

GOVERNOR SHUNK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I appear before you in obedience to the will of the freemen of Pennsylvania, to give the solemn pledge prescribed by the Constitution, and to enter upon the office of Governor.

When I contemplate the interests of our Commonwealth, as an independent sovereignty, and as a member of the community of American States—the multiplied relations over which it exerts a supervising guardianship, and the peculiarly weighty obligations that press upon it at the present moment, I feel how imperfect I am qualified to discharge, and even to comprehend aright, the arduous and complicated duties to which I have been called.

Happy the principles which should regulate the administration of the State, have been long since declared and established by our republican fathers. They are few and clear. That equal and exact justice should be administered to men of all parties in politics, and of all persuasions in religion—that our public faith should be kept sacred under all circumstances—that freedom of religion, of suffrage, and of the press, should be held inviolate—that general education is essential to the preservation of liberty—that the separate rights and powers of the Executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government, should be strictly maintained—that the Government should be faithfully, but frugally administered, and all to whom it is entrusted, held to frequent and strict accountability—that particular mischiefs should be corrected by general, rather than by special laws—that the grant of exclusive privileges to some, is repugnant to our whole system, the intent of which is to make firm the equal rights of all—that men associated for gain, should, in common with others, be liable individually, for all their joint engagements, and that the obedience of the public agent to the will of his constituents is essential to a right administration of the Government, and to the preservation of freedom.

These are the leading principles by which I propose to be guided in the performance of my official duties. They are all of them primary truths, affecting the basis of our government and needing no better confirmation of their value than is to be found every where in the history of our country.

Thus far the action of our system has illustrated the capacity of man for self-government, and has shown that entrusted with his own political destinies, and unincumbered by bad laws, he advances steadily in knowledge and true happiness. The doubts at first entertained of its adequacy to meet all the contingencies which arise in the affairs of nations, have been dissipated by experience. The practical operation of the government of the States and of the Union, in advancing the welfare of the inhabitants of our extended and still extending country, demonstrate their utility. This is the result of that simple and natural organization, founded upon the assent of the people, by which their sovereign will rules in their local affairs—is extended to the State governments, and by a happy combination gives direction to the government of the Union. Their competency to govern themselves is confirmed by the peace, happiness and prosperity which their government has secured to the citizens of these States, and is an assurance that in their hands the welfare of all will be, as it has been, guarded and advanced.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It has not been my purpose to enter at this time upon the consideration of particular topics, which may more properly be reserved for other communications. There is, however, one subject of such vital interest to the honor and well being of the Commonwealth, as to challenge the very earliest expression of my views respecting it. I allude, of course, to the condition of our public debt.

If there is one distinguishing trait of character in our citizens, it is that of living within their means, and honestly paying their debts; and if there is one certain result in the working of our representative system, it is, that the character of the government is identical with that of the people. By the application of this truth, which is equally simple and certain, our duty under existing circumstances, is rendered as plain as it is obligatory. The credit of our State must be redeemed. We are urged to the performance of this duty, not only by our fidelity as representatives, but also by the principles of sound morality, by our honest pride as Pennsylvanians, and by our obligations to the Union to maintain and elevate the national character.

I shall, of course, not be understood in these remarks, as expressing any opinion on the question of the immediate ability of the State Treasury to resume its payments of interest. This question is an extremely grave one in its consequences, not to the creditor, only, but to the future character of the State; and it requires for its safe decision, a careful examination of our fiscal condition, including our prospective income and liabilities, which I have not had the means of making. The consideration of this whole subject, will be among the earliest and most interesting of my official duties, and I shall hasten to submit to the Legislature, the views to which it may conduct me. Meanwhile, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you—to the good people of the State, and to all its creditors, that on my part nothing shall be left undone, within

the constitutional competency of the Executive, to ensure the prompt, exact and full payment of all the dues of Pennsylvania.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the general prosperity of our constituency. It is impossible to look out upon our Commonwealth, without recognizing our indispensable obligations to the Author of Good. A genial and healthful climate—a soil fertile of agricultural productions, yet pre-eminently abounding in mineral wealth—a hardy and intelligent population—a government of the people themselves, that secures to industry, enterprise and skill, their appropriate rewards—these, by His benignant care, have borne us up under concentrated trials, which might have crushed an older but less favored community. Let us be true to ourselves, that His blessing may abide with us.

