

CANTON HERALD,
published every Wednesday by
W. R. ADAMS.

TERMS.
Five dollars in ad-
vance for the first six months.
If not paid at the end of six months
the paper will be discontinued
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otherwise directed. Persons
discontinuing will please give
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Advertisements.—For forty lines
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Canton Herald.

"NOT THE GLORY OF WAR—BUT THE WELFARE OF MAN."
VOL. 3. CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1837. NO. 28.

eraction, and restricted, more and
more, the power of Government; yet
the intelligence, prudence, and patri-
otism of the people have kept pace
with this augmented responsibility.
In no country has education been so
widely diffused. Domestic peace has
nowhere so largely reigned. The
close bonds of social intercourse have
in no instance prevailed with such
harmony over a space so vast. All
forms of religion have united, for the
first time, to diffuse charity and piety,
because, for the first time in the
history of nations, all have been totally
untrammelled, and absolutely free.
The deepest recesses of the wilder-
ness have been penetrated; yet, in-
stead of the rudeness in the social
condition consequent upon such ad-
ventures elsewhere, numerous com-
munities have sprung up already un-
rivalled in prosperity, general intelli-
gence, internal tranquility, and the
wisdom of their political institutions.
Internal improvement, the fruit of in-
dividual enterprise, fostered by the
protection of the states, has added
new links to the confederation, and
fresh rewards to provident industry.
Doubtful questions of domestic policy
have been quietly settled by mutual
forbearance; and agriculture, com-
merce, and manufactures, minister
to each other. Taxation and public
debt, the burdens which bear so heav-
ily upon all other countries, have
pressed with comparative lightness
upon us. Without one entangling
alliance, our friendship is prized by
every nation; and the rights of our
citizens are every where respected,
because they are known to be guard-
ed by a united, sensitive and watch-
ful people.

To this practical operation of our
institutions, so evident and success-
ful, we owe that increased attachment
to them which is among the most
cheering exhibitions of popular sen-
timent, and will prove their best se-
curity, in time to come, against for-
eign or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our
institutions, for half a century, with-
out exciting a spirit of vain exulta-
tion, should serve to impress upon us
the great principles from which they
have sprung; constant and direct
supervision by the people over every
public measure; strict forbearance
on the part of the Government from
exercising any doubtful or disputed
powers; and a cautious abstinence
from all interference with concerns
which properly belong, and are best
left to State regulations and individ-
ual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our
foreign affairs having been recently
submitted to Congress, I deem it neces-
sary now to bring to your notice only such
events as have subsequently occur-
red, or are of such importance as to
require particular attention.

The most amicable dispositions
continue to be exhibited by all the
nations with whom the Government
and citizens of the United States
have an habitual intercourse. At the
date of my last annual message, Mex-
ico was the only nation which could
not be included in so gratifying a
reference to our foreign relations.

tant step towards the satisfactory and
final adjustment of the difficulty.
I had hoped that the respect for the
laws and regard for the peace and
honor of their own country, which
has ever characterized the citizens of
the United States, would have pre-
vented any portion of them from using
any means to promote insurrection
in the territory of a power with
which we are at peace, and with
which the United States are desirous
of maintaining the most friendly re-
lations. I regret deeply, however,
to be obliged to inform you that this
has not been the case. Information
has been given to me, derived from
official and other sources, that many
citizens of the United States have as-
sociated together to make hostile in-
cursions from our territory into Can-
ada, and to aid and abet insurrection
there, in violation of the obligations
and laws of the United States, and
in open disregard of their own du-
ties as citizens. This information
has been in part confirmed, by a hos-
tile invasion actually made by citi-
zens of the United States in conjunc-
tion with Canadians and others, and
accompanied by a forcible seizure of
the property of our citizens, and an
application thereof to the prosecu-
tion of military operations against
the authorities and people of Can-
ada.

