

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME XI.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. SEPTEMBER 2, 1846.

NO. 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY WM. F. DURISOE,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WAREHOUSING BILL.

Subjoined is the Bill which has passed both Houses of Congress to provide for the warehousing of imported goods. It has received the signature of the President, and is now a law:

A BILL, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

[Sec. 12.] And be it further enacted, That on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on all imported goods, wares or merchandise, shall be paid in cash: Provided, That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer, or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same in writing, in such form, and supported by such proof, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector, or chief revenue officer of the port and the importer, owner, or consignee, the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled, "An act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes," there to be kept with due and reasonable care, at a charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and subject at all times to their order upon the payment of the proper duties and expenses, to be ascertained on due entry thereof for warehousing, and to be secured by a bond of the owner, importer, or consignee, with surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, in double the amount of the said duties, and such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Provided, That no merchandise shall be withdrawn from any warehouse in which it may be deposited, in a less quantity than in an entire package, bale, cask, or box, unless in bulk, nor shall merchandise so imported in bulk be delivered except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight, unless by special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. And in case the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any goods on which the duties have not been paid shall give to the collector satisfactory security that the said goods shall be landed out of the jurisdiction of the U. States, in the manner now required by existing laws relating to exportations for the benefit of drawback, the collector and naval officer, if any, on an entry to re-export the same, shall, upon payment of the appropriate expenses, permit the same goods, under the inspection of the proper officers, to be shipped without the payment of any duties thereon. And in case any goods, wares, or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in public store beyond one year, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be appraised by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants to be designated and sworn by the collector for that purpose, and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department; and at said public sale distinct printed catalogues descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, with all other charges and expenses, including duties, shall be paid over the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same: Provided, That the overplus, if

any thereof, of the proceeds of such sales, after the payment of storage, charges, expenses, and duties as aforesaid remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sales, shall be paid by the collector into the treasury of the United States; and the said collector shall transmit, to the Treasury Department with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents and appraised value, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned in the manifest, and the duties and charges to which the several consignments were respectively subject, and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, in which said goods, wares, or merchandise were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof, who shall nevertheless, on due proof of their interest, be entitled to receive from the treasury the amount of any overplus paid into the same under the provision of this act: Provided, That so much of the fifty-sixth section of the general collection law of the second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and the thirteenth section of the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby, repealed, excepting that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend the time now prescribed by law for selling unclaimed goods:—Provided also, That all goods of a perishable nature, and all gun powder, fire-crackers, and explosive substances deposited as aforesaid, shall be sold forthwith.

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That any goods, when deposited in the public stores, in the manner provided for in the foregoing section may be withdrawn therefrom, and re-transported to any other port of entry, under the restrictions provided for in the act of the 24 March, 1799, in respect to the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise from one collection district to another, to be exported with the benefit of drawback, and the owner of such goods so to be, withdrawn for transportation shall give his bond with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the duties chargeable on them, for the deposit of such goods in store in the port or entry to which they are destined, the said bond to be cancelled when the goods shall be deposited in store in the collection district to which they shall be transported: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the time during which goods may be kept in store after their original importation and entry beyond the term of one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any warehoused goods shall be fraudulently concealed in, or removed from any public or private warehouse, the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such goods, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to the same penalties which are now imposed for the fraudulent introduction of goods into the United States; and if any importer or proprietor of any warehoused goods, or any person in his employ, shall by any contrivance fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the goods, except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of this duty, such importer or proprietor shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, one thousand dollars. And any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark or marks which have been placed by any officer of the service or any package or packages of warehoused goods, shall forfeit for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give, of all goods which remain in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same; which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be published in the principal paper of the city of Washington.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to make, from time to time, such regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act, and secure a just accountability under the same; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations, each succeeding session of Congress.

Mexican Affairs.

From the N. O. Com. Times, August 18.
VERY LATE FROM HAVANNA AND MEXICO
Departure of Santa Anna from Vera Cruz
—Declaration of that City in his favor.
The brig P. Soule, Capt. Delvaile, arrived yesterday from Havana, having started from thence on the evening of the 8th inst. The British steamship Dec, reached Havana on the 6th inst., after a passage of four days from Vera Cruz, having on board \$162,000 in specie and twenty-seven passengers. We have in our possession files of Havana papers to the 8th, together with letters and papers from the city of Vera Cruz up to the 1st inst.