FRS. R. SHUNK. Harrisburg Jan. 21, 1845.

Later from Mexico. Progress of the Revolution—Reported Retreat and Defeat of Santa Ana—Butcher of the Governor of Monterey

An arrival at New Orleans, on the 9th inst., from Galveston, says the Phila. Ledger, brings later reports from Mexico, which, however, do not agree, in all things, with former reports from that country. The most important intelligence in these journals is that of the progress of the Mexican revolution, and retreat and defeat of Santa Ana by General Paredes. It appears that the sloop H. L. Kinney, Capt. Lewis, arrived at Galveston on the 4th, direct from Corpus Christi, bringing the news which had reached the latter place from Matamoros through letters. These communications state that Gen. Paredes, at the head of 8000 men, marched against Santa Ana, who, at that time, had 13,000 troops under his command; (the last accounts said 8000, and constantly diminishing by desertion.) On the approach of Paredes Santa Ana immediately retired, great numbers of his soldiers deserting his cause. His retreat extended to the city of Puebla, where he was attacked by General Paredes and defeated. Gen. Santa Ana, who made his escape, was compelled to disguise himself and take conveyance in a common coach of the country. The particulars of this battle were not given. Some doubts are expressed of the truth of these reports. It is believed that Santa Ana, instead of attempting his retreat towards the sea coast by way of Puebla, where the inhabitants are opposed to him, would have endeavored to force his way directly towards Tampico from Queretaro, or else have attempted to form a junction with the army of the North under Gen. Woll. The accounts previous stated that he had marched towards Celaya or Salamanca, small cities north-west of Queretaro, and in the direction of Guanajuato. Puebla is about 250 miles southeast of Queretaro, and the road leads almost directly by the city of Mexico. Had Santa Ana taken that route he would doubtless have been defeated and his forces routed long before reaching Puebla.

The following extracts from the same papers show the progress of the revolution in Northern Mexico:

"In Northern Mexico the revolution has been general throughout the country: at the last accounts Gen. Canales, in conjunction with Aristas, were marching at the head of a large force against Gen. Woll, who still held out in favor of centralism.

"The Revolution broke out in Matamoros on the 19th ult. On the reception of the news in Matamoros of the success of the Federal party, the citizens opposed to centralism and in favor of Federalism assembled at the most public places and immediately denounced the Tyrant and publicly proclaimed for the Federal cause. Great excitement prevailed in the city during the outbreak. Gen. Cela, the commandant of the city, was seized and imprisoned—the shout for liberty and down with centralism became general in all quarters, until the revolutionists had proved triumphant.

"In Monterey the same scenes were enacted as in other cities, but of a more sanguinary character. The particulars we have not received, further than an account of the death of Gen. Jose Ortega, Governor of the city of Monterey, who was publicly butchered for his faithful adherence to the cause of Santa Ana."

ANNEXATION IN ANOTHER QUARTER.—The Philadelphia Ledger says a petition to Congress is in circulation in the District of Michigan, said to be signed by the most influential and respectable citizens, for the acquisition of Canada contemporaneously with Texas. The prayer of the petitioners is, that negotiations for the cession of Canada may be opened with the British Government, and that in any proceeding for the annexation of Texas, a provision may be inserted, that the same shall not take effect until Canada has also been annexed. The reasons set forth are two-fold. First that the addition of Texas to the South demands the like addition of Canada to the North, in order to preserve the just balance and equisize of the Union. Second that Canada is in itself a most desirable acquisition for the U. States, with a view both to military defence and to commercial intercourse. This project is for the purpose of ridiculing the Texas annexation measure.

MONROE EDWARDS.—Col. Monroe Edwards, now of Sing Sing, it is said, politely sent his compliments to his counsel, the Hon. George M. Dallas, while the latter was in New York, and regretted that "unavoidable circumstances, over which, unfortunately, he had no control," prevented him from paying his personal respects to the Vice President elect.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON.—Last year there were 2241 deaths. Population, 160,660.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

The absence of the editor from home, for several weeks, will account for leanness of our editorial columns.

The communication from "Lycoming," came too late for insertion this week.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Shunk will be found in another column. It is short and explicit. The Governor is determined to preserve the credit of the State unimpaired.

We are indebted to the Hon. Jesse C. Horton of the Senate, and E. Y. Bright, Esq., of the House, for public documents.

BROKE UP.—The ice on the Susquehanna, at this place, broke upon the 19th inst. A considerable quantity of fine timber drifted down the river.

Gen. R. H. HANCOCK has been appointed one of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, for the equalization of State Taxes.

Gov. Shunk has appointed Jesse Miller Secretary of the Commonwealth, and J. K. Kane Attorney General. Henry Petriken has been appointed Deputy Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.—SUCCESSIONS.—Edward Oles, on the lower portion of the Juniata Division, Penn'a. Canal. Casper Duli, on the upper portion of the same division.

Samuel S. Jamison, on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburg to dam No. 3 on said Division.

Samuel Holman on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Jackson McCadden on the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

William R. Maffit, on the North Branch Division of the Penn'a. Canal. Myron S. Warner has been appointed Weighmaster at Northumberland.

A new Post Office has been established in Schuylkill county, Pa., by the name of "Seamont," and Edwin Ames, Esq., has been appointed Post-master.

The concourse at Harrisburg, at the inauguration of Gov. Shunk, was probably the largest ever assembled at the Capitol. Nineteen military companies were present, amounting to upwards of eight hundred men.

A bill was brought before Congress on the 17th inst., to provide for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette to the U. States in the year 1824. A compensation of four or five thousand dollars is asked for the passage.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The 20th inst. was the day appointed for the sale of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Improvements. Not a single bid was offered. The sale will be continued 20 days.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The following gentlemen have been chosen members of the United States Senate, by their respective states, during the past and present week: Revere Johnson, (whig.) Maryland. Daniel Sturgeon, (dem.) Pennsylvania. John M. Clayton, (whig.) Delaware. Daniel Webster, (whig.) Massachusetts. Albert Greene, (whig.) Rhode Island. John Fairfield, (dem.) Maine.

MURDER AT BALTIMORE.—A person by the name of Paul Roux (pronounced Roo) was murdered in Baltimore city last week. The supposed murderer, McCarty, was taken prisoner in the city of New York, and lodged in jail. He attempted to commit suicide, by making several gashes in his throat with a knife.

GOVERNOR DORR AND THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—The House of Representatives of the Rhode Island Legislature, on Friday week, passed an act to liberate Thomas W. Dorri, on condition that he should go before the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance to the State. The vote stood on the passage of the act, 49 in favor, 13 against. The Warden of the State Prison was empowered by the act, if he signified his willingness to take the oath, to conduct him before the Court. The Supreme Court meets at Kingston on the 3d of February, and at Providence on the 14th of March. The act will probably be concurred in by the Senate.

Since the above was in type we have learned that the resolution of the Legislature, proposing to release Gov. Dorri from prison, is so framed as not to restore him to his civil rights, nor re-animate him from that civil death which is the legal effect of his sentence. It thus becomes a mere extension of his prison bounds.

THE SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN, which drew out the personal remarks of Mr. Yancey, and led to the duel between them, has been published. Such a speech is not only an insult to the country but to the House in which it was delivered. It is shameful that such libels upon the people should be listened to in Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA LAW JUDGES.—The following statement of the number of Law Judges holding commissions in the Courts of Pennsylvania, was furnished by the Secretary of State, to the House, with the dates of their commission affixed:

1st District—Composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, Edward King, commissioned 28th February, 1842.

2d District—Composed of the county of Lancaster, Ellis Lewis, commissioned 14th January, 1843.

3d District—Composed of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, John Banks, commissioned 1st April, 1838.

