

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Notwithstanding the urgency with which I have on more than one occasion, felt it my duty to press upon Congress the necessity of providing the Government with the means of discharging its debts, and maintaining inviolate the public faith, the increasing embarrassments of the Treasury, impose upon me the indispensable obligation of again laying your most serious attention to the condition of the finances.

In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session, it is estimated that, after exhausting all the probable resources of the year, there will remain a deficit of about \$14,000,000.

No measure connected with the last of the two objects above mentioned was introduced until recently into the House of Representatives. Should the loan bill now pending before that body pass into a law for its present amount, there would still remain a deficit of \$500,000.

Under such circumstances, I am deeply impressed with the necessity of meeting the crisis with a vigor and decision which is necessarily demanded at the hands of all entrusted with the conduct of public affairs.

From present indications, it is hardly doubtful that Congress will find it necessary to lay additional duties on imports, in order to meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government.

By the express provision of the act distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States at the commencement

of the last session of Congress, such distribution was argued by arguments and considerations which appeared to me then, and appear to me now, of great weight, and was placed on the condition that it should not render necessary any departure from the act of 1833.

When the distribution law was passed there was reason to anticipate that there soon would be a real surplus to distribute.

Causes of ordinary character have recently depressed American credit in the stock market of the world to a degree quite unprecedented.

No one can doubt that were the Federal Treasury now as prosperous as it was ten years ago, and its fiscal operations conducted by an efficient agency of its own, co-extensive with the Union, the embarrassments of the States, and corporations in them, would produce, even if they continued as they are, (were that possible) effects far less disastrous than those now experienced.

It is the full conviction of this truth which emboldens me most earnestly to recommend to your early and serious consideration the measures now submitted to your better judgment, as well as those to which your attention has been already invited.

My own views of the measures calculated to effect this great and desirable object, I have thus frankly expressed to Congress, under circumstances which give to the entire subject a peculiar and solemn interest.

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Washington, March 25, 1842.

From the Alexandria Index. THE MEXICAN WAR. This long expected event has taken place; and now the blood-hound, Santa Anna, the ally of England, bivouacs in the fair valley of the Rio Grande.

We hear a voice from the beautiful hamlets, of Texas, calling upon us, by all the ties which bind us to our neighbors, our friends, and relatives, to come across the Sabine and strike a blow for Liberty.

Mexico in arms! and for what? To destroy the last spark of Liberty upon earth—to forge fetters for the free arms of the West, and to shackle the human mind—and this, too, in the 19th century.

We are informed, from good authority, that, upon the request of the British resident, the Englishmen, who accompanied the Santa Fe Expedition, were released and fed; but that our Minister, when he made a formal demand, was not received, and his person was subjected to the insult of a ragged corps of body-guards, who, like Palatka's army, had but one pair of breeches between them.

The time for settlement is at hand. The monster, who has drank the blood and tears of nations, and paid her armies and her pensioned fools with gold from the alters and from the charity boxes of the Eastern world, must soon meet the striking David by his father's sheep-fold; and then, like Goliath of Gath, who defied the armies of Israel, she will fall a loathsome carcass—a feast for the Eagles upon the mountain side, or by the brooks of freedom.

God save the Republic of Texas.

GO IT LITTLE 'UN. A chap about eight years old lately stepped into one of our oyster houses, chewing his quid like an old tar, and squirting his tobacco juice in every direction.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it, may possess, but can't enjoy; for it is labor only which gives relish to pleasure.

CAMDEN?

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1842.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At an held on Monday the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers of the town for the present year.

JOHN WORKMAN, Intendant. WM. J. GERALD, AARON BURR, C. H. DAVIS and JAMES DUNLAP, Wardens.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish this morning the message of the President recommending an increase of the tariff, and a repeal of the distribution law.

Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, our Minister to Mexico, sailed from New Orleans for Mexico, on the 30th ult. in the revenue cutter Woodbury.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the Steam packet New York from Galveston, papers to the 28th ult. were received. The most important intelligence by this arrival, is the Proclamation of President Houston, blockading the eastern ports of Mexico, and a reference to his order to the army to cross the Rio Grande.

There is no news of the Mexican invading army, but it is the general impression that Mexico is still making extensive preparations for the invasion of the country.

A Mexican sloop had been captured at Corpus Christi, by six Frenchmen who had recently settled in that part of the country.

General Houston has written a long letter to Santa Anna, in reply to the aspersions on the Texians, contained in his letter to Gen. Hamilton, to which he annexes a letter from his Excellency, dated Orazimbo, Nov. 5, 1836, which completely falsifies the declarations contained in Santa Anna's letter to Col. Bee, that he had given no pledge whatever to the Texian government of his disposition in favor of its independence and separation from Mexico.

You tauntingly invite "Texas to cover herself anew with the Mexican flag."

You continue aggression. You will not accord us peace. We will have it. You threatened to conquer Texas—we will war with Mexico.

In the war which will be conducted by Texas against Mexico, our incentives will not be a love of conquest—it will be to disarm tyranny of its power.

TEMPERANCE IN OUR COLLEGES.—It must be a source of heartfelt gratification to the public, and especially to every parent, to learn that the total abstinence pledge has been adopted by a large number of the students of the University of North Carolina.

banks of the Sabine, the Texian standard of the Lone Star, borne by the Anglo-Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in liberty's triumph on the Isthmus of Darien.

With the most appropriate consideration, I have the honor to present my salutations, SAM. HOUSTON.

Extract from Santa Anna's letter to President Houston: "Convinced as I am, that Texas never will reunite itself again, with the Republic of Mexico, I feel desirous that my country should derive all the advantages she can yet obtain, and avoid the sacrifices she would undoubtedly sustain by a rash attempt to recover a country from which she has derived no real benefits, but, on the contrary, very heavy burthens.

"The settlement of the boundary line (los limites) between the United States and Mexico, which, as you well know, has been pending for several years, and which, by being properly argued and discussed over at Washington, could be easily fixed either by the River Nueces, the Rio Grande, or some other point of demarcation, thus avoiding much unpleasant strife, which, in the end, might retard the subject matter in question, or disturb the amicable relations of two friendly nations."

A PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE.

By the President of the Republic of Texas. To all whom these presents shall come—Know ye, that I, Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—By virtue of my authority and the power vested in me by law, and for the purpose of more effectually prosecuting the war in which Texas is now engaged with Mexico—do hereby order, decree, and proclaim, that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico, on its Eastern coast from Tobacco, in the state of Tobacco, to Matamoros, in the state of Tamaulipas, including those ports, and comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Brazos Santiago, and also all the inlets, estuaries and passes on the said eastern coast of Mexico—are, from and after the date of this proclamation, in a state of actual and absolute blockade, by the armed vessels of this nation.

And for the purpose of carrying this order, decree, and proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is, and will be continued to be kept at or near the said ports, inlets and passes of the eastern coasts of Mexico entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

For any breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and marines of such vessel will be subject to the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to any neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico—within twenty days as to any port in the United States, north of the Gulf of Mexico—and in forty-five days, as to vessels from any port in Europe.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and the great seal of this Republic, at the city of Houston, this 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the Republic the seventh.

(Signed) SAM. HOUSTON. By the President, Anson Jones, Sec'y. of State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A convention of the whigs of this State assembled at Raleigh, on the 4th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. The Hon. J. M. Morehead, (present Governor,) was nominated without a dissenting voice. Henry Clay was in like manner nominated for the Presidency.

THE CABINET.—In relation to the rumor that there is to be a dissolution of the Cabinet, the Madisonian says:—"In times like these, the Cabinet should not only be united on all important measures before the country, or that may be brought before it by the Executive, but it is necessary that the people should know it. It affords us pleasure, therefore, to be able to state by authority, that there is not, and has not been any foundation for such rumors."

TEMPERANCE.—A Washington Temperance Society, numbering one hundred and forty-five members has been formed in Charlotte, N. C.

At a Convention of Planters recently held at Mobile, Ala. it was agreed that the best way to benefit the cotton growers was to lay duties on all imported manufactures, in order to secure a home market.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky and a United States Bank are nominated for the Presidency, by the Republican Whig Democrat.

"The correspondent of the United States Gazette, under date, Washington City, March 28, says:

"The rumor is very prevalent this evening, that the President has ordered a squadron to Mexico, to demand the liberty of the American citizens, prisoners, at twenty-four hour's notice, or in case of refusal, our Minister is to demand his passports, and repair to the squadron, there to await further orders. An officer of the army also left here yesterday, with orders for the 6th regiment of Infantry, and five companies 2d Dragoons, to repair forthwith to the Sabine river, to prevent any interference on the part of the American citizens with the affairs of Texas."

ENCKE'S COMET.—A correspondent of the United States Gazette has furnished some calculations of the motions of Encke's comet, according to which it is now approaching the earth at the rate of two millions of miles a day, and its distance from us will be reduced one half in less than a month. It is possible that it may be seen this week or next, with a good telescope.

TEMPERANCE IN OUR COLLEGES.—It must be a source of heartfelt gratification to the public, and especially to every parent, to learn that the total abstinence pledge has been adopted by a large number of the students of the University of North Carolina. We hope the time is not far distant when every young man at the Hill will be attached to their interesting Society. A Temperance Society has also been formed in the University of Virginia, by a large number of the students of that institution.—Id.