R. B. C. Howell,

NOL. IV

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

and House of Representatives.

independent republic, the problem no longer has been descated.

mirable system is a conclusive refutation of for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable cour-

the theories of those in other countries, who age, and perseverance, all seeking the posts of

maintain that a favored few are born to rule, danger and vieing with each other in deeds of

Subject to no arbitrary hereditary author- bosom in beholding the high proofs of courage,

ity, the people are the only sovereigns recog- consummate military skill, steady discipline,

nized by our constitution. Numerous emi- and humanity to the vanquished enemy, ex-

ed by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, mourn the loss of many brave officers and sol-

and by our happy condition, continually crowd diers who have fallen in defence of their coun-

to our shores, transferring their hearts, not less | try's honor and interests. The brave dead met

than their allegiance, to the country where their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly

No country has been so much favored or flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe.

should acknowledge, with deeper reverence, Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated

the manifestation of the Divine protection. and will long be remembered by their grateful

An allwise Creator directed and guarded us in countrymen. The parental care of the Gov-

our infant struggle for freedom, and has con- ernment they loved and served should be ex-

of the earth. It is in a country thus favored, session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence

and under a government in which the execu- was received of the battle of Buena Vista, and

tive and legislative branches hold their au- of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with

thority for limited periods, alike from the people, it the strong castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, by

municate with Congress upon the state of the es so honorable to our arms and so disastrous

lation that our intercourse with all the powers | the Mexican Government might signify a de-

It has ever been our cherished policy to cul-uvate peace and good will with all nations,

and this policy has been steadily pursued by protracted a day longer than might be render-

No change has taken place in our relations tions to the commissioner which in any way in-

with Mexico since the adjournment of the last tefere with our military energies in the prose-

Congress. The war, in which the United cution of the war. He possessed no authority

States were forced to engage with the govern- in any manner to control these operations. He

I deem it unnecessary after the full exposi- the general in command of the army, and, in

tion of them, contained in my message of the the event of a treaty being concluded and rati-

11th May, 1846, and my annual message at the fied on the part of Mexico, he was directed to

commencement of the session of Congress, in

December last, to reiterate the serious causes thereof, the general in command was instruct-

of complaint which we had against Mexico ed by the Scretary of War to suspend further

say that the wanton violation of the rights of intermit hostilities until the treaty thus ratified

nity to our injured citizens, not only constitution command the despatches which he bore from

ted ample cause of war on our part, but were the Secretary of War to the Minister of For-

of such an aggravating character as would have eign Affairs of Mexico, and on receiving it the

justified us before the whole world in resorting War to cause it to be transmitted to the com-

for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable ne- quarters of the army until another brilliant vic-

ed nation, Mexico commenced the war, and Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign

we were compelled, in self defence, to repel Affairs of Mexico. Many weeks elapsed after

the invader, and to vindicate the nation's hon- its reception, and no overtures were made, nor

or and interests by prosecuting it with vigor, was any desire expressed by the Government

until we could obtain a just and honorable of Mexico to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital,

On learning that hostilities had been com- resistance. Our forces first encountered the

menced by Mexico, I promptly communicated enemy and achieved signal victories in the se-

that fact, accompanied a succinct statement of | verely contested battles of Contreras and Chur-

our other causes of complaint against Mexico, ubusco. It was not until after these actions

to Congress, and that body by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, declared that, by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war existed between that Government and the Illusted

between that Government and the United even then, events have proved, there is too

States; this act declared the war to exist by the | much reason to believe they were insincere and

act of the republic of Mexico, and, making that, in agreeing to go through the forms of ne-

provisions for its prosecution to a speedy and gotiation, the object was to gain time to strength

successful termination, was passed by great en the defences of the capital, and to pre-

manimity by Congress-there being but two pare for fresh resistance. The general in com-

The existence of the war having thus been ations and commissioners were appointed on

declared by Congress, it became my duty, un- the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner

er the Constitution and the laws, to conduct on the part of the United States. The result

and prosecute it. This duty has been performed, of the conferences which took place between and though, at every stage of its progress, I the functionaries of the two governments was a

by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede commissioner of the U. States took with him

United States consistently with the national the United States was a cession of territory.

successes of our arms, and the vast extent of which it is in the power of Mexico to make, in

the enemy's territories which had been overrun satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims

and conquered before the close of the last ses- of our citizens against her, and the only means

sion of Congress, were fully known to that by which she can reimburse the U. States for

have manifested a willingness to terminate it failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

Vera Cruz.

gociations, in hope that Mexico might vield to tury had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

stantly watched over our surprising progress, tended to their surviving families.

and where all are responsible to their respective which it was defended.

of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be sire to do so.

of an amicable character.

ment of that country, still continues.

before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient, on the present occasion, to

person and property of our citizens committed

through a long series of years, and her disre-

gard of solemn treaties stipulating for indem-

to this extreme remedy. With an anxious de-

sire to avoid a rupture between the two coun-

rights by force, and continued to seek redress

pacific councils and the demands of justice.-

In this hope we were disappointed. Our min-

ister of peace, sent to Mexico, was insultingly

rejected. The Mexican Government refused

der wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the

two countries in war by invading the territory

Though the United States were the agriev-

negative votes in the Senate, and but thirteen

to any terms which could be accepted by the

honor and interests. The rapid and brilliant

in the House of Representatives.

our own soil.

tries, we forbore for years to assert our clear ment.

by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith of the United States.

discharging their duty, and with their country's

Shortly after the adjournment of the last

Believing that, after these and other success-

While I was unwilling to subject the United

ernment. Care was taken to give no instruc-

was authorised to exhibit his instructions to

active military operations until further orders.

These instructions were given with a view to

by Mexico could be transmitted to Washing-

ton and receive the action of the Government

The commissioner was also directed, or

reaching the army, to deliver to the general in

mander of the Mexican forces, with a request

that it might be communicated to his Govern-

The commissioner did not reach the head-

The despatches which he bore from the

Secretary of War to the general in command

at Jalapa, on the 7th day of May, 1847, toge-

ther with the despatches of the Secretary of

were made known to the Mexican Govern-

ment, from Puebla, on the 12th of June, 1847.

by the transmission of the despatch from the

and as it approached was met by a formidable

mand of the army deemed it expedient to sus-

pend hostilities temporarily by entering into an

armistice with a view to the opening of negoti-

the project of the treaty already prepared, by

It is well known that the only indemnity

the terms of which the indemnity required by

Bu Telegraph from Philadelphia to Louisville.

dominion belongs alone to the people.

until we have become one of the great nations

constituencies, that it is again my duty to com-

menting spugs; without vomit-

der by my grower of Dr. Thris nos and Messertic Floc. 33a Penta street, New Fork. Nevember, one thousand eight and a sle solemn es h that is substantially true in each and H. MICKLE.

d no attai : whatever of Rheu-

of climate; From being a weak

period of my nie, and I firmly

py and menderful resus have

pain, mi m health as been cu, thouse I have been approved

or of the Lity of New Fork. the Mexicus System. Congress from the State of New E-Dear Frieda-I am How 85 neught I im too old to be help your Rings and Magnetic Fluid -law, banks been of great benefit enra since I received a severe fall h injured my back, and brought dizziness in the head. It also n very milit. I have used the though that little faith I fel rections, and I now inform you entirely pones as has likewiso and wenthers. Your Galvanic r is an tivaluable preparation,

at Plaste in the whole world for nd debility. In a word I feel benith that I heve for many years a the mailtto nothing but your us remedite high respect; sincerely yours,
W. A. THOMPSON. livan Co., E-Y. March 12, 1846.

cial Cartion. OF COUNTERFEITS. one have justempted to imitate

fich all the entirles are prepared Discoverer, and all imitati 'ng dayied of She requisite Galapped from the Hew York Sun:

umatie Gent. k trial of a most everything without of your Gulvani and Magnetic armistakes lin the cause, they have with general Nervous Debility of ld not pair with the article for any think it over sight to let the public oud friend thay be had in time of MRS. MARY JACKSON,

ilar cases might be cited. The quested to procure and peruse and the Doctors' book on Galreney, and they will be forwarded inion upon application, post paid,

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URE VAENISH, which the Cab-

H. G. SCOVEL.

Mon Mo Mulhingora. TENNESSEE BAPTISE.

"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM."

NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

ecuted with increased energy, and, I am gratified to state, with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our The annual meeting of Congress is always army, regulars and volunteers, have covered an interesting event. The representatives of themselves with imperishable honors whenever the States and of the people come fresh from and wherever our forces have encountered the without purpose or definite object.

their constituents to take counsel together for enemy; though he was in vastly superior numthe common good. After an existence of bers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of peace puts an end to all claims for indemni- ports while in our military occupation, and the near three-quarters of a century, as a free and of his own selection, and of great strength, he thority of one Government against the citizens remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our adour officers and men, regulars and volunteers, vided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which should terminate the existing part of Upper California lying north of lat. 37 war, without providing for indemnity, would deg. Such were the unreasonable terms pro-enable Mexico, an acknowledged debtor and pused by the Mexican commissioners. the aggressor in the war, to relieve herself from her just liabilities, and by such a treaty, and that the mass of mankind must be govern- noble daring. While every patriot heart must exult and a just national pride animate every our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy for them, either against Mexico or their own Government .-Our duty to our citizens must forever prevent grants, of every lineage and language, attract- hibited by our gallant army, the nation has to such a peace, and no treaty, which does not provide ample means of discharging those de-

mands, can receive my sanction. A treaty of peace should settle all difficulties. If an adequate cession of territory be such a treaty, the U. States should release Mexico from all her liabilities and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the U. States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness, which a just indemnity to our Government and citian undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterise the intercourse between the two coun-

Union and the present condition of public af- to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper That Congress contemplated the acceptance During the past year the most gratifying to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for of territorial indemnity, when that body made proofs are presented that our country has been peace, a commissioner was appointed to proprovision for the prosecution of the war, is obblessed with a wide-apread and universal pros- | ceed to the headquarters of our army, with full vious. Congress could not have meant, when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten million perity. There has been no period since the power to enter on negotiations, and to condollars, and authorised the President to emgovernment was founded when all the indus- clude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He ploy the militia and naval forces of the United trial pursuits of our people have been more was not directed to make any new overtures of States, and to accept the services of 50,000 successful; or when labor, in all branches of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the business, has received a fairer or better re- the Secretary of State of the United States to war, and when, at their last session, and after ward. From our abundance we have been en- the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, (in our army had invaded Mexico, they made adabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnish- reply to one received from the latter of the 22d ditional appr priations, and authorised the ing food for the starving millions of less fa- of February, 1847,) in which the Mexican Govraising of additional troops for the same purpose, that no indemnity was to be obtained ernment was informed of his appointment and In the enjoyment of the bounties of Provi- of his presence at the headquarters of our army, vet it was certain that if no Mexican territory dence at home, such as have rarely fallen to and that he was invested with full power to was acquired, no indemnity would be obtainthe lot of any people, it is cause of congratu- conclude a definite treaty of peace whenever

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity from the fact that at their last session an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating

President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments and duly ratified by Mexico, Mexico herself, nor by any other nation, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof. The object of asking this any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, appropriation was distinctly stated in the seve- it is naturally connected with our western settle ral messages which I communicated on the subject. Similar appropriations, made in 1803 | too, limits as defined by her laws before her admis and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that on settling the dary. terms of a treaty of limits and boundaries of Mexico, a cession of territory, estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our deratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of terri-

tory as would be satisfactory to the U. States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any and the entire sum still remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such appropriation

public acknowledgement that our country was acquire New Mexico and the California wrong, and that the war, declared by Congress of the army were received by that officer, then with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust and should be abandoned—an admission unfounded in fact and degrading to the national character. even to hear the terms of adjustment which State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of The terms of the treaty by the United States he was authorised to propose, and, finally, un- | Mexico, having been transmitted to him from the character and amount of our claims, the un-The commissioner at the headquarters of the justifiable and unprovoked commencement of of the State of Texas, striking the first blow army arrived a few days after. His presence and shedding the blood of our own citizens on with the army and his diplomatic character which we have been subjected, and the suc-

cess which has attended our arms, were deemed to be of the most liberal character. The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the gulf to its intersection of the southern | I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude to this effect was transmitted to him on the 6th of Ocabout 32 degrees, and to obtain a cession to the tober last. The Mexican Government will be inform United States of the provinces of New Mexi- ed of his recall and that, in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any furthe overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California constituted a stipulation which our commander was under ditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of no circumstance to yield. That it might be many of our patriotic fellow-citizens has been shed in manifested not only to Mexico, but all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power by nsisting upon wresting from her all her other may be deemed proper hereafter to accept. Ou provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities which we had conquered and jected to our military occupation. but were wilheld in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude the treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all doubt that we should secure and render available the our conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of pecuniary consideration as was deemed rea-fray the future expenses of the war.

The terms of the treaty proposed Had the Government of Mexico acceded to the The terms of the treaty proposed sonable. by the Mexican Government commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious and not the vanquished party, or they must have known their ultimatum could never have been accepted. It required the United States to dismember It required the United States to dismember creased energy and power, until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained.

