

breadstuffs and provisions—the balance is largely in favor of the low-duty policy. The department has thus reviewed the books of the Treasury, and presented the results, constituting the record of a nation's history from the foundation of the government down to the present period, in condemnation of the protective policy. These records show as to imports and exports, the revenue, the gain of specie, the tonnage foreign and coastwise, the rate of increase in each and all of these cases is greater under low than high duties. These records are not arguments merely, but ascertained results, amounting to mathematical proof that the nation's advance in wealth is most rapid under low duties; thus sustaining the views of those great philosophic writers, unconnected with party, who, both in Europe and America, have uniformly maintained the same position. Comparing the first twelve months ending the 1st of December, 1847, under the new tariff, with preceding years, we find proofs of increased prosperity. The revenue has largely augmented; so also have the imports, exports, and tonnage, our agricultural and mineral products, our commerce and navigation, the business upon our lakes, rivers, and coastwise—upon our railroads and canals—whilst in every direction manufactures are being established or enlarged, and new manufacturing towns and cities are springing into existence. Even the revolution in England, which always produces such disasters to all our great interests, including cotton; this year, with the famine combined, affects nothing thus far, compared with former years, but the great staple of cotton. Instead of ruin, we find prosperity; the manufacturers receiving fair profits, and the workmen augmented wages and employment. Coal and iron are in great demand, and bringing better prices than before the repeal of the tariff of 1842; yet they can derive no portion of their augmented price from that famine abroad, to which is attributed by some all our existing prosperity; but which famine, in fact, is causing a temporary drain of specie to England, not to pay balances, but because bills are discredited, which has for the time depressed the price of cotton, and which is the only brief check at this time to our advancing prosperity. If, as is truly the case, our wealth as connected with the mines, the forest, and fisheries, our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, are more prosperous, and, above all, wages are augmented, why should we change the existing system? The predictions of its failure have themselves failed. The new tariff is no longer an experiment; the problem is solved; and experience proves that the new system yields more revenue, enhances wages, and advances more rapidly the public prosperity. In the midst of all this success, why put in jeopardy, by any change, the nation's revenue and welfare? When free trade is advancing so rapidly throughout the world, shall we retrograde and invite Great Britain to re-enact her corn laws, and drive again from her ports our breadstuffs and provisions? And now, when under our successful example the ports of Europe are most probably about being more widely opened to all our exports, shall we check the advancing spirit of the age, and extinguish the dawning light of commercial freedom? Everywhere nations are being aroused upon this subject; their statesmen are resisting the interested classes, and exposing the injury and injustice of shackles upon trade, and will soon enrol the names of other countries on the great international league of commercial freedom for the benefit of mankind. It was our own country and her public functionaries who proclaimed these great truths before they had received the sanction of other nations. Our great movement was felt in British councils, was quoted as a precedent in the halls of British legislation, where American free trade documents were recorded among their archives, and our doctrines approved and example followed by the repeal of the British corn laws and the reduction or repeal of other duties upon our exports. Indeed, it has been conceded by some of our own most distinguished protectionists, that the promulgation of free trade doctrines in 1845 certainly accelerated, if it did not actually insure, the repeal of the British corn laws. With such results already from our efforts, we have every motive to persevere until the free-trade doctrines of Great Britain and America, the two great nations of kindred blood and language, shall open the ports and disentangle the commerce of the world. What may we not hope from our efforts with other nations, if they have succeeded in Great Britain? That country, so long the bulwark of protection, applying it by a sliding scale upon the masses of her people down to the utmost point of human endurance, has at length overcome the errors of ages. One of her own great statesmen, the most able and efficient champion of the protective policy, at length lifts his eyes to the light of truth, and, with that moral firmness and intrepidity which is the highest evidence of real greatness, abandons the cherished policy of his life, only because he found it to be injurious to his country, and unites in the support of commercial freedom with his truly illustrious, but untitled countryman, who has earned for himself the highest of all earthly distinctions—that of benefactor of his country and of mankind. France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, and even China, have moved or are vibrating or preparing to move in favor of the same