4th District—Composed of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, George W. Woodward, commissioned 9th April, 1841.

5th District—Composed of the county of Allegheny, Benjamin Patton, Jr., commissioned 20th March, 1840.

6th District—Composed of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango and Clarion, Gaylord Church, commissioned 3d April, 1843.

7th District—Composed of Bucks and Montgomery, vacancy.

8th District—Composed of Northumberland, Lycoming and Columbia, Joseph B. Anthony, commissioned 25th March, 1844.

9th District—Composed of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, Samuel Hepburn, commissioned 5th March, 1839.

10th District—Composed of Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Cambria, Thomas White, commissioned 7th April, 1838.

11th District—Composed of Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Wyoming, William Jessup, commissioned 7th April, 1838.

12th District—Composed of Dauphin and Lebanon, Nathaniel B. Eldred, commissioned 30th March, 1843.

13th District—Composed of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, John N. Conyngham, commissioned 25th March, 1839.

14th District—Composed of Fayette, Washington and Greene, Nathaniel Ewing, commissioned 15th February, 1838.

15th District—Composed of Chester and Delaware, Thos. S. Bell, commissioned 16th February, 1839.

16th District—Composed of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, Jeremiah S. Black, commissioned 16th May, 1839.

17th District—Composed of Beaver, Butler and Mercer, John Brelin, commissioned 25th February, 1842.

18th District—Composed of Potter, McKean, Jefferson and Elk, Alexander M'Calmont, commissioned 31st May, 1839.

19th District—Composed of York and Adams, Daniel Durkee, commissioned, 4th of May, 1835.

20th District—Composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union, Abraham A. Wilson, commissioned 3d of March, 1842.

21st District—Composed of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe, Luther Kidder, commissioned 22d of October, 1844, until the end of the next session of the Senate.

DISTRICT COURTS.—District Court—Composed of the City and County of Philadelphia, Thomas McKean Petit, President, Joel Jones, George M. Stroud, Associates, commissions issued 22d April, 1835, for ten years from 30th March, 1835.

District Court—Composed of the City and County of Lancaster, Alexander Hays, commissioned 1st of May, 1840.

District Court—Composed of the county of Allegheny, Robert C. Grier, President, commissioned 27th March 1840; Hopewell Hepburn, Assistant, commissioned 16th of September, 1844, till the end of next session of the Senate.

District Court—Composed of the counties of Mercer, Erie and Crawford, James Thompson, commissioned April 28, 1844; for one year, to be computed from April, 25th, 1844.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, for the City and County of Philadelphia: John Richter Jones, commissioned 12th of March, 1836.

James Campbell, commissioned 2d of April, 1842.

Anson V. Parsons, commissioned 13th of February, 1843.

On Saturday, the Legislature of N. York appointed John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson U. S. Senators, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Silas Wright and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

The Treaty made by Mr. Cushing with China secures to Americans the privilege of erecting hospitals and temples of worship at each of the five free-ports—an indulgence never before allowed to foreigners, and a most honorable expression from the Chinese in favor of our mission.

Extract of a Letter to the "American," dated HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.

Yesterday was a great day at this place. The inauguration of Gov. Shunk had brought together a larger concourse than had probably ever assembled at the Capitol, for a similar purpose. The military looked extremely well, and made a handsome and impressive appearance. There were nineteen companies, numbering probably about eight hundred men, from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Lebanon, Germantown, Harrisburg, &c., commanded by Gen. Rounfort. About the centre of the procession Governor Porter and Francis R. Shunk, the Governor elect, walked arm in arm. Mr. Shunk's tall form towered above all others, being at least a head taller than Gov. Porter, who is himself a man above the ordinary stature. The Chamber of the House of Representatives was crowded to its utmost extent, and probably not more than a fifth part got in.