In the mean time as Mexico refuses all indemnity, the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within Since that time the war has been pros- the expenses of the war, is a cession to the U.

States of a portion of her territory. Mexico her limits by her laws, when she was an indehas no money to pay and no other means of making the requisite indemnity. If we refuse it, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity by refusing to accept territory would | the just claims of our citizens. It required inbe to abandon all our just demands, and to wage | demnity to Mexican citizens for injury they the war, bearing all its expenses ourselves, may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the A state of war abrogates treaties previously right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexiexisting between the belligerents, and a treaty can duties levied on goods imported into her ty for tortuous acts committed under the au- owners of which had paid to officers of the United States the contribution which had been and subjects of another, unless they are pro- levied upon them, and it offered to cede to the United States, for pecuniary consideration that

> The cession to the United States by Mexico of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, proposed by the commissioner of the United States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make. It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican Government for some time past, and at the pre-sent time, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she would notlong continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying, as they do, at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital, and if attempted to be retained by her they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of

her dominions.

This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commer zens would impose on ber, it is notorious that cial importance of that province, and there can be she does not possess the means to meet such little doubt the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or purchase. If no foreign Government should acquire it by either of these modes, an independent revolutionary Government would probably be established by the inhabitants and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon us it shall be known that the United States should have abandoned it. Such a Government would be too feeble long to retain its separate ndependent existence, and would finally become an nexed to or a dependent colony of some more power-

Should any foreign Government attempt to posses t as a colony, or otherwise incorporate it with itself the principle evolved by President Monroe in 1824, and re-affirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant orestablish any new colony on the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by foreign powers, we might be involved in other wars more ex-tensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged. The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territory of the United States, and, if brought under the government of our laws, their resources, mineral, agricultural from Mexico at the conclusion of the war, and manufacturing, and commercial, would soon be devel

Upper California is bound on the north by ou Oregon possessions, and, if held by the United States, would soon be settled by an enterprising and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco and other harbors along the California coast would afford shelter for our navy, our numerous whale ships and other merchant vessels employed in three milhons of dollars, with that express ob- the Pacific oceau; and would, in a short period, become marts of an extensive and profitable commerce

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory, while it is certain that, as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by

New Mexico is a frontier, and has never been of ments. The territorial limits of the State of Texas sion to our Union, embraces all that portion of Nev Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of her dominions in the adjustment of the question of boun-

There is another consideration which induced th belief that the Mexican Government might even de mands against her, might be obtained, and that the prompt payment of this sum for the territo- bands of fierce, warlike savages, wander over it and ry ceded in the conclusion of a treaty and its upon its borders. Mexico has been and must con tinue to be too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies, and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern States of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all the northern States to have of the \$3,000,000 appropriated by that act, the United States. At the moment, many Mexicans principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and go erned by the United States, we could effectually pre vent these tribes from committing such outrages, and The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine compel them to release these captives and restore of no indemnity, and, if sanctioned, would be a them to their families and friends. In proposing to known that an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them; the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an un-inhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which in were not only just to Mexico, but, considering proposed to Mexico. They were rejected, and, ne duced me to authorize the terms of peace which were gotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed an assault was made by our gallant army apon the hostilities by her, the expenses of the war, to strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself, and, after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly su perior in numbers to our own, were driven from the

city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of negotiations, believing that his continued presence could be the product of no good receive and consider any proposals which shall be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the United State conquests we have already made. For this purpos we should bold and occupy, by onr naval and militar forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces no in our possession, or which may hereafter fall in greater value than a fair equivalent to our just our possession, or which may be necessary our possession, that we should press forward on demands, our commissioner was authorized to military operations, and levy such military contributions. stipulate for the payment of such additional tions on the enemy as may as far as practicable de

favorable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico hav ing declined to accept these, and failed to offer any others which would be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interest, requires that the war should be prosecuted with in-

we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves by

by our forces. Our military and naval communiders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace. These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months-all resis-

tance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be re-tained by the the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and the laws of the U. S. should not be extended over To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are wil-

ling to make, by which our relations to them would own interests and that of the people inhabiting them require that a stable responsible, and free government, under our authority; should be as soon as possible established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, that they shall hereafter be considered constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial Government over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial government be established. It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants by allaying all apprehen that they may entertain of being subjected again to the jurisdiction of Mexico. 1 invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are governed by our military and na-nal commanders, under the general authority which is

conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war.

They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a Government. Adequate compensation, to be drawn from contributions levied on the enemy, should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus em-What further may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war and the course Mexico may think proper hereafter

With the views I entertain I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested either to withdraw our armies altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests they have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a war just on our part, and one which, by the act of he enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world .-To retire to a line and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere and tend to protract it indefinitely.

It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary capital and heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, snd that in the most harrassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt.

A border warfare, of a most savage character, exending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept continually in the field, stationed at forts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the presence of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would di concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerrilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war; but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point of the line or at what and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of succor or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail, or if, in their unrivalled bravery and prowess, everywhere exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one point may be too small to pursue him. Should the enemy be repulsed in an attack, he will have nothing else to do but retreat to his own side of the line, and being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure for an attack on the same or some other point. He may, too, cross the line between ou posts, make incursions into the country which we hold murder the inhabitants thereof and then retreat to the interior, before a sufficient force can be concentrated

to pursue him. Such would probably be the harrassing character of a more defensive was on our part. If our forces, when attacked or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantage of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is aar from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be dimir

ished by such policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicatin the national honor and interests and of bringing the war to an honorable close will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital part of the enemy's country. In my last annual message to Con gress, I declared that the war had not been waged with a view to conquest, but, having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy? country and will be vigorously prosecuted there with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby, se cure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war as well as to our much injured citizens who bold a large pecuniary demand against Mexico. Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy; indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanen

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Re-public of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation on the contrary. it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and under a good government, adapted to her condition, be a presperous and free republic .-The United States were the first among the nations recognize her independence, and has always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution we seek not her over throw as a nation, but the vindication of our nationa onor. We seek to obtain redress for the wrong sh has done us, and indemnity for our just demand gainst her. We demand an honorable neace and that peace mest bring with it indemnity for the pas and security for the future. Hitherto, Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peac Whilst our armies have advanced from victory

victory, from the commencement of the war, it has bands, and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest lostilities by accepting it. One great obstacle to the attainment of undoubtedly arisen from the fact that Mexico has been a long held in subjection by one faction, or military usurper after another; and such has been the condition of insecurity in which these successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause

a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrera's adminis

tration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to

the overtures of the United States to prevent the war as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took piace in the month of Angust last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. For this cause alone the revolution, which displaced him from power, was set on foot by Gen. Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it

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is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United States. But the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper has prevented them from manifes ing their feelings by any public act.

The removal of any such apprehension would pro-

bably cause them to speak their sentiments, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a Government subject to constant changes by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such an event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurance of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico, in the establishing and maintenance of a free republican government, of their own choice, always willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them and secure to us the indemnity we demand.

This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result of this war, which Mexico has forced upon us, t would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factious, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a Republican Government, in the enjoyment of real independence and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, after all the persevering and sin-cere efforts we have made from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our difficulties with her, we ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity with our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands. To act otherwise in the existing state of

things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions, always hostile to peaceful relations with the United States. Besides there is danger, if our troops should be withdrawn before the peace should be concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might be inclined to yield to foreign influence, and to cast themselves upon some European monarchy for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety and in pursuance of established policy, we should be compelled to resist.

We could never consent that Mexico should

be thus converted into a monarchy, governed Mexico is our next neighbor, and her bonndaries are continuous with our own through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible, with a just regard to our own safety, we can become indifferent to her fate. It may be that the Mexican Government and people have misconceived or misunderstood or nisconstrued our forbearance and our objects in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation, or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it. and indeed that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false im-

In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have done. At its commencement, it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population, and the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless Government, which had commenced hostilities. To remove from their minds false impressions, which their interested rulers had artfully

pressions under which they have acted, the

adoption and prosecution of the energetic poli-

cy proposed must undeceive them,

attempted to make, that the war on our part was a war of conquest-that it was a war against their religion and against their churches, which were to be destroyed and overthrown, and that rights of persons and private property would be violated-to remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated. They were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us. Assurances to this effect were given to the

Mexicans by Maj. Gen. Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Maj. Gen. Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it, in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847. In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies, furnished to our armies by Mexican citizens, were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances and this mild treatment had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. This war has been conducted, upon our part, according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations; it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people, generally, became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of the orportnnity to commit the most savage excesses npon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms. and, engaging in guerrilla warfare, robbed and murdered, in this most cruel warfare, individual soldiers or small parties, whom accident or [Continued on Fourth page.]

TENNESSEE BAPTIST

Nashville, December 18, 1847.

ITEMS.

We refer the editors of the Christian Advocate to the article of our brother A. W. Meachem, in to-day's paper. In justice to Brother M. and the public, it should be inserted in the Advocate. "Mr. Correspondent" will be glad to be corrected if he was misinformed, if he is the man we think he is.

We give to our readers this week the President's message entire, without comment, knowing that many who take no other paper, will be pleased to see it-others will excuse

Our Brother R. Kimbrough, of E. Tennessee, has accepted of the appointment of Agent for the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Convention. He will enter the field on first of January, 1848. We believe that our churches will find this agent THE BROTHER OF BRADLEY KIMBROUGH, in zeal and activity in this good work. We bespeak a warm reception for, and a hearty co-operation with him. It was resolved by the General Association at its last session to raise at least \$2,000 for Foreign Missions alone, during the present year. A great sum say you? Only five cents for each member belonging to our denomination. And who that possesses a competency, can excuse his conscience with less than one dollar?

ORDINATION.

The Rev. Prof. Breidenthal, of Union University, Tenn., was ordained to the Gospel ministry, on Sunday the 5th instant. The services were unusually solemn and interesting. Ordination sermon by Dr. Howell. Will the Secretary (Bro. Eaton) furnish the minutes for publication?

We promise our readers this sermon of the Doctor's, as a New Year's FEAST.

UNION UNIVERSITY.

the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, in Murfreesboro' on the 4th and 6th of this month, the Rev. John Rushing, of Tenn. and Brother Thomas Ashford, of North Alabama, were elected Trustees of Union University. The bonds and assets of the Board of Education, to the amount of about \$55,000 were transferred to the Board of Trustees of the University. Great animation and enthusiasm characterized the deliberations of the Board .-The fact is established. The BAPTISTS-OF TENNESSEE have, at last, secured the ENDOWMENT of a University!

It will go into operation as a College, on the 1st Monday in January

R. B. C. Howell, D. D., was unanimously elected President.

Rev. Joseph H. Eaton, Professor of Mathematics. Rev. David Breidenthal, Professor of

Languages.

· Dodson, First Tutor.

George Jarmon, Second Tutor. Profs. Eaton and Breidenthal have accepted their appointments, and entered upon their duties. It is expected that the Tutors will also. We wait to hear from Dr. Howell.

The General agent has taken the field to raise the funds necessary for building purposes. This he confidently expects to be able to do by the 1st of April. Which done, the College Edifice will be immediately erected. No exertions will be spared, either on the part of the Agent, or the Board, to consummate this noble and glorious achievement. It will stand forth a monument of the munificence, of the valley Baptists. Planned, one year, endowed the next two, and carried into successful operation the 4th. A monument of what Baptists can do, when "they have a mind to work."

This is only a stepping stone to what they design to accomplish. Will the Secretary furnish the proceedings of the Board for the Baptist.

THE BANNER AND THE IN-DIAN MISSION ASSOCIATION AGAIN.

Brother Buck, not satisfied with his first answer to our vindication of the "Nashville Committee" in regard to the late Association, quotes a paragraph from the Missionary Journal to sustain him or, rather his informant. We objected to Brother Buck's article for two reasons.

1st. It did manifest injustice to "the ommittee."

2nd. It did not breath the proper

We thank our brother for publishing Brother Taylor's article. It is just the notice that should have flowed from the pen of our good Brother

No bitterness, no fault finding, no railing accusations, but very gentle, like the author himself. Does he not say that the meetings were well attended by brethren from Kentucky, and Tennessee? He simply states that "but few of the citizens of Nashville were present during the deliberations."

Twas not expected that they would be. There is little in the deliberations of any body, the appointing of committees, auditing accounts, &c., to interest a large and promiscuous congregation. Again, we thank Bro. Buck for the paragraph, it sets the matter at rest. Will Brother. B. in his next paper, tell his subscribers how much money has been received into the treasury at Louisville through the Association at Nashville, during the past year, and how much raised for Brn. Island and Potts, while here: and then say, that Nashville and Tennessee have acted well-nobly-gencrously. Seeing that only during the past 18 months, have the claims of the Redmen been mentioned in the churches of Tennessee? Then will shake hands with our brother, and stand by his side in pleading the claims of our Red brethren.

MISSIONARIES OF THE GENER AL ASSOCIATION.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the General Association, brethren Luck and January were appointed missionaries and agents for the ensuing year. They were direct- in such a Church?" The said M. said ed by the Board to travel as agents and collect funds until the 1st of March, when they will enter their respective fields to labor the remainder of the year.

It is required of them to raise \$100 towards their respective salaries. Fifty dollars were appropriated to the church at Sparta and 25 to McMinn-

Our young brethren, Trimble and Johnson have consented to act as present vacation of Union University. them, and in this way aid them in the further prosecution of their studies.

Brother Summer, has accepted the pastoral care of the church at Sparta, and McMinnville. He has already ordered a Sabbath School Library for Sparta A good omen—we must begin right to end right.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINA-TION OF THE CLASSES OF UNI-ON UNIVERSITY.

It was our good fortune to be preent at the recent examination of this institution—and to hear the recitations of several classes. Only one day being devoted to the examination of all the classes, but a short time could be given to each. We saw and heard sufficient, however, to convince us that no pains had been spared on the part of the Professors, in correct instruction and more than ordinary proficiency, for the time, was exhibited by several classes. Between eighty and ninety different students have been in attendance during the present session, and the prospects for the comng year unusually fiattering.

The exercises in Elocution at night n the Baptist church were quite interesting. With few exceptions the pieces were original. Several orations specially attracted our attention, and elicited the applause of the audience. "Do Your Best," was delivered by Master Dr. Bell, in a superior style. He will make no ordinary speaker if his talents are properly developed and

"SIBI CONSCIA RECTI," by L. W. Reeves, was a composition of considerable merit and, aside from the slight diffidence manifested by the speaker, well delivered. We should be happy to be furnished with both the pieces for publication in the Baptist.

The whole affair passed off in good style and gave unusual satisfaction.

The "Alleghany Mail" yesterday passed over the Gallatin Turnpike and part of Dr. Shelby's plantation, on her way from the lower to the upper landing.

For the Tennessee Baptist. DEFENCE OF BRO. MEACHAM. BRETHREN EDITORS:

A few days since, a gentleman of Shelbyville, placed in my hands a copy of the Nashville Christian Advocate, of October the 8th, and called my attention to the following article, and editoral remarks. These, I am informed are employed, with great zeal and industry, to the prejudice of my character in Shelbyville, and elsewhere:

"The following statements came to us from a highly respectable source, and we give them as a specimen of the the Anniversary meeting of the Liberproselyting course of certain gentlemen ty Association, and before you left our who are traversing the country, striving town, I was baptised by you into the to unsettle the peace of the Church, and fellowship of the Baptist church in influence weak minds."

"Brothers McFerrin and Henkle: some of the inexperienced members of the Methodist E. Church, for the purone: "He would rather baptise her, than to get two sinners." On taking his leave, he said to her, he would be back the third Sabbath in October, and time placed a tract in my hands." if she was ready he, M. would baptise her. But if she got willing, to send him word, he would come forthwith. The worst thing in his conduct, while here, was, slandering Mr. Wesley. He left some little tract with the girl he respondent. Was she proselyted? She proselyted, accompanied with the fol- dcclares she was not! Look at this, lowing note-"John Wesley, the found- Mr. Correspondent, and be ashamed of er of Methodism, says, immersion was the custom of the first Church, and I can prove it, if any one denies it." The same M. at a camp-meeting not many miles from this place, was in company with several Methodist girls, and asked them: "Did you know that your Discipline prohibited your marrying any person out of the Methodist Church;" and then read some clause in justification as he pretended; and then asked the question, "will you live by the water's side last Tuesday, in the hearing of many persons, that the Mespoke in a manner as if it exclusively him. justified immersion. I might mention other items, but will desist, till some uture time. If it should be necessary will give you others.

"Such gentlemen should be exposed and if this "M." persists in his course we will give his name to the public.

From several circumstances I suppose this may be the fact. It is a duty, which therefore, I owe to myself, to my agents for the Tennessee Baptist, and friends, and especially to the cause of the Publication Society, during the truth, to correct some, at least, of the misrepresentations of the writers. We hope the brethren will encourage have inserted the whole article of the Advocate's correspondent, with the accompanying editorial, that every one may see that I deal fairly with those gentlemen. I must say also that I commend, as a matter of prudence, the correspondent's precaution, in concealing his name, since so many in this quarter know the recklessness of his statements, and would, if they knew who he is, pour upon him the public contempt which his conduct so justly merman's statements.

He tells his brethren, the editors of the Advocate, that-"There is a certain minister of the Baptist order, by the name of M., [that is a fact] who (Shelbyville.) "[This also is true]" the Methodist E. church, for the purpose of proselyting." Yes, I positiveodist E. church. But there are here two assertions not so certainly veraci-In religion? No, I think not. Inexperienced in the knowledge of the Bible? Do not say so, if you please, Mr. Correspondent. Some of them have ness of Methodist sectarianism, and so, I hope they will ever remain. The other is that my "purpose" was "prosetainly to know. Wonder if this gen. from that hour." tleman busies himself in discovering.

Whether I "proselyted" her is another should have modestly held his peace. to be present, over forty of whom were all such places, and communities,

matter. The following is from her own hand, and the young lady will pardon me I trust, for giving it to the public. BROTHER MEACHAM:" "It is true, that about five years since,

attached myself to the Methodist E. church, and was connected with said church until the 22d of September last, when from a sense of duty to my Saviour, I was constrained to dissolve that connection and unite myself to the Baptist church. It is due to you, for me to say that just after the close of Shelbyville. I will also say that I was There is a certain minister of the Bap- not proselyted or influenced by you, or tist order, by the name of M., who at any other person to leave the Methotended the Association in this place, dist E. church. I acted from a sense of whose business in part, was to visit duty, being fully convinced of the incorrectness of the doctrines of the M. E. pose of proselyting. He finally succeeded in one case. Two others were doctrines and government of the Bapstrongly solicited. I was credibly in- tist church. I therefore as a matter of formed this evening, that he said to choice, dissolved my connection with the former and united with the latter. I will also say that you never at any

Shelbyville, Ten., Oct. 18, '47. GARTHA A. RUTH." Here is the young lady's own statement, which falsifies the Advocate's cor-

yourself. This veracious gentleman also says: "I was credibly informed this evening that he [M.] said to one"-"he would rather baptise her than to get two sinners." All I have to say on this subject is, that I made no such declaration. Neither, did I say that I would be back in Shebyville the third Sabbath in October. These are both mistakes, which for the gentleman to make, required singular effrontery. thodist Discipline justified immersion - Let him wear the shame they fix upon

But the worst thing I did while in his town, this Correspondent tells his brethren, McFerrin and Henkle, was to slander Mr. Wesley! Slander Mr. Wesley! How? Why he says-"He (M.) left some little tract with the girl he proselyted, accompanied with the The above I learn is aimed at me. following note?" How is this? That same young lady testifies that I "never at any time placed a tract in her

> Now as respects Mr. Wesley-I wrote on a blank piece of paper, and left it in that young lady's Bible, the following:-"John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, says, immersion was the custom of the first church, and I can prove it, if any one denies it." Is not this true? We will see.

Let John Wesley, though dead, speak for himself. See his Journal, vol. 3. p. 24. May 5th, 1736. "I was asked to baptise a child of Mr. Parker's, second Bailiff of Savannah, but Mrs. P. told me neither Mr. P. nor I will consent to its. But let us proceed to the gentle- its being dipped. I answered, if you certify that your child is weak, it will suffice (the rubrick says) to pour water upon it; she replied, nay, the child is not weak, but I am resolved it shall not be dipped. This argument I could attended the Association in this place" not confute, so I went home and the child was baptised by another person." whose business, in part, was to visit At the same place in 1737 Mr. Wesley some of the inexperienced members of was prosecuted before the Grand Jury, and among other charges in the indictment, occur these words, the 5th charge ly did visit some members of the Meth- of his guilt. "By refusing to baptise Mr. Parker's child otherwise than by

dipping except the parents would cerous; one is that these Methodists were tify it was weak and not able to bear inexperienced! Inexperienced in what? it." Mr. Wesley admitted the charge, thus proving that he was an advocate for immersion or dipping, which is the same thing, except in cases where the subjects were not able to bear dipping. given the very best evidence that they Again Mr. Wesley says, in his notes know what the Bible teaches, by obey- on Romans 6: 4. "Buried with him, aling its commandments. Inexperien- luding to the ancient manner of bapced they may be in the wiles and bitter- tising by immersion." Again,—If you will consult Mr. Wesley's Journal from his embarking for Georgia, second edition 11th page, you will find the follyting." And Mr. Correspondent knew lowing.—"Mary Welsh; aged eleven my thoughts, and purposes, did he? How days, was baptised according to the astonishingly wise! My purpose it custom of the first church and the rule seems he knew, and publishes, to be of the church of England, by IMMERSION. what I say it was not; and I ought cer. The child was ill then, but recovered

Thus it is seen that my statement is and publishing the undiscovered, and un- proved, beyond the possibility of sucexpressed thoughts, and purposes, of cessful cavil. Does not Mr. Wesley, any one else besides "a certain minister say that "immersion was the custom of the of the Baptist order, by the name of M." | first church?" His words are—"Marv But he chronicles the fact that M. Welsh, aged eleven days, was BAPTISED finally succeeded in one case." This ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM OF THE FIRST much I confess, that while in Shelby- CHURCH * * * BY IMMERSION." Did not ville, I did baptise a young lady, a Mr. Correspondent know this? If he member of the Methodist E. church. did not he was wofully ignorant, and

raising, from his hiding place, the cry nations. against me of "slander of John Wesley."

He further says:-"The same M. at a ry to its correct exposition, and to the Camp-meeting, not many miles from effectual discharge of the pastoral ofthis place, was in company with sev- fice, was, he said, exceedingly desireral Methodist girls, and asked them- able, if not absolutely necessary, to Did you know that your Discipline meet the wants of the South-West. prohibited your marrying any person He also urged that this subject in all out of the Methodist church?" This its bearings and relations, be laid bealso is incorrect. I asked no such a fore our brethren and friends, throughquestion. I knew very well that the out the country, and, if they are found Discipline prohibited Methodists from to concur with us in opinion, that the marrying such persons as had not the proper measures be taken, without deform, and were not seeking the power lay, to originate such an Institution, of godliness. Discipline p. 89, 90. And and to put it into full operation. what purpose did the gentleman design to serve by bringing up this gratuitous successively addressed by the brethren, nonsense? He is determined to have Gayle, of Memphis, Tenn., Taylor, of candal, it seems, come what will.

last Tuesday, in the hearing of many ell, of this city. A committee of elevpersons, that the Methodist Discipline en brethren was then, on motion, apjustified immersion-spoke as if it ex- pointed to consider the subject, and reclusively justified immersion." In the port at a subsequent meeting. The above accusation I solemnly charge chair named as the committee R. B. C. the gentleman with having committed Howell, chairman, P. S. Gayle, and J. which says-Exod. 20: 16. "Thou shalt Ill.; J. B. Taylor, of Va.; R. Holman, not bear false witness against thy of Alabama; T. W. Haynes, of South did not "speak as if the Discipline ex- D. Sears, of Ky. clusively justified immersion." I know either immersion, sprinkling, or pour- signation of the South. ng." And again, p. 104.—"By the baptism of thy well beloved Son, Jesus until Saturday the 30th, 3 o'clock P. M. Christ, in the river Jordan, didst sanctify water for this holy sacrament." This sufficiently proves that the Methodist Discipline justifies immersion; and neither my traducer, nor any other man, ever heard me say, or "speak as if that Discipline exclusively justifies immersion." This is wholly gratuitous, having not a shadow of truth to rest

Here I dismiss Mr. Correspondent, for whom I ought, probably, to feel some commiscration. He was mortified to find that his members, guided by the Bible, would, in obedience to its eral brethren, unanimously adopted. plain command, be baptised, as thoued by finding his own teachings con-"the custom of the first church was immersion;" and he was disposed to be anjust then to be offensive to him. But he ought to have, nevertheless, adhered to the truth. I can feel little sympathy for him until he retracts his

falsifications, and repents for his sins. Should the gentleman notice the corrections of his statements I have here proposed. made, I trust he will remember that I have given his communication in full,

and extend to me the same justice. A word to the editors of the Advocate. Sympathising with the miseries of their Correspondent, they, for his comfort, kindly assure him, that:-"If this M. persists in his course, they will give put into full operation "a Theological his name to the public." Oh! pray now; don't. That will distress me so much! But, you say, if I persist in my course you will. Very well. "What can't be knowledge of the word of God, and of cured, must be endured." I do hereby all those branches of learning necessaadvertise you, that I mean to persist in my course. Therefore, Messrs. editors, you may give my name to the public, just as soon as you please.

A. W. MEACHAM. Spring Hill, Tenn., Oct. 24, '47.

PROCEEDINGS, AND REPORT. Of a meeting in Nashville, held October 28th-30th, 1847, with reference to a Theological School, for the South and South-West.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 28, 1847. At the close of the Annual Sermon, before the American Baptist Indian Mission Association, in the First Baptist Church, the Pastor, Dr. Howell, requested that the Messengers, and other brethren, present, as many as felt disposed, would remain for consultation, on a very important subject. The congregation became seated, and Rev'd. James M. Pendleton of Bowling Green, Ky., was, on motion, called to the Chair, and Sidney Dyer, of Louisville, was appointed Secretary. About a destitute neighborhoods every where hundred and fifty brethren were found abound. To be eminently useful in

If he did know it, what are we to think ministers, representatives from eight of his honesty? Was he justified in of our States, and two of the Indian

The object of the meeting was then Slander of John Wesley! And what explained in a brief address by Dr. could have been his motive? Shame! Howell. A Theological Seminary, lo-Shame! Were John Wesley alive he cated in a central position, and, in evwould spurn such little drivilling beings ery respect, thoroughly prepared to imfrom his presence with sovereign con- part to its pupils, a full and perfect knowledge of the word of God, and of Mr. Correspondent is not done yet. all those branches of learning necessa-

On this proposition the meeting was Virginia, Waller, of Kentucky, Hol-Again Mr. Correspondent says: man, of Alabama, Haynes, of South 'The said M. said, by the water's side, Carolina, Dyer, of Kentucky, and Howbreach of the 9th commandment, R. Graves, of Tenn.; A. Sherwood, of neighbor." The witness HE bears a- Carolina; A. W. Elledge, of Mississipgainst me is most assuredly false. I pi; and J. L. Waller, S. Baker, and A.

The committee were then, after adwell enough what the Discipline says. dresses by brethren Taylor, Haynes, Its language is, p. 74-"Let every a and Waller, instructed to embrace in dult person, and the parents of every their report the whole South including child to be baptised, have the choice of the South-West, under the general de-

On motion the meeting adjourned

SATURDAY, 30th Oct., 3 o'clock P. M. Met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the President. Rev. Dr. Howell, chairman of the committee, now read the appended Report, and Resolutions, which were considered, and after addresses by brethren Waller, Baker, Haynes, Howell, and others, were received, uinimously adopted, and the commi tee discharged.

The following resolution was then presented, and, after remarks by sev-

Resolved, That our brethren of the sands of others have been, and will press be, and they are hereby requestdoubtless be hereafter; he was perplex- ed, by writing on the subject, and by a free use of their columns extended to tradicted by John Wesley, the father of correspondents &c., to give the great-Methodism, who says of baptism, that est possible publicity to the matter had under consideration by this meeting; to diffuse as much information as may gry with me, who, it appears, happened be practicable, in relation to it; and to elicit the reflection, and opinions of brethren every where, so as to secure, if attainable, the union and co-operation of the entire denomination in the South and South-West, in the accomplishment of the great enterprise now

Adjourned sine die. Prayer by bro. R. Holman.

J. M. PENDLETON, Pres't. SIDNEY DYER, Cl'k.

REPORT. Your Committee, to whom was referred the proposition to originate, and Seminary for the whole South, located in a central position, and, in every respect, thoroughly prepared to impart to its pupils a complete and perfect ry to its correct exposition, and to the effectual discharge of the pastoral office," have given to that subject their most anxious and prayerful consideration, and beg permission to report, that it is their unanimous opinion, that such an institution, to the continued advancement and prosperity of our churches, is absolutely necessary." This fact appears to us obvious, and, we think, must be equally apparent to all, who will, for a moment, consider the relations, throughout this vast region, embracing fourteen States, our ministers and churches bear to the people at large, to other denominations, and to the truth itself.

We do not hold that these relations require all our ministers to be thoroughly educated. Large tracts of our country are at present, and must remain formany years to come, sparsely populated. The people generally have been able to avail themselves of few advantages for literary or scientific cultivation. They are plain and unpretending, and need not instructors who are able to grapple with the technicalities, science & philosophy. Throughout all these regions are scattered multitudes of our churches, and

our ministers gain little by h been classically trained, or even b ing read theology regularly. Th mary and indispensable qualific of every one who preaches the G is the possession personally, of th of Jesus Christ shed abroad in heart-genuine experimental rel deeply fixed in the soul. To thi be added vigorous common aptness to teach, ardent lov men, readiness to labor, and sacrifices, for their salvation a correct knowledge, with abil communicate it, of the doctrine duties of the word of God. Th dowed, it is not, for the field we ar considering, improper to invest ren with the sacred office. Most Fathers enjoyed, and many of our ted and successful contemporarie possess, few attainments beyond enumerated; nor would they account, have been prepared for more usefulness, acceptableness cess in their work. Thousands churches are as much profited instructions, and administration pastors of this description, al would be by those of the Gills, t reys, and the Halls of our Israel is learning a strong conservator thodoxy in doctrine. It does, little to secure, or to perpetuate i strongest possible guaranty to c ness in principle, to fidelity, and ficiency the ministry, is found pure influences of the Spirit of ou pervading, and sanctifying all th ers of the mind. Without this, ing of whatever character is col tively worthless. In these fad have reason for the sincerest rei since were they otherwise, it without a miracle, be impossibly century to come, to supply, with petent number of pastors, the cl scattered throughout every vall upon all the hills of our broad l Do these considerations, ho prove that our ministers need educated; that such learning t proposition contemplates is u sary; and consequently that to it, such a Seminary as you h scribed would be useless? V from it. No man, under any stances, can be too richly en

with the religion of Christ. knowledge of his most blessed The natural tendency of the mind is to ignorance. Without priate institutions, how can th nation be counteracted? Est how can we elevate, through ranks, to a high point, and wh our duty to do as speedily as I the standard of ministerial atta We must have such an institu cultivate a spirit of research an tigation, and to supply such p those in which only learned i succeed. Times are changing, cicty every where, is rapidly p ing. Our ministry has not, E point, kept pace with it. uncommon, especially in the West, to find the laity in advi tellectually, of the clergy. The need not be described. They ancholy in the extreme. Citic and populous country places, now be supplied with Baptist to any desirable extent, beca impossible to find a sufficient of men whose services can manded, competent in every re the work. The exigencies of t demand at this moment, for th more than a thousand thorough

ed clergymen. And shall 'we

thing, or almost nothing, to

them. And what is to be do

Let another consideration on

of the subject have its prop ence on our minds. One fourth of all the people of the South, believed, under Baptist influe these multiplied thousands course, to us for a supply of tl of grace; for religious instruc guidance. Our responsibilit behalf, to them, and to our Go fearful. We say nothing, no obligations to bring forward portion at least. of the men w go to other and heathen preachers of the word of Go can we render up the account one day give before his berto do every thing in our p charge the solemn duty thu. tially imposed upon us? W vade it. We cannot turn must be met, and dischar what are our preparations for Where are the ministers for The time has come when longer lean upon the Nort Where are we to look for th must be raised up among The churches must be more to look out, and encourage, th duty it may be to devote the the sacred office. And whi' ers are constantly addre Lord of the harvest, to sen laborers into the harvest, w to provide those facilities Heavenly Father is pleased as the means of qualifying t ought to pursue a regulastudy, for the great worl has called them by his gr The relations our m.

churches bear to the people the South, evidently demand such an institution as it is not to bring into existence. Our relations to other d

demand also, and with eq tiveness, such an institut A thorough classical and

training is made essential,

esentatives from eight and two of the Indian

the meeting was then brief address by Dr. leological Seminary, loral position, and, in evproughly prepared to impils, a full and perfect he word of God, and of he's of learning necessact exposition, and to the arge of the pastoral ofsaid, exceedingly desirbsolutely necessary, to nts of the South-West. that this subject in all ad relations, be laid beren and friends, throughv, and, if they are found us in spinion, that the res be taken, without deite such an Institution, ito full operation.

position the meeting was ddressed by the brethren, aphis, Tenn., Taylor, of aller, of Kentucky, Holbama, Haynes, of South er, of Kentucky, and Howty. A committee of elevwas then, on motion, apnsider the subject, and rethsequent meeting. The as the committee R. B. C. irrian, P. S. Gayle, and J. f Tenn.; A. Sherwood, of ylor, of Va.; R. Holman, T. W. Haynes, of South W. Elledge, of Mississip-Waller, S. Baker, and A.

littee were then, after adpretiren Taylor, Haynes, instructed to embrace in the while South including Vest, under the general dethe South.

on the meeting adjourned lay the 30th, 3 o'clock P. M.

r, 30th Clet., 3 o'clock P. M. uant to adjournment. The as called to order by the Rev. Dr. Howell, chairman maittee, now read the apport, and Resolutions, which Idered, and after addresses Walldr, Baker, Haynes, d others, were received, uadopted, and the commit

wing résolution was then and, after remarks by seven, unadimously adopted. I, That jour brethren of the and they are hereby requesting on the subject, and by a their celumns extended to lents &d. to give the greate publicity to the matter had sideration by this meeting; as much information as may able, in relation to it; and to reflection, and opinions of very where, so as to secure, ble, the union and co-operaentire denomination in the South-West, in the accomof the great enterprise now

ned sine lie. Prayer by bro. M. PENDLETON, Pres't.

DYER, Cak.

REHORT. ommittee, to whom was reproposition to originate, and ull operation "a Theological for the whole South, located ral position, and, in every reproughly prepared to impartipuls a symplete and perfect ke of the word of God, and of branches of learning necessacorrect exposition, and to the discharge of the pastoral ofre given to that subject their ious and prayerful considerabeg permission to report, that unanimous opinion, that such ntion, to the continued adnt and prosperity of our is absolutely necessary." appears to us obvious, and, must be equally apparent to will, for a moment, consider tions, throughout this vast embracing fourteen States, our and churches bear to the peoree, to other denominations, ie truth itself.

o not hold that these relations Il our ministers to be thoroughted. Large tracts of our country elent and must remain formany come, sparsely populated. The nerally have been able to avail ves of few advantages for literientific cultivation. They are nd unpretending, and need not or, who are able to grapple with nicalities, science & philosophy. hout all these regions are scat-Ititudes of our churches, and e neighborhoods every where To be eminently useful in ch places, and communities, ing read theology regularly. The pri- the sacred office. The others, although mary and indispensable qualification they do not formally require these atof every one who preaches the Gospel, tainments, are in practice rapidly apis the possession personally, of the love proaching the same point. Is it proper of Jesus Christ shed abroad in theer that we shall permit our ministry to be heart—genuine experimental religion, inferior, in any respect, to that of any deeply fixed in the soul. To this must other church? Can we do our duty, be added vigorous common sense, and suffer such a condition of things aptness to teach, ardent love for to exist? Can we retain our legitimate men, readiness to labor, and make share of influence over the public mind? sacrifices, for their salvation, and a correct knowledge, with ability to mand the reverence necessary to insure communicate it, of the doctrines, and obedience, and faith? Will not our duties of the word of God. Thus en- more learned and eloquent neighbors, dowed, it is not, for the field we are now lead those who would otherwise look to considering, improper to invest breth- us for instruction, away from our folds, ren with the sacred office. Most of our into errors, and injuries? Will it, in Fathers enjoyed, and many of our devo- the nature of things, and without the ted and successful contemporaries now almost miraculous interposition of heapossess, few attainments beyond those ven, be possible for us to prevent such enumerated; nor would they on this mortifying consequences? Do all these account, have been prepared for much considerations prove nothing? more usefulness, acceptableness or success in their work. Thousands of our learning, as we trust they are not, and churches are as much profited by the never will be, in true heart-felt religion, instructions, and administrations, of to that of any of the sects that surround pastors of this description, as they us. The policy would be disastrous if we ly are not. For want, doubtless, at would be by those of the Gills, the Ca- considered them as rivals, and equally reys, and the Halls of our Israel. Nor so looking upon them, as we certainly is learning a strong conservator of or- do, and rejoice to do, so far as they are thodoxy in doctrine. It does, indeed, evangelical, as friends, and coadjutors

upon all the hills of our broad land. educated; that such learning as your truths, and to their practical influence proposition contemplates is unnecessary; and consequently that to secure it, such a Seminary as you have described would be useless? Very far stances, can be too richly endowed obstinately maintain many errors, serifrom it. No man, under any circum with the religion of Christ, or the ous in their magnitude, and most injuknowledge of his most blessed word.

century to come, to supply, with a com-

The natural tendency of the human mind is to ignorance. Without appropriate institutions, how can this inclination be counteracted? Especially, how can we elevate, throughout our ranks, to a high point, and which it is our duty to do as speedily as possible, succeed. Times are changing, and socicty every where, is rapidly progressing. Our ministry has not, at every to any desirable extent, because it is impossible to find a sufficient number of men whose services can be commanded, competent in every respect, to the work. The exigencies of the cause demand at this moment, for the South, more than a thousand thoroughly trained clergymen. And shall we do nothing, or almost nothing, to secure them. And what is to be done?

ence on our minds. One fourth at least, trous. of all the people of the South, are, it is believed, under Baptist influence. All up, whether our present institutions, these multiplied thousands look, of Literary, and Theological, are not sufcourse, to us for a supply of the means ficient to meet all the wants of our of grace; for religious instruction and churches. That they might be made to guidance. Our responsibility in this do so, we answer, is very probable; but behalf, to them, and to our God, is most as now conducted, and their managefearful. We say nothing, now, of our ment for the future is not likely to be obligations to bring forward our pro- materially changed, their incompetenportion at least, of the men who are to cy is most obvious. go to other and heathen lands, as preachers of the word of God. How have within the last twenty years, occan we render up the account we must cupied much of our attention. Univerone day give before his bar, if we fail sities, and Colleges, and high schools to do every thing in our power to dis- of various grades, under our denomicharge the solemn duty thus providen- national guidance, are multiplying evtially imposed upon us? We cannot e- ery where; most of which give, we bevade it. We cannot turn it aside. It lieve, high promise, of efficiency and must be met, and discharged. But usefulness. In these, our young minismust be raised up among ourselves. known many who have passed through to look out, and encourage, those whose honor, without much addition to their study, for the great work to which he who preaches the Gospel of Christ. has called them by his grace.