The results of these criminal as-
saults upon the peace and order of a
neighboring country have been, as
was to be expected, fatally destruc-
tive to the misguided or deluded per-
sons engaged in them, and highly in-
jurious to those in whose behalf they
are professed to have been under-
taken. The authorities in Canada, from
intelligence received of such intend-
ed movements among our citizens,
have felt themselves obliged to take
precautionary measures against them;
have actually embodied the militia,
and assumed an attitude to repel the
invasion to which they believed the
Colonies were exposed from the United
States. A state of feeling on
both sides of the frontier has thus been
produced, which called for prompt
and vigorous interference. If an in-
surrection existed in Canada, the
amicable dispositions of the United
States towards Great Britain, as well
as their duty to themselves, would
lead them to maintain a strict neu-
trality, and to restrain their citizens
from all violations of the laws which
have been passed for its enforcement.
But this Government recognizes a
still higher obligation to repress all
attempts on the part of its citizens to
disturb the peace of a country where
order prevails, or has been re-es-
tablished. Depredations by our citizens
upon nations at peace with the United
States, or combinations for commit-
ting them, have at all times been
regarded by the American Govern-
ment and people with the great ab-
horrence. Military incursion by our
citizens into countries so situated,
and the commission of acts of vio-
lence on the members thereof, in or-
der to effect a change in its govern-
ment, or under any pretext what-
ever, have, from the commencement of
our Government, been held equally
criminal on the part of those engaged
in them, and as much deserving of
punishment as would be the distur-
bance of the public peace by the per-
petration of similar acts within our
own territory.

By no country or persons have
these invaluable principles of inter-
national law—principles, the strict
observance of which is so indispens-
able to the preservation of social or-
der in the world—been more earnestly
cherished or sacredly respected
than by those great and good men
who first declared, and finally estab-
lished, the independence of our own
country. They promulgated and
maintained them at an early and
critical period in our history; they
were subsequently embodied in legis-
lative enactments of a highly penal
character, the faithful enforcement of
which has hitherto been, and will, I
trust, always continue to be, regard-
ed as a duty inseparably associated
with the maintenance of our national
honor. That the people of the United
States should feel an interest in the
spread of political institutions as
free as they regard their own to be,
is natural; nor can a sincere solic-
itude for the success of all those who
are, at any time, in good faith strug-
gling for their acquisition, be imputed
to our citizens as a crime. With the
entire freedom of opinion, and an
undisguised expression thereof, on
their part, the Government has nei-
ther the right, nor, I trust, the dispo-
sition to interfere. But whether the
interest or the honor of the United

States require, that they should be
made a party to any such struggle,
and, by inevitable consequence, to
the war which is waged in its sup-
port, is a question which, by our con-
stitution, is wisely left to Congress
alone to decide. It is, by the laws,
already made criminal in our citizens
to embarrass or anticipate that deci-
sion, by unauthorized military opera-
tions on their part. Officers of this
character, in addition to their crim-
inality as violations of the laws of
our country, have a direct tendency
to draw down upon our own citizens
at large the multiplied evils of a for-
eign war, and expose to injurious im-
putations the good faith and honor of
the country. As such, they deserve
to be put down with promptitude and
decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am
confident, in counting on the cordial
and general concurrence of our fel-
low citizens in this sentiment. A
copy of the proclamation which I
have felt it my duty to issue, is her-
ewith communicated. I cannot but
hope that the good sense and patriot-
ism, the regard for the honor and re-
putation of their country, the respect
for the laws which they have them-
selves enacted for their own govern-
ment; and the love of order for which
the mass of our people have been so
long and so justly distinguished, will
deter the comparatively few who are
engaged in them from a further pro-
secution of such desperate enterprises.
In the mean time, the existing laws
have been, and will continue to be,
faithfully executed; and every effort
will be made to carry them out in
their full extent. Whether they are
sufficient or not, to meet the actual
state of things on the Canadian fron-
tier, it is for Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspon-
dence herewith submitted that the
Government of Russia declines a re-
newal of the fourth article of the
convention of April, 1824, between
the United States and His Imperial
Majesty, by the third article of which
it is agreed that "hereafter there shall
not be formed by the citizens of the
United States, or under the authority
of the said States, any establishment
upon the north west coast of Amer-
ica, nor in any of the Islands adjacent,
to the north of 54d 40m of north lati-
tude; and that in the same manner
there shall be none formed by Rus-
sian subjects, or under the authority
of Russia," south of the same paral-
lel;—and by the fourth article, that
during a term of ten years, counting
from the signature of the present
convention, the ships of both powers,
or which belong to their citizens or
subjects respectively, may reciprocal-
ly frequent, without any hindrance
whatever, the interior seas, gulfs,
harbors, and creeks upon the coast
mentioned in the preceding article
for the purpose of fishing and trading
with the natives of the country." The
reasons assigned for declining to re-
new the provisions of this article,
are briefly, that the only use made
by our citizens of the privilege it se-
cures to them, has been to supply the
Indians with spirituous liquors, am-
munition, and fire arms; that this traf-
fic has been excluded from the Rus-
sian trade; and as the supplies fur-
nished from the United States are in-
jurious to the Russian establishments
on the northwest coast, and calculat-
ed to produce complaints between
the two Governments. His imperial
Majesty thinks it for the interest of
both countries not to accede to the
proposition made by the American
Government for the renewal of the
article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith com-
municated will show the grounds upon
which we contend that the citizens of
the United States have, independent
of the provisions of the convention of
1824, a right to trade with the na-
tives upon the coast in question, at
unoccupied places, liable, however, it
is admitted, to be at any time ex-
tinguished by the creation of Russian
establishments at such points. This
right is denied by the Russian Gov-
ernment, which asserts that, by the
operation of the treaty of 1824, each
party agreed to waive the general
right to land on the vacant coast on
their respective sides of the degree
of latitude referred to, and accepted,
in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges
mentioned in the fourth article. The
capital and tonnage employed by our
citizens in their trade with the north-
west coast of America, will, perhaps,
on advertising to the official statements
of the commerce and navigation of
the United States for the last few
years, be deemed inconsiderable in
amount to attract much attention; yet
the subject may, in other respects,

deserve the careful consideration of
Congress.
I regret to state that the blockade
of the principal ports on the eastern
coast of Mexico, which, in conse-
quence of the influence between that
Republic and France, was instituted
in May last, unfortunately continues
enforced by a competent French naval
force, and is necessarily embur-
rassing to our own trade in the gulf,
in common with that of other nations.
Every disposition, however, is be-
lieved to exist on the part of the
French Government, to render this
measure as little onerous as practica-
ble to the interests of the citizens of
the United States, and to those of
neutral commerce; and it is to be hop-
ed that an early settlement of the dif-
ficulties between France and Mexico,
will soon re-establish the harmonious
relations formerly subsisting between
them, and again open the ports of
that Republic to the vessels of all
friendly nations.

A convention for marking that part
of the boundary between the United
States and the Republic of Texas,
which extend from the mouth of the
Sabine to the Red river, was conclu-
ded and signed at this city on the 25th
of April last. It has since been rat-
ified by both Governments; and reason-
able measures will be taken to
carry it into effect on the part of the
United States.

The application of that Republic
for admission into the Union, made
in August, 1837, and which was de-
clined for reasons already made
known to you, has been formally
withdrawn, as will appear from the
accompanying copy of rote of the
Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas,
which was presented to the Secre-
tary of State on the occasion of the
exchange of the ratifications of the
convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with
Texas, of a commercial treaty con-
cluded with the King of Greece, and
a similar treaty with the Peru-Boli-
vian Confederation, the ratifications
of which have been recently exchang-
ed, accompany this message for the
information of Congress, and for such
legislative enactments as may be
found necessary or expedient, in re-
lation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the in-
terests of a gradually increasing and
widely extended commerce; to guard
the rights of American citizens, whom
business, or pleasure, or other motives
may tempt to distant climes, and at
the same time to cultivate those senti-
ments of mutual respect and good
will which experience has proved so
beautiful to international intercourse,
the Government of the United States
has deemed it expedient, from time
to time, to establish diplomatic con-
nections with different States, by the
appointment of representatives to re-
side within their respective terri-
tories. I am gratified to be enabled to
announce to you that, since the close
of your last session, these relations
have been opened under the happi-
est auspices with Austria and the
Two Sicilies; that new nominations
have been made in the respective
missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium,
and Sweden and Norway, in this
country; and that a Minister Extra-
ordinary has been received, accredi-
ted to this Government from the Ar-
gentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs
of the Government, and their condi-
tion for the past year, will be made to
you by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury.

