, she took ongot at the company where her husband meld, and sitting down upon the snow, hid lace in her apron, and continued in that positions in the train started. Her mother was by side; but for the half hour we stood near them, a word was spoken. Her face exhibited her grief nor fear; it was the tndex of but one decolation.

The subscription to the Attica and Hor-

An hundred more incidents might be chronicled hat passed within that short hour of bustle and preparation—some even more affecting than those described. Yet amid all these, the volunteers bore themselves manfully. Many of them, doubtless, looked upon their friends with an ominous presentiment that it was for the last time they should ever behold them; but at the same time, the laurel wreath—the prize which the soldier ever seeks, yet seldom gains—was before their eyes, and they turned their backs upon the cypress!

God speed our noble volunteers, and may they some have an anostroutive to show our enemies the nies the to 1000, as was claimed by the Locofoco prints. Brigg's majority for Governor is 161 and the low-

The Message and the Tariff. When a candidate for the Presidency in 1844,

AMES K. POLK found it necessary to define his position on the subject of a protective tariff. For this purpose, he wrote a letter to John K. KANE, of Philadelphia, in which he declared in language not to be mistaken, that he was in favor would produce the amount of revenue needed and ernment to extend as far as may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and ALL PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTER lished by his friends in all parts of the country .-

pal secretaries, declared that a great many of the HENRY CLAY," and maintained on every occaclaims were fraudulent and exorbitant. We have a sion that he was irrevocably pledged to sustai claim indemnity from her for any alledged injuries, | Compare this latter-strong in its language and unless such claims shall be "verified by compe- explicit in its declarations-with that portion of tent proof." In many of the cases, we failed to the Messsage just published, which refers to the do so. Still, it must be admitted that Mexico tariff. Not a shadow of likeness can we find wilfully and designedly refused to make repara- The President not only utterly repudiates all his whether such reparation could not have been ob- but he even assails the cause which only two years tained without a resort to war, is a question upon ago he professed himself a warm advocate of, with which there is very great difference of opinion. all the misrepresentations and denunciations o The President labors bard to show that it could the most ultra of the free traders. He calls it a not-that we were absolutely forced into the war. "system unequal and unjust," operating for the But he very carefully smooths over his seizure of benefit of "favored classes," and is quite elothe disputed territory, which led to the commence- quent on its "pernicious effects." Manufacturers ment of hostilities. To justify that indiscreet act, with their armies of well paid and well fed he goes into a long argument to show that we had laborers, are denonnced as a "privileged class a clear and undeniable right to the country as far who are amassing fortunes at the expense of oth-

whose mind is not so entirely warped by prejupronounce JAMES K. POLK a dishonest, treacherous, unprincipled statesman.

The tariff part of the Message abounds in mis presentations and misstatements which we shall at some future period lay before our readers. Our object to-day is merely to show how faithless to his promises, and how regardless of principle,

Letters of Marque.

The President, in his message, rec Congress to issue "letters of marque and reprisal" against Mexico. The Journal of Commerce, the warmest supporter of the Administration and its policy ia the commercial metropolis, condemns the proposal in the following language. The organ at Washington will now class him with the "Meri can Whigs:"

PRIVATEERS .- The recomm President "that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and probation, so far as we have heard opinions expressed. It seems a very strange proposition, in connection with what is said about our treaty stipulations with Spain against privateering mode of warfare with opprobrium. It would, in the present case, be particularly unwise. As the President says, there are very few vessels under the Mexican flag to be found. Our own vessels

where the abutment is to rise 86 feet above Water street, which is to be arched. The bridge to be 121 ft. above low water mark, with one pier in the middle of the river, making two spans of 800 feet each-the whole length of the bridge

commanding at Fort Polk, (Point Isabel) gave trading vessels going there will be subjected to all the rigor of existing orders applying to the Rio

teen 18 pounders, and one long 18; the brig San-

ed A. K. HADLEY, of Troy, as a suitable per-

able candidate for speaker. Mr. BLODGETT has

at all at present;" because the desired end may are two harbors on the Pacific, and it remains to e obtained by other means, and without arousing

called the "Black Fever," prevails in Haverford to follow up this success, that they immediately township, in this county. Many persons think it granted a virtual armistice of two months to the

Monroe County Agricultural Society-At the annual meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, held at the Rochester Seed

Store, on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, the following namd officers were elected for 1847, viz: President-SAMUEL MILLER, of Penfield Vice Presidents—George C. Latta, of Greece, Romanta Hart, of Brighton, John Rowe, of Riga. Treasurer—James P. Fogg, of Rochester. Recording Secretary—James H. Watts, of TOWN COMMITTEES.

Gates—Wm. Buell, M. Garrett, Wm. Otis.
Wheatland—Wm. Garbutt, Jirah Blackmen Chili-Wm. Pixley, Jacob Strawn, J. K. Bal-Riga-Alfred Fitch, Dennis Church, Charles

Crossman.

Henrietta—Elihu Kirby, Wells Springer, Sam Pittsford-L. P. Whitbeck, L. Bushnell, Mar

bie, J. McGonegal.

Rochester—Wm. Pitkin, Ep. Moore, P. Barry A. Sawyer, James M. Whitney, James P. Fogg Lemuel Thompson, John Rapalje, D. D. T.

Moore.
The Treasurer made the following Report: hand Nov. 8, 1845.....

Dec. 4-Paid receipts, No. 157 to 212 penses of the Society
Paid for Dr. Lee's Lectures...... Cash on hand.....

JAMES P. Fogg, Treasurer On motion of James P. Fogg, it was voted that ne thanks of the Society be tendered to those nembers who had contributed to the funds of the N. Haywood, Brighton, \$2.
On motion of J. W. Bissell, a vote of thank

Treasurer, and as Chairman of the Committee of or overthrow the evidence presented against him.

Arrangements, had fulfilled the duties of his of-York, there should be no applicant for any of the premiums offered on Field Crops, when it is within the knowledge of many members of this Society, that several crops were made in this county, by members of this Society, particularly of wheat and corn, probably second to none in the State of New York—that he had received from Dr. Paddpck soon after Russell's arrest, and found that a slip of copper plunged into a solution, presenting the pared from the bismuth, became coated with a slip of copper plunged into a solution, presenting the pared from the bismuth, became coated with a slip of copper plunged into a solution, presenting the pared from the bismuth, became coated with a slip of copper plunged into a solution present the pared from the bismuth, became coated with a stand and testified that he was acquainted with the science of Chemistry, and had laught it in the State of New York—that he had analysed a quantity of bismuth which he had received from Dr.

State, but from neglect of measuring and certify-

county will not in future be deterred from enter-

r field crops, on account of the trouble to which the necessary regulations of the State So- per with a blackened surface, some of which (as

. Beckwith, of Henrietta, the fourth p f \$1, and 2 Vols. Genesee Farmer. A communication was read from Wm. Garbutt Esq., of Wheatland, Chairman of the Commit

Farmer, at 10 o'clock, A. M. MES H. WATTS, Recording Sec'y.

From the London Times of November 9 The War between the United States and Mex-

exposed to all the hardships of an uncivilized cour try and a pernicious climate. ta Ana, with twelve 18 pounders; brig Yman, They have equipped a considerable squadror captured from the Yucataneos, carrying six 12 and blockaded the coast, but the enemy affords no pounders, and one long 18; schr. Eagle, with six prizes to encourage the zeal or reward the cour 18 pounders, and one long 32; schr. Campechiant, with four 12 pounders.

age of the American navy, and the interruption of foreign trade secures a close protection to certain Mexican interests and cuts off the competition of the free American markets. The attack niversary of this Society was celebrated in the upon St. Juan d'Ulloa was the only severe blow Reformed Dutch Church, La Fayette Place,

in a situation of extreme danger, and a check The progress of the American forces on the oast of the Pacific, in Upper California, and in

the heart of their enormous continent, is no doubt most extensive. But it may be questioned whether the loss of these provinces is a sensible blow to Mexico, or a sensible advantage to the American which it appeared that the distribution has Confederation. Probably for more than a century to come the interior of the American continent 19,233 bibles and testaments. The report also

al sovereignty; and, if any considerable portion of directed to emigrants, of who these territories is now transferred to the United at this port during the past year.