The relations our ministers and churches bear to the people at large, in the South, evidently demand, therefore, such an institution as it is now proposed to bring into existence.

Our relations to other denominations demand also, and with equal imperativeness, such an institution.

ministers gain little by having of the prevalent denominations in the been classically trained, or even by hav- South, to all those admitted by them to Will the truths advocated by us com-

Our ministry must not be inferior in little to secure, or to perpetuate it. The in the glorious work of salvation. But strongest possible guaranty to correct- how, without the facilities which would ness in principle, to fidelity, and to ef- be supplied by such a Seminary as that ficiency the ministry, is found in the for which we plead, can our brethren be that as a present remedy of these evils, pure influences of the Spirit of our God, furnished with all the knowledge which all our Seminaries be consolidated in most every exchange, records a new pervading, and sanctifying all the pow- the successful defence and advocacy of to one school, since for the time being, case of some minister, or prominent ers of the mind. Without this, learn- Gospel truth, and their station in the ers of the mind. Without this, learn-church of the Redeemer, so imperating of whatever character is comparation church of the Redeemer, so imperating they all, and is, besides, all that try renouncing Pedoism, for what, aftively worthless. In these facts we tively demand? Our relations to other is now needed by us. Cannot this have reason for the sincerest rejoicing, churches require it. So do our rela- be done? The several endowments tions to the truth itself. since were they otherwise, it would,

Many important truths, which need without a miracle, be impossible, for a not be enumerated in this report, essential to the purity and beauty of the petent number of pastors, the churches scattered throughout every valley and Gospel, and most precious in themselves, are held and practiced by us over the heart and life of believers, to be able successfully to vindicate them. On the other hand, even the best of those denominations that surround us, and which are evangelical, hold, and rious in fheir effects upon the power of godliness. Others still of various characters, and numerous sects, are soliciting the faith of the people to cunningly devised fables, rendered specious by subtile argument, and imposthority. Infidelity also prefers its the standard of ministerial attainment? claims in the most seductive forms, We must have such an institution to and comes clothed in the mail of a false cultivate a spirit of research and inves- but ingenious and plausable philosounmolested, our unsuspicious and confiding population. They must be fairpoint, kept pace with it. It is not ly and firmly met, and fully exposed, uncommon, especially in the South- and with them the truth of God in all West, to find the laity in advance, in- its beauty and glory held up in contrast. tellectually, of the clergy. The results need not be described. They are melancholy in the extreme. Cities, towns The honor and advancement of the and populous country places, cannot truth of God demand, therefore, that a now be supplied with Baptist pastors much larger number of our ministers be able to wield at will, all the powers of the most profound and matured

The time has been when all this was less necessary than at present. But that period is now passed, and longer neglect, or delay, since the continued prosperity and advancement of our churches, a perpetuation of our influence with the public mind, and our ability to vindicate, maintain, and hon-Let another consideration on this part or the truth of God, would be as crimof the subject have its proper influ- inal as it would be unwise, and disas-

The question, however, here comes

Literature, the Sciences, and Arts, what are our preparations for this end? ters can successfully prosecute their Where are the ministers for the work? classical studies. But will classical The time has come when we can no attainments qualify them to preach the longer lean upon the North and East. | Gospel? No more than they would to Where are we to look for them? They practice law, or medicine. We have The churches must be more assiduous our Universities and Colleges with duty it may be to devote themselves to ability to hold forth the word of life. the sacred office. And while our pray- | Important as classical learning is coners are constantly addressed to the ceded to be, in all its relations and Lord of the harvest, to send forth more | bearings, it is of itself insufficient. Thelaborers into the harvest, we are obliged ological learning must be added. And to provide those facilities which our if either is to be neglected it had much Heavenly Father is pleased to employ better be the former than the latter, as the means of qualifying those who since a knowledge of the Bible, but not ought to pursue a regular course of of literature, is essential to every one

We have also our Theological Semi naries in the South. On the other side of the mountains we point to three at least, all in the vicinity of each other; and on this side to one, which is on the extreme border of our valley north-east, but which is at present, laboring under influences which render it to us of no value. Some of these Seminaries A thorough classical and theological have able and accomplished Faculties, training is made essential, by several have made very considerable progress in the work of theological instruction,

& have already done incalculable good. sembled in Triennial Convention, at Until recently we have not felt so sen- | Nashville, in May 1849, we submit the sibly, the necessity of fostering our execution of this great work, and the own Seminaries. We have looked to question as to the locality of the prothe North and East. The peculiar dog- posed Seminary. mas, however, which, within a few years past, have taken possession of our brethren in those quarters, and the influence they exert upon their instructions, especially in Divinity, and upon their feelings towards us individually, have convinced us that we must now rely upon ourselves alone. Nor do we approve the course adopted by some of pal sufferers in the late explosion in our brethren both east and west of the this city. His house which cost about mountains, who, because they do not \$1200, was made a complete wreck; justify the character of our Baptist schools at the north, have patronised Pedobaptist Schools in the same re- this day was incidentally shown a let- houses from that corner to Yeatman & Armisgion, as if such institutions were notex- ter from brother Amos Jarmon, of tead's warehouse. Messrs. Johnson & Smith ceptionable in the very same respects, Lawrence county, Ala. enclosing to were yesterday moving the contents of their and to at least an equal degree. None of them are any longer safe or proper

for our young ministers.

And now, are our Theologi-cal Seminaries in the South, adequate to the necessities of the South? They, ly place you where you were before." as at present conducted, most evidentthe first, of a more general and proper ry liberality. We commend it to the appreciation of the object, and then of practice of every christian. consultation, and co-operation, our energies have been divided, and our ef- MORE CONVERSIONS TO BAPforts so scattered that we have accomplished much less than we otherwise might have done. We recommend one can do incalculably more than man, in different portions of the counpossessed by them amount, proba- be the truth—Justification by Faithbly, in the aggregate, to two hun-believe Baptism by Immersion-and dred thousand dollars. This sum, if here lies the proof before us of concentrated at a single point, would go far towards placing one institution Dr. Wm. L. Slack, of Denmark, Tenupon high and advantageous grounds. Do these considerations, however, alone and by no other church. We owe | Eight or ten of our ablest, most learned, nessee, for thirty or forty years an old prove that our ministers need not be it to our Redeemer, who revealed these and most accomplished brethren, are school Presbyterian, has renounced now engaged as Professors in these his Pedobaptist sentiments, in favor of several schools. Let them all be those of the Baptist church. His brought together into one Faculty, and "Reasons" lie before us, they are reas a corps of instructors, they will be unsurpassed. The students in them markably conclusive. But his remarks all would make one school, tolerably on Pedo baptismal regeneration, as respectable for numbers. And their taught in the confessions and discipbooks also, if brought together, would lines of the Pedobaptist sects, are to constitute a promising commencement the point, and proved upon them, befor a library. Let this school be located, not in a corner, but in the most youd the possibility of successful refucentral eligible position. What may tation. His attention being directed we suppose would be the result of such to this point and to the critical examia movement? The attention of the nation of classical writers on Baptiing by pretensions to antiquity and au- | whole denomination and people would be attracted; theological learning We design to publish the reasons in would be more correctly appreciated; hundreds of young men who now do a tract form, in the course of a few not aspire to learning at all, would ear- weeks, for the use of the churches in tigation, and to supply such places as phy. The advocates of each of these nestly seek the advantages it would Tennessee. those in which only learned men can succeed. Times are changing, and soefits would be increased a hundred fold. In such circumstances we should occupy a position of much greater dignity, distinguished Pedobaptist divines, and names are, for the Whigs, T. Butler King, John P. Gaings, and W. C. Cocke; and among the Democrats, Messrs. Bowden and Brown, of Mississippi, Crats, Messrs. Bowden and Brown, and and command for the truth we advo- classical scholars, have come to the cate much more of the respect of the

world, and of other denominations. of importance so vital, and clearly within our reach, let us originate and endow it, and rally firmly and perma- have left the several Pedobaptist nently around this one Seminary. But churches in America. they will accede to the wishes of all our churches, when maturely, and fully expressed. Let the appropriate measures then, be adopted at as early a day as possible, to bring together all the endowments, buildings, libraries, professors, and students, now existing, into one school, located in some such central position as may be agreed upon by all our churches, in the whole South, and we shall, at once, with the blessing of God, have a Theological Semiusefulness, not inferior to any upon the face of the earth. If any thing shall still be wanting to its completeness, we have an ample supply of both men and money, and can fully and speedily accomplish all our desires. And when it is determined that an additional school is wanted, we shall be prepared to bring it into existence, and place it

upon a proper footing. Should the suggestions here submitted be carried into execution, the benefits will, we believe, be instantly seen, and felt, upon the character, union, purity, power, and progress, of our ministry, and of our churches, in all parts of fell on our beloved country, and throughout the whole world.

We therefore, propose for your adop-

tion, the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That, to meet the wants of the South, a Theological Seminary, located in a central position, and, in every respect, thoroughly prepared to impart to its pupils, a full and perfect knowledge of the word of God, and of all the branches of learning necessary to its correct exposition, and to the effectual discharge of the pastoral office, is absolutely necessary.

2. Resolved, That the Churches in is imperatively important that we direct, in this behalf, all our energies to one point.

3. Resolved, That this subject be fully laid before onr Churches, and brethren, throughout the whole South, in such a manner as, if practicable, to unite them all in the great work, and to elicit their opinions, and action, in the premises.

Respectfully submitted, R. B. C. HOWELL, Ch'n.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY. one of the publishers of this paper, A. B. Shankland, was one of the princi- EAT FLOOD IN THE CUMBER the lumber selling for only \$125. We

Saying: "If ninety-nine brethren, or churches, will but do the same it will very near-This looks like true christian, volunta-

Brother Shankland a note of \$10.-

TIST SENTIMENTS!

Conversion to Baptist sentiments is becoming the order of the day. Alter mature deliberation, they find to

zo, were the means of his conversion.

Dr. Slack, is far from being alone in the position he at present occupies. same conclusions. Nearly one hun-Is this scheme impracticable? Will dred Greek scholars, (including the not the existing institutions consent? conversions in our colleges) during Then irrespective of them, since such a the present year, have embraced our school as this report contemplates, is sentiments. In the past few years we can recall distinguished names that

> From the Presbyterian: Dr. Judson, Luther Rice, Dr. Chapin, President of the Columbian College, D. C., Lattimore, Jewitt, Frey, &c. Episcopal church, Dr. Hooper, S. C., Southwood, and Nelson, Va.

From the Methodist church the conversions are so numerous, that they have become a matter of daily occurrence, among the last is Remmington, nary, upon a scale of efficiency and Miller, and Turrentine, of N. Carolina. Among the laity, conversions are surprisingly numerous, and increasing.-Two of our preachers were conversing upon this subject, a few days since, in our hearing, and they found that they had within the last eighteen months or two years, in this State baptized, between three and four hundred Pedobaptists! We welcome our brother Slack, and all who come to us, in a full baptist uniform.

While writing the above, our eye

STILL ANOTHER

Case, recorded in the last number of that imequalled paper, the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. Mr. Remmington, the late convert from the Methodist church, is proving a great blessing to our denomination. Converts are multiplying under his ministry. A few sabbaths ago, he had the pleasure of immersing a Mr. Wood, a regularly ordained preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He was much respected, and honorably disthe whole South require at present, but missed by his Methodist brethren: afone such Seminary, and to secure it, it ter they had heard his reason for a change of sentiments, they paid him his salary in full, and in addition, made him a handsome present.

The genealogy of the late converted authors. A. Booth, several years ago, wrote a treatise entitled, "Pedobaptism Examined:" which has been instrumental in the conversion of many, yearly, it is believed, from Pedo-4. Resolved, That, to the brethren my, yearly, it is believed, from I permanent obligation. We are the Representatives from all parts of the South, when as ism. Jewett read this work and became of twenty millions of people, bound together by

a baptist for conscience sake. Subsequently, he wrote awork, "Jewett on Baptism" which, among hundreds; of others, convinced Remmington, &c. The genealogy would run something like this-Booth begat Jewett-and Jewett begat Remmington and Remmington begat Miller, and Wood, and It is known to all our readers that afterwards many sons and daughters.

LAND.

The Cumberland river was higher last evening by two or three feet, than it was last spring; steamboats are moored in Broad street, at Stewart's corner, and the water is in all the cotton warehouse, through water several feet deep. Indeed, from the rapidity with which it was then rising (it being at the rate of from 2 to 3 inches an hour) it was feared that all the stores on the North side of Broad street would be submerged.