The most important information by this arrival is the pronouncement of the city and garrison at Vera Cruz, on the 31st ult. in favor of Santa Anna, who, as soon as the news reached him at Havana, embarked on board the steamer Montezuma (now under British colors), and sailed on the night of the 5th inst. for Vera Cruz.

A correspondent apprizes us of the event as follows:

VERA CRUZ, August 1, 1846.
Gentlemen—Yesterday at 1 P. M., this city pronounced in favor of Santa Anna and Federation, and by this conveyance two Commissioners are despatched to His Excellency, to invite him to come on shore and rule the destinies of Mexico.—The most general belief is that he will settle the pending difficulties between the U. States and this country.

In Mexico, the Ministry had resigned in consequence of General Bravo having been sworn as President *ad interim*. Our letters from the capital, dated the 30th ult., say, that the new Ministers will, without exception, be disposed to make peace with the Americans.

Nothing new from Commodore Connor's squadron, nor from the other Coast in relation to the Californias.

Yours, &c.
The Vera Cruz Indicator of the 1st inst. contains the act of pronouncement on the part of the garrison; the plan adopted at Guadalupe upon which it is based, together with the address of the Commandant at Vera Cruz to the troops under his command. We subjoin a translation of each of these documents.

Declaration of the Garrison of Vera Cruz.—The undersigned generals, superior officers, and other grades of the Garrison of Vera Cruz, having assembled in the quarters of the 8th regiment of the line, for the purpose of taking into consideration of the calamitous state to which the Republic is reduced, and of devising a suitable remedy for existing evils, with a view to restore her again to prosperity, are of opinion as follows: They consider that the principal cause of the fatal discord which exists, is the want of a fundamental (wide) system of government dictated with liberality for the nation, which has manifested a detestation for the monarchic principle; and of a government which should be the result of public opinion and not of faction. They consider the present government as illegally constituted, which has discharged its mission in an oppressive manner, having issued an anti-popular decree, whose sympathies are entirely monarchic. Whilst engaged in this detestable intrigue, it has neglected the defence of the national territory, and abandoned it. That the Republic is hastening to ruin, and that it is now more than ever necessary to work assiduously to draw close together the bonds of union, unhappily now so relaxed, by abjuring all our private opinions. We, therefore, adopt the declaration (plan) proclaimed by the people and garrison of the city of Guadalupe, on the twentieth of May last, up to the fifth article inclusive, with the following additional:

1st. All citizens in exile for political offences, from the year 1821 to the present date, are at liberty to return; and we invite them to co-operate in defence of the present plan. 2d. By this, no change shall take place in the state of war which exists between the Republic and the U. States; to the Congress which shall assemble will be the task of resolving this question; to Mexicans, obedience to their determination. 3d. All citizens within this department and without, are invited to take up arms against the present order of things, and support this plan, which has for its sole object the public good. The same invitation is extended to the political and military authorities of all the departments. 4th. As His Excellency Sen. Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna had the glory of founding the Republic; and, whatever may have been his errors, he has always been the firmest stay of public liberty and the integrity of the national territory, the garrison proclaims his said Excellency their General in Chief, in the grand object for which this plan has been devised. Dated 31st July, 1846—10. A. M. To this are appended the names of the officers embracing the whole of those serving in the garrison.

Articles in the plan proclaimed at Guadalupe, and cited in the foregoing Declaration.—Art. 1. The garrison of the City of Guadalupe, capital of the department of Jalisco, disavows the decree published on the 27th of last January, by the so named President *ad interim* and his ministers, as eminently subversive to the sovereignty of the nation, and decreed with the evident object of making it (the nation) appear as invoking monarchy and desiring a foreign prince to rule over it. Art. 2. In room of the Congress called together by the above mentioned decree, another shall assemble, composed of representatives freely chosen by the voice of the people, according to the electoral laws of 1824. The said Congress shall be charged with the care of the Republic, adopting the form of Government which shall appear to them most suitable, with the exclusion on monarchy, which the nation detests, and submitting itself to the general will, explaining clearly every thing relative to the question of Texas, and other frontier departments. 3d. Four months after the liberating forces shall have occupied the capitol of the Republic, the Congress shall assemble, according to the terms of the preceding article, the General-in-Chief holding himself bound to issue a decree for this Convention, in the usual form, and to see

the elections held with the greatest possible liberality. 4th. The existence of the army shall be guaranteed, as belonging to a well-deserving military body of a free people. 5th. Whoever shall retard or obstruct the meeting of the said Congress, or shall put obstacles in the way of its members, by dissolving or suspending its sessions, or shall oppose the Constitution which it establishes, or the laws which are framed in accordance with the present plan, shall be declared a traitor to the nation.