The available balance in the Treas-
ury, on the last of January next, is
estimated at \$2,765,342. The receipts
of the year, for customs and lands,
will probably amount to \$20,355,598.
These usual sources of revenue have
been increased by an issue of Treas-
ury notes, of which less than eight
millions of dollars, including interest
and principal, will be outstanding at
the end of the year, and by the sale
of one of the bonds of the Bank of
the United States, for \$2,254,871.
The aggregate of means from these
and other sources with the balance on
hand on the first of January last, has
been applied to the payment of ap-
propriations by Congress. The whole
expenditure for the year on their ac-
count, including the redemption of
more than eight millions of Treasury
notes, constitute an aggregate of
about forty millions of dollars, and
will still leave in the Treasury the
balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of
Treasury notes are to be paid during
the coming year, in addition to the
ordinary appropriations for the sup-
port of Government. For both these
purposes, the resources of the Treas-

any will undoubtedly be called
upon to meet the charges upon it are not
beyond the annual ordinary
expenses, however, it is likely to
run the postponed instalment of
the surplus revenue be deposited
in the States nor any considerable
speculation beyond the estimate
with, without causing a deficiency
in the Treasury. The great caution,
therefore, at all times, of limiting ap-
propriations to the wants of the public
service, is rendered necessary at pre-
sent by the "prospective and rapid re-
duction of the Tariff, which vigilant
jealousy, evinced by the people by the
last few years, assure us that they expect
from their representatives, and will
maintain them in the exercise of, the
most rigid economy.

Much can be effected by post-
poning appropriations to the ordinary
service, or for any pressing emergency,
and much by reducing the expendi-
ture, where the entire and immediate
accomplishment of the objects
in view is not indispensable.
When we call to mind the recent and
extreme embarrassments produced by
excessive issues of bank paper, aggra-
vated by the unforeseen withdrawal of
much foreign capital, and the invari-
able result—arising from the distri-
bution of the surplus revenue among the
States as required by Congress; and con-
sider the heavy expenses incurred by the
removal of Indian tribes; by the mili-
tary operations in Florida; and on account
of the unusually large appropriations
made at the last two annual sessions of
Congress for other objects; we have
striking evidence in the present efficient
state of our finances, of the abundant
resources of the country to fulfil all its
obligations. Nor is it less gratifying to
find that the general business of the
community, deeply affected as it has been,
is reviving with additional vigor, char-
acterized by the lessons of the past, and ani-
mated by the hopes of the future. By
the curtailment of paper issues; by cur-
bing the sanguine and adventurous spirit
of speculation; and by the honorable
application of all available means to the
fulfillment of obligations, confidence has
been restored both at home and abroad,
and ease and facility secured to all the
operations of trade.

The agency of the Government in
producing these results, has been as
efficient as its powers and means per-
mitted. By withholding from the
States the deposit of the fourth instal-
ment, and leaving several millions
at long credits with the banks, princi-
pally in one section of the country,
and more immediately beneficial to it;
and, at the same time, aiding the
banks and commercial communities
in other sections, by postponing the
payment of bonds for duties to the
amount of between four and five mil-
lions of dollars; by an issue of Treas-
ury notes as means to enable the
Government to meet the consequen-
ces of their indulgencies, but afford-
ing, at the same time facilities for re-
mittance and exchange; and by steady-
ly declining to employ as general
depositories of the public revenue, or
to receive the notes of all banks who
refused to redeem them with specie; by
those measures aided by the favor-
able action of some of the banks, and
by the support and co-operation of a
large portion of the community, we
have witnessed an early resumption of
specie payments in our great com-
mercial capital, promptly followed in
almost every part of the United
States. This result has been alike
salutary to the true interests of agri-
culture, commerce and manufactures;
to public morals, respect for the laws,
and that confidence between man and
man, which is so essential in all our
social relations.

The contrast between the suspen-
sion of 1814 and that of 1837, is
most striking. The short duration
of the latter, the prompt restoration
of business; the evident benefits re-
sulting from an adherence by the
government to the constitutional
standard of value, instead of sanc-
tioning the suspension by the receipt
of irredeemable paper; and the ad-
vantages derived from the large
amount of specie introduced into the
country previous to 1837, afford a
valuable illustration of the true policy
of the government in such a crisis.—
Nor can the comparison fail to re-
new the impression that a national
bank is necessary to such emergen-
cies. Not only were specie pay-
ments resumed without its aid, but
exchange has also been more rapidly
restored than when it existed;
thereby showing that private capital,
enterprise and prudence, are fully ad-
equated to these ends. On all these
points experience seems to have con-
firmed the views heretofore submitted
to Congress.

We have been saved the mortifica-
tion of seeing the distresses of the
community for the third time seized
on to fasten upon the country so
dangerous an institution; and we
may also hope that the business of in-
dividuals will hereafter be relieved
from the injurious effects of a contin-
ued agitation of that disturbing sub-
ject. The limited influence of a na-
tional bank in averting derangement
in the exchanges of the country, or
in compelling the resumption of specie
payments, is not now less ap-