It has been so long since a high rise has taken place in our river, that many fine houses has been built on the low grounds at both ends of the city, all of which are now under water -some into the first story, others into the second story, and others have almost entirely disappeared. Great suffering must be the consequence, as hundreds of families are necessarily driven from their houses, in as inclement a season as we have ever seen; for it has been raining three day's almost incessantly until Monday night, when it commenced snowing, which had not ceased when our paper went to

Among the drift in the river, Corn and Pumpkins in great quantities, are seen, which have washed from the banks of the river above. The river is at least sixty feet above low water

P. S.-We understand that the Stage from

here through Kentucky had to turn back in consequence of the high water. The Gallatin Turnpike is submerged just beyond the Bridge the other side of the river and great fears are entertained that the losses will be immense, particularly if the weather should turn warm

and carry off the snow suddenly. We are informed by our excellent Mayor that the call for assistance is most pressing, the suffering among the poor people turned out of their houses by the influx of the water being very widely extended. The City Council have made an appropriation, but it is not sufficient to meet the necessities of the case, and we hope all who have any thing to bestow will send it to the Committees appointed for each end of the town, who will see that it is properly distributed.

> Congress. From the Baltimore American

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. The thirtieth Congress has assembled in its full wisdom and dignity—the Senate with forty-one members present, and the House of Representatives with 220-five Democrats and three Whigs being absent upon the early votes for speaker. Their Ficklin, of Illinois, Pillsbury, of Texas, and Petrie, an independent member from New York, though

belonging to the Administration. The excitement in the House was very high throughout the day. A very few members had the South, 10 cents. Send in your orders forthwith. power to prevent the election of speaker, and for a time the result seemed doubtful.

The House was thronged from an early hour, the lad es gallery being very full of ladies, and the gen-tlemen's gallery full to overflowing. The floor of the House was occupied by privileged persons, and the scene for some hours bordered upon great animation and excitement.

The Whigs declining to vote for Mr. Winthrop upon the first ballot were six in number, combining Southern men opposing him perhaps under the idea that he was too partial to Abolition; and on the other hand he was opposed for his seeming partiality to the Union as it is, not withstanding the existence of slavery in the States. One of his own colleagues, Mr. Palfrey, was the first to vote for another Massa chusetts man, (Mr. Hudson,) and he was followed by Messrs. Giddings, of Ohio, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, for Wilson, of New Hampshire. J. P. Gaines, of Kentucky, received a vote from Mr. Gayle, of Alabama; Joues, of Georgia, voted for Thomas Butler King; Tompkins, of Mississippi, voted for Mr. Gayle; and Levin, of Pennsylvania,

Native American,) for J. R. Ingersoll. Upon the second and third ballots Palfrey, Giddings, and Tuck adhered to their uncompornising opposition to Winthrop. The third was the last ballot, and between the absence of one of the South ern opposition, (Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, and a vote from Mr. Levin, Mr. Winthrop received 110 of the 218 votes cast—just enough to elect him. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, and Mr. McKay, of North Carolina conducted Mr. Winthrop to the chair. On taking the chair Mr. Winthrop addressed the House

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I am deeply sensible of the hono; which you have conferred upon me by the vote which has just been ennounced, and I pray leave to express my mos: grateful acknowledgments to those who have though me worthy of so distinguished a mark of their confidence.

When I remember by whom this chair has been filled in other years, and, still more, when I reflec on the constitutional character of the body before me, I cannot but feel that you have assigned me position worthy of any man's ambition, and far above the rightful reach of my own. I approach the discharge of its duties with a profound impression at once of their dignity and o

Seven years of service as a member of this branch of the national Legislature have more than snfinced to teach me that this is no place of mere formal routine or ceremonious repose Severe labors, perplexing cares, and trying responsibilities await any one who is called to it, even under the most auspicious and favorable circumstances. How, then can I help trembling at the task which you have imposed on me, in the existing condition of this House and of the country?

In a time of war, in a time of high political excitement, and in a time of momentous national con-troversy, I see before me the Representatives of the people almost equally divided, not merely, as the votes this morning have already indicated, in their preference for persons, but in opinion and in principle, on many of the most important Tuestions on which they have assembled to deliberate. May I not reasonably claim, in advance, from

you all, something more that an ordinary measure of forbearance and indulgence, for whatever of in-ability I may manifest, in meeting the exigencies and embarrassments which I cannot hope to escape? And may I not reasonably implore, with somethin more than common fervency, npon your labors and my own, the blessings of that Almighty Power, whose recorded attribute it is that "He maketh men to be of one mind in a house?" Let us enter, gentlemen, upon our work of legis-lation with a solemn sense of our responsibility to God and to our country. However we may be divided on questions of immediate policy, we are united by the closest ties of permanent interest and

common laws and a common liberty. A co flag floats daily over us, on which there is not one of us would see a stain rest, and from which there is not one of us who would see a star struck. And we have a common Constitution, to which the oaths of allegiance, which it will be my first duty to administer to you, will be only, I am persuad formal expression of those sentiments of devotion which are already cherished in all our hearts.

There may be differences of opinion as to the powers which this Constitution confers upon us; but the purposes for which it was created are inscribed upon its face in language which cannot be misconstrued. It was ordained and established ato form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domes-tic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the bless ings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Union, justice, domestic tranquility, the com mon defence, the general welfare, and the security of liberty for us and for those who shall come after ns, are thus the great objects for which we are to exercise whatever powers have been entrusted to us And I hazard nothing in saying that there have been few periods in our national history when the eyes of the whole peop'e have been turned more mtently and more anxiously towards the capital than they are at this moment, to see what is to be done, here and now, for the vindication and promo tion of these lofty ends.

Let us resolve, then, that those eyes shall at once witness on our part duties discharged with diligence, deliberations conducted with dignity, and efforts honestly and earnestly made for peace, prosperity, and honor to the Republic.

I shall esteem it the highest privilege of my public life if I shall be permitted to contribute any-thing to these results by a faithful and impartial administration of the office which I have now ac-The oath was administered to Mr. Winthrop by

Mr. Adams and the scene was an impressive one Mr. Adams, with four score years resting upon league, a speaker, and a descendant of one of the Winthrops of olden time, is a sight not always seen One might linger long amid the association of such

The speaker having taken the oath, it was administered by him in turn to all the members present. Then came a debate upon the rules and orrevision and simplification, in the midst of which there was an interchange of sentiment between the two bouses as to an organization.

In the midst of the battle upon these rules, and with some effort on the part of the mmority to elect Benjamin B. French clerk of the House, there was an adjournment called for and carried by a vote of

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Howell, Gen. F. H. BRATCHER, Senator from Campbell county to Miss ANN ELIZA NUGERT, of this city.

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Now receiving, direct from the Potteries, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN Chamber, Toilet, Tea and Dinner Sets;

MANTEL ORNAMENTS; PITCHERS, Of various styles, some very handsome; Glassware, of every variety: Which, added to my former stock, will make it very complete and desirable for the retail trade.

| The At the Nashville Wholesale and Retail China Etore, (Casseday's old stand,) North side of the Pub lic Square, Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Dcc. 4, 1847.-ly

The Baptist Register and Almanac For 1848.

THIS work is now in press, and the publishers are waiting for orders from all the Southern States. We confidently hope that every church will send i their orders forthwith Twenty pages will be devoted to Essays upon the various distinctive doctrines of our church. It will be a BAPTIST PREACHER of the most convincing

you would supply yourselves with an Almanac, Register and book of 20 pages for 5 cents; all after orders are filled will be sold at 10 cents each. TO MERCHANTS AND BOOKSELLERS. Hundreds of these Registers can be sold in your neighborhoods. We offer you the most liberal terms; for cash, \$5,00 per hundred. Retail price all over the

Brethren, send in your orders immediately, if

MEEN FUN.—The celebrated Chinese Skin Powder, can be found at SCOVEL'S. Ludies wishing to avail themselves of this admirable preparation, so much sought after in the eastern cities, would do well to supply themselves soon. November 3, 1848.

Nov'r 20-3t

Lamps, Lamps. JUST received at the CITY FURNITURE, CARPET AND MUSIC STORE, a large stock of Table, Hanging: Side, and Hall Lamps. Also extra Globes, Chimney wicks, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates.
Nov. 19. W. GREENFIELD.

Pianos, Pianos. W GREENFIELD has on hand a good stock and . is daily expecting 5 more, all of which are from the celebrated manufactories of Nunn's and Fischers, Stondart and Dunham, and A. H. Gale & Co., and are warranted first rate, and will be sold low.

Furniture, &c. HAVE also a good stock of Furniture, Chairs, Bed-Steads, Clocks, Looking-glasses. &c., &.,
Nov. 19. W. GREENFIELD.

Carpeting. A good stock of Imperial 3 ply, Ingrains, Venetians, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash.

Nov. 19.

W. GREENFIELD.

ROM 3 to 18 feet wide, and 80 feet long, some very bandsome. Just received and will be sold low by W. GREENFIELD.

Floor Oil Cloths.

LIFE OF GEO. WASHINGTON, by Jared Sparks, in one volume. For sale by GRAVES & SHANKLAND. Arcade Luidings, Linis

GRAVES & SHANKLAND, Post Office,

AVE constantly on bund, a large and general assortment of

THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL, MISCELLA NEOUS, SCHOOL AND BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A COMPLETE DEPOSITORY OF BIBLES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS All of which will be furnished on the most reasonse terms. Orders from teachers and the country vill receive special attention. May 1, 1847.

New and Bare Books. YDROPATHY, or Water Cure, by J. Shur, M. D.

Water Cure for Ladics. Water Cure for Chronic Diseases. Proverbial Philosophy, a (rare work.) The Works of the Puritan Divines. The Statesmen of America, (a new work.) Froissart Ballads, by P. P. Cooke. Foster's Essays. Foster's Miscellanies. Worcester's Dictionary.

Alderbrook, by Fanny Forester, now Mrs. Judson. Fuller & Mayland on Slavery.

Also a variety of choice Gift Books, this day receiv-

ed and for sale chenp at
April 5. GRAVES & SHANKLAND. April 5. Floor Oil Cloth, FROM 3 to 12 feet wide, some very handsome.
July 14. W. GREENFIELD.

CITY HOTEL, EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, Nashville, Tennessee. MARSHALL & SCOTT.

Proprieters. May 15, 1847.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances in all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as 22nd of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Maj. General Taylor to draw supplies for our army from the enemy, paying for them, and to require contributions for its support. In that way, he was satisfied, he could get abundant supplies for his forces. In directing the execution of these instructions much was necessarily left to the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enforcing the measure.

Gen. Taylor, on the 26th of October, 1846, replied from Monterey that it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army by forced contributions for supplies. For the reasons assigned by him he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage. He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were assued to Major General Scott on the 3d of April, 1847; who replied from Jalapa on the 20th of May, 1847, that, if it be expected that the army is to support itself by forced contributions, levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants and starve ourselves. The same direction was given to him that had been to General Taylor. In this respect, Gen. Scott, for the reasons assigned by him, still continued to pay for articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles, which had before that time prevented, would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support. On the 1st of September and on the 6th of October, 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott; and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing so there was no danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were

forwarded to Gen. Taylor for his government.

On the 31st of March last I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contrihution towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience, may either exclude foreign commerce altogether from all such ports or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy the revenue derived from import duties under the laws of Mexico were paid into the Mexican treasury. After their ports had fallen into our hands and military possession, the blockade was raised and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions: They were open to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue which was formally paid into the Mexican treasury was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers and applied to the use of the army and navy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers,

and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order and as the merchandise imported, upon which the order operated, must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions were in effect the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure the object was to compel the enemy to contribute as far as practicable towards the expenses of the war. For the amount of contributions which have

been levied in this form I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars has been collected.

This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger but for the difficulty of keeping open communication between the coast and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country.

It is confidently expected that this will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field. Measures have been recently adopted by which internal as well as external revenues in all places in our military possession will be received and approprinted to the use of our army and navy. The poli cy of our levying upon the enemy contributions, in every form consistent with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders

to allogt, should be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect linea accordingly been given. By such policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be delivered from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a

Atter the adjournment of the last session of Congrass events transpired in the prosecution of the war, which, in myjudgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by accepting the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of 13th of May, '46, without putting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer for cas now in the field, with those which had been accept ed for twelve months, and were discharged at the enof their term of service, exhausted the fifty thousand men authorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted a call for the services of an additional number, they would have been called and accepted; but doubts existed upon this roint. The power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of its session, confer authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I inviru the attention of Congress to the views present-ed by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject. I recommend that authority be given by law to call for and accept au additional nu volunteers, to be exercised at such time, and to such un extent, us the emergency may require.
In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the ut-

most care has been taken to avoid every just cause of somplaint on the part of neutral pations, and none

has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to the enemy in our military occupation. The difficulty with the Brazilian Government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly | nid of the ordinary revenue, will be necessary.

Retaining a sufficient surplus in the Treasury,

ceedily adjusted. I have received information that minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary has been prointed by his Imperial Majesty, and it is to be pped be will come prepared to adjust all differences tween the two countries in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the mean time I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil. It has been my nstant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent powers of South America, and this policy has been ttended with the happiest results. It is true that tho settlement and just payment of many just claims against these rations have long been delayed. The eculiar position in which they have been placed, and ne desire on the part of my predecessor as well as myself to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in the manner strict justice demanded. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru bas in good faith paid the first instalments of the lemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the reater portion of the interests due thereon, in execution of the convention between that Government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the 31st October, 1816. The Autorney General of the United States early in August last, examined the adjudication of the claims under is convention and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the 8th of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled

vill be paid on demand at the Treasury. I invite the early attention of Congress to the pre-ent condition of our citizens in China. Under our caty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country, for by these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime. By these alone can questions be decided between them involving the rights of persons and property, and by these alone can contracts be enforced into which they may have ntered with the citizens or subjects of foreign pow-

The merchant vessels of other nations lying in the vaters of the five ports of China, though foreign, are nder the exclusive jurisdiction of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tri-bunals to try and punish crimes and to exercise jurisdiction in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crime may be committed with impunity and debts contracted without any means to ree their payment. Inconveniencies have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already com plained that this Government has not provided for the misbment of crimes or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their government bas established tribunals by which Amercan citizens can recover debts due from British sub-

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, hey could not be made to comprehend why criminals, vho are citizens of the United States, should escape with impunity, in violation of the treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of Chinese who have commit ted any crime ngainst an American citizen, would be vigorously exacted. Indeed the cousequen-ces might be fatal to American citizens in China, should flagrant crime be committed by any one of these upon a Chinese and punishment not followed ecording to the requisition of the treaty. This night disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations vith that empire, and cause an interruption of our

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be so urgent as in regard to China. The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expenses of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political relations in progress in those States, as well as our commercial interests, have rendered such measures highly expedient. Estimates have been submitted of outfits of charge d'afaires to the republics of Guatamala and Equador .-The manifest importance of cultivating the most riendly relations with all the independent States of this continent has induced me to recommend approprintions necessary to the maintenance of these mis-

I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made to be paid the Spanish Government, to be dis ributed among the claimants in the Amistal case. I entertain the opinion that this is due to Spain under the treaty of 20th of October, 1795; and, moreover from the earnest manner in which the claim continueto be urged, so long as it remains unadjusted, it will be a source of irritation between the two countries which may prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, requires that no inconsiderable appropriation should be made.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secrctary of the Treasury. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1847, were \$146.545.

nonths, under the operation of the tariff act of 1842.

the amount received from customs was \$7,842,306

90, and during the seven months, under the act of 1846, the amount received was \$17.905,577 76.

The net revenue from customs in the year ending on the first of December, 1846, being the last year of

the turiff act of 1842, was \$22,071,403, and the net

revenue from customs, during the year ending De-

cember 1, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tailff act of 1846, was about \$31,500,000,

being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff act of 1846 of more than \$8,500,000 over

is estimated will be derived from customs: \$3.500,000

from the sales of the public lands; \$400,000 from in-

cidental sources, including sales made by the solicitor of the treasury, and \$6,385,294 95 from loans already

authorized by law, which with the balance in the

treasury on the 1st of July last, make the sum es-

The expenditures for the same period, if

peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and

he army shall not be increased, as is propos-

ed, will amount, including the necessary pay-

ments on account of principal and interest of

the public debt and treasury notes, to \$58,615,-

On the first of the present month, the a-

mount of the public debt actually incurred,

including Treasury notes, was \$45,659,659

40. The public debt due on the 4th of March,

1845, including Treasury notes, was \$17,788,

799 62, and consequently the addition made

to the public debt since that time, is \$27,-

870.859 79. Of the loan of \$23,000,000, au-

thorized by the act of 28th Jan., 1847, the

sum of \$5,000,000 was paid out to the public

creditors for exchange at par for specie. The

remaining \$18,000,000 was offered for specie

to the highest bidder, not below par, by an ad-

vertisement issued by the Secretary of the

Treasury, and published from the 9th of Feb.

to the 10th of April, 1847, when it was award-

ed the several highest bidders at premium,

varying from 1 of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent.

above par. The premium has been paid into

the Treasury, and the sums awarded deposit-

ed in specie in the Treasury as fast as it was

of the present, and for the next fiscal year, end-

ing on the 30th June, 1849, a further loan, in

nid of the ordinary revenne, will be necessary.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder

needed by the wants of the Government.

that of the last year of the tand of 1842.

929,093 28.

abroad, and still to derive fair and remunerating 638; of which, the amount exported was \$8,011,158, leaving \$138,534,430 in the country for domestic use. While capital invested in manufactures is yield. The value of the exports for the same period was \$158,648,622; of which \$150,637,464 consisted of domestic productions, and \$8,011,158 of foreign arti-

Tho receipts into the Treasury amounted to \$26,-346,791 37; of which there was derived from customs \$23,747,864 66; from sales of public lands. \$2,408,, 335 20; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, \$:00,570 51. The 'ast fiscal year, during which this amount was received, embraced five months under the tariff act of 1842 and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five

eneral prosperity.

of the past year, our exports of domestic products

Our navigation interests are eminently prospe

avigated them. Should the ratio of increase in

he number of our merchant vessels be progressive,

and be as great for the future as during the past

he country have been realised. The number of the

manufactories, and the amount of capital invested

n them, are rapidly increasing, affording gratifying

proof that American enterprise and skill employed

this branch of domestic industry, with no other

dvantages than those fairly and incidentally accru-

ng from a just system of revenue duties, are abun-

antly able to meet successfully all competition from

old at foreign markets have been still greater.

us. The number of vessels built in the

subject to be still further reduced by the a-

the present session.

ranch of industry.

hat the system of impost duties which is established during the year 1848. nay be regarded as the permanent policy, and the

The expenditures during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June last, are \$59,451,177 65; of which \$3,522,082 37 was on account of payments of principle and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures exclusive of payment of public debt, were \$55,-It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the 1st July last, will amount to \$42,836.545 80, of which \$31,000,000 in ruires the use of all its available resources.

innually from a tax imposed on those articles. sublic loans, rendered necessary by the war with debtedness to the lowest possible sum. Mexico, be diminished to that extent, but the public

ource. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress the annual amount of public debt, necessary to contracted during the continuance of the war, would be reduced \$4,000,000. The duties recommended to be levied on ten and coffee should be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until he public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by

all be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted hould be limited to the lowest practical sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit. still left without the protection of our laws, or any

the loan required for the remainder of the pre- needed for other indispensable objec's, shall constisent fiscal year will be about \$18,500,000. If tute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred

graduation of the public lands shall be made at | by law, for that purpose. The act of August 6th, 1846, to establish a ware-houseing system, has been in operation more than a in early period of your session, as recommended for the fiscal year, the loan may be reduced year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary o \$17,000,000. The loan may be further reto the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue luced by whatever amount of expenditures can and extending the commerce of the country.ne saved by military contributions collected in Whilst it has tended to enlarge our commerce, it Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the has been beneficial to our manufactories by diminacquisition of these contributions have been diishing forced sules at auction of foreign goods at ected, and a very considerable sum is expectlow prices to raise the duties to be advanced on ed from that source. Its amount cannot, how- them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. ever, be calculated with any certainty. It is The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United ecommended that the loan to be made be an-States, and is susceptible of improvements in some thorised upon the same terms, and for the of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, same time, which was authorised under the upon whom was devolved large discretionary pow provisions of the act of the 28th January, 1847. ers in carrying this measure into effect, is now col-Should the war of Mexico be continued un- lecting the practical results of the system in other il the 30th June, 1848, it is estimated that a countries, where it has long been established, and urther loan of \$20,000,000 will be required will report, at an early period of your session, such further loan of \$20,000,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case further regulations suggested by these investigations no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the By the act "to provide for the better organization public lands be not reduced and graduated in of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, price, and no military contributions shall be and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and were discontinued, as the fiscal agents of the government, and paper currency was no longer allow coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced ed to be received in payment of public dues. and graduated in price as proposed, the loan The constitutional treasury enacted by this act may be reduced to \$17,000,000, and it will be went into operation on the 4th of January last .-

It is not proposed, however, to ask Congress by the direct agency of the officers of the government in gold and silver, and transports of large for authority to negotiate this loan for the next amounts have been made from points of collection fiscal year, as it is proper that the loan asked to points of disbursements, without less to the treasfor the remainder of the present fiscal year, ury, or inconvenience to the traffic of the country.

aided by military contributions which may be While the fiscal operations of the government aided by military contributions which may be have been conducted with regularity and ease, uncollected in Mexico may be sufficient. If der this system, it has had a salutary effect in checkcontrary to my expectations, there should be ing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued a necessity for it, the fact will be communicatfrom the banks which exist under State charters .ed to Congress in time for their action during Requiring, as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain exclusive issues of bank paper disproportioned to the In no event will a sum exceeding \$6,000,000 In no event will a sum exceeding \$6,000,000 of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress of 1848. The act of the 30th July, 1846, reducing the duties on imformation in the session of Congress of 1848. The act of their notes for redemption, in order to obtain species for the payment of duties and other public dues. ports, has been in force since the 1st of Decem- The banks, therefore, must keep their business ber last, and I am gratified to state that all the within prudent limits, and be always in a condition beneficial effects which were anticipated from to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being comits operation, have been fully realized. The pelled to suspend specie payment, and thereby dis-

Under the system established by it, the public mon-

mount of the military contributions in Mexico. eys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed

public revenue derived from customs during credited. The amount of specie imported into the United he year ending 1st December, 1847, exceeded by more than eight millions the amount of the preceding year under the act of 1842, and which was superseded by it. Its effects are which was superseded by it. Its effects are ed, and the public money been placed on deposit in visible in the great and almost unexampled banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have prosperity which prevails in almost every gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circu lation by them, but withheld from the hands of the While the repeal of the prohibitory and restricpeople, and made the basis of new and enormous isive duties, of the act of 1842, and the substitution ive duties, of the act of 1842, and the substitution sues of bank paper. A large proportion of the spe-ntheir place of reasonable revenue rates, levied on cie imported has been paid into the Treasury for rticles imported, according to their actual value, public dues, and, after having been to a great extent has increased the revenue and augmented our fore-coined at the mint, has been paid out to the pub-lic creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency reign trade, all the great interests have been advanced and promoted. The great and important interamong the people. The amount of the gold and ests which have been not only too much neglected, silver coin now in circulation in the country is larbut actually taxed by the protective policy for the ger than at any former period.

nefit of other interests, have been relieved of the The financial system established by the constituorden which that policy imposed upon them, and tional treasury has thus far been eminently successour farmers and planters, under the more just and ful in its operatios, and I recommend an abherence beral commercial policy, are finding new and pro to all its essential provisions, and especially to that itable markets abroad for their augmented products. vital provision which fully separates the Government Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extendfrom all connexion with banks, and excludes bank ing more widely the circle of international exchanpaper from all revenues received. ges. Great as has been the increase of our imports

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require nodification. These de'ects, and such amendments are needed and are deemed important, were set forth in the last report of the Secretary of the Treas-States is greater than during any period of equal ury, through me, are recommended to the early and ength. Large profits have been derived by those vorable consideration of Congress. who have constructed, as well as by those who have

During the past year the coinage at the nint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars; this has consisted in converting the coins of foreign countries into Ayear, the time is not distant when our tonnage and merican coins.

commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world. Whilst the interests of The largest amount of foreign coins imported has ulture, of commerce, and of navigation, have been received at New York, and, if a branch mint e established at that city, all the current coin reeen enlarged, it is highly gratifying to observe that ceived at that port would at once be converted into our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition.

None of the ruinous effects upon these interests our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the ahich were apprehended by some as the result of nount received would be much larger. he operations of the revenue system established by

Experience has proved that foreign coin will not circulate as extensively as the currency among the people. The important measure of extending our pecie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, is effectually converting such foreign into American coin. I repeat the ecommendation contained in my last message, for the establishment of a branch mint of the United States at New York.

All the public lands which have been surveyed, and were ready for market, have been proclaimed ing adequate and fair profits under the new system, for sale during the past year. The quantity offered, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufacinces, agriculture, or navigation, have been aug-mented.