great principle; and if our own country and Great Britain adhere to their present enlightened policy, the rest of the world must lose their commerce, or adapt, as they will, our example. Pennsylvania, surpassingly rich in coal and iron, and but a year since so unanimous for protection, has tried low duties. Her coal and iron pour forth their treasures in increasing abundance; her breadstuffs and provisions find a better and more abundant market; her agriculture, her commerce, her manufactures and navigation, her miners, farmers, merchants, and seamen, manufacturers and mechanics, and, above all, her toiling workmen with enhanced wages, and every pursuit of industry, blessed with increased prosperity, rise up in favor of the new and more liberal commercial policy, and her people, by a majority unprecedented, largest in the counties where her coal and iron do most abound, recall their former verdict in favor of protection, and Pennsylvania becomes the very keystone of the arch of commercial freedom, which must span the hemisphere we inhabit and unite the interests of mankind. If our country is inferior, and cannot meet, at home and abroad, upon equal terms, the products and fabrics of other nations, it is time that we should prepare to do so. Protection may exclude rival fabrics and shrink from the encounter, but we can only assume the position of an equal by trying our strength under free trade or low duties. This we have done, and succeeded, and have thereby placed our own industry on that solid basis which fears no competition. We knew not our strength until it had been tried by low duties, and proved that protection is unnecessary. We are not inferior to other nations in the arts or sciences, in war or in peace, upon the ocean or the land, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, or navigation. We have the raw material in greater abundance and at a lower price, cheaper subsistence, more mineral wealth, more fertile lands, yielding from a better soil and warmer sun more to the acre and greater variety of products, with exemption from costly government and oppressive internal taxation; at least equal skill, enterprise, industry, energy, perseverance, and inventive genius; our working freemen, more vigorous and intelligent, and performing in a day more effective labor, with better and freer institutions, and with public and individual prosperity, and capital augmenting in a greater ratio, than in any other nation. We require no protection, because our industry and prosperity repose upon the immovable basis of superior advantages; and advancing as we are more rapidly than any other nation in all the elements of wealth and power, our exports, imports, tonnage and specie, as has been already proved, will soon exceed those of any other country, and the prices be regulated at the creditor city of New York. Restrictions upon the commerce of the Union are especially restrictions upon her commerce, and have impeded her advance towards her destiny—predicted in my last report—as the centre and emporium of the commerce of the world. For that high position, she possesses more natural advantages and greater elements of augmenting wealth and business, than any other city. Let us remove the obstructions which high tariffs have erected round her magnificent harbor. Let her have free scope to develop her transcendent natural advantages, and she must become the depot of universal commerce, where international balance-sheets will be adjusted, and assorted products and fabrics of all nations interchanged; the great regulator of prices current, and the barometer of the exchanges of the world. The time is approaching when a bill upon New York will bring a higher premium than a bill upon any other city, and when the tribute of millions of dollars, paid by us to other nations upon exchange, shall be paid by them to us, and flow into our own great commercial emporium. Whilst New York must contain a larger population, as well as New Orleans, the principal depot of the mighty west, and many other cities, they will all be small indeed, compared with the masses of the people of the Union, who will go on augmenting in a corresponding ratio, still leaving an immense majority of the nation engaged in agricultural pursuits, and supplying with their products, not only our own markets, but those of other nations, in an ever-increasing ratio, by reciprocal exchanges under free-trade or low duties. Although it must gratify all our people that an American city should become the centre of universal commerce, the advantages will not be limited to that place; but all the people, and cities, and States of the Union, will feel the favorable effects of this great revolution. Every branch of our industry will be enlarged and invigorated; and foreign cities, having ceased to control our commerce and currency, will no longer sink at their pleasure, and with their revulsions, as heretofore, and as they now do, the price of our products. Other Atlantic cities may not be as great as New York, yet they will all be greater when the emporium of universal commerce shall be here, than they would have been with any foreign city occupying that commanding position. This destiny we can never accomplish, if commerce is restricted here; and our industry, instead of seeking for its products and fabrics the markets of more than a thousand millions of people, retires within our home market, confined to twenty-one millions of people, and surrenders without an effort the markets and commerce of the world. A liberal commercial policy is essential to the fulfilment of this great destiny of New York and of

the Union; but above and beyond all, the Union itself—the free-trade Union—its perpetuity and onward progress in era, wealth, and population, are necessary to the accomplishment of these grand results. Upon this point, sectional fanatics, few in number at home, and despots abroad concurring with them, may hope or menace; but the American Union is a moral and physical, a political and commercial necessity, and never can or will be dissolved. As well might we attempt to decompose the great element of nature which holds together the planets, suns, and systems of the universe, as hope to sever the links of mighty lakes and rivers, of ever-extending telegraphs, railroads, and canals, of free trade, of intercourse, of interest, of love and affection, of the glories of the past, the present, and the future, which must forever bind together the American Union. Indeed, when we look upon the American revolution, the framing of our constitution, the addition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Oregon—our ever-extending area, products and population—our triumphs in war and peace—we must be blind to the past, and close our eyes upon the fulfilling realities of the future, if we cannot perceive and gratefully acknowledge that a higher than any earthly power still guards and directs our destiny, impels us onward, and has selected our great and happy country as a model and ultimate centre of attraction for all the nations of the world. R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Buchanan's Letter. The Democrats of Philadelphia city and county hold a grand Mass meeting, on the 18th ult., in favor of sustaining the government in the present war. A number of able addresses were delivered, and the sense of the meeting expressed through a preamble and 39 resolutions of the most patriotic character, giving a full history of the war, both in its commencement and progress, which were presented by that veteran Democrat, Wm. A. STOKES. A number of letters from distinguished Democrats were also read to the meeting and among others, the following from Mr. BUCHANAN. Our readers will be pleased to learn from it an important fact in support of the justice of the war on our part, not heretofore generally known. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1847. Gentlemen:—I have been honored by the receipt of your kind invitation, "in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Democracy of the City and County of Philadelphia," to attend "at their mass meeting, to be held at the Museum on Saturday next, in support of the policy of the country, and course of the National Administration, in the vigorous prosecution to an honorable peace, of the present war with Mexico." I deeply regret that my pressing public duties here, especially since the indisposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, render it impossible that I should be present at your meeting. Indeed, I might add, that I have been compelled to do so entirely to forego the privilege of corresponding with my most valued private friends. My answer to your kind invitation must therefore be comparatively brief. The facts before the world conclusively prove, that the war with Mexico, in which our country has been involved, was forced upon us after we exhausted every honorable expedient to preserve peace. If any corroboration of these facts had been wanting, it would be supplied by the letter of Ex-President Herrera, dated on the 25th of August last, in answer to a note from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, offering him, by direction of Gen. Santa Anna, the appointment of a Commissioner to treat for peace, with the Commissioner of the United States. In this answer, Gen. Herrera distinctly declares, that his Government had been subverted by Gen. Paredes, solely because he had consented to receive our Minister, Mr. Slidell. "For on other act, (to use Gen. Herrera's own expressive language,) than showing that there would be no obstacle to his (Mr. Slidell's) presenting himself, and having his propositions heard, my administration was culminated in the most atrocious manner—for this act alone, the revolution which displaced me from the command was set on foot." Mexico had for many years endured the very worst government on the face of the earth. Under the name of a Republic, it was in fact an ever-changing military despotism; but without either the disposition or the power to protect the rights of peaceable and well disposed citizens. One military usurper arose after another in rapid succession, and these were alternately elevated and deposed by an army consisting of nearly as many officers as privates, which disposed of the Supreme power, as boldly and unscrupulously, as did the Pretorian Guards of the Empire of Ancient Rome. The passions of this army had been artfully inflamed against the United States. They clamored for war against our country, and this not merely on account of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, but for the whole of the sovereign State of Texas, up to the Sabine. No sooner was it known that the Mexican Government had agreed to receive our Minister, Mr. Slidell, who was empowered to adjust all existing differences, than Gen. Paredes, with his whole army stationed at San Luis de Potosi, "pronounced" against Gen. Herrera, Paredes marched in triumph to the Capital, expelled Herrera from the Presidency, & usurped the Supreme power. From this moment, war with the United States became inevitable. Indeed, to wage and prosecute such a war, was the very con-

dition on which Paredes had succeeded in usurping the Government of his country. Heaven has smiled upon the just cause; and the character of our country has been illustrated by a rapid succession of brilliant and astonishing victories. The exploits of our army have elevated our National character, and shed a lustre upon our name throughout the civilized world. In achieving these victories, the blood of many of our best and most patriotic citizens, has been shed in the cause of their country. In justice to their memory, we can never retire with honor from the fields where they have fallen, without indemnity for the past, & security for the future. If we should do this, then their blood would have been shed in vain. To withdraw our troops at the present moment, would be to convert the glory which we have acquired in a just and necessary war, into National disgrace and dishonor. The war has not been prosecuted for conquest. At every stage of its progress, we have been willing to conclude a just and honorable peace. Indeed, we can never wage a war for conquest—in the popular sense of that term. Our free institutions forbid that we should subject nations to our arbitrary sway. If they come within our power, we must bestow upon them the same blessings of liberty & law, which we ourselves enjoy. Should they be annexed to the Union, as in the case of Texas, they must participate in the freest and best Government upon earth—on equal terms with ourselves. The capital of Mexico is now the headquarters of our conquering Army, and yet such is the genius of our free institutions, that, for the first time, its peaceful and well-disposed citizens enjoy security in their private rights, and the advantage of a just and firm Government. From all that can be learned, they appreciate our protection at its proper value, and dread nothing so much as the withdrawal of our army. They know this would be the signal for renewed and fierce dissension among their military leaders in which the Mexican people would become the victims. In this wretched condition of affairs, justice to them and to ourselves may require that we should protect them in establishing upon a permanent basis, a Republican Government, able and willing to conclude and maintain an equitable Treaty of Peace with the United States. After every effort to obtain such a Treaty, should we finally fail, in accomplishing the object, and should the military factions in Mexico, still persist in waging upon us, a fruitless war, then, we must fulfil the destiny which Providence may have in store for both countries. In any event, we owe it to the glories of the past, to the duties of the present, and the hopes of the future, never to falter in the vigorous prosecution of this war, until we shall have secured a just & honorable peace. The people of the United States will act upon this determination, as that indomitable perseverance in a righteous cause, is a characteristic of our race. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. MEXICAN NEWS. The New Orleans papers of the 14th, furnish us with the following extracts touching late advices from the seat of war: Correspondence of the Delta. VERA CRUZ, Dec. 6th.—The city continues unhealthy, notwithstanding the physicians declare that there are no cases of yellow fever or vomito. Great coats and cloaks were in requisition yesterday and the day previous, and I assure you a good hickory or coal fire would not have been in the least uncomfortable. Gen. Marshall took up the line of march for the interior yesterday, with a train of seventy wagons, laden with grain and subsistence. The escort consisted of the 4th Tennessee Regiment, under Col. Water house, and detachments of regular troops for the Artillery corps now in the city of Mexico. Captain Schaffer's company of Baltimore Rifles also accompany the train, decidedly the finest volunteer corps that has ever marched into the interior. The troops numbered near 2000. The most conspicuous object in the train was an elegant four-horse carriage, in which Lt. Col. D. Woodruff, New Jersey Battalion, was taking his ease; he had been on the sick list, and intended to have gone home, but the temptation was too great, and he accordingly consented to ride into the interior in state. The modified Tariff meets with approbation here, though many of our merchants say that it does not benefit them. How they figure it out is a mystery yet to be solved. Most of the merchants are forwarding large quantities of goods to the interior; these furnish their transportations, and government the protection. Much discontent is exhibited here at the late order of General Scott, that no moneys were to be paid. It is not to be wondered at, for many of them were making fortunes from their miserable dwellings, for which they now receive nothing. On the morning of the 5th inst., information was lodged with the military commandant, that a party of guerrillas, numbering near 300, were concealed in the chapparal nine miles south of the city. Two companies of the 1st Infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Crittenden and Denman, were ordered to surprise them. Accordingly toward evening, they marched in that direction, accompanied by a guide. The attack was well planned, and the companies succeeded in getting upon them before they were aware of it; a volley was poured into them, and as usual they vanished, leaving behind them 12 of their party dead. This was one of the haunts of the guerrillas, and by this prompt and well arranged

attack, it has been completely broken up. None of the attacking party were injured, and they returned to the city much pleased with their visit. We are anxiously awaiting news from the interior. Now that Gen. Scott has received, or soon will receive, reinforcements, it is presumed that another demonstration on some of the cities adjacent to the city of Mexico, will soon be made. Who is to command such an expedition, is the question asked by many; for, if report be true, Worth and Pillow are under arrest, though the authenticity of this rumor is questioned by many. There are, however, several general officers with the army, fully capable of leading such an expedition. LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamer Ann Chase, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New Orleans, on the 14th inst., from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 10th inst. The *Picayune* has the following in an extract from a letter written by Major Lane to a friend in Saltillo, describing the engagement he had with the Indians. "The letter is dated ENCANTADA, Nov. 22, 1847. Dear Nelson—We had a fight yesterday with 120 Camanches. The red devils got wind of our approach and were formed in battle order and bold array to receive us. I ordered a charge and we dashed into them in gallant style. They received us in good order, but were soon put to flight, and we kept up a running fight with them for two miles or more, killing thirty and wounding many others. We pressed upon their mountain ponies so close that they finally dismounted and took to the mountains on foot, and the pursuit was given up. Our poor friend, W. H. Bell, was killed in the charge, and McMurry and two others wounded. The men fought well, and can whip Camanches on any ground. I start for Parais to-morrow, with my whole command, again in pursuit of the Indians, who, we understand, are in large force in that neighborhood—some say 900 strong. They have been devastating the settlements, killing the Mexican *hombres*, and carrying off the women. This, you know, is unchristianlike, and we go to show our gallantry in defence of the fair. Mount and come with us, for we are certain to have a brush. The *Flag* says that Sabariego has been appointed military commandant of Tamaulipas, in place of Gen. Urrea. ALMANAC for 1848. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. JANUARY. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 FEBRUARY. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 MARCH. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 APRIL. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 MAY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 JUNE. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 JULY. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 AUGUST. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 SEPTEMBER. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 OCTOBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 NOVEMBER. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 DECEMBER. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 ROBERT WALLACE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. W. A. WALLACE, CLEARFIELD, PA. R. & W. A. WALLACE, Attorneys at Law. WILL practice in the several courts of Clearfield, Blair & Elk counties. Business entrusted to either of the partners, will receive the care and attention of both. sep. 18 '47.