The Treasurer, George H. Williams, presented the report of the country before these provinces can repulse hose of seciety and government. The amount received to be 6,596 \$1. country to listen to terms as inconsistent with their

oreign house in Mexico, for \$71,000 cash, for the term of 14 years, at the same time that another offer was before the government, stipulating ake another year to route locofocoism from Maine. town of Monterey with success. The Mexicans "Black Fever."—The Chester, Pa., Re-

the two Republics meet, early in December, we yards of the beach, she bilged on the larboard expect to learn that the Americans loudly demand the conclusion of a treaty of peace, whilst the The masts were cut away, and efforts made to day, and was yesterday liberated from the Auburn
State Prison. He is expected in town to-day.

Putting It on.—In De Soto county Missis.

A NEW TRADE.—A sale of whiskey was made yesterday for the Liverpool market. It will probably be the first considerable shipment of the get her off, but without success; every thing was saved from her, except the guns and water tank.

The war has, indeed, from first to last, been no more than an armed appropriation of territory. day, and was yesterday liberated from the Auburn
State Prison. He is expected in town to-day.

PUTTING IT ON.—In De Soto county, Mississippi, the license on the retailing of intoxicating liquors has been raised to five hundred dollars.

IFF Gen. SCOTT supplied himself with a full set of Indian Rubber camp equipage, in the expectation of field service.

Mexicans will vote the continuance of the war.—If the war has, indeed, from first to last, been no more than an armed appropriation of territory. It was begun without a pretext by the precipitate occupation of a neutral district, and this occupation has now extended over an immense tract of the deposite and safe-keeping of the public for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys disbursed by his authority, under the Independent Treasury law.

Putting IT on.—In De Soto county, Mississippi, the license on the retailing of intoxicating liquors has been raised to five hundred dollars.

IFF Gen. SCOTT supplied himself with a full set of Indian Rubber camp equipage, in the expectation of field service.

Mexicans will vote the continuance of the war.

The war has, indeed, from first to last, been no more than an armed appropriation of territory. It was begun without a pretext by the precipitate occupation of a neutral district, and this occupation has ordered a vault to be erected in the Capitol for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public more than an armed appropriation of territory. It was begun without a pretext by the precipitate occupation of a neutral district, and this occupation of a n est Locofoco over the highest Whigt for Congress the Gulf Squadron.

Said this we have said all; no hostile army has been really beaten, no conditions have been imposed, no Government has been coerced.

The Route of Gen. Wool's Army. 25th, the following account of the cent trial of Dr. Russell, of that place, on arge of poisoning his wife. Dr. Russell in ed the daugh-

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. S. Capt. G. T. M. Davis, Aid to Brig. Gen. Shields vored us with the following very interesting ac-count of his journey through Mexico from Monova, via Monterey:
"I left Monclova on the 2d of November, and

ed at the Brazos several days, in consequence of no steamer leaving for New Orleans.

jury) as to leave upon the minds of the community a settled conviction of his guilt.

It appeared by the testimony of a little girl, who resided in Russell's family at the time of the alleged offence, (in June last,) that the Doctor prepared for his wife, who bad complained of a slight indisposition, some white powders. Upon leaving his house in the moraing, he directed Mrs. Russell to take one of the powders. She mixed the convertible of the powders with the moraing of the province of Coantila, of which Monglova is the capital, accompanied by an escort of about twenty of the principal citizens, rode out to the encampment and called upon Gen. Wool. He informed the General that no resistance would be made to his taking militativity. it with some wine, in a glass tumbler, and swal- ry possession of Monclova, but, on the contrary owed it. In a short time thereafter, she was seiz- our column would be received and treated ed with vomiting, but soon tecovered, and proceeded to attend to her household affairs. Upon friends. On the 31st Gen. Wool, accompanied by his staff and an escort, consisting of two squadthe return of the doctor to his bouse at noon, Mrs. rons of the 1st and 2d dragoons, rode into Mon-R. stated to him that the powder which he had clova and took nominal possession of the same. iven her had caused her to vemit. The doctor eplied, "if that is the case you need not take tendered to Gen. Wool as his headquarters, which, in the event of his making his headquarters in the The same night Mr. Russell was seized very city, he would accept. The health of the entire column was excellent, and the condition of the violently with voniting and purging, and Dr. Pad-dock was called in by her busband. Dr. P. discovered nothing very unusual in her symptoms at first; but on visiting her the next day, and for sev-

eral days following, was surprised to witness a constant repetition of the veniting and purging. The ladies who visited Mrs. Russell during her sickness, which continued some eight days, for the purpose of rendering her their aid as watch-ers and nurses, remarked that almost every thing she took caused immediate vomiting. One of the ladies tasted of some waters used which had been and two squadrons of the 1st and 2d dragoons. prepared for Mrs. R., and it caused her to vomit, and produced other effects and symptoms similar to those of Mrs. Russell. Another of the ladies Monclova, a distance of 204 miles, was made in swallowed a portion of the chicken soup which had been prepared for Mrs. R., and similar effects baggage train, about 250 in number. The column had been prepared for Mrs. R., and similar effects were produced on her. On one occasion, Doct. was highly favored with excellent weather, and Russell cautioned the nurses in attendance against by an army.
"The towns through which the column passed

after crossing the Rio Grande were, Presidio de Rio Grande, Nava, San Fernando, San Rosa and about the medicines which she had taken. After upon a beautiful and fertile plain, five and a half miles from the Rio Grande; it contains a population of 2,000 inhabitants, and has no public buildings in it save two Roman Catholic church-es. Twenty-five miles from Presidio de Rio Grande you reach the town of Nava, containing seven hundred inhabitants. It is surrounded by an exceedingly fertile country, and corn in grea abundance is produced in this region. In fact the last Fair, viz: To Wm. Garbutt, of Wheatland, \$7; Wm. Buell, Gates, \$7; Romanta Hart, Brighton, \$6; James Hart, Irondequoit, \$3; Joseph Farley, Irondequoit, \$2; John Ayrault, Perinton, \$16; Geo. C. Latta, Greece, \$2; Allen Frost, Brighton, \$1; R. Harmon, Wheatland, \$5; Pardon D. Wright, Rochester, \$4; H. Hooker, Brighton, \$2; C. F. Crosman, Brighton, \$3; N. Haywood, Brighton, \$2. C. Maywood, Brighton, \$2. C. F. Open proof of the facts above narrated, with the whole country between the above two places is very fertile, and most admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. Between the two points there is no water except what is conducted through artificial channels. Twelve miles from Nava is the town of San Fernando, containing from 3,500 to 4,000 inhabitants. It is one of the neatest built town through which I passed in Mexico, and is others of a corroborative nature, the country between the above two places is very fertile, and most admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. Between the two points there is no water except what is conducted through artificial channels. Twelve miles from Nava is the town of San Fernando, containing from 3,500 to 4,000 inhabitants. It is one of the neatest built town through which I passed in Mexico, and is others of a corroborative nature, the country between the above two places is very fertile, and most admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. Between the two points there is no water except what is conducted through artificial channels. Twelve miles from Nava is the town of San Fernando, containing from 3,500 to 4,000 inhabitants. It is one of the neatest built town through which I passed in Mexico, and is abundance is produced in this region. others of a corroborative nature, the counsel for abundantly supplied with water, a beautiful little was unanimously passed in commendation of the faithful manner in which Mr. James P. Fogg, as attempt was made by Russel's counsel to impeach this town also the soil is of excellent quality, and the production of corn and sugar-cane large.-Cotton is also produced here, but not in very large about the time that Russell arrived among us, and from the same place where the Dector had been residing, and who during the trial acted as one of quantities.

to the town of San Rosa, with a population of from 3000 to 3500 inhabitants. It is situated immediately at the base of a range of mountains bearing the same name as the town. Their no-toriety in Mexico arises from the fact that they public. In consequence of the unsettled state of ed for years, as their productions were immediately seized by the government to replenish its Long of Pennsylvania, who for thirty years had resided at San Rosa, that the mines near the town, when last worked by the Mexicans, yielded at least half a million of silver accessing the least half and a million of silver accessing the least half a million of silver accessing the least half access estion can arise but, from the richness and exsmall deposit of dark colored mineral, so nearly a million per annum.

ed the town of San Rosa was in a flourishing conin one of the glass tubes was from a preparation dition, and its inhabitants in p osperous circumrsenic. Upon a cross-examination, Crewfoot ac-The Alcalde proposed to Gen Wool to issue pronunciamento in favor of the Government the Un ted States, provided he (Gen. Wo upon Mrs. Russell where the column still was when I left it. It called, and testified

situated on a fertile and extensively cultivated

Upon submitting the case to the jury, the pre-siding Judge stated to them that if there was any doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, they must acher at the time of her first attack of sickness, but we crossed a small chain of mountains called the is equally indisputable. Indeed, since the trial, the fact has been admitted by one of Russell's ied into a premature grave by a wretch in the sized pebble stones, and abound with finest fish form of a man—our country has been subjected to an enormaus bill of expense—and, by a fraud which is disgraceful to the legal profession, the gallows has been chested out of its lawful victim. At a point not many miles distant from where the heir waters into one common channel, which

empties itself into river Solado. The river Solado is also a beautiful stream, upthe left bank of which stands Guerreo, a flour in fact, is the principal receptacle of all the small

feet, and a part of them is a continuous range of beautiful peaks, presenting a view which baffles escription.
"The timber through this whole section of country is very scarce, the principal production being musquit. Considering, however, the extreme mildness of the climate and uniformity of temper-

observation from two astronomers in our column, could be produced here by taking the trouble to town, and is in rather a dilapidated condition. Its me ten or twelve hundred troops
"Notwithstanding the professions of friendship the Province, the inhabitants were very percepti-bly far more hostile toward us than those of al

the towns through which we passed. This arises from the fact that its influential citizens are generally strong Centralists, favorable to a Monarchi-cal form of Government; while those of the other for the payment of \$400,000, for the same time, for the payment of \$26,000 each.

The \$71,000 in hand were, however deemed of which I am only precluded from giving through the payment of \$400,000! This mint leaves a net annual income of 60,000! It appears to us quite evident that all the taxes that Monclova and Monterey were Candella, Flascal-Camargo to Monterey at Seralvo. pecially while the church and priests absorb so large a share of the produce of industry.

at with us, and are striving to see the hardest names. One crams us with quack a the hardest names. One crams us with quack and the other surfeits us with milk and water. If we are to die by either, we prefer the medicine.

The Mexican war, therefore, presents the strange picture of a victorious army in a foreign country which is more nearly reduced to the necessity of effecting a peace than the State that it heartiful and accomplished lady, originally from Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a president of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Alexandria, but now a resident of the city of the Constant of the city of the Constant of the city of the Constant of the cit

Celebration of the 141st Anniversary of

uary 18, 1847.

The Committee of Correspondence have the pleasure to portions of the country, will add much interest to the oc-"I left Monclova on the 2d of November, and casion. A History of the Press of Western New York, with many incidents in the lives of the Pioneers of the though a section of country infested with Indians then "West," will be prepared for that day.

and Rancheros, with no other escort but a Mexican guide and a servant. The trip was performing information from their respective Counties, will do use the control of the c ad in six days, on horseback, meeting with no ina fivor, by writing us without delay—and all invited guests,
terruption except at the town of Sabinos, about
130 miles from Monterey. The interruption was
temporary, the Alcalde allowing me to resume
my journey with but a few minutes' delay.

on steamer leaving for New Orleans.

"On the 30th of October the center division, under General Wool, the advance of which was commanded by Brigadier General Shields, encamped four miles north of Monclova. Within an hour after we had pitched our tents, Gen.

Lopez, the Governor of the province of Coahuila, of which Mosel and the province of Coahuila, of which was a coahuila, and the province of Coahuila, and the province o will be in waiting at the Blossom Hotel, to receive them.

The Dinner will be prepared, they have the pleasure to add, in the spacious Hall attached to the above named Hotel, by the Messrs. Blossom, whose wide-spread and rapidly-increasing popularity, as successful caterers to the appetites of their guests, very justly entitles their House to appetites of their guests, very justly entitles their House to a high position among those of the first class in Western New York—and therefore, the Committee feel assured that the entertainment to be received, will be alike creditable to our hosts as it will be worthy the occasion.

WILLIAM S. FALLS,
Ch'n Com. of Arrangements. Editors will please copy or notice

The Victoria, Texas, Advocate says that express left from General Wool, from Monclovia, on the 4th ult., with despatches for the Quartermaster at Port Lavaca.

Gen. Wool understood that on his arrival, that "The strength of the column is 2,600, rank and file; and consists of the 1st and 2d regiments of Illinois volunteers, commanded by Colonels Hardin and Bissell; Col. Yell's regiment of Arkansas cavairy: Major Rooneville's heart of Arkansas of joining Santa Ana at Salville. Santa Ana's orders were to make no resistance to far into the heart of the country as he wished of 70,000 Mexicans troops expect to meet the A-merican army so soon as the train of wagons with Sovernment stores, now upon the road to Sar Antonia should arrive at Monclova.

Gen. Wool designed to leave that place for Chiahuahua. The Government stores now at San Antonio, arc sufficient to maintain Gen.

The two regiments which evacuated revolted when they reached San Luis Potosi and were disbandd. They were opposed to Santa Ana.

Great divisions prevailed at San Louis Potosi.

The army about 16,000 strong, were in a state of starvation. These were from different factions. tarvation. These were from different factions The Austin Democrat has an account of the anicipated Indian difficulties referred to before. Several families of the upper Frost Timbers or the Trinity had deserted their homes. Cap Smith had started in pursuit of this party of sav

It is said that the celebrated Seminole Chief Wild Cat, is now in Texas, at the head of 30 warriors, determined to do as he pleases.

This said that Mrs. Chase, wife of the American Consul at Tampico, wrote Commodore Connor, that that place could be taken, and sent The account which reached this city

Sunday morning, that Col. Doniphan had been despatched by Gen. Kearney, from Santa Fe, with a force of 700 men against the city of Chihuahua, and that he had taken that town without opposition, was undoubtedly a mistake; as advi-ces from Santa Fe to the 20th of October, state that Col. D. was then there, with no prospect of starting very soon. He is reported to have taken Chihuahua on the 2d of November, and it is 600 miles or 25 days travel, for an invading army Santa Fe to Chihuahua.

says:—Gen. Taylor will be back here in a few days from Saltillo, and it presumed, will soon move with a large portion of the force here in direction of Tampico, by way of Lanares, and Patterson with a large partion of the volunteers, who have remained in depot to this time—one

or New Orleans, where he expects to remain un

Marriages.

ooth of Geneseo.

In Mt. Morris on the 6th inst, by I. Thurston, Esq, M.
SEORGE WAKEMAN, of Rochester, to Miss Sall.

M. FILER, of Mt. Morris. M. FILER, of Mt. Morris. In Dansville on the 7th inst., by Rev. W. F. Curry, Mr JOSEPH E. PALMEK, of Erwin, Steuben county., to Miss ELIZABETH M. VANCE, of Dansville.

In this city on the 11th inst., Mr. JAMES CUMMINGS in the 38th year of his age.
In this city on Monday the 7th inst., Mrs. MARTHA
ENNINGS, in the 83d year of ner age.
In this city on the 8th inst., EZRA, son of O. L. and Elrira W. Sheldon.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. ADAMS & CONKLIN HIGH flavor, just received at the cheap T THE GEOGRAPHICAL KEY.

OR Guide to an improved plan of studying Geograph by Charles Morley, A B- for sale by FISHER & Co.

audition to the very heavy stock of goods on hand be he subscriber, he has within a few days received the wing extra fine articles, which makes his assortment and complete. following extra mee allowing and complete.

25 bags old cream colored Java Coffee.

25 bags old cream colored Java Coffee.

35 boxes halves and quarters fresh Rais

21 bate Brandy, importation of

Commercial.

Monday is usually a dull day. Pork sold in sm ties at former prices—3@3 50 including all sizes of carcasses from 200 to 350 lbs. Sales of firkin butter at 124c. Price firm and the article in fuir demand. Tallow steady at 74@
74c. Sheep skins in good demand at 40@30c, according to
quality. Holders of corn ask 48c to day.