The toiling millious, whose daily labor furnishes issued since the 1st of January, amount to 9,138,-531 acres. The property of the Western States and territories in which those lauds lie, will be enhanced he supplies of food and raiment for all the neces by their speedy sale. By withholding them from saries and comforts of life, are receiving wages and the market, the growth and increase of population more steady and permanent employment than in would be retarded, and thousands of our enterpriany other country or in any previous period of ou sing and meritorious frontier population would wn history.

deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds
So successful have been all the branches of our for themselves and families. But in addition to the dustry, that a foreign war, which generally dimin- general consideration which renders the ready sale hes the resources of a nation, has, in no essential of these lands proper, it is a leading object at this legree, retarded our onward progress or checked out time to realize as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the pub-With such gratifying evidences of prosperity and lic loan rendered necessary by the existence of forf the successful operations of the revenue act of eign war. It is estimated that not less than ten 1846, every consideration of public policy recommillions of acres of the public lands will be survey-mends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped ed, and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale

In my last annual message, I presented the reagreat interest affected by it may not be again sub-jected to be injuriously disturbed, as they have here-graduate and reduce the price of such of the public sofore been frequently, and sometimes suddenly lands as have remained unsold for a long period after they have been offered for sale at public auction For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and Many millions of acres of public lands, lying withvithout changing or modifying the rates imposed by in the limits of several of the Western States, have the act of 1847, or the dutiable articles embraced in | been offered in the market, and been subject to sale its provisions, I again recommend to your favorable at private entry for more than twenty years, and cousideration the expediency of levying a revenue large quantities for more than thirty years, at the duty on tea and coffee. The policy, which exemptd these articles from duty during peace, ceases to it has been found that they will not command that exist when the country is engaged in war, and re- price, they must remain unsold for thirty years, and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price It is a tax which would be so generally diffused demanded by the Government shall be reduced that it would be felt oppressively by none and be No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should complained of by none. It is believed that there is be longer held at rates above their real value. At not in the list of important articles any which are this period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is stimated that \$3,000,000 would be derived engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of Should Congress avail itself of this additional wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our reource of revenue, not only would the amount of sources, and thus limit the amount of the public in-

I recommend that the existing laws on the subredit and the public confidence in the ability and ject of pre-emption rights bamended, so as to letermination of the Government to meet all its en. operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may agements promptly, would be more permanently settle upon the public lands, and make improvements stablished, and the reduced amount of the loan, upon them before they are surveyed, as well as which it may be necessary to negotiate, could be afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may btained at cheaper rates. Congress is therefore be made after the Indian title shall have been ex called upon to determine whether it is wiser to im-pose the war duties, or, by omitting to do so, inrease the public debt annually \$3,000,000, so long of our citizens. It will increase the number of small as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and freeholds upon our borders, who will be enabled afterwards provide in some other form to pay the thereby to educate their children, and otherwise imemi-annual laterest upon it, and ultimately entin- prove their condition, while they will be always wish the principal. If, in addition to those duties, found in the hour of danger to our country, among congress would graduate and reduce the price of the best of our volunteer soldiers, ever ready to ten such of the public lands as experience has proved der their services in cases of emergency, and the vill not command the price placed upon them by last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains Government, an additional annual increase to the to be encountered. Such a policy will also impress reasury of between half a million and a million of those pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratlollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this itude for the parental care of their parental government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their houses and hard-earned improvements, by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class

of purchasers at the land sales.
The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at the present session, to the importance of establishing a territorial government possession in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are With this view, it is recommended that as soon as the war shall be over the snrplus in the treasury, not tion of the limits and boundaries of the territory of

ect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the privileges and enjoyments of have the right of suffrage, be represented in a territorial legislature, and, by a delegate in Congress, rade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the

neir numbers will be greatly increased.

outes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the esablishment of post offices at Astoria and such othr places on the coast of the Pacific, within the teritory of the United States, as the public interests may require. Post-offices have accordingly been stablished, deputy postmasters have been appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes esiding west of the Rocky mountains will render it | purpose. roper that authority should be given, by law, for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian gents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be unds be surveyed and brought into market at an

I recommend, also, that grants upon liberal terms, limited quantities of the public lands, be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter, within a prescribed period, emigrate to Oregon and settle upon the lands. If those hardy and adventurous citizeus, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a ong and lodsome journey, have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, they should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor. I refer you to the accompanying report of the

various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on his department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past season and have been discharged with ability and success. Pacific relations exist with the various Indian ribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for us. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains, transporting supplies for our army, on the road between the wes tern border of Missouri and Santa Fe. Those depredations which are supposed to have been committed by the hordes from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were

taken to prevent such measures in future. Between one and two thousand Indians have been removed from east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them, west of that river, as their permanent home, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the euds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The comsioners appointed in pursuance of the act of June 22, 1846, to settle the claims arising under the treaty of 1845 and 1846 with that tribe, have executed their duties, and, after a patient investigation and a full and fair examination of the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been offered to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is ested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that valid claims embraced by adminition of the first and most illustricus of my predecess to his forewell address to his country means. the treaty have been considered and allowed. This tribe under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all constitute of the control of pleted end laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them, of local interests and views, and warned his countryment of local interests and views, and warned his countryment.

except as by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them and they are grateful to the Government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practiced upon the great body of the common Indians, constituting a great major.

it is gratifying to perceive that a number of tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools amongst them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture, some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support and a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors.

The comforts by which those, who have received to the comforts by which those, who have received to the comforts by which those, who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts by which those the comforts by which may tend to promote the honor and caduring selfars of the comforts by which those who have received to the comforts the comforts the comforts and the comforts t port and a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those, who have received even a very limited education and have engaged in agriculture are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by a change to habits of labor

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents the satisfactory account of the condition and operation of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected u the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed dustinguished gallantry and have performed valuable

In the early stages of the war with Mexico her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and, more re- absent on a visit to their plantation in Wilkes. cently, many of them have been captured and held | The wife of one them was at home, and four of by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed many distinguished services ou land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their policy on our part ro make similar additions to our The four war steamer authorized by the act o

March, 1846, are in course of construction In addition to the four war steamers authorized by that act, the Secretary of the Navy has in purance of its provisions, entered into contract for the five steamers to be employed in the transportation of the U. S. mail from New York to New Or The wife of one of them and two of their leans, touching at Savannah and Havana, and Havana to Chagres; for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, so as to connect with the mail to Chagres across the isthmus; and for five steamers to be employed in like mauner to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but to be built under the superintendence and direction of a naval comner, in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so conducted as to render them convertible at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class.

A prescribed number of naval officers as well as post-office agent is to be ou board of them, and authority is reserved to the navy department at all times to exercise control over said steamships, and to have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, by making proper steamships will be employed in transporting the mails have an invested fund in New York. As they of the United States coastwise, upon an annual com- are fond of farming, it would be much better ensation to be paid to the owners, they will be ready upon an emergency, to be converted into war steamers, and the right reserved to take them for public use, will greatly add to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force.

To the steamers thus authorised, under justructions made by the Secretary of the Navy, should he added five other steamers authorised under con-

Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of tracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster heir condition the citizens of that territory had General, making an addition, in the whole, of 18 war erected a temporary Government of their own .- steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As fur-Besides, the want of legal authority for continuing | ther contracts for the transmission of mails to forsuch a Government, it is wholly inadequate to pro- eign countries must be authorised by congress, the number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid commuother citizens to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should of American-built steamers, would find an ample compensation in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favoraossess the rights and privileges that citizens of the bly known abroad. But the national advantage is United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now still greater, of having our naval officers made famienjoy; our judicial system, revenue laws regarding liar with steam navigation, and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immeprotection of our laws generally, should be extend- diate service at a moment's warning, and would be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid In addition to inhabitants of the territory, who for the transportation of the mail in them, over and ad previously emigrated to it, large numbers of above the postage received. A just national pride our citizens have followed them during the present no less than our commercial interests, would seem ear, and it is not doubted that during the next year to favor the policy above mentioned, augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They Congress, at its last session, established post can be built in our country cheaper than in any oth-

er country in the world. I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find that in so short a time after the reduction of the rates of postage, notwithstanding the increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to pay all expenses, and no further aid will be required for that

The first of the American steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1846, was completed and entered upon the service on the Ist of June last and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other established in that territory, and that the public intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have been made for the transportation of the mail in steamers from Charles-

ton to Havana. A reciprocal and satisfactory portal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making a similar arrangement with other powers with which we may have communication mail, except Great Britain.

On the arrival of the American steamer, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post office directed the collection of discriminating postage on all letters and other mailable matter to Great Britain, or which went into the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the British post office, on their way to France or other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other matter to double postage; one postage having been previously paid on them in the United States, while letters transported on British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted for the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and if continued must speedily put an end to all transportation of letters and her matter by American steamers, and give the British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire; and on this we must insist. By our laws no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports; but all letters arriving in the U-States are subjected to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. efer you to the report of the Postmaster Genera for a full statement of the facts in the case, and of he steps taken by him to correct this inequality.-He has exerted all the power conferred on him by

the existing laws. The Minister of the United States in London has brought the subject to the attention of the British Government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postage arrangements, which shall be equally just to both conntries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangethe unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional power on the Postmaster General. In order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two coun tries, I recommend that such powers be conferred. and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it

and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid, during the present year, to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs or to such persons as they might designate, are by the laws previously existing. This program are by the laws previously existing. This program is and views, and warned his countrymen against it.

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union, or of preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the program and the union, or of preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the program and program are the union, or of preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the parts and the union, or of preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the parts and the union, or of preserving the harmony of the different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address: it is of including the preserving the parts and the union of the union address it is of including the parts and the union and the union address it is of includ

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1847.

VISIT TO THE SIAMESE TWINS. A correspondent of the Raleigh (N. C.) Biblical Recorder, under date of Aug. 2, 1847, gives the following account of a visit to Chang and Eng, the celebrated Siamese twins, who it will be remembered visited this city some fif-

teen years since. In company with my friend, William M. Nance, Esq., I called to see the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, residing about one and a half miles from Mount Airy, on a valuable farm which they have lately purchased, and removed to from the county of Wilkes. To my great disappointment, they were not at home, being their children, all of whom favor them much in appearance. They have each of them children about the same age. In addition to their native names they have assumed the name of Banker, in honor of their banker of that name in the city navies large numbers of war steamers, it is wise of New York. The Mrs. Banker whom we found at home appeared to be a good-looking, intelligent woman, with a free and open countenance, apparently about twenty-five years of age. There appeared to be a number of servants about the premises of different ages and sexes. Their house is small, but they are making arrange-

> The wife of one of them, and two of their children, were at Wilkes. They live alterternately at each place, and will so continue until they build a new house, or sell their plantation in Wilkes, which they design to do. They take much pleasure in farming, have a

fine, crop, and are quite plain and economical in their dress and manner of living, are fond of hanting, and, with their wives and little ones, apparently quite happy and contented. Their wives are said to be members of the

Baptist Church, of respectable parents and the twins occasionally go to church with them. They are punctual in attending the elections and vote the Whig ticket. I learn that in adcompensation to contractors. Therefore, whilst these dition to their property in North Carolina, they were they situated where they had facilities for getting their productions to market. I supposed, however, the inducements of the chase make them perfer a residence near the mountain.

R. B. C. Howell,

Minister's Der

Preached by Reverend O. J. Maury county, October 22nd, Baptist Bible Society, at their by vote of the Society.

2 Tim. ii chap. part of the 9th v.-

Once more beloved breth and delegates of our churches thanksgivings to our Redeemer ings of fellowship; to inquire and above all to devise plans fo Redeemer's kingdom. The pleasure of this meeting

dened by the reflection, that so met on former occasions are no joying the society, and fellow the throne of God. May we to follow them, so far as they fo

The well known object of the sary we now celebrate, indicate the intended application of the suffering for the truth's sake, but suasion, that it would promote the happiness of man, and from would be preached and believed position manifested towards it in chains," says Paul, "but they God." This is a noble sentim play of the apostle's character indestructible vitality of the v great design of the Author of truths, its sublime revelations, its blessed rewards, to all who tions, should be made known man.

But men have been found in deavored to bind the word of their open hostility to the Bild stroy it. Such were many of ty in the early ages of the church who in the French revolution, gion from France, and did ac word of God. Nor have such clusively to infidels and hereti to be guided by the glorious tru their influence to accomplish pish council of Trent in the ye Latin translation of the Bible authentic, and that no one sl under any pretence whatever mor performance, a Latin vel original. This was Popery. ter in the year 1836, the Board ican Bible Society, a protestan tially the same thing. They, of the council of Trent, for the der the veil of a Greek word alted a human performance. the inspired original. It was word of God, which called in and Foreign Bible Society, and nessee Baptist Bible Society.

I. To give a statement of t attempt of the American Bible of Goa, which violently expel Society.

II. To present some reason course pursued by the Baptist bind the word, and in the estal ganization.

It cannot be expected that, cited so much discussion, and most gifted in our denominati thing new. If I succeed in : those who have been converse connected with the formation eign Bible Society, and impart who are ignorant of them, an ed interest in the objects of be accomplished.

I. I propose to give a states with the attempt of the Ame the word of God which virtu from that Society.

The American Bible Societ union of different denomination ject of this union was to crit scriptures without note or cal and in foreign lands. The union was effected, and by governed, were embodied in tution, and in an address of tution to the people of the U was afterwards adopted by the Society, organized upon the harmoniously in accomplishing was organised. The Bapti Baptists, contributed of then their missionaries occasionall lation of the scriptures amon language they had translated the Society by an application ta, a Bastist missionary, aski gall Testament. The letter was laid before the Board of Bible Society, August 16th, 1 red to a committee, which h following resolution:

"Resolved, That the corum dient to recommend an appl settle a principle in regard to word baptizo."

This resolution was passe committee of seven persons mittee in their zeal for sprint claring that Baptist version baptizo to immerse. But it for a night, they rescinded in in unwillingness to assume ton so utterly at variance w ujon a resolution of this im grant aid for the publication tize is translated by a word H. Cone, D. D., presented October, the reports of the