

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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

Under the benignant Providence of Almighty God, the Representatives of the States and of the people are again brought together to deliberate for the public good.

Peace, plenty, and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world.

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations.

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a numerous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it with all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience, and ease.

The strength of our institutions has not only been displayed in the valor and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which were charged with the general direction and conduct of the war.

It is but an act of justice to declare, that the officers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all under the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective duties with ability, energy, and efficiency.

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

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute successfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government.

With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friendly and satisfactory footing than they have ever been at any former period.

Since the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the government of that republic has been of the most friendly character.

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

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm of the national defence.

High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus, navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the industry, foresight, and energy with which everything was directed and furnished to give efficiency to that branch of the service.

The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which prevailed to some extent even among a portion of our own countrymen.

upon the breaking out of hostilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparation had been made, a volunteer army of citizen soldiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers equal to any emergency, can in a short period be brought into the field.

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proper positions to co-operate efficiently with the army. By this means their combined power was brought to bear successfully on the enemy.

The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country.

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased.

Within less than four years the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated; all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper California have been acquired by treaty.

The territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky mountains, contains two million five hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and eighty-eight acres.

The territory recently acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition.

It is estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the sea-coast of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico is upwards of four hundred miles; of the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of nine hundred and seventy miles; and of Oregon including the Straits of Fuca, of six hundred and fifty miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these immense additions to our territorial possessions. Texas, lying contiguous to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippi, and an extensive sea-coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power without endangering the peace of our southwestern frontier.

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rium will doubtless speedily arise on the California coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific will probably be at some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

(To be continued.)

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

President's Message.—We commence, this week, the publication of President Polk's book. Many of our cotemporaries of the press, have determined not to give it an account of its great length.

Gold! Gold!—The most fabulous stories we ever read of Gold and gold regions, hardly compare with the accounts of the newly discovered mines in California, within the bounds of the Territory lately transferred to the United States.

President Polk, in his late message, who, no doubt, knew all the time what he was doing, and what was to result from the Mexican War, speaking in relation to these rich mines, recommends to Congress that a mint be established in California, for the convenience of our citizens in that distant Territory.

The Boston Courier, talking of "California and its gold," says: "The soil may be coined into ingots by the acre: you have only to scratch the dirt under your feet, and you are dusted with clouds of the precious metal.

Improvement in Navigation.—Lieutenant Maury, of the U. S. Navy, is now publishing a set of new charts indicating the winds and currents of the oceans. His information is derived from the log books of ship masters in general.

WHIG VICTORY IN YANCEY. CALVIN EDNEY, Whig, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of Samuel Fleming, Locofoco, beating the pet of the party. Poll, Edney, 314, Garland 264, Jarvis 95.

DANIEL COLEMAN, of Cabarrus, has been elected Solicitor for this Judicial District vice H. C. Jones, by the Legislature.

Winslow's District Surpassed.—Boyd's Congressional District gives Gen. Taylor a majority of more than 4,000 votes. No other district in the State has done as well, not even the Western Reserve, which gives 3,079. Noble districts.

MAJOR GENERAL.—It is more than probable that we were mistaken, last week, in supposing that Col. Wheeler had beaten Mr. Gaither, of Lexington, for the office of Major General. A letter from a gentleman who resides near Mr. Gaither, and who is well informed on the subject, says: "By the last mail I received a letter from a friend in Lincoln, who seems to know well the state of things in the West: He says the regiment in Rutherford county, which has not yet voted, will give Mr. Gaither a stronger vote than the first, which gave him a majority of 20. We have returns now from all the counties except Polk, Union, Stanly, Montgomery, and the 2d. Regiment in Rutherford. I feel sure that Mr. G. will beat Wheeler in Polk county also."

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—This enterprise, we learn from the Marion Star, is likely to be carried out, a corps of engineers being now engaged locating the route. The cost of this work, including every thing for business, is estimated at \$1,466,000. The estimated amount of business it will probably do per annum, is set down at \$256,000. The annual permanent expenses, \$28,000. Expenses of shops, \$12,363.50. Train, and all other expenses, with the above, is stated at \$76,000; which leaves a surplus of \$180,000, or 12 per cent on the capital.

ELECTIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE. On the 26th ult., William Hill, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of State, without opposition.

On the 1st instant, B. F. Moore, Esq., was elected Attorney General, by a majority of one over Duncan K. McRae.

On Saturday the 2d. Burgess S. Gaither, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial District, without opposition; and on the 5th, W. N. H. Smith, Esq., of Hertford, was elected Solicitor for the 1st District, over William F. Martin, Esq., of Pasquotank. Vote—Smith 86; Martin 80.