To-day the crowd has thinned off, and there is now a little more elbow room for the remaining. The applicants for office are numerous. The Governor, however, has comparatively but little patronage to bestow under the new constitution. The greatest rush is with the Canal Commissioners, who are every day beset with a host of honest and disinterested patriots, willing to serve the country by taking office. Last evening a large party was given at the house of Wm. B. Foster, Esq., one of the Canal Commissioners. The house was crowded from the first floor to the attic. At these parties there are no chairs, or seats of any kind, as there is no room to set. The company amuse themselves by talking, promulgating, or rather edging themselves through the crowd. Governor Shunk was, of course, present, and was the "lion" of the evening. Among the ladies, none attracted more attention than his daughter, who, whatever may be said of the personal appearance of honest Old Frank, is a handsome young lady—of a large, elegant and imposing figure.

The Governor has appointed Jesse Miller, late Canal Commissioner, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Henry Petriken, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Secretary. John K. Kane, Esq., the new Attorney General, left this place to-day for Philadelphia. His appointment seems to give general satisfaction. Mr. Kane, though an active and efficient politician, is, nevertheless, what is called a moderate man. His character, as a gentleman, is irreproachable—as a lawyer he stands high among the members of his profession.

On Monday last, James R. Snowden, Esq., of Venango, was elected State Treasurer. The vote stood as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Snowden, (dem.) had 71 votes. Gilmore, (whig.) " 48 " Bethel, (native.) " 9 "

It is rumored here that Mr. Buchanan has been tendered an appointment in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk. In that event another Senator must be elected this winter. I trust some man of commanding talent will be selected to fill the place which he filled with such distinguished ability.

ELECTION ON THE SAME DAY.—The bill introduced at the last session, by Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, fixing a uniform day for holding the election of President and Vice President, has now become the law of the land. Such a law has long been demanded by public opinion, to insure, as it will do, something like fairness in the casting of the Presidential vote. It must have a tendency to check the fraudulent system of pipe-laying, colonizing, and importing of votes to carry an election, which has lately been so largely and so injuriously practiced. Whatever has a tendency to produce such a result, deserves, and must receive, the approbation of the whole country. Dr. Duncan deserves great credit for his efforts to carry through this bill, and well merits the success which has attended his exertions.—Times.

HOBBLE CATASTROPHE.—A mysterious affair took place in Norfolk, on Tuesday last, which resulted in the intentional or accidental death of Miss Sarah Brouton, a young girl about thirteen years of age, a niece of Mrs. Collins, who resided in the vicinity of Fort Barbour. Mrs. Collins and her niece called in at the residence of Mr. Hardison, whilst on a visit to Norfolk, whose wife is a relative of Mrs. Collins. They found Hardison and his wife at dinner, and while at the table, Hardison, who appeared to be much excited, drew a pistol, and said something about the intrusion of cats upon his premises, and threatening to shoot them. He then cocked the pistol, which in a few minutes more was fired, and the ball took effect upon Sarah just below the left eyebrow, passing entirely through the head, and causing almost instant death. Hardison went immediately to the Mayor and delivered himself up, declaring that the affair was entirely accidental. The coroner's inquest, however, found the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to her death by the intended discharge of a pistol held by William Hardison, while in a room in his own house."

Mr. Buchanan addressed the following sentiment to the party celebrating the 8th of January in the 3d Congressional district, of Philadelphia:—"By James Buchanan.—The memory of Henry A. Muhlenberg. He left few abler and no better men behind him. Pennsylvania will long deplore his loss."

Governor Mouton's message to the Louisiana Legislature only occupies two-thirds of a column. He predicts the speedy extinction of the State debt, and thinks the majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Prof. Maffit is delivering lectures upon Box and the English Tourists, at the new Methodist Church in Hudson st., Albany.

RAILROADS IN THE U. S.—There are nine thousand three hundred and seventy-eight and a half miles of railroads in the United States.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. From the Phil. Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1845. A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.—The project of a work, by far the most stupendous and grandest of ancient or modern times, is soon to be submitted to the attention of Congress and the country, by Mr. Whitney, a distinguished merchant of New York, who, from a very high order of intelligence and experience, and the investigation that he has bestowed upon the subject, deserves to have his opinions and representations treated with more than ordinary deference.