WEDNESDAY Evening, Dec. 9. We have no changes to note in the market. Pork conti

of the crew received injuries by the falling of the spars. She struck on the rocks at Pigeon Island, while the wind was blowing a gale. es to arrive in moderate quantities, and prices remai cady. We hear of no transactions worthy of not eadstuffs. FRIDAY Evening, Dec. 11. agraph in the Trenton State Gazette, continu Sijc. No movement in flour. Pork steady at 3@350 for al curcases under 350 lbs, and occasionally 3 63 for larger Sales oats at 25c. Tallow continues in good demand at Sales oats at Sc. /Tallow continues in good demand at 7 @72;sales 16 bbls at the latter price. Fresh roll butter sold

o day at 14c. Common apples 25c. Buckwheat flour i ood demand with small sales at \$2@2 25 \$\psi\$ 100 ibs. produce from the country. We had in the middle of the eek, a few sales of wheat at 87tc. Flour retails at 4 50. othing done by wholesale. Oats in moderate demand 28@30c. Nothing doi.ig beyond supplying the demand

and good. Beet Cattle on foot, are offered sparingly, ar mand good. Beet Cattle on foot, are offered sparingly, and batchers are supplied by beef from the country at 222 50 for fore and 3 00 for hind quarters. Mutton carcases abun-dant at 1222 伊 b. Poultry pienty at 5c. Very little movement in butter and cheese. Fresh rolls sold late in the week at 132014c—sales of firkins at 12c. eef. One lot very nice, taken at 84c. Sheep skins activ

33c. Dried apples the same.
Preparations are making for a heavy business in pork : soon as the roads become good. Prices it is thought wil rule lower than last year. As yet no large orders have been pork to Boston.

N. Y. FLOUR AND WHEAT MARKET—Daily Reports
TUESDAY, Dec. S.
Flour is not offered freely to day at 5 00 for Genesee in
store, and the sales are to the extent of 5000 bbls at 500 506,
nearly all for shipment. The market cannot be pronounce
of very fign. The supplies are large.
In gram I notice no change. Shippers of wheat will give
1 15 for good Genesee. Corn 54608c for old, 60c for new
with a moderate business. Ryc 76 in slip firm—the inquiry is good for grain, but sales are light.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.
There is no new feature in flour. Sales are making to

There is no new feature in flour. Small sales Pots at 4 75. Flour fir

NEW YORK MARKET.-Dec. 12-8 P. M.

gements of flour for Liverpool at 4s6d. LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET: at \$\psi\$ 70 fbs...
English...
Canadian red...
do white...
United States red...
do white...
n corn, \$\psi\$ 450 fbs in bond 5502

BUTTER, P cwt. Cork..... Canadian

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET,

All sold.

seep and Lambs dull. Prices have declined, and remain over unsold. The transactions have been priy at from \$1 to 2 50 and 2 50 for sheep, and 50c to 1 50 for lambs.

or the week ending Monday evening, Dec. 7.
arket 1009 beef cattle, 950 stores, 14 yoke worki
5 cows and calves, 5000 sheep and 750 swine.
Cattle—Extra 5 75, first quality 5 50, second do 4
3 5 5008 405

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

whole tickets, and gave one dollar each the morning of the 18th they found that each

han sufficient to buy the slaves freed

COFFEE.

A FIRST quality of Old Java Coffee, at
N B MERICK'S, 12 Front st

plass boxes, for sale at manufacturers prices, ate st. oct23 TIMOTHY CHAPMAN THE CHURCH ALMANAC FOR 1847.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. 100 BALES and cases for sale by the package or piece, next north Rochester City Bank, State st. dec4 WILDER & GORTON. MERINO AND CRAPE SCARFS.
NOTHER splendid assortment and received.

MERINOS AND ALAPACAS.
ERSONS wishing Merinos or Alapacas, for the full, will save money by purchasing now, as I ry large stock, and will dispose of them at a barg P No. 34 Buffalo st., Arcade. R. 1. Store, THE largest and most general assortment of Dry Goods
in Western New York.
It is hoped that all who read this will favor me with a
call, not being able to give but an indistinct idea of what
a gained by buying at J. Z. NEWCOMB'S
or Price Store and Rochester Jobbing House,

200 Kegs, hall and quarter kegs Sporting P owder, froi "Dupont & Co." and the "Hazard Powder Ge." 100 Kegs Blasting Powder. 230 Bags of Shot-assorted.

NEW BOOKS.
HARMONY of the four Gospels, in English, according to the state of the s SAGE & BROTHER, 40 Buffalo st.

GENESEE PAPER MILLS.

THE subscribers having during the past season, in addition to their former Mill erected a large and commo lious Mill, and filled it with an entire new set of machine.

quality.
Flour—Superfine city and Black Hawk Mills, at 3 75; other country brands 3 25@3 50. [Jour. WASHINGTON AIR TIGHT COOKING



or economy and utility.

Please call and examine before purchasing.

J. E. CHENEY, 24 Exchange at

fiscal year, under the new law, is less of which when compared with that of the precedwhich, when compared with that of the pre ing year, amounts to \$778,533 64, being the entire loss sustained by the department, except \$24tire loss sustained by the department, except \$24-108 81. The expresses are expected to carry letters in large numbers. The report recommends that the law be so amended so that a single letter weigh \(\frac{1}{2} \) instead of \(\frac{1}{2} \) oz , and that the same power be given to the P. O. Department to prevent the violation of the revenue laws as is now given to the Secretary of the Treasury, against smuggling. That the postage on newspapers and printed matter be regulated according to the size or weight of the papers, and the distance to be carried. These rates should be so high as to cover any deficiency which the reduced rates of postage may make, so which the reduced rates of postage may make, so as to render the income of the department equal to the expenditures. All printed matter passing through the mails and all letters to be pre-paid or rated with double postage. The expenditures of the departments for the fiscal year have exceeded the increase \$597,098. The mail service of the U. S., exclusive of Texas, is perform-

Second Edition.

The schooner Ontario, which left Oswe-

go on Monday last, was towed into Kingston on

uesday morning in a sinking condition. Many

Miss Dix, we are sorry to see by a par-

The Post Master General's Report is rather an

interesting document. The revenue for the first fiscal year, under the new law, is less by \$877,-

MONDAY, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

gagements of such transportation stated by the year, amount to \$2,665,878. There has been a aving of 33 per cent in the new On the 30th June there were 14,601 post offices; 877 new offices were established during the year, and 459 discontinued—increase 418; on this day the number is 14,793. There were appointed 4958 post masters, of whom 2905 were appointed in consequence of resignations or death; 301 in in consequence of resignations or death; 301 in consequence of change of routes; 877 in consequence of the established of new offices; 871 by removals; 4 whose commissions expired and were not renewed. Near one-third of the offices in the U.S. have been voluntarily vacated, since the passege of the new law. This is in a great deee ascribed to the increased labor in the offices and the diminished compensation to post masters.

ed by 3,530 contracts on 4,285 post routes; the aggregate length of which is 149,677 miles. Its

transportation throughout the year ending 30th of June last, amounted to 37,398,414 miles, the en-

We are indebted to the Collector at West Troy the following list of boats locked through since he 4th. The canal has been frozen Boat A. W. Gillis of Rochester, laden with flor

Names of Canal Boats Locked through since

the 4th inst.