Address of Jose Juan Landera, General-in-Chief of the Garrison of Vera Cruz and Ulla, to the troops, under his command.—Companions in arms! Sensible of the evils which afflict our beloved country, and faithful to the sacred duty of succoring her and defending her sovereign rights, I have raised my voice to proclaim the plan of Guadalupe, with necessary additions, in order that it may but serve the laudable object of saving the nation from the frightful abyss to which intestine discord and the aggressions of public enemies have conducted her. Nothing can be expected from an administration which has abandoned our frontiers, and its valiant defenders, in the way of ameliorating the sad condition of Mexicans. It has violated every social guaranty which even the most despotic governments respect. In the pursuit of its libidinous projects, it has treated with insulting contempt the representatives of the people, and the wholesome advice of the public press.

Children of a common country, armed by her for the purpose of watching over her felicity, honor and sovereign rights, we cannot be indifferent to her sufferings. All other hope of salvation having disappeared, we have not hesitated in withdrawing our support from an anti-popular government; in offering to the nation a means of freely exercising the alienable right she possesses of reconstructing herself on a model which shall better conform to her felicity, which shall conciliate the conflicting opinions of her sons, and establish a system of government, based on the general will, by which she may become consolidated, and develop the fertile resources of public prosperity. Such are our objects, if our desires are realized, and our exertions are crowned with a happy result.

Comrades! We have discharged our duty: faithful sons of a country, bound down with the weight of the most unmitigated oppression, we have sworn to sacrifice our lives, or save her from the tyranny under which she groans, that she may be remodeled and governed on a principle of liberty. We will fulfil our obligations (vows), and whenever honor calls us, your General will share with you the danger and glory that shall attend your patriotic enterprise.

[Signed] JOSE JUAN LANDERA.

The editor of El Indicator, in which journal the foregoing important appears, informs us that the garrison of San Juan de Ulla immediately adhered to that adopted by the troops in Vera Cruz. He states, in commenting on what had just taken place, that the declaration of the garrison carried it with an irresistible force of urgency, of reason, and of truth. The public evils which it denounces have their origin in the illegality of the measures of the government, and hence the necessity of having recourse to the legitimate fundamental institutions of the country, and its public functionaries. The present laws of Mexico, fundamental and secondary, all the authorities, were the work of factions, and not of the free expression of the public will, and hence arose the fatal divisions of political parties, their eternal war, and alternate triumphs, continually repeated, and the consequent inertness, almost death, and the consequent spirit. Let the country vindicate her sacred rights; let her dictate the form of the institutions under which she desires to be governed; elevate to the supreme Magistracy, and the principal posts, those citizens most worthy, by their previous career, and there will then be no motive for rivalry. Union will revive, liberty in all her freshness will sway our destinies, and peace will dispense her copious fruits, her abundant blessings on our unfortunate country, so long the victim of intestine strife. Free, united, and happy at home, we shall be respected abroad; and shall cease to be the object of sinister designs, which have for their object to impose again on us those chains, which, without any foreign aid, we broke in 1821. In fine, the nation will no more be insulted as it has been, in the odious decree of convoking the present Congress, which set out with a preliminary that advocated monarchy. For this will be substituted the salutary principle of the sovereignty of the people.

This undertaking is supremely grand; and to secure its fruition, it requires a leader endowed with high qualities. All concur to point out Gen. Santa Anna as the man. He has learned wisdom, has discovered his political errors in the school of misfortune; he will now hold ideas more patriotic, more salutary, since the purest patriots have become reconciled to him, and give him their confidence. Let him, then, return to his country, now in her hour of peril; the past shall be a lesson to him; let him fulfil his destiny; let him hasten hither with the utmost expedition. Then, if God grant, all true-hearted Mexicans being united, we may celebrate the return of public felicity.