No business of much importance has been transacted, and we have no expectation that such will be the case until all the elections are over, now pending before that body. Several attempts have been made to elect a Supreme Court Judge, but without effecting a choice. Motion after motion has been made also to go into the election of a United States Senator, and frustrated as often as made by the refusal of the Locos to accede to the proposition, because, as they say, that Yancy County is not represented.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF PARTIES. In order to place before our readers, (says the Richmond Times,) in a compendious form, the means of comparing the late Presidential election with that of 1844, we have prepared the following table of the relative increase or decrease of the party vote in each of the States from which we have full or nearly complete returns:

Table with columns: State, Whig Inc, W. Dec, D. I., D. D. F., S. In. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Total.

From these figures it appears, that in the nineteen States, from which we have nearly complete returns of the popular vote, the Whig vote has been increased, since 1844, by 12,644; and the Democratic vote diminished by 161,628; whilst the anti-slavery vote has been increased by 192,037. It will be observed that the Whig party has fallen behind its vote of 1844, only in those States where the Free Soil movement was strongest, but in no case, excepting New Hampshire, Ohio and Connecticut, does the Whig deficiency, due to this cause, compare with that of the Democrats. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and especially in New York, the diminution of the Democratic vote is immensely greater than that of the Whig vote.

THE POPULAR VOTE. We give below, as far as heard from, a table of the popular vote for President:

Table with columns: State, Taylor, Cass, Van Buren. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mississippi, Kentucky.

We have received the first number of a very neat paper, just established at Marion, S. C., edited by A. J. REQUIER, Esq., entitled "The Marion Star." This paper sets out as a neutral in politics, i. e. an independent. Its terms, \$2 50 if paid within six months, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.

GEN'L. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.—The New Orleans Delta, says: "We learn that General Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major General commanding the Western Division of our army, and that it will take effect after the 1st. of February next."

CAVAIGNAC.—Mr. Walsh in his last letter, says that Gen. Cavaignac said to him, at M. Marnat's soirée: "You have there (in the United States) a true republic — une véritable republique."

Broken Down.—Our Town Commissioners' intentions we have all too not aware, we suppose, street just below us. Bank, which is almost often either stalls the wagon that attempted last Sabbath a team now at the moment we is a poor fellow, with fast in the ditch, his street, his wagon broken ner that it will cause before he gets out. So, and we feel sure that missioners will not long. Indeed, it is as if, and should be to. Some accident may we know not what man's life of man, as well should such a thing persons would feel those who ordered, and cutting of that ditch.

GEN. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.—White as its spokesman, General Taylor, to invite He was addressed by Judge as a special delegate Nashville: "Gen. Taylor replied considerations made him desirous; that he had man in that State, whom it was see; that he wished to gallantry and firmness in life. But were not these induce him to consent to command of his country's chief. When they summoned an honorable capitulation we expect, and he therefore would do so soon next."

Cholera.—The Board of Health of New York, have announced the actual appearance of Cholera at Quarantine. It was brought over by New York, 22 days from passengers. This announcement has excited excitement in New York, it is stated, is cannot, therefore, be quarantine regulations form than that of 1831, freely to treatment.

THE MEETING OF THE COUNCILS OF A NATION.—The Councils of a Nation, both Houses of Congress yesterday at the Corporation of the Members, and apparently in cheerful disposition of health. If the first day of the whole Session, it wise than a pleasant formal, was soon disinterchanging committee and the President adjourned to 12 o'clock, receive the annual communication Chief Executive Magistrate ligencer.

The sprightly letters of Baltimore Patriot, still says and doings at Yancy to be learned. In he says: "I learn from some of and who 'know some things' that General Lewis Cass to the Senate, and probably the Legislature of his State occasioned by his own had got the Baltimore general, who now holds the ator from the Governor of weak specimen of a will be put aside. The amiable Governor said by my informant, was compelled to come before his precious 'Nicholson ed, though timid man that man only wrote that lower market—just to suit his there. That was all, in to be all overcome by matter of instructions—er nor Cass will of course obeying!"

Among the Locofocos is no one who bears the more poorly front and than the tall gentlemen of Wentworth! He says, odious Baltimore Platform party to! Every man took to shoulder Cass, he weight. He was obliged to leave before the party each arm. Gen. Dodge made a far better run.

We have seen the Sartain's Union Magazine and neat Periodical (Philadelphia,) in which the volume for 1848, new and original Wiley, Esq., of Oxford, Carolina should be these efforts of Mr. literary character by the fascinating garb of