The enterprise contemplates the construction of a railroad from the western shore of Lake Michigan, in a direct line through to the Columbia River, covering a distance of some 2100 miles, which shall be the point of debarkation for China. The cost of the road, when completed, is estimated at fifty millions of dollars, and twenty-five years would be required to perfect the scheme. Eight days would be about the traveling time from New York city to the terminus of the road, and steam facilities were employed, some twenty-five more would convey one to Amoy, in China; so that by this short cut, a journey across the globe might be accomplished within the narrow limits of a single month.

By the establishment of this means of communication, we should be enabled to command the Chinese market, and to extend our commerce with South America, Mexico, India and other parts.

And in addition to the vast results that would necessarily ensue from such a work, by the force of circumstances, we should secure the transportation of the English trade, on account of the great shortening of time. The shortest voyage on record between England and China was made in eighty-five days, and the passages average nearly four months. Adopting the premises laid down, a cargo might be shipped from China via the United States, and launched at the Liverpool docks within fifty days.

The long discussed project of the English Government, for constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, will in all probability be abandoned, inasmuch as it would not shorten the distance of the overland route to China, and only lessen the time of communication some twenty-two hours, which would not recompense the heavy outlay that would be necessary. England has then no means of curtailing the route to China, but through Russia, which, from the nature of the climate and soil, would at least be a questionable enterprise, were there not the insuperable difficulty of obtaining the assent of Russia, and the jealousy of the increase of British power and dominion. Necessity would thus compel England to follow in our track, as being the most expeditious and certain, and to employ our railroads and vessels for transporting her commerce, or else she would be driven from the richest and most unlimited market of the world.

All the co-operation and assistance that Mr. Whitney asks of the Government, is a grant of sixty miles wide of the public land, from one terminus of the contemplated road to the other, for which a full consideration would be given, in carrying the mails and transporting ammunition stores, soldiers, and all public matters, free of cost.

Such is a general and imperfect outline of this vast and comprehensive scheme, which I have hastily submitted, that the views of others more competent to the task may be elicited. So far as the destiny of our country is concerned and the perpetuation of free institutions is to be regarded, the accomplishment of such a work would do more to elevate the first and to rivet the other than the united efforts of our whole people for a century to come. It would not only give us the command, but place us five hundred years in advance of the civilized world, with the various resources of science, genius, energy and intellect that would be evoked under its operation. With the arms of a bold and enterprising people like ours, stretching from ocean to ocean, and a week's journey from one shore to the other, with a sufficient Navy in the Atlantic and Pacific, and the great markets of the world inviting us to enter, with the facility of procuring information from India and China sixty days in advance of all that part of Europe which competes with our trade and manufacture, what nation on the face of the earth has the power to resist our onward march? And who is there rash enough to prescribe the boundaries of American power or to measure the length of her destiny?

This narrow compass forbids me from speaking more at large upon this magnificent idea, and I remit it to your abler pen and to that of the whole press, in the hope that there will be but one voice in urging Congress to grant Mr. Whitney all the help that he needs for putting his glorious plan into execution. Let our government for once manifest something of the public spirit of other countries, and by a single act of generosity to noble individual enterprise, erect itself a name that will endure for ages, and a the same time a national work, which will command the admiration and respect of all Christendom.

WASHINGTON, January, 20, 1845.

The most interesting and sought after document of the times, at this critical stage of the annexation question, reached here this morning, and I don't know how I can as well employ a portion of my letter than by submitting to the public the extracts that will be found below, and for which I am indebted to the courtesy of one of the very high authorities in the negotiations. The document is entitled "Annual Report of the Republic of Texas," dated "Washington, December 1st, 1844," and signed "J. B. Miller, Secretary of the Treasury." The year ends on the 31st July 1844.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. 1300 vessels were entered from foreign ports or with cargoes subject to duty. Amount of Merchandise imported, \$686,503 03. Total gross amounts of Revenue, 201,415 30. Expenses of collection, 23,551 45. Nett amt of Revenue, \$177,863 85. The sum of the Merchandise imported from the U. S. of America, \$583,225 14. From other countries, 183,277 89. Total, \$686,503 03.