Troy, "Chitteningo," A. S. Perry, A. P. Downer, Rocheste Acadia, Champion. D. Gardiner, Little Falls, " Jefferson, Rochester, G. M. Dallas, Henry Allen, J. Bradley. Rochester. King of the Forest, 8th Dist. L. D. Ely, Fairport, P. S. Cooly, Lockport, of Fairport, "Lockport, oats & flour. wheat & flou Port Byron, corn & flour. Queen of the West, Buffalo, E. Graves, Herkimer,

Canajoharie, barley & oatr Centreport, barley & wheat Buffalo, E. Warren, W. H. A. Smith Little Falls, wheat & flour. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS .- Capt. C. B. Crittenden, Lieuts, S. S. Tipton and Julian May, and sixty-eight privates and non-commissioned officers of the regiment of mounted riflemen, Company E. arrived in this city yesterday from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the steamboat Pontiac, and

will leave in a few days for the seat of war. ited in the West, well calcu ice in which they have enlisted. The horses of expected down on the next boat. This compared consist of seventy-six men.—[Picayune, Dec. FROM HARRISBURG-PROGRESS OF VOL-INTEERS .- Lewiston, Dec. 9 .- We are safe nere. Our company, Captain Binder's Wasl

I regret to say, that Capt. Hill's company of Killers," and "Bouncers," have committee depredations, thefts and arsons along the line of canal, alike dishonorable to themselves as men an oldiers, and not complimentary to their comp

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS .- Ge General's office at Washington, creating two mil-itary departments, being the 9th and 10th. The New Mexico, as has been, or may be, subject ed to the arms or authority of the United Stat-head quarters, Santa Fe; the tenth embrace

ria, that the grand prize of the Royal Lotterythe \$100,000—was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three

BY the bale or pound. A first rate article at the Rhod Island store, 34 Buffalo st. Arcade building.

TWO INDISPENSABLES.
MILLER'S Water Proof Blacking and Johnson's Want Oil Shaving Soap. The above speak for then selves, and are for sale in any quantity at 122 Buffalo stree Exchange block, by novay

A ing to the common version, newly arranged, lanatory notes, by Edward Robinson, DJ. Li. D Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourish

the market. Permaps what was anche on this say on average over-ice.

Pork—In park there was quite a little stir on Friday, and for the first time the article came forward with some sort of freedom. The quantity of this year's raising is so far good, though the rates are not as remunerating as we would wish. From \$2 to 250 to are the rates for hogs from 200 to 250 lbs.

Beef—The supply is more than sufficient for the demand, which, on account of the scarcity of salt for packing, is not

WILLIAM R. STRONG, Curtis' building, Main stree 50 BOXES Cavendish Tobacco, of prime quality—for FAIRBANKS, CROMBIE & Co. PLAIDS

CONSISTING of Gala, Oregon, California, Rio Grande
Adelaide and Camargo Cloakings, decidedly the bes

What tales of horror they have told,
Of tempest and of wreck;
Of murder in the midnight hour;
Of war, full many a "speck;"
Of ships, that, lost away at sea,
Went down before the blast;
Of rified cries of agony,
As life's last moment passed! Of earthquakes and of suicides;
Of failing crops of cotton;
Of bank defaulters, broken banks,
And banking systems rotten;
Of boilers bursting—steamboats anag
Of riots, duels lought;
Of theeves with booty caught; Of land-alides and of water-spouts; Of ants and alligators; Of serpents in the briny deep; Of giant sweet potatoes; Of children lost and children found; Finances in disorder; Finances in disorder;
Of fights among the firemen,
And troubles on the border.

They've told us of a nation, George, Bent sorrowing in the dust, For one whom she had called to fill Her highest, dearest trust; Of sparking crowns for youthful brow. Ot royal coronations; Of plans to rid the earth of kings; Of temp'rance reformations. Of flood, and fire, and accident,
Those worn-out types have told;
And how the pestilence has swept
The youthful and the old;
Of marriages, of births and deaths;
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas!

They 've told how long sweet summer days
Have faded from our view;
How Autumn's chilling wind hath swept
The leaf-crowned forest through;
How Winter's reign hath come and gone—
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling Spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life. I can't pretend to mention half
My inky friends have told,
Since, shining, bright, and beautiful,
They issued from the mould,—
How unto some they goy have brought,
To others grief and tears!
Yet raitfully they record kept
Of fast-receding years!

Dreams of Earth and Heaven-BY EDWARD WEBSTER.

From the Teachers' Advocate. I dreamed of glory once— That dream had vanished now; The laurel wreath I foully twined, Has faded on my brow. For Time with hurried step sped past, And blighted all my Joys; And what I foully dreamed would last, Has proved but idle toys. I dreamed of pleasure once,
With light and bounding heart;
But pleasure gives with present good—
A deep and lasting smart.
For all her promised happiness
Proves nought but base alloy;
And when she proffers highest bliss,
But tempts us to destroy.

I dreamed of honor once, And plaudits of a crowd; But saw the hero of k day Wrapped up within a shroud. And then the very crowd, that roised The shout, stood round the hearse, Venting, instead of hearfelt praise. A deep and bitter curse. I dreamed of riches once,
And Plutus was my God.
I bowed before his glittering throne,
And kissed his golden rod,
But when I paused to count my gains,
They quickly took the wing,
Leaving the fruit of all my pains,
A conscience-goading sting.

I dreamed of Heaven once, And purity of heart; That dream remains to cheer me yet And never will depart. For he who seeks tee throne of grace Will find his efforts blest, And when he ends his mortal race Gains everisating, rest.

Miscellaneous.

Peru Indians and their Silver Mines. The Indians have discovered that their silver mines have made their condition rather worse than better. They determine, therefore, to keep secret their knowledge of some rich veins of silver not yet explored by Europeans. Traditions of these mines had been handed down, it is supposed, from father to son, through centuries. Even brandy, which will open the Indian's mouth on any other subject, fails in this case. A few years ago, there lived in the large village of Huangayo, the best. ers Don Jose and Don Pedro Irriarte, who wer among the wealthiest mine proprietors of Peru. As they had no reason to suspect the existence of they sent out a young man in their employ to examine the country, and use the likeliest means of discovery. Accordingly he repaired to a village, where he found lodgings in the hut of an Indian shepherd, from whom he concealed his object. In grown up of a few months, an attachment had grown up of a few months, an attachment had the shepherd's daughter, and, at last, the young man succeeded so far in his object as to win from the girl a promise that she would point out to him the mouth of a rich silver mine. She directed him to

would not the entrance or the mine. The young agent obeyed her directions, and after digging, found his way into a moderately deep shatt, which gaged in breaking off some specimens of the ore, when he was surprised by the old shepherd, who congratulated him on the discovery, and offered congratulated him on the discovery, and only assistance. After working together for some hours, they rested, and she ladan offered to the young man a cup of chica, which he drank. Soon at ter drinking, he felt unwell; and, as a suspicion of heine polynomed flashed upon his mind, he in

in the night.

Another exploring party was immediately sent into the neighborhood, but without success; the Indian and his family had vanished from the place, and no trace of the mine could be discovered.

A certain Franciscan monk, a passionate gambler, lived at Huancayo. By his friendly offices , when he suhered losses at the hauard-s begged of an Indian, who was a rela-help him out of his poverty. The Indian d assistance on the following evening; and punctually at the appointed time with a was granted by the friendly relative: and accordingly on the appointed night, three Indians came to the house of the Franciscan,—desired that he would allow them to bandage his eyes, and, he assenting, carried him away, on their shoulders, some miles among the mountains. There they lifting him down, conducted him down on a shaft of little depth, and displayed to him a rich and shining vein of silver. When he had amply feasted his sight, and had taken ore enough for his present necessities, his eyes were again bandaged, and he was carried home on his guides. On the road, he slily untied his rosary, and dropped a bead here and there, that he might have clue to the mine. Arrived at home he lay down to rest, in the comfortable hope of exploring the path to wealth on the following day; but, in the course of two hours, the Indians, his relative, came to the door, with his hand full of beads, "Father," said he, as he gave them to the monk, "you lost your rosary on the road!" [Tschudi's Peru.

