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 ding the Government with the means of dis-Fortunately for myself, in thus briaging this important subject to your view, for a deliberate and comprehensive examination of it in all its bearings, and I trust I may add, for a final od-justment of it, to the common adventage of the of crimination against any of my predecessors. proceeds of the sales of the public lands. I am disposed to regard, as I am bound to treat responsibilities, and the means provided for would with difficulty be excused, and could not meeting them, is no casual nor transient evil— be justified. It is on the contrary, one which for some years to come, notwithstanding a resort to all reason- depressed American credit in the stock market able retranchments, and the constant progress of the world to a degree quite unprecedented. of the country in population and productive, I need scarcely mention the condition of the power, must continue to increase under ex-banking institutions of some of the States, the isting laws, unless we consent to give up or im- vast amount of foreign debt contracted during a pair all our defences in war and peace. But this period of wild speculation by corporations and is a thought which, I am persuaded, no patriotic mind would for a moment entertain. Without affecting an alarm which I do not feel in regard States, which, although as yet applied only unto our foreign relations, it may be safely affirm-ed that they are in a state too critical and in-generally rebuked with severity by the moral volve too many momentous issues to permit us sense of the community, is yet so very licento neglect in the least, much less to abandon tious, and in a Government depending wholly entirely, those means of asserting our rights, on opinion, so very alarming, that the impreswithout which negotation is without dignity and sion made by it to our disadvantage as a people, peace without security.

In the Report of the Secretary of the Trea-

sury, submitted to Congress at the commence- the people whom we represent, that, when we ment of the present session, it is estimated that, go into the money market to contract a loan, after exhausting all the probable resources of we should tender such securities as to cause the the year, there will remain a deficit of about money lenders as well at home as abroad to feel \$14,000,000. With a view partly to a perma-that the most propitious opportunity is afforded ment system of revenue, and partly to immedi- him of investing profitably and judiciously his ate relief from actual embarrassment, that officer capital. A Government which has paid off the recommended, together with a plan for establish-ing a Government Exchequer, some expedients ful nation of modern times, should not be brought of a more temporary character, viz the issuing to the necessity of chaffing for terms in the moof Treasury notes, and the extension of the time ney market. for which the loan authorized to be negotiated have adverted to, our object should be to proby the act of the last session should be taken, duce with the capitalist a feeling of entire confi-

paid away below par.

two objects above mentioned was introduced untal recently into the House of Representatives.
Should the loan bill now pending before that body pass into a law for its present amount, there stances to be entirely satisfactory, yet in times would still remain a deficit of \$500,000. It re- like these the capitalist would feel better satis- position of a neutral was perhaps the best that quires no argument to show that such a condi- fied with the pledge of a specific fund, ample in tion of the Treasury is incompatible not only magnitude to the payment of his interest and ultimate reimbursement of his principal. Such is fending ourselves within our own boundaries, and thing approaching to efficiency in the conduct of the character of the land fund. The most vigilit is now a duty incumbent upon us to prevent thing approaching to efficiency in the conduct of the character of the land fund. The most viging this now a diffy inclinated upon us to prevent public affairs. It must be obvious, even to the lant money-dealer will readily perceive that not England's Quien from a foot hold upon or near most inexperienced minds, that to say nothing of any particular exigency, actual or imminent, there should be at all times in the Treasury of a would, by the surplus of sales over and above wood groves of Honduras; she must be beaten out great nation, with a view to contingencies of the payment of the interest, be extinguished ordinary occurrence, a surplus at least equal in a within any reasonable time fixed for its redemp-amount to the above deliciency, serious as it tion. To relieve the Treasury from its embarwould be in itself, will, I am compelled to say, rassments, and to aid in meeting its requisitions rather be increased than diminished, without until time is allowed for any new tariff of duties the adoption of measures adequate to correct the to become available, it would seem to be necesevil at once. The stagnation of trade and busi- sary to fund a debt approaching to \$18,000,000; ness, in some degree incident to the derange- and in order to place the negotiation of the loan ment of the national finances, and the state of beyond the reasonable doubt, I submit to Conthe revenue laws, holds out but little prospect gress whether the proceeds of the sales of the of relief in the ordinary course of things for public lands should not be pledged for the pay-

Under such circumstances, I am deeply impressed with the access v of mostless demands at the hands of all entrusted with the conduct of public affurs. The gravity of the evil calls for a remaily proportioned to it. No such surplus while its distribution is suspended.

