

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ABSTRACT

It was supposed in view of the sweeping condemnation of his administration by the people and the approaching glorious advent of "Old Zack," that Mr. Polk would with a brief address, retire from public life as gracefully as possible. It is, nevertheless, his most woefully disappointed. The last message of Mr. Polk is his loudest and longest blast, though the preceding ones were long-winded enough in all conscience. We are consequently unable to publish it, unless by giving it in weekly instalments as here stories are given in the city weeklies, and we do not feel thus inclined to inflict a double dose upon our readers. As far as will read the entire document it will probably thank us more for the following comprehensive and impartial abstract.

The message opens with proper acknowledgments to Almighty God to whom our gratitude should be commensurate with the boundless blessings we enjoy. "Peace, plenty and contentment reign throughout our borders," and notwithstanding the unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and depress prices, the United States have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and our great interests are still prosperous and successful.

Our relations with all nations are friendly and advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded within four years with New Granada, Peru, the two Sicilies, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, has been relaxed. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. The government and people of the United States, hailed with enthusiasm and delight the establishment of the French republic as we now hail the efforts in progress to unite the States of Germany in a confederation, similar in many respects to our own federal Union. Since the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, our intercourse with that government has been friendly and successful.

The President depicts our war as the "accour of nations," but it sometimes becomes inevitable. One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. Without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions of armed citizen-soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico. He commends the soldiers who fought in Mexico, as well as those having control of the War Department; also, the Navy Department and our marines.

The war with Mexico is reviewed at length, and many advantages are claimed in its result. We have now three great maritime frontiers, the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific, making in the whole, an extent of sea coast exceeding 5000 miles. The value of Texas, New Mexico, and Upper California to the Union, are all set forth in warm terms. Within the last four years the annexation of Texas to the Union, has been consummated; all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of its predecessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper California have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several Territories according to a report carefully prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the most authentic information in his possession, contains 1,199,000 square miles, or 753,550,000 acres, while the area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky mountains contains 2,059,513 square miles, or 1,318,126,053 acres. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its centre, with the addition of the late acquisitions. The United States are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

The President comments on the acquisition of California as important as Louisiana; San Francisco is predicted to be a great city. He alludes to the discovery of rich mines of gold in California, the account of which is sustained by evidence of the officers of the army. The commanding officer has visited the gold region, and reports the supply very large, in extensive districts of the country. In this last 4000 persons were engaged in collecting gold; the numbers have since multiplied, and it is predicted that the gold fields will be found to be the most productive in the world. These discoveries, he thinks, will produce a revolution in the affairs of California. Labor was exorbitant—soldiers and sailors had deserted. Soldiers, without increased pay, could not be kept on duty. He suggests that a branch mint in California would attract gold from the neighboring countries in Mexico and the West Coast of South America. He thinks that the country would find its way to the Atlantic States.

Attention is directed to the establishment of governments for California and New Mexico, and the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself. In this connection, he proposes, against a "Federal Union," that the people of the United States and of every State should contribute to the Mexican Government, and that no one would be excluded from all participation in the acquired territory.

The President then proposes to speak of the slavery question. You may be able, he says, as the present session to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens or probably ever will threaten the Union, and to do so in a manner which will be consistent with the principles of justice and equity. Whether slavery ever had or would

Journal & Expositor



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. Andrew Stewart, of the U.S. House of Representatives, for copies of the President's Message.

TEMPERANCE.—The Pastors of the First Presbyterian, the Lutheran, the Methodist, and the German Reformed Churches, of this borough, will preach special sermons on the subject of Temperance, in their several churches, on Sunday morning next.

We are requested to state that Dr. W. L. Creigh, will act as vaccine physician, for that portion of the town South of the railroad in the room of Dr. Foulke, who declines the appointment.

Miscellaneous.—A fire broke out at an early hour on Thursday morning last, in the Hat Factory of Mr. M. H. Trout, situated in a large stone building in the rear of the market-house, owned by Mr. Jacob Zug. The prompt exertions of the firemen succeeded in arresting the fire before the building was entirely consumed, and prevented the flames spreading to adjoining buildings. Hats, furs, stock and fixtures, belonging to Mr. Trout, to the amount of about \$500, were destroyed. His loss was however, partly covered by insurance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. C. Grossman, a baker, living in the immediate neighborhood, died suddenly upon the breaking out of the fire on Thursday morning last. We learn that he started in his doorknob hearing the alarm, made some exclamation indicating great agitation, and immediately fell back and expired. His death is supposed to have been the result of an organic disease of the heart. The deceased had been but a short time a resident of our borough, but bore the character of a respectable and upright citizen.