Experiments in Blacksmithing. Sawing heated iron or steel, is not known or thought of by blacksmiths; and when several forks or branches are to be formed from one stock, even

an awkward cold chisel; thereby deforming the edge of each bran0b; on which account, the branches must be bent asander for the purpose of harmering, shaping and squaring the end of each after which they are brought together as well as may be, usually retaining a roughness in form, if not a deficiency in size and strength, near the juncture of the branches. Instead of this tedious process, the iron when heated may be put into a vice, and the ends may be readily split with a suitable saw, which would save much labor in hammering and filing. A saw for this purpose often dipped in water, to prevent its becoming too much heated. There is also a method of sawing or cutting hardened steel which is not so general-ly known as should be. A circular piece of commore national matter of saving or cutting hardened steel which is not so generally known as should be. A circular piece of commor thin iron plate, or sheer iron, being adjusted to a lathe, or by other means put in violent retary metion, will readily cut off a file, a cutting tool, or tempered steel spring, without drawing or reducting the temper. There is much mystery in the wonderful effect of this buz, and its cutting property is attributed to electricity. It answers a very convenient purpose, bowever when the shape and form of articles are required to be altered without effecting their temper. It furnishes a but it is objectionable on account of the newly cut surface being left so hard that they cannot be fairly fleed by a common file. Connected with the subject of of "mysterious effects," it may be to form manufactors as method of caving method and in a few days they may the analyse of the last steamer have been salted, and the least steamer have been sheady, but the amount of business transacted has form and deepen the existing water-course, which concludes a letture, which occupied the strength of the last steamer have been large, nor have the prices then quoted on concluded a letture, which occupied the strength of the last steamer have been large, nor have the prices then quoted the saling of the last steamer have been large, nor have the prices then quoted the strength of the last steamer have been large, nor have the prices then quoted the saling of the last steamer have been large, nor have the prices then quoted the strength of the last steamer have been large, nor have the prices then quoted the strength of the last steamer have been large, nor have the strength of the last steamer have been large, nor have the strength of the last steamer have been brought the strength of the last steamer have been sheady, but the amount of business transacted has a late of the business transacted has a late of the strength of the strength of the last stanting water courses, so as to provide for the draining of th

historical.

The Towns and Country on the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

From the Pennsylvanian. by inch. In this, however, the advantage given to the The recent operations of the navy in the Gulf The recent operations of the navy in the Gulf of Mexico, the concentration of the enemy at San Luis Potosi, and the evident design of the American army to move in the same direction, will render information respecting the population of the various towns along the coast, the face of the country in the departments adjoining, together with the products of the soil, and the distances between these places and San Luis Potosi, and the city of Mexico—added to the characters of the several harbors—of the highest importance.

We are enabled to lay before our readers some of the very information to which we have alleded of Europe.

ed from Alvarado, must be siding the mountains, which are more tedious on account of broken frag-

ments to be found there.

True, the Bridge is stronger than Gibralter-

but then each army can, with equal advantages, fortify itself, and advance upon its adversary inch

Agricultural.

Mexico—added to the characters of the several harbors—of the highest importance.

We are enabled to lay before our readers some of the very information to which we have alluded as being so universally and anxiously in demand. We are indebted for this pleasure to a gentleman who writes what he personally knows, and who speaks of what he has seen. If our readers are not as much surprised as we have been in his valuable details and facts, we shall be much surprised:

Security in the court part and t

one, and rarely or never attempted, the faiting the instant average of the anti-protection of a lamost all substants and and a lamost all substances—lims of other law of the state of the protected content from the law of the state of the protected content from the law of the state of the protected content from the law of the state of the protected content from the law of the state of the stat

huts.
VERA CRUZ, with its defences, and now im points, especially at Puente del Rey, (where a few brave men could hold an army in check,) that an attempt to reach the city of Mexico by its route would be Quixotic. The population of Vera Cruz is variously estimated at from 25. that an attempt to reach the city of Mexico by its capacities of the earth have hardly begun to export would be Quixotic. The population of Vera Cruz is variously estimated at from 25.—000 to 40,000 souls. It is the chief port on the Gulf.

o miles distant. This last port is accessible only to vessels of light draught, say not over sev-

en feet. It is through this port, in connection with MATAMORAS, that the districts of NORTHERN TAMAULIPAS, NEW LEON and DURAN-

of which we have no reliable information, but believed, for the most part, to be too shoal for nav-igation, even by flat boats. But little is known of

shoal lakes.

sustaining in luxurious plenty. Land and labo About 80 miles N. W. of vera Cruz is the small port of Tecolulla, and near to it Boca De Lima, both of which can only be entered by small craft and boats. No good anchorage. In this district is cultivated the Vanilla bean, and Julap, also the frigola, a large black bean, which labor of the farmer, have exhibited the measure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than of earth's near one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of the sure of man's ignorance, rather than one of t

Broad Grins.

Why is the letter G like the late battles How many men can never see the point of joke because they are the butt of it. swamps and marshes, which, in a great measure, surround it. There is a mule road to the interior, by which Mexico and San Luis de Potosi may be man of a political meeting said, when a rowdy

reached through the defiles and gorges, and (in some places) over the Sierras. Next to Vera Cruz, Tampico is the most important port in the Gulf, as through it, the rich, important and populous districts of San Luis, Querettero, Gumany a regue escapes hanging," I ship. ALIBI.-A man asked Lord Brough was meant by an alibi? "It is a lie by which many a rogue escapes hanging," replied his Lord-ANAXUATO, ZACATECAS, and a part of Du- ship.

TANDER or Sotila Marino, which is about 80 miles distant. This last port is accessible only to vessels of light draught, say not over sev-"What makes taters so high?" inquired an old lady of the market man, as she was purchasing. "Oh, the war ma'am." "But, do they fire taters at the Mexicans?" responded the

Go, receive their supplies of foreign products.— The Rio Grande, about 140 miles north of San-tander, is familiar to us all, from the recent mili-Kissing other people's wives is a bad bus tary operations on its banks. There is a chain of small lakes, or sounds, extending about 160 miles of distance between Tampico and the Rio Grande, [Newport News. not find it so bad as kissing his own. "Our tea is not very strong this evening, my

his country along the coast, except that it is wild dear," said a lady to her spouse. "Well, ma' and much cut up by streams emptying into the am," replied the husband, "I guess the butter is that the road from Tampico to Mexico presents a larger distance, across the Sierra Madre, than from Tula to Santa Barbara, on the road to Potosi From Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 26 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 26 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 26 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 26 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Altamira, 25 miles—to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to Mirad-road to Potosi of Tampico to National to Potosi

Foreign News.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collection

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The transactions of almost all

ARRIVAL OF THE Steam Steam

CALEDONIA. IFFEEN DAYS LATER from EUROPE DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS. The Caledonia reached Boston at 7 o'clock

Saturday morning. She brings 15 days late acus Her dates are London, Nov. 18. Liverpool 19th There is a decline in Flour. The quotations of There is a decline in Flour. The quotations of the 5th were 31s 6d free, and 29 and 30s in bond. Free Flour was selling in London at 32s to 33 per barrel. In Liverpool the same was sold at 31s 6d to 33s per barrel. Corn 52s to 54s per quarter. The duty on Wheat is 4s per quarter. The Grain market, both in England and on the continent are down. The Money market remains descriptions of American provisions since the sailing of the "Acadia" have been to a moderate extent only; indeed, some of our brokers are dis-

serving them. They have spent century after century in shedding each other's blood, in creating and spreading poisonous superstitions, and in every possible way destroying all that was good. Despising the blessings of creation and provi-dence, they have sought their happiness in the employments of fiends, and if the malice of men could but have had its way, the race would long press, where it was published on the following morning after it reached the metropolis.

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr.
Bremner, civil engineer, at the request of the unwriters concerned in the monster steamer Great
Britain, has visited and reported jointly with Mr.
Alexander Bremner, of Liverpool, upon the present state and position of the vessel. The report of the gentlemen is to the effect that the G. B.
has, as yet, received comparatively little injury—that means may be used for heaching her by least that means may be used for heaching her by least that means may be used for heaching her by least that means may be used for heaching her by least that means may be used for heaching her by least that means may be used for heaching her by least that means may be used for heaching her by least that the grain will be seen to the sea until the next season, and will then be perfectly practical to take her off the strand. rolled on to the end of its course, its treasures un-explored and useless. Science shows us that the

To meet the exposed nature of the bay and the great length of the vessel, the Messrs. Bremner have proposed powerful tackling, whereby to beach the vessel in stormy weather, and a pecu-

demand at present is limited to the lower kinds of foreign wool, adapted for blankets and rough winter habliments. In these descriptions higher prices have been realised. The other kinds remain as previously, inactive.

The deliveries of Sugar this year show a slight increase over the deliveries at the correspondent of the street in the state of the original part of the feetively severed, still, the deaux will be, while he lives of the Orleans dynasty.

The deliveries of Sugar this year show a slight increase over the deliveries at the correspondent.

The Cotton market is quiet; the speculative demand has ceased, and parties are looking to the effects which the alleged deficiency in the new crop may have on prices. The advices by the Caledonia were certainly not less favorable than those by previous arrivals.

The Corn markets are stationary. A large export trade is still going on, and 3000 qrs. of Lincolnshire were bought a few days ago at 60s, for shipment to France. The present 4s duty is found to be prohibitory, and as fast as corn or flour arrives, it will, it is said, be exported. The Money market is easy. A diminution of billion continues, but to smaller extent than previously. From some unexplained cause, about this period of the year the stock of bullion in the bank annually decreases. The rate of interest is

dity. There was a firmer feeling in Foreign Extracts. the wheat tade on the 17th, and holders refused to submit than farther decline. Barrel and sack flour were slow request; some three thousand barrels of vestern, in bond, were sold at 30s for investment. It dian corn, on the spot, now saleable in limit of arcels only, has reached 3s per qr., and a fer cargoes floating, of which bills of lading are 2 and, were contracted for, cost, freight, and insurance included, at 45s, to 46s per land, were the contracted for the steamship Great Britain:

To the Editor of the European Times:

Sir—The great number of ineffectual schemes that have been proposed for floating this magnificant vessel, and the length of time she has already lain man, the boasts indeed to the steamship Great Britain:

cent vessel, and the length of time she has already lain upon the beach, induce me to make the foling remarks upon this important subject.

Having received instructions to survey her, and report on the geological strata of the bay, the tidal flows, her position, and the mode of floating her, and having ascertained as near as possible the equinoctial or highest spring-tides, the mean springs and neaps, and relative level and strata of the shore and position of the vessel. I have the shore and position of the vessel, I hope I may
be allowed to doubt the practicability of any of
the plans already before the public, and consider
that many of them are ridiculous in the ex-The following particulars, I hope, will be o

that city to the 17th ult. She was immediately followed by the Joshna Bates, from Boston, which made the passage in 16 days, with papers to the 23d. On the 11th, the Rochester came up the river, with dates to the 23d from New York. The news by all these vessels was landed, and immediately despatched to London by our private extractions are on a diately despatched to London by our private extractions are on a diately despatched to London by our private extractions are on a long to the follow-restricted scale, and prices nominally unally the collections with foreign powers, and notice the restricted scale, and prices nominally unally the collections with foreign powers, and notice the restricted scale, and prices nominally unally the collections with foreign powers, and notice the restricted scale, and prices nominally unally the collections with foreign powers, and notice the restricted scale, and prices nominally unally the collections with foreign powers, and notice the restricted scale, and prices nominally unally the collections with foreign powers, and notice the restrictions are on a long to the restrictions with foreign powers, and notice the restrictions with foreign powers and notice the restriction with very restricted scale, and prices nominally unal-tered. The supplies are increased, and with dull in accounts from this side prices will probably de-cline. Prime new Rostock, 61 to 62 lbs per bush-el, is quoted 53s to 54s; Barley 28s; Peas 40s. Freights 6s 6d per quarter to London. ing was the concluding passage:—" Belgium, in the bosom of peace, has developed the germs of ready obtained, we are enabled to contemplate the future with confidence. The accord of the great powers of the State—the support which you have given to my Government, and on which I the supply of flour was

me to reflect that my efforts have contri-

Leghorn letters account of favoral sees for England were 1250 qrs wheat, and 350 7 qrs Indian corn. The quotations are Marian pli wheat 51s to 53s, Polish Odessa 50s to 52s, Indian corn 34s 6d to 35s 6d for Tuscan, and 3s 6d to 39s for Black sea and

In ord, and the district of the Number of the Server of the boy and the district of the Server of the week, the Means, Flat of Server of the S

fectively severed, still, the young Duke of Bor-deaux will be, while he lives, a thorn in the side ces have been realised. The other kinds remain as previously, inactive.

The deliveries of Sugar this year show a slight increase over the deliveries at the corresponding period last year. It appears that 265,503 cwt. of slave-grown sugar have been liberated under the bill of last session. A considerable business has been doing in some articles of produce; of which a reference to the reports in our last page will put the reader in possession of at a glance. The market has not been affected by the accounts of the great storm at Havana, owing to the encouraging statements respecting the prospect of the sugar crop in Brazil

The Cotton market is quiet; the speculative demand has ceased, and parties are looking to the effects which the alleged deficiency in the new or prices. The advices by the first the speculative of the considerable by the considerable with the stores but 10,414 metrical quintals. The Constitution of the constitution of the considerable business has considerable to the substance of the flow of slave-grown sugar have been fiberated under the prime of promote the object held in view. On the 10th instant, Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr., editor of the Lynn Prioneer, published at Lynn, Massachusetts, in the United States, lectured in one of the large rooms of the Hall of Commerce, London. The store who away the considerable business has been effected by the accounts of the great storm at Havana, owing to the encouraging statements respecting the prospect of the sugar crop in Brazil

The Cotton market is quiet; the speculative demand has ceased, and parties are looking to the effects which the alleged deficiency in the new crop may have on prices. The advices by the stores but 10,414 metrical quintals. The Constitution and reverge price of the sugar crop in Brazil and the constitutions which and the prime of the delivered of the sugar crop in Brazil.

The cotton market is quiet; the speculative demand has ceased, and parties are looking to the effects which the alleged deficiency in the new crop may have on pri

this period of the year the stock of bullion in the bank annually decreases. The rate of interest is higher than for some time part. The Bank of England being three per cent., private bankers are enabled to obtain a higher scale.

The Corn Trade of Europe.
From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

London, Nov. 18.—Our grain markets held since the sailing of the last steamer have been steady, but the amount of business transacted has not been large, nor have the prices then quoted been supported. On the 4th the wheat trade was slow, but nrices a standard for the direction of the agricultural inspectors; the sums so advanced to be repaid by ten equal yearly instalments. Lord Logan makes a similar proposition, and offers loans, free of interest, to be repaid in twenty annual instalments, being at the rate of one shilling in the pound per annum; and his lordship will also, at his own expense, scour and deepen the existing water-courses, so as to provide for the draining of the lands.

According to the country of Armagh, proposes to advanced to such tenants as are anxious to improve their farms by thorough the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations their true course of duty. It was to give effect to these principles that he and many of his countrymen desired to see a league formed to abolish and exorcise the spirit of war. Mr. Clapp introduced several interesting narratives in the country of the draining of the lands.

According to the country of Armagh, proposes to such tenants as are anxious to improve their farms by thorough the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth, ought to the the admining, u

with this may not or finite tone, long adjusted to the control of the control of

in particular, will, we conceive, quickly appreci-THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The European at and acknowledge his merits. He is at present in London, and will shortly make his debut in the inetropolis, where, we understand, he comes out under high patronage, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft being one of his supporters. We wish him much success in his English career. He is a truly gifted

musician, and deserves the support and encourage-ment of every person fond of "melody and sweet OPPOSITION TO THE SHIPMENT OF GRAIN -On Tuesday, the 10th inst., a company of the 8th Hussars, who had arrived in Ennis, county of Clare, on Saturday, from Tulla, whither they had Clare, on Saturday, from Tulla, whither they had been ordered, in consequence of an apprehended meeting of the peasantry, together with the company of the 73d at present stationed there, and a number of the constabulary, escorted a few loads of corn from this town to the village of Clare, in order to have it shipped for Limerick. This military escort was deemed necessary, owing to the determined opposition which has been manifested by the people around that village to the shipment of grain. Even the presence of this military force did not deter the mob from rushing upon the cars laden with grain, and endeavoring to stop their progress. Captain Leyne read the riot act, after which the police found it necessary to strike some of the most determined of the mob with the back of their swords, in order to force them from the cars. This was at last accomplished, and the loads of grain allowed to make their way to the quay, when it was discovered that there were no

MUSIC BOOKS-MUSIC BOOKS.

FOR sale by S. HAMILTON, successor to David Hoy 6 State street, Rochester.

The Psaltery, a new singing book, consisting of almentirely new psalms and hymn tunes, chants, &c. by Lo ell Mason and G J Webb.

Carmina Seara, by Lowell Mason.

The Mostern Psalmist, by Lowell Mason.

The Boston Academy's Collection of Sacred Music.

The Psalmodist, by T Hastings and W B Bradbury.

The Bacred Lyre, by Thomas Hastings.