To complete our summary of Mexican news, we append the following details, which we extract from the Diario de la Habana, and the Diario de la Marina, of the 5th instant.

It appears that during the first few days

of the sitting of the Mexican Congress convoked by Paredes, much discussion took place regarding the different systems, on which the basis of the new order of things was to be founded. One party, in consideration of the exceptional situation in which the country was found to be placed, were desirous of confining themselves to the nominating the Chief Magistrate and defining his functions, and then applying themselves to more practical things—the exigencies of the nation—others were for re-establishing the organic basis of the Constitution, and then await for a more opportune moment for forming the fundamental laws, for which the Congress was called together. In the midst of the political divisions which agitated them, it was found difficult to engage them to take into consideration the real necessities of the country. The Assembly of Zacatecas presented a petition called for the electoral law, the establishment of the organic basis, etc., etc. This petition was not received with much grace. It is, however, said that the Congress will re-establish in all their vigor the organic basis, returning precisely to the state of things which existed during the administration of Herrera, yet without annulling the resolutions adopted, as a remedy in the critical circumstances in which the country at present stands. This step has for its object to unite, for the moment, the moderate federalists and centralists who are not inimical to the present administration, in order that all pretext may be destroyed for popular interference, and to stifle any pronunciamientos which might possibly embarrass the action of the Government. The President has, in order to carry out these ideas, decreed a full amnesty to all, who may be under banishment for political offences.

Amongst the privileges bestowed on the President Paredes, is that of nominating superior and other officers; it will be exercised in favor of those from Mexico, (department and city.)

Gen. Arevalo, who commanded one of the brigades, ordered to put down the insurrection at Guadalupe, has been wounded, and is since dead. This news was communicated in a letter received from that place. He died in the convent of St. Maria de Gracia, where he had been obliged to take refuge. So the report of his successes was premature.

In one of the diligencies running between Vera Cruz and Mexico, there was a passenger named Don Francisco de Paula Gorico, the name of one of Don Carlos's sons. It was supposed this individual was really his royal highness, but turned out to be merely an accidental analogy in the name. He is a Colonel in the Mexican army.

The following intelligence, embracing items dated from the city of Mexico, the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 31st ult. will be perused with interest.

The Congress and Government have issued several decrees bearing upon the necessities of the country, in the state of war existing between Mexico and the U. States. 1. For providing for the necessities of the treasury, the administration, during the space of six months from date, is empowered to levy contributions in a manner the most convenient and efficacious, without, however, seizing the property belonging to individuals or corporations distributing the same in a proportional and equitable order. 2d. The national revenues are to be used, for the same period, according to exigency—prudence guiding the appropriation. 3. That the national debt be provided for, according to law. 4. The finance department is directed to organize the collection of the ordinary revenues, and the contributions, without increasing the number of its officers.

The Government declares that it will repel by force the invasion of the national territory. For this purpose, the various corps are to be increased, and every effort made to strengthen the army. The Government will make known to foreign powers and all the citizens of the Republic, as a means of justification, the causes of the war, and the necessity which exists of repelling the aggressions made on Mexico by the United States.

In consequence of the blockade of the principal ports, the following are open to neutral and national vessels, when they find they cannot enter the places to which they are consigned, viz: the ports of Alvarado, Tuspan, Goazacoalcos, Soto de la Marina, and Teolula, on the Gulf, and Manzanillo on the Pacific. This decree to cease when the blockade of the ports are raised.

The American ships anchored at Green Island, had sailed for different parts of the coast. Some of these vessels sailed for Boca del Rio, others had anchored off Antou Lizardo. These vessels comprise the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, 2 small vessels, one sloop of war, and the war steamer Mississippi.

The sloop of war St. Mary's was cruising before Vera Cruz. The following were off Sacrificios: Spanish frigate Maria Christina; Eudymio; English bark Rosa; French brig Mercure; Spanish brig Habanero. The English steamer Vesuvius left Sacrificios July 25.

On the 24th ult. a communication was laid before Congress, from the General commanding in new Mexico, stating that 6000 American troops had penetrated into the province, in consequence of which orders were sent to the troops at Chihuahua and Zacatecas, to reinforce Gen. Armiño. A delegation was placed on top of the chief tower of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, to announce the approach of vessels.

A resolution of Congress, conferring certain powers on the President, *ad interim*, authorizes him to issue letters of marque, which are to be sent to foreign countries by the Government and its agents, according to a regulation published by the chief Magistrate.

Government.—Gen. Bravo at first refused to accept the office of Vice President, alleging, as an excuse, ill health; but his representations were unheeded, and as the President was to leave the Capitol on the 25th ult., he took the oath and entered on the discharge of his duties.

By news received from Mexico, dated 29th ult., the following is the list of the new administration. Finance, Don Antonio Garza; War, Don Ignora Villamil, Director of Engineers; Foreign Relations, either Don Luis Gbrdon, or Don Luis G. Cuevas; and for Justice and Public Instruction, Don F. Ramirez, a lawyer.

Gen. Bravo, it is stated, is in favor of centralization, as most in harmony with the necessities of the country. The insurrectionists at Jalapa and Guadalupe do not seem to give the Government any uneasiness. A report was current that a pronunciamiento had taken place, (it has already occurred,) at Vera Cruz, but it did not bear the names of either of the two Generals who commanded there—Gen. Mozu, in this city, or Gen. Rod de Cela, in the Castle. Gen. Pachero would put down the affair at Guadalupe, and if he were found insufficient, Paredes is marching towards that place.

A communication had been made from the City of Washington, by the British Minister, intimating to the Mexican Government that it could expect no aid from England.

The Government had forwarded at the disposable troops in and about Chihuahua and Zacatecas to New Mexico, for its defence.

Gen. Mejia has transferred his headquarters to Monterey. The troops under the command of the President, Paredes, are on their march to that town; they will first stifle the insurrection at Guadalupe, which is on their route. The last Brigade of troops, 2000 strong, quitted the city of Mexico on the 28th ult. with several pieces of artillery. They are represented to be, like those which preceded them, perfectly equipped. This division amounts in all to 7,000 men, which with 2000 or 3000 in Guadalupe, when united with those with Mejia at Monterey, will represent a disposable force of from 12,000 to 15,000, all under the personal command of Paredes. Col. Don Juan Cano accompanies the President, as Chief of the Corps of Engineers. The departure of Paredes was positively fixed for the 31st ult.; his detention was caused solely by his anxiety to see his troops perfectly equipped and supplied.

A militia corps of 1,500 men had been organized in the City of Mexico. Some troops had arrived at Tampico to reinforce the garrison.

We may now hourly expect intelligence of the most momentous nature from Mexico. Public affairs are always extremely complicated in that distracted country; but the new ingredient which has just dropped into the ever bubbling cauldron of faction, party, intrigue, the constituents of its ephemeral governments, will cause an explosion, that may scatter to the winds, all the prominent characters that now figure with the army and at the capital. We sincerely hope that the result may not be unfavorable to the peace which the public, by late revelations, have been led to expect was on the point of drawing on the relations between the two countries.

DECREES OF PAREDES.

Under date of the 10th July.
Grants as ports of entry for foreign commerce, during the blockade of the Mexican ports by the navy of the United States, Tuxpam, Goazacoalcos, Toba Lamarina, and Teolula, in the Gulf, and Manzanillo, on the Pacific. In these ports, provisional officers are to be established for the benefit of merchants.

The Faro Industrial, of the 8th of August says: Besides the intelligence published yesterday, dates from Monterey of the 24th June, state that the fortifications of that place progress rapidly; that martial law prevailed, as well as great enthusiasm against their invaders.

Despatch to Gen. Tornel, Minister of War from Paredes.

MARIANO PAREDES, General of Division and President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof:

Be it known, that the national extraordinary Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned, the following articles:

Art. 1. The government is authorized to vary or change the organization of the army, according as they may think most convenient.

Art. 2. To be able to name without any after appropriation superior officers as a reward for distinguished actions in the present campaign.

Art. 3. As regards the estimates for the maintenance of the troops, at the same price, preferable to be given to national productions.

Art. 4. That there be formed and granted Letters of Marque, to act against the commerce of the United States.

ANASTOSIO BUSTAMANTE, President.

MAUEL LARRAINSON, } Secretaries.
J. FRANCISCO SERRANO, }
It is ordered that this decree be published, circulated, and obeyed.

Palace of the Mexican government.

July 26, 1846.

MARIANO PAREDES Y ANILLAS