No one can doubt that were the Poleral and second, to give him one hundred broad-sides give the country the relief it needs. Such measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as measures, on the countrary, will, in the end, as a second to give him one hundred broad-sides ago, and its fiscal operations conducted by an election hundred thousand men arm themselves, officient arguests of its own, so extensive with and with 10 decreases. dily and effectually removed.

to be advanced above 20 per cent. In perform- all attempts at bettering the present condition ing this important work of revising the tariff of of things will prove fruitless, in a complete resduties, which in the present emergency would toration of the credit and finances of the Federseem to be indispensable, I cannot too strongly al Government. The source and foundation of recommend the cultivation of a spirit of mutual all credit is in the confidence which the Governharmony and corcession, to which the Govern-ment inspires; and just in proportion as that ment itself owes its origin, and without the confidence shall be shalten or diminished, will continued exercise of which, jarring and discord be the distrust among all classes of the commuwould universally prevail.

per cent, will exist in fulfilling the recommen- faith and punctuality in the operations of the dations already made and new repeated, of General Government, and all partial irregulari-making adequate appropriations for the defences ties and disorders will be rectified by the influof the country.

By the express provision of the act distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the Mates, its operations is ipso facto to cease so soon as the rate of the duties shall exceed the limits prescribed in the act.

In recommending the adoption of measures for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States at the commence. My own views of the measures calculated to which gives relish to pleasure.

ment of the last session of Congress, such dis- effect this great and desirable object, I have thus tribution was argued by arguments and consid- frankly expressed to Congress, under circumerations which appeared to me then, and appear the condition that it should not render necessary to press upon Congress the necessity of provi- any departure from the act of 1833. It is with sincere regret that I now perceive the necessity charging its debts, and maintaining inviolate the of departing from that act; because I am well public faith, the increasing embarrassments of aware that expectations justiy entertained by the Treasury, impose upon me the judispensa-, some of the States will be disappointed, by any ble obligation of again liviting your most seri-ous attention to the condition of the figures - proceeds of the lands. But the condition was plainly expressed in the message, and was inserted in terms equally plain in the law itself; and amidst the embarrossments which surround the country on all sides, and beset both the General and the State Governments, it appears whole Union, I am permitted to approach it to me that the object first and highest in imwith freedom and candor. As few of the bur- portance is to establish the credit of this Governdens for which provision is now required to be ment, and to place it on durable foundations, made, have been brought upon the country du- and thus afford the most effectual support to the ring my short administration of its affairs, I have credit of the States, equal at least to what it neither motive nor wish to make them a matter would receive from a direct distribution of the

When the distribution law was passed there them as fac's which cannot now be undone, and was reason to anticipate that there soon would as deeply interesting to us all, and equally im- he a real surplus to distribute. On that assumpposing upon all the most solema duties. And tion it was, in my opinion, a wise, a just, and a the only use I would make of the errors of the beneficent measure. But to continue it in force past, is, by a careful examination of their cau- while there is no such surplus to distribute, and ses and character, to avoid, if possible, the re- when it is manifestly necessary not only to inpetition of them in future. The condition of crease the duties, but at the same time to borthe country indeed, is such as may well arrest row money in order to liquidate the public debt the conflict of parties. The conviction seems and disembarrass the public Treasury, would at length to have made its way to the minds of cause it to be regarded as an unwise alienation all, that the disproportion between the public of the best security of the public creditor, which

Causes of ordinary character have recently is any thing but surprising. Under such circumstances, it is imperatively due from us to Under such circumstances as I subject to the condition that they should not be which for the small amount of our proposed indebtedness will unbesitatingly be regarded as No measure connected with the last of the amply adequate. While a pledge of all the re-

measures, on the contrary, with, in the end, as ago, and its uperations conducted by an lettere hundred thousand men arm themselves, is manifest to all, too surely multiply its emberrassments. Relying, as I am bound to de, the Union, the embarrassments of the States, bluns at Natchitoches. The Squadron could and corporations in them, would produce, even send its tenders up the Sumacinta and replenish lustrious among nations by having paid off its if they continued as they are, (were that possitive debt, I shall not shrink from the continued as they are that possitive debt, I shall not shrink from the continued as they are that possitive their commissaries there. Three months war, whole public debt, I shall not shrink from the continued as they are, (were that possitive their commissaries there. Three months war, prosecuted with vigor, would plant the Eagle of whole public dept, I shall not shrink from 11.21 ble,) enects far less disastrous than those now prosecuted with vigor, would plant the Eagle of the Republic upon the palace of Montezura, and tution of pointing out such measures as will in my opinion ensure adequate relief. I am the more encouraged to recommend the course which necessity exacts, by the confidence which I have in its complete success. The resources and every individual within its invisidation over I have in its complète success. The resources and every individual within its jurisdiction, even of the country, in every thing that constitutes in their most independent and isolated individuthe wealth and strength of nations, are so abun- al pursuit, in the preservation of a sound state dant—the spirit of a most industrious, enterprising, and intelligent people is so energetic and
elastic, that the Government will be without the shadow of excuse for its delinquency, if the deranged credit and currency of the States, difficulties which now embarrass it be not spee- while the disease is allowed to rage in the vitals of this Government, would be a hopeless under-

Treasury be authorized, out of the surplus of

nity, and the derangement and demoralization An additional reason for the increase of du- in every branch of business and all the interests ties in some instances beyond the rate of 20 of the country. Keep up the standard of good ence of its example; but suffer that standard to be debased or disturbed and it is impossible to O Daddy!" foresee to what a degree of degradation and confuzion ali financial interest, public and private, may sink. In such a country as this, the Representatives of the people have only to will it, improvement, but the foundation of pleasand the public credit will be as high as it ever ure. He who is a stranger to it, may pos-

stances which give to the entire subject a pecuto me now, of great weight, and was placed on liar and solemn interest. The Executive can do no more. If the credit of the country be exposed to question; if the public defences be broken down or weakened; if the whole administration of the public affairs be embarrassed for want of the necessary means for conducting them with vigor and effect, I trust that this department of the Government will be found to have done all that was in its power to avert such evils, and will be acquitted of all just blame on account of them. JOHN TYLER. Washington, March 25, 1842.

> From the Alexandria Index. THE MEXICAN WAR.

This long expected event has taken place: nd now the blood-hound, Santa Anna. the ally of England, bivouacks 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 rela- terest by all. It is well known that the national tives, to come across the Sabine and strike a blow for Liberty. Oh for a voice, like an angel's trumpet, to arouse the noble spirits in the great valley of the Mississippi to put on the harness of war, and to urge them over the prairies, with drums beating and colors flying, to meet the cruel and cowardly foe.

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. And who is her leader! The miserable tyrant, Santa Anna-a blood-hound in the shambles, but a curdog in the fight. Who gave him his life? The President of the United States! Who lied for his life? Santa Anna! The coward was afraid to receive a visit even from ourselves, and two other friends who called to see him-as three school boys would visit a menagerie-to see what kind of an animal it was that murdered the brave Fanning and his little band of immortals. We had on cloaks, and he feared assassination, and this, too, in Madame Ulrich's boarding-house, within sixty paces of the State Department, in the City of Washington. While we deprecate the letter written by General Hamilton to the Mexican President-as unworthy of himself or of Texas-we nevertheless are glad that it was written, for it has made the tyrant send a bragadocia defiance to the Uni-ted States of America, dictated and written, as we believe, by the British Minister at the Court of Mexico. Our claims upon Mexico are to be reudiated by the liberal President of that Repubic, and England is to be paid by a crusade against liberty-a crusade against the peculiar institutions of the South; and England thereby is to obtain dominion over Mexico, and her Queen is to be the Queen of Palenque.

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 Minis-Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,000,000 but in all time past has been estoemed sufficient, and insult of a ragged corps of body-guards, who, like Falstaff's army, had but one pair of breeches between them. Our country has become the laughing-stock of Mexicans. God of Heaven, when will won-loss ceare? We have now to re-England were at war, in our infant state, the we could occupy: but now we have grown old it is now aduly inclimbent upon us to prevent England's Queen from a foot hold upon or near of Mexico, and her cross must never wave in triinpli over the Moro of the Havanna.

The time for settlement is at hand. The moner, 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 stripling David by his father's sheep-fold; and hen, like Goliah of Gath, who defied the armies of Israel, she will fall a loathsome carcase-a feast for the Eagles upon the mountain side, or ment of the interest, and the Secretary of the by the brooks of freedom.

We understand that the Home Squadron will ry the gallant Commodore Stewart to Vera another and a better people; and thy courts will become the halls of legislation for a sovereign amuse the people surrounding you; if to alarm

State of our blessed Union. 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 rated our traders, after your commissioners had dily and effectually removed.

From present indicasions, 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. In the exercise of a sound discrimination, having incidental protection to manufacturing industry, it seems equally probable that duties on some articles of importation will have duties on some articles of importation will have the reformal all attempts at bettering the present condition and duties on some articles of importation will have duties on some articles of importation will have a present condition all attempts at bettering the present condition all attempts at bettering the present condition all attempts at bettering the present condition and the privileges of commerce in Texas, without taking.

It is the full conviction of this truth which in every direction. Structing up to a table the privileges of commerce in Texas, without taking.

It is the full conviction of this truth w like an old tar, and squirting his tobacco juice mamma can lick him just as slick as that,' said issue involves the fate of nations—destiny must the chap, who suiting the action to the word, determine—its course is only known to the trigulphed down the gentleman's glass of beer .-His mamma knew he was out. No danger of his starving in a free country. This is the boy who stopped at our office door and called out to Zeke; 'Mister, can't you give me a drink of water? I am so have a last just know a hear water? I am so hungry, I dont just know where I shall sleep to-night! —Rasp.

Probably this is the same boy who called at a bar room in this place, and said to the landlord, like beer, am very fond of cider,-but rum!-

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleassess, but can't enjoy; for it is labor only

SKADDIAD

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. This is the most important document of the session, and recommending as it does, the repeal of an act which is regarded by the whigs as the most vital measure of whig policy and almost the only fruit of the revolution which put them into power, will be read with intreasury is in a destitute condition, and that the government is in debt fourteen millions without any resources to look to from the present revenue system to meet its present liabilities. Then let the distribution law be repealed; it is foolish for the government to attempt to grant annuities to others, when it has to resort to borrowing to sustain itself. There is no doubt but it will be necessary to increase the tariff-but this should tecting particular interests at the expense of all others, and without raising more revenue than is necessary for an economical administration of the government.

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

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the Steam packet New York from Galveston, papers to the 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. In relation to this order, a correspondent of the N. O. Bee says: "we have 3,000 troops in arms west of the Colorado, who have orders to push for the Rio Grande, to capture and destroy all their towns, to make for Matamoras, and, if prudent, to assail it." From the ardour which pervades the whole country, there is no doubt but the Texians will continue the war until a recognition of their independence is achieved.

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. The Texians are active in making preparations to meet them, and are determined that the war shall go on whether the enemy make any further hostile demonstrations

A Mexican sloop had been captured at Corpus Christi, by six Frenchmen who had recently settled in that part of the country. The sloop had on board upwards of three hundred muskets, some ammunition and provisions, and \$3,000 in specie, for the use of a division of the Mexican army which they had expected to fall in with at that place.

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 cessary that the people should know it. It af-of his disposition in favor of its independence and fords us pleasure, therefore, to be able to state by pressed with the decision which it innecessively stock, when it can be procured on such terms once treated with Mexico, as the United States with independent of all cutrusted with the as will render it beneficial in that way to extinous form the form both letters. After contrasting the acts of enormity committed by Santa Anna with the elemency experienced by him from the Texian authority, President Houston remarks:

You tauntingly invite "Texas to cover her-self anew with the Mexican flag." You certainly intend this as mockery; you denied us the enjoyment of laws, under which we came to half-nor has it been seen in Texas, unless when displayed in an attempt at our subjugation. We know your lenity, we know your mercy, we are ready again to test your power. You have threatened to plant your banner on the banks of the Sabine-is this done to intimidate us? Or do you deem it the most successful mode of conquest! If the latter, it may do to us, it may do to amuse those conversant with the history of your last campaign, if to intimi-date us, the threat is idle. We have desired peace. You have annoyed our frontier. You have harrassed our citizens. You have incarcebeen kindly received and your citizens allowed

will authorise speculations of the future, the attitude of Mexico is more "problematical" than that of Texas.

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 tyrany of its power. We will make no war upon Mexicans or their reliigon—our efforts shall be made in behalf of the liberties of the people, and di-"Mister can you give me a glass of water! I rected against the authorities of the country, and against your principles, Sir. We will exalt the condition of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers they shall possess their property in peace, and

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. It is thus that the Texian question is now reduced to this simple point of consideration.

"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 be done without recognizing the principle of pro- and the power vested in me by law, and for the the Army and Navy-By virtue of my authority 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 Tobasco, in the state of Tobasco, to Matamoras, 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, de-28th ult. were received. The most important cree, and proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force new is, and will be continued to be kept at or near the said ports, inlets and passes of the castern 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 Mexicoand inforty-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 fortytwo, and of the Independence of the Republic the seventh.

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

NORTH CAROLINA-A convention of the whigh 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 CARINET .- In relation to the rumor that there is to be a dissolution of the Cabinet, the Mrdisonian 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 neauthority, that there is not, and has foundation for such rumors."

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

At a Convention of Planters recently held at Mobile, Ala. it was agreed that the best way the country; her flag was never raised in our be- to benefit the cotton growers was to lay duties onall imported manufactures, in order to secure a home market.

> THENRY 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 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 M nister is to demand his pasports, and repair to the squadron, there to await further orders. An officer of the army also left here yesterday, with orders for the 6th regimect 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 Tex-

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. Raleigh Star.

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 it shall not be taken from them to support an armed soldiery for the purpose of oppression.—
With these principles we will march across the Rio Grande: and Sir, believe me, ere the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float on the