The Manhatten Collection of Sacred Music.

The Methodist Harmonist.

The Boston Anthem Book, by Lowell Mason.

The Vocalits, consisting of easy giess for four voice. vell Mason and G J Webb.
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na na mana na m ROCHESTER NEWSPAPERS THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Rochester Daily Dsmocrat, The Tri-Weekly Democrat, The Monroe Democrat, The Largest Daily and Weerly Papers West of Albany! Printed on Taylor's Imperial Power Press. THE ROCHESTER DAILY DEMOCRAT Is one of the oldest & largest Daily Newspapers in Western N. York, and contains a far greater amount of reading matter, than any daily paper west of Albany. Its columns will always afford ample room for a full summary of Foreign and Domestic News, without the inconvenience to which smaller dailies are subjected of multisting or suppressing, important news. Correct, early and full reports of the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures will also be eigen during their sessions. The latest New ting of subpressing, important news. Outcome, early and full reports of the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures will also be given during their sessions. The intest New York, Rochester, Buffalo and Western Markets will always be found in its columns, with extensive Commercial and Statistical tables of vast interest to all business men.

THE MAONETTO TELEGRAPH

Is already completed from Washington to Buffalo, and will very soon be extended to bearly every State and Commercial City in the Union. The proprietors of the "Democrat" will avail themselves of its advantages to obtain REGULAR DAILY as well as special. Reports of everything important in the way of News of Business.

The Bennocrat" will contain contributions from Foreign and Domestic Correspondents, which will add much to its interest and value; and no labor or expense will be spared to make it, in every department, worthy of an increase of its already extended and liberal patronge.

THE TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT Is issued every Tuesday, Thursday and Satur day morning, and contains every thing which appears in the Daily. To those who have only tri-weekly mails, it will be found exceedingly convenient and useful. THE MONROE DEMOCRAT Is issued from the same office every Tuesday morning, and is the LARGEST WEEKLY PAPER WEST OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. It will contain an immense amount of reading matter upon Agricultural, laterary and Miscellaneous subjects, together with News, Markets, Congressional and Legislative proceedings contained in the daily. The long and undeviating course of the Democrat in the advocacy of the measures and policy of the Whig Party, renders it unnecessary to give our readers assurance on this point.

TERMS: To mail subscribers the terms will be as follows:
Daily Democrat, \$8 pr. year, or \$6 in advance.
Tri-Weekly do \$5 do \$4 do
Weekly do \$2 in advance.
Packages of ten sucbscribers to the Weekly, 5 in advance.
Address orders to
A. STRONG & CO.,
Proprietors Daily and Weekly Democrat
Rochester, N.

NOTICE.

THE Tonawanda Railroad (ompany will apply to the Legislature at its next Session for the modification or repeal of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the price for transporting freight on the Tonawanda Railroad," presed May 13, 1816. Dated November 17, 1816.

nov19 c6w

NOTICE. nov19 c6w

F. WHITTLESEY, Secretary.

COW LOST.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, ont Wednesday evening, December 2d, a dark brin, and the COW, about 7 years old, with white bagend short teats, in good condition. Any person returning said cow to No. 10 Mill street, back of Reynolds Arcade, will be liberally fewarded.

dec8 2td ltc*

Michael O'Leary. Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Order, on the night of the 27th of August, one light chestrut IN ORSE 6 or Sears old, a little white son his rump, a pretity good traveler. Any person can have the horse by proving property and paying charges, at Ogden, about 5 miles from Kochester.

NIRAM PICKETT. about 8 miles from Rochester.
sep2 2dc ctf

MONROE CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Tylis Company has been in operation more than eight
years, and has never made an assessment nor do they
owe debts, or unpaid losses, that will require one.

It is intended to continue this as a Farmer's Company;
no risks are taken upon other property than dwelling houses
and barns, and property in them.

Where buildings have been sold, and the policies assigned,
or where alterations have been made in the buildings insured, in consequence of which the policy would be void without the consent of the Co., such consent can be obtained at
once upon application at this office.

The books of the Co. are at all times open to the inspec
tion of any member.

I. A. WARD, Sec'y,
ap25 c ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) NURSERY.

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
DHE Washington County Methal Insurance Company. having adopted the following low rates for premium otes offer inducements to farmers never before presented notes oner inducements to farmers never before presented, viz:—

Ist class brick dwelling † of 1 per cent. of insured value. 2d class houses, barns and out-buildings, 1 pr ct. do. 3d class stores, taverns, academics, churches, &c. 1½ pr ct. of insured value.

This is a new system and has hitherto been adopted by no other company.

This company have in 18 months under the new system issued 4860 policies. Their receipts in the same time have been \$141,168 55. The losses and expenses have been but \$6,570 20—leaving a balance on hand Oct. 5, 1846, of \$7,-192 35.

192 35.
This company take no risks but those of the safest cluss, in the productry only. □

Beery farmer or gendeman owning country property, will find it an object to call at my office and examine this The rate of premium notes taken is far lower than a

J B SKINNER, Presiden L W PRAY, Secretary.

thoma, internal of external, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive curie respectly and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

It is also a convenient which are the general health in a remarkable manner with the state of the general health in a reserve that it is traperwisted, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammator, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammator, and the state of the dissease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the dissease at its source, and removing the caose, renders the care certain and permanent.

ousey, Syracuse, General Agent. Sold in Rochester by POST & WILLIS and I

DAILY DEMOCRAT Job Printing Establishment A. STRONG & Co.. Execute all orders in the line of Book and Job Printino in superior style and at reasonable price; including able prices; including
Books,
Pamphlets,
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Pactory Tickets,
Showbills,
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Programmes,
Reambast bills,
and every other description of Letter Press
Printing, including Priprings in Gold, and
Colored Printing, in the most superb style,
Orders left at the Counting Recomposition. FOR SCHOOLS.

I YMAN'S Historical Chart, in 3 parts, or rollers, the reduced price of \$6, Also, Paige's Normal Chart an important article for every school, price \$2. A costant supply of the sbove slways out hand and for sale by oct6 c2m.

SHAMILTON, 6 State Street. HOGS WANTED.

500 heavy corn fed well dressed Hogs wante
at No. 10 Buffalo street, TT.

BELL & GOODMAN. The subscriber has sow on hand afull assertment of Creckery and Glassware, which he will sell at less prices than they have ever been sold in this city.

He would say to the farmers of this community, that they can find at all times a complete assortment or house furnishing goods in general, usually kept in such an establishment, selected expressly for the retail trade; and his arrangements with the European and American munifacturers are such as to enable him to offer as all times the latest styles of Crockery, Glass and China Ware, also plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Chandellers, Girandoles, &c., at No. 51 State at., next door to Brewster & Fenn's Cabinet Warehouse.

WM. 8. THOMPSON.

MONROE DEMOCRAT

COUNTING HOUSE

ALMANAC.

1847.

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FRUIT A. D ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

The subscriber offers for sale a choice collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Hardy Shrubs, which have been custivated with arent series, which have been custivated with a subscriber and the subscriber has been custivated with a subscriber subscriber in the necessary varieties, by leaving the selection to the subscriber may depend upon receiving the most desirable assortment. In every such selection, quality, and not the size of the trees, will be the rule adopted.

The large quantity of trees turnished in this vicinity, for the last dozen years by this establishment—the excellence of the kinds furnished, when the selection has been left to the proprietor—and the fact, that another establishment has of late adopted the same name, is sufficient evidence of the excellent reputstion that this establishment enjoys, and renders a lengthy or puffing advertisement entirely unnecessary. cessary, a panile see Catalogue, which may be carefully application. Orders from a distance will be carefully packed and shipped according to directions. Nursery East North street, 3 miles North of Rechester. Office a Front street. MOUNT MOPEMARBLEFACTORY, FOR MONUMENTS & MONUMENTAL WORK
GRAHAM & HEBARD'S Marble Factory, No
76 State street, and Z. HEBARD'S old and wel
known Marble Factory, on North St. Paul street, have
united and removed to their new shop on the cornero
Jackson and South St. Paul streets, nearly opposite the
Weigh Lock, where they are prepared to furnish Mona
ments and Grave St. CHURCH BELLS AND TOWN CLOCK

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT