Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
MACE C. PENDLETON.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Gen'l. Harrison.

NO. 21—VOLUME XI.
WHOLE NO. 541.

SALISBURY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

NEW TERMS.

The "WATCHMAN" may be earlier had for two dollars in advance, and *two dollars* and fifty cents at the end of the year.

No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.

No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty five cents for each continuance.

Court notices will be charged 25 per ct. higher than the above rates.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor must come *post paid* to ensure attention.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING purchased that well known and long established Public House, (known as the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends and the Public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders.

His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied, with grain and provender, of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: tf7

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

TO CLERKS, SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Watchman Printing Office," respectfully informs the Clerks, Sheriffs and Constables of the surrounding Counties, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full supply of BLANKS neatly printed on good paper, and not surpassed by any work done in the State. All orders from a distance for any of the following Blanks promptly attended to:

Superior Court—Witness Tickets, Writs, Capias Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds, Subpoenas, Venditioni Exponas, Jurors' Tickets, Executions.

County Court—Juror's Tickets, Executions, Affray Indictments, Indictments vs. Overseers of Roads, Vendi Exponas, Witness Tickets, Writs, &c.

Miscellaneous—Constables' Warrants, (with Executions attached,) Ca Sa's & Bonds, Guardian Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Marriage License, Appearance Bonds, Deeds of Trust, Deeds of Conveyance, Delivery Bonds, Injunctions, Sheriff's Deeds, (Vendi. Expo.) Appeal Bonds, Commissions to take Depositions, Constables' Bonds, Administrators' Bonds, Prosecution Bonds, Superior and Co. Court.

Printing! Printing!!

FANCY JOB WORK

OF DIFFERENT COLORS, done at the shortest notice, and not surpassed by any in the State.

Salisbury, Nov 10, 1842.

No Joke!

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable Plantation, lying on both sides of the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, six miles from Salisbury. It contains

265 1-2 ACRES.

There is good water very convenient to the house. It is an excellent stand for a Public House. As I intend moving this Fall, I will sell upon good terms, such as will suit the times. A portion of the money will not be expected while Captain Tyler is President.

WELLINGTON SMITH.

Sept. 24—1842—9

PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, Dec. 17.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	5 a 6	Cotton Yarn,	90
Brandy, apple	a 40	Molasses,	35 a 40
peach,	a 50	Nails,	6 a 7
Butter,	8 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	25	Pork,	$3
Cotton, clean	5½ a 6	Sugar, br.	5 a 10
Coffee,	9 a 12	loaf,	15 a 18
Corn,	25	Salt, sack,	$3¼
Feathers,	25	Tallow,	8
Flour,	$4 a 4½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flaxseed,	62 a 65	Tow-Linen,	12 a 16
Iron, per lb.	3 a 4	Wheat, bush	75
Linseed Oil, pr. gal	90 $1	Whiskey,	25 a 30
		Wool, (clean)	25

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 7.

Brandy, peach	45	Molasses,	25
Ex. Apple	30 a 35	Nails, cut,	a 6
Bacon,	6 a 7	Sugar brown,	6½ a 10
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Lump,	14
Coffee,	10 a 12	Loaf,	15 a 18
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Salt,	50 a 60
Cotton Yarn,	14 a 18	Sack,	$2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Tobacco leaf	2 a 3
Candles, E. F.	15 a 17	Cotton bag	20
Flaxseed	$1 20	Bale rope,	8 a 10
Flour	$4 a $4½	Wheat new	80 a 85
Feathers	25 a 30	Whiskey	30 a 35
Iron,	5 a 5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW, Dec. 6, 1842.