The Philadelphia North American says, the parcels of California gold sent to the government to the Philadelphia mint to be assayed, reached there on Friday. The assay was made, and the result showed that the gold is considerably above the standard of the gold coinage of the United States.

The N. Y. Herald also says of the same gold sent there, that it proved to be "equally equal to any found in any of our Southern gold mines, and that it is 2 1/2 carats fine, within half a carat of the quality of English Sovereigns, or American Eagles, and is almost ready to go to the mint."

The cities are in a great ferment with the "gold fever"—and large expeditions are fitting out in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It holds out great inducements to lococoos who were bound for Salt River, to retrace their steps!

The Cabinet.—Mr. Crittenden, Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in a large article, gives out that Gen. Taylor will select all his cabinet from the whigs—all decided men—all "believers in the same faith," and "avoiding panics of all creeds." This done, he will leave "the business of making laws, and adjusting the domestic policy of the nation," principally to Congress. This is the most direct giving-out we have yet seen of the new administration, but is only what every Whig confidently relied on.

The Louisville Journal of the 30th inst., speaking apparently by authority, expresses the opinion that Mr. Crittenden will not accept an appointment in General Taylor's cabinet; it tendered to him. The Journal then goes on to say that if the Legislature should deem his services in the Senate of more importance than in the Cabinet, and should elect him to fill the vacancy, that he "can have no hesitation in obeying their wishes."

Meeting of Electors.—The Pennsylvania Electoral College was organized at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, by the election of the Hon. Thomas M. McKernan, of Washington county, as President, and Dr. Foster, of Harrisburg, Secretary. All the Electors were present. The votes were taken separately for President and Vice President, and every vote cast for Taylor and Fillmore. Gen. Joseph Markle was elected messenger, to carry a record of the vote to Washington; Col. Thomas W. Duffield, of York, was elected to the office of U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, and Wm. Colver, of Berks county, to the office of U. S. District Court, at Harrisburg P. O.

GUTTA SERENA SOLVA.—The public would consult health and economy both by having their boots and shoes filled with Gotta Percha soles advertised by Mr. W. M. Porter. This article when applied to the soles of boots not only renders them impervious to water and warm to the feet, but it is said makes the boot wear twice as long. It is a great improvement, and can be applied to half-worn boots as well as new ones. Look to your interests and try it.

The Ohio Legislature is in a smart. The Senate organized on Tuesday last by the election of a Whig Speaker, but at last accounts had not elected other officers. The House is still in confusion. The difficulty now lies between two sets of members from Hamilton county. Each party met on the first day and elected Speakers. Since then the whigs have adjourned from day to day while the Locos have continued in possession of the Hall without recess or adjournment. The whigs proposed to compromise by excluding both sets from Hamilton county, but the Locos refused.

Col. L. W. Wirtz has from Maryland, a number of colored men, and a number of Gen. Taylor's committed soldiers, who were sent by General Taylor to the West Indies.

Gen. Taylor had a public reception at Harrisburg, on Friday last, by the Military Department. He was met by the

From Harrisburg

Congress assembled at Washington on Monday the 4th inst. In the Senate the usual committee in conjunction with a similar committee of the House, to wait on the President was appointed, newspapers ordered, &c. Mr. Douglas gave notice that he should tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill to organize the territories of Minnesota and Nebraska, and the admission of California as a State into the Union, and to provide a territorial government for New Mexico.

Mr. C. gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the taking of the seventh Census of the U. S.

In the House on Tuesday Mr. Goggin gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill "to reduce the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, to establish uniform postage on all papers, and to correct abuses of the post office."

Mr. Slicer gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill "to discourage speculation in Public Land, and to secure homes thereon to actual settlers and cultivators."

At 12 o'clock the President's Message was delivered in both houses.

On Monday last, in Senate the Secretary of the Treasury's report was sent in, and a warm debate ensued on a motion to print extra copies. Gen. Cameron and other Lococo Senators warmly opposed the motion, but it prevailed. Mr. Slicer was re-elected Chairman.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Eckert, of Pa. the committee of Ways and Means, were instructed to report a Tariff bill, based upon the principles of the act of 1842—vote 95 to 93.

Gen. Taylor.—Gen. Taylor has consented to visit the city of Nashville, when on his way to Washington, in pursuance of an irresistible invitation from a public meeting in Nashville. He announces that he expects to reach there between the 1st and 15th of February.

Gen. Taylor is now in New Orleans, where all sorts of festivities have been got up in honor of him. He has not resigned his commission, and will not until he has arranged his business ready for settlement with the government.

In reply to a deputation of old soldiers who had waited on him, Gen. Taylor said—"Now that the fact of his election to that exalted station has been definitely settled, he felt himself not otherwise interested than to perform the Executive duties in faithful conformity to that beautiful system of government framed by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, and presided over for eighty years by him who stands distinguished and beloved, before all others, living or dead, as the Father of his country."

On his own account he had nothing to gratify his feeling experienced by every patriotic citizen, for the advancement of the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people. All he could promise to the faithful discharge, to the best of his ability, of his duty to the constitution and the country, and in the performance of it, he should view, in the whigs, his allies, and he would be more than greatly repaid for all the labor and anxiety which he should lay to encounter.

Cholera in New York.—The Asiatic Cholera has been imported to the city of New York, on board the ship N. York, from Harve, which arrived at Quarantine ground, on Friday, the 1st of December, with 325 steerage and 17 cabin passengers. The Journal of Commerce says, that "on the fourteenth day out, a case of sickness called cholera, appeared among the steerage passengers, and at the time of her arrival here, there had been nineteen cases, of which some had proved fatal. Two or three have also deceased since they were landed at Quarantine. In all, six have died."

Dr. Whiting, the health officer, reports the ship to be perfectly clean, and the food and habits of the passengers in general favorable to health. They are of the better class of emigrants, mostly German and Swiss, and among their principal articles of subsistence during the voyage, has been portable soup, of a nutritious character. There was no cholera in Harve, at the time of her departure.

The papers of yesterday state that one case of Cholera was reported in the city of New York.

Foreign News.—The steamer Britannia brings important and alarming news from the continent. The sanguinary despot of Austria has characterized his success by the most revolting cruelties. In Vienna the defenceless citizens are shot dead, without regard of age or sex.

The successful termination of the siege of Vienna has animated the King of Prussia to new efforts to crush the people, who are rising in support of the Assembly. Up to the 18th, although no actual collision had taken place, the utmost excitement prevailed in Berlin. The next arrival is impatiently awaited, and the details of the conflict are expected to be exciting and sanguinary.

In France the excitement prevails in relation to the presidential election. The Red Republicans persist in bringing a candidate into the field, which may considerably lessen the chances of Louis Napoleon.

In Ireland poverty and starvation prevail to almost as great an extent as in 1846.

The President's Message

To show how the Message is regarded at Headquarters, we annex a few remarks upon the subject contained in the Washington correspondence of the North American. "Since the foundation of the Government," says the writer, "no document so arrogant, offensive and false in its statements, has ever before been issued by an incumbent of the Executive chair, nor one in which the decision of a majority of the people, has been so wantonly and grossly insulted. Moreification at defeat and chagrin at the signal condemnation of all those schemes of public policy, which have been moved during the last three years are visible in every line of this presumptuous paper and seem to rankle through the whole vocabulary of party epithets in which it abounds. Instead of being such a Message as the Constitution contemplates, it is mere epigrams of the stump slang which Mr. Polk has been accustomed to regale his audiences in Tennessee, and which was familiar to the mouth of every Lococo during the recent canvass, as it has been ever since 1828, at every Presidential election. It has not even decency of diction to relieve the dullness of twelve mortal columns, and it is as novelty is concerned the lumbering leaders of the Court would have been surprised to pursue quite as well."

There is no laborer assult upon the principles involved in the Allison Letter which have just been approved in defiance of all the efforts of the President and his administration, and a studious attempt to disparage the doctrine asserted by Gen. Taylor in reference to the Veto power. The assurance with which these reflections are ventured, may be pardoned on account of the important resentment of the source from which they originate. In every respect this document is a deliberate rebuke to the people for having had the courage and integrity to repudiate the frauds and follies of Lococoism, and for putting the brand of reprobation on the brow of the present dynasty.

For the Herald & Expositor.

U. S. Senator

Mr. Editor.—Some two weeks since, when I sent you my communication relative to Mr. Cooper and the U. S. Senatorship, I did it at the earnest solicitation of many of the best Whigs of the county. I call them best because they are among those who have never shrunk from the contest, but have always battled for the principles of the party with untiring zeal; and because both Mr. Meredith, and our former good citizen, C. B. Penrose, Esq. had found men to advocate their claims in your paper.

My little sagacity seems to have had the effect of raising another Taylor, but whether his efforts in regard to the U. S. Senator will gain for him, such laurels as have been won by "Old Zack," in his battles, or even if he should win them, whether he will be elevated by a grateful people to the Presidency remains yet to be seen.

The assertion made by Taylor that he is one of those Whigs who have labored for the success of the party, and who has never faltered in the support of its principles, is such an assertion as may in part be true, but I think not altogether true, for it had been a working Whig he would have known the sentiments of the people of this county better than to have denied what I asserted, "that the election of Hon. James Cooper would give satisfaction to the great mass of the Whig party in this county." The assertion that I made before is strictly true, and every Whig in the county knows it to be so. It might not perhaps suit the purpose of Taylor to admit it, yet his denial of it does not make it any the less true. If he is the laboring Whig that he claims to be, does he not recollect the County Convention that assembled in Carlisle in 1846, to send delegates to the State Convention? does he not recollect also that every effort was made to elect delegates to the County Convention who were opposed to Mr. Cooper, yet they failed in their efforts, and Cooper delegates were sent? If Taylor was so laborious a Whig, and held the same opinion of Mr. Cooper then that he does now, I suppose he would recollect it from the fact of his then being in the minority. But Taylor may not be able to recollect so far back as 1846—he may not have commenced his labors in the Whig party so early as that date—therefore, it may be as well to let that pass and call his attention to what he seems to have forgotten. I mean the expression of the public mind in the County Convention held in Carlisle in 1848—a convention composed of forty-two delegates from all sections of the county—does he recollect that that Convention sent to the State Convention Cooper delegates, and that out of the forty-two delegates of which it was composed, over thirty were Whigs, and many of them instructed, while the others were elected as known friends of Mr. Cooper? Or is his memory so bad that he cannot recollect so far back as August 1848? If it is let him advise him to devote two or three days to a ride through this county, and I think he will then be perfectly satisfied that he was mistaken when he asserted that the vast majority of the Whigs of this county were not favorable to Mr. Cooper.

In the quotation "the laborer is worthy of his hire," Taylor seems to find much food for comment. No man in reading my communication would for a moment suppose that it was my intention to say that Mr. Cooper had been hired to perform the services he did for the Whig party—no one in the party would so readily spin from him the maker of any such contract, and he with whom it had been made, had I would. I hold with Taylor that no one has a right to make contracts for the party without the express consent of the party. But the simple design of the remark was that he who had long labored faithfully and well in the party, who stood by it and exerted it in its hour of adversity, was the man who was entitled when it came his turn to be rewarded for his services, while he who had sat calmly by and taken part in the party's success, was not entitled to the same reward. It is a true and just principle, and it is a true and just principle in any thing else. I am confident that the election of Mr. Cooper to the important station, because in the words of our correspondent "of the people of this County."

New Advertisements

Bargains, Bargains. THE subscriber will commence this week to cut down his Winter stock of goods at greatly reduced prices. He has a large assortment of cheap goods and he has decided to retire from the trade and to call attention to the large assortment of goods he has recently opened up a large and beautiful assortment, which I can not well describe in very few figures. Old stock will be sold off without regard to cost. Recollect the old stand, east Main street, opposite Morrison's Hotel. C. O'GILLY, Dec. 13, 1845.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY Virtue of a writ of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to be directed, I will expose the following Real Estate to Public Sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A Lot of Ground situated in the Borough of Shippensburg, containing 64 ac. in front and 257 feet deep, bounded by Main street on the North, by West lot of James H. Devoe, on the East, by John Griffith and South by 2nd alley, having thereon erected a Two Story Weatherboarded House, Log Stable, &c. &c. and also a large excavation, the property of Henry Strohm.

Also, a half Lot of Ground, situated on north side of the Public square, in the borough of Carlisle, being the Southern moiety of Lot No. 144 in the plan of the Borough of Carlisle, bounded by the north by lot of P. Watts, Esq., being the other moiety of said Lot No. 144, East by Hiller street, and South by lot of James H. Devoe, having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE and two story brick building.

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