Beef	3½ a 4	Nails cut assor.	7 a 8
Bacon	7 a 7½	wrought	16 a 18
Butter	12½ a 15	Oats bushel	30 a 37
Beeswax	a 25	Oil gal	75 a $1
Bagging yd	20 a 22	lamp	$1 25
Bale rope lb	10 a 12	linseed	1 10 a 1 25
Coffee lb	12½ a 14	Pork 100lbs	5½ a 6
Cotton	5½ a 6½	Rice 100lbs	4 a 5
Corn bush	50 a 62	Sugar lb	8 a 12½
Flour bbl	$4 a 4½	Salt sack	$2¾
Feathers	30 a 32	bush	$100
Iron 100lbs	5 a 6	Steel Amer.	10 a 00
Lard	7	English	14
Molasses	35 a 40	German	12 a 14
Tallow	12½	Teainne.	$1 $137

CA SA BONDS

Neatly printed and for sale at this Office

CLOCK AND WATCH

REPAIRING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burns, formerly owned by Jno. L. Suaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the *Silver Smith Business* in all the varieties common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.

He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skillful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.

Nov. 13—tf16

Valuable property for sale in Lexington.

THE Subscriber is desirous to sell, private sale, that well known business stand in Lexington, N. C., situated a short distance north of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Caldcleugh, Dusenbery & Co.; and at present occupied by Brevard and Adams. The house is of brick, large and commodious, containing an excellent *Store room* and *dwelling apartments* all under the same roof. Attached to the premises are all necessary out-buildings. Those wishing to purchase or to examine the above property, will receive attention if application be made to

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

May 1, 1841.—t

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges

Are the best MEDICINES in the World.

BEING the cheapest and most pleasant.—The Medical Faculty warmly approve them. *Dr. Sherman* is a skillful and experienced Physician and a member of the Medical Society of New York.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

Are the safest, surest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c.

SHERMANS WORM LOZENGES

Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. They have been used in over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES

Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Fainting, Oppression or a sense of Sinking in the Chest, Diarrhœa, Lassitude, or a sense of fatigue.

Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges

Are the most certain remedy for this distressing complaint, ever offered to the American public.—In the immense number of cases in which they have been used, they have never been known to fail.

Sherman's Restorative Lozenges.

Diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them. They afford immediate relief from all the alarming gripings, faintness, depression, &c.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges

Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common peppermints; and are an active and efficient medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious persons. Where an active medicine is required, they are not only the best, but the safest that can be administered.

Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER,

The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side or Breast.

The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by

C. B. WHEELER, Agent,
Salisbury, N. C.

Sept 3, 1842—1y6

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

POSSESS qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-putrescent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidote for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and damp situations, or poisonous miasmi, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these medicines are certain in their operations or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralized, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilerate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re animate the whole man.

The *Life Medicines* have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Chronic and Inflamatory Dropsies, &c.

☞ Call at CRESS & BOGER'S, *Agents*
Salisbury, Oct 22, 1842—1y13

COUNTY COURT WRITS,
Printed on first rate paper and for sale at this Office

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance; and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country with partial exceptions, has, for the past year, been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from Domestic convulsion and at peace with all the world, we are left free to consult to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the People. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual Message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the question at issue between the two countries, was, in no small degree, augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The Treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is, herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means, of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of the interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the questions which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent, it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys, at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and enquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the Treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their Treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers, could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of and new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42nd degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest, at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked, and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which tends to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilizer—to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that, the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two millions twenty-six thousand and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. The arbiter having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-eight cents. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three millions three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico, has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to that government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all others of citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic Corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with this mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the Government of Chili for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chile, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the governments or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States.—The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harassing and expensive war which has so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casualties may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities.—It is to be hoped that a Territory, so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love of war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, (1842, exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Funds and Indemnities) was $230,183 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to $26,616,593 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from Loans and Treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions, and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the first of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at $800,000) will leave an actual balance of about $221,000 in the Treasury.—Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and $600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public land.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be no surprise to any one. To amend such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit enquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct his error by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply.—Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few,—a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and antirepublican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market, and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The Warehousing System would afford that relief, since the entire would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship with in some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions, I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. The great, primary and controlling interest of the American People is union—union not only of the mere forms of government, forms which may be broken—but union founded in an attachment of States and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion and causing the People everywhere to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference be had to revenue the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind an hostility to the manufacturing interests, not by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can thrive under it. The prudent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments, or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will or not, to morrow what it has enacted to-day. Fitful profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I, therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society.

The report of the Secretary of War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the various and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly