



RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

GOV. BROWN.

Gov. Brown's Proclamation, calling for Volunteers, reached this place Friday morning. The Volunteers from this end of the State, we doubt not, will all be disappointed. News reached here on Thursday evening, by a gentleman just from New Orleans, that Vicksburg was already crowded with Volunteers. Capt. Jackson had had his company in camp for several days past, ready to march at a moment's warning, into the service of the United States. We do not know what course may now be taken, but it seems to us, impossible for a company from this distance to Vicksburg, to be marched into service before the whole requisition shall be filled up by companies nearer the place of rendezvous.

Would it not have been better for Gov. Brown to have made a place of rendezvous at some point in this end of the State, as also at Vicksburg, that all portions of the State might have a chance, to have had Volunteer Companies in the service of the Mexican campaign?

The object in the War department at Washington, in making calls upon the State Governments, was that the whole of each State, as near as possible, bear its portion in the United States service. This object is virtually defeated by the action of our Governor, by making Vicksburg or Jackson the place of rendezvous, and the declaration of his Excellency, that he will accept the companies first tendered. The volunteer companies would have been better satisfied, if after they had tendered their services, each Captain would have had an opportunity to draw, and the requisition upon the State to have been filled by lots cast amongst the Captains of companies, than that the first who presented themselves should be the first accepted. The course pursued by his Excellency, will either cause too many to go to Vicksburg, or each company fearing it may be too late, may not repair to Vicksburg, and delays may be occasioned in a matter which should have been executed with promptness.

MR. CALHOUN.

This gentleman has more admirers in the democratic party in the South than any one man of that party. For the last few years, his friends were almost proscriptive as to him, making a devotion to Calhounism sine qua non to pure democracy, or their support for any lucrative office; indeed, a split was inevitable between those, claiming to be democratic, who could not subscribe to Mr. Calhoun in every particular, and those who thought that there were other men of the democratic party, who reflected its will and was more popular with the mass of the people than Mr. Calhoun. A crisis, however, has arisen, both in parties and men, the country is now involved in war, and that politician is doomed who opposes a vindication of the insulted honor of the nation. We are, upon reflection, more and more surprised at the course Mr. Calhoun has thought proper to pursue, in relation to our Mexican difficulties. In his speech in the Senate, he says that he is willing to vote, our little Army, on the banks of the Rio Grande supplies, but that he was unwilling by his vote to make every man in this country the enemy of every man in Mexico. The substance of his remarks, on that occasion, was to express a deep determination, not to declare war against Mexico, until Mexico by her Congress, had recognized the acts of her Generals on the banks of the Rio Grande.

He seemed determined to limit the power of the President, and of our Generals, to a very small compass, in their acts of making war. A sufficient caution upon that subject, is highly commendable, and no Congress should place it in the power, of either the President or our Generals, to make war with other nations or involve this country in war *ad libitum*. But are not our present difficulties with Mexico of a very different character, than that of the incautious or impolitic act of a President, or of a hot-headed, or impetuous General. The present Congress passed laws recognizing the whole of the country this side the Rio Grande, from its source to its mouth, as a part of the State of Texas, and as such, a part of the American Union. These laws when passed, were to be executed, and it at once became the duty of the President to see that they were executed. The probability is, Mr. Calhoun voted for every law which has passed the present Congress, recognizing Texas as a portion of the United States.

The President in conformity to the laws of the land, felt it his duty to place a small force on the banks of the Rio Grande, to protect the frontier of that country, with strict orders not to make any aggressions upon what Congress, and he recognized as Mexico. Gen. Taylor's orders went no farther than to occupy a country which Congress had solemnly recognized as a portion of the United States. After Gen. Taylor had occupied this country and placed the American standard upon a country where her revenue laws were then in force, our army is surrounded by Mexican Generals,—our men killed and taken prisoners. The supplies of our army was cut off by a hostile and an invading force, and war with all its horrors, started a portion of the country immediately in the face. The President with great promptness, makes known to Congress the existing state of facts, and desires that war be declared to exist between this country and Mexico by the act of Mexico.

Under the full knowledge of the existence of the whole facts of the case, Mr. Calhoun declares "that he would sooner plunge a dagger to his bosom" than vote measures sufficiently effective, to produce a speedy and honorable peace between the two countries, he would not permit our Generals or President to involve the country in war. The doctrine laid down by Mr. Calhoun and others on the war bill in the Senate, would permit any usurper or power that chose to invade this whole country, from Maine to the South Western border, to which the President could make no further objection, or opposition than a mere defensive warfare, provided the government invading our territory did not choose to declare the act of invasion by her authority. We might suffer all the horrors of war, our commerce and merchant-men, open to every species of piracy, and the whole matter dwindle down to what may be called a state of hostilities, provided the aggression power does not, through her constituted authorities, choose to declare war between the two nations. We cannot perceive that the Administration has been too hasty in this matter, nor can we look upon Mr. Calhoun's conduct in any other light, than as hostile to the Administration, upon more questions, than the Oregon. This gentleman was not so squeamish when he gave Mr. Madison so warm and patriotic support in the last war. He was then for war with Great Britain, with far less cause for war, than exists between Mexico and this government at this time. But time, the conqueror of all things, visibly shows its influence upon man.

One Regiment of Infantry or Riflemen. Your Excellency is requested to designate and to communicate promptly to this Department some convenient place of rendezvous (say Vicksburg) for moving towards Mexico, for the several companies as fast as they are organized, where they will further be organized into a regiment. The several corps will be inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, as far as practicable, by an officer or officers of the United States Army; where this cannot be done, you are requested to designate the inspecting and mustering officers, who will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man, under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor; nor the horse of my volunteer not apparently sound and effective, with necessary horse equipments or furniture.

It is respectfully suggested that public notice of these requirements of law may prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State—multitudes of whom the President cannot doubt will be eager to volunteer.

Should there be any difficulty or considerable delay in obtaining the amount and description of the force proposed to be raised from your State, you will give the earliest notice thereof to this Department; that proper steps may be taken to receive them from other sections of the country.

A. G. BROWN.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of an act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," which authorizes the President to accept the services of Volunteers.

It will be perceived that all the officers with Volunteers taken into the service of the United States under this Act, are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the State from whence they are taken, and that the Volunteers received into the service of the United States are to have the organization of the Army of the United States. For this exact organization, so far as relates to companies and regiments, please see the memorandum appended to the law herewith, to both of which particular attention is requested; but under the discretion allowed him, the President has decided that the number of privates in all volunteer companies shall be limited to eighty.

On the part of the President I have to request Your Excellency to cause to be organized at the earliest practicable period the following corps of Volunteers:

One Regiment of Infantry or Riflemen. Your Excellency is requested to designate and to communicate promptly to this Department some convenient place of rendezvous (say Vicksburg) for moving towards Mexico, for the several companies as fast as they are organized, where they will further be organized into a regiment. The several corps will be inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, as far as practicable, by an officer or officers of the United States Army; where this cannot be done, you are requested to designate the inspecting and mustering officers, who will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man, under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor; nor the horse of my volunteer not apparently sound and effective, with necessary horse equipments or furniture.

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Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. L. MARCY,  
Secretary of War.

His Excellency,  
The Governor of Mississippi,  
Jackson.

PROCLAMATION.

By ALBERT G. BROWN, Governor of the State of Mississippi.

By the mail from Washington City, I was put in possession of the subpoenaed letter and memorandum from the Secretary of War, at 8 o'clock last night. It will be seen that the President of the United States requests the speedy organization of ONE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN, in this State. In obedience to this request, I have great pleasure in saying to the patriotic citizens of Mississippi, that I will accept for the President, TEN COMPANIES OF INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN, organized in conformity with the memorandum hereto appended. Volunteers will observe that it requires eighty privates, and thirteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers to constitute a company. In the election of officers, and in the enrollment of privates, a strict observance of the rules laid down by the Secretary of War, is enjoined. No company can be accepted by me that is not organized in the manner there pointed out.

So soon as ten companies are organized, they will be rendezvoused at Vicksburg or Jackson, and mustered into the service of the United States. There will doubtless be many, very many more, to tender their services than can be accepted. It is therefore proclaimed that those who organize according to law and first tender their services, will be first accepted by me, and by me tendered to the President of the United States.

Infantry or rifle companies heretofore reported will be required to report again when they shall have recruited and otherwise fitted their organization to the subpoenaed regulations. In again reporting, companies are strictly enjoined to report their full quota of officers and privates. And to avoid the difficulty of recruiting after orders are given to rendezvous, it will be proper not to accept any man as a volunteer who does not enrol himself on a pledge of honor, to march with the company when orders are given. I need scarcely say, that I trust the ten companies will be ready in the shortest possible time.

N. B.—In all that I have done heretofore, I was but anticipating, as far as practicable, the wishes of the authorities at Washington; and when I ordered the organization of companies to consist of from 64 to 100 men, I was looking to the law as it then was. It will be observed that the ten companies now asked for, are to be organized according to a construction given by the President to the late act of Congress. When I accepted conditionally twenty-eight companies, who had organized under my order, I supposed there would be a requisition on this State for at least 2,500 men. And in all that I have done within the last few days to promote the organization of a regiment of Cavalry, I have acted under the advice of Major Gen. Gaines, who gave me positive assurance that such a reg-

iment would be accepted. The letter and memorandum hereto appended, contains the first intelligence on the subject to which they relate, of an official character issued between the United States and Mexico. My conduct was based on the best information I could get, and was designed to promote the satisfaction of those who have been misled by my letters and advice. All that I have said or written, was based on the exceeding meagre and unsatisfactory accounts derived from unofficial sources, factory accounts derived from a very few days the earnest hope that within a very few days the ten companies, called for by this State, will be organized and ready to march into the service of the United States.

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Your obedient servant,  
W. L. MARCY,  
Secretary of War.

His Excellency,  
The Governor of Mississippi,  
Jackson.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says Gen. Scott is not to take command of the army operating in Mexico, but that the gallant Gen. Taylor is to be continued in the command to the completion of the work he has so nobly begun.

In regard to the rumored appointment of Gen. Scott to this command, the universal expression of opinion, as far as we have heard it, is in condemnation of such a course. The campaign in Florida is proof enough that Gen. Scott is better fitted to remain at Washington, drink his wine and theorize on tactics than to take command of the active operations of a southern campaign with southern volunteers. There is too much rule and line work about Scott to suit our southern boys.—Franklin Democrat.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1846.  
In the Senate, a new Naval Committee bill was reported this morning, proposing an appropriation of 2,000,000 for the building of ten war steamers of three classes, five of one, three of another, and two of third.

Mr. Mangum said he had no objection to any increase of the navy, which might be deemed necessary but he could not consent to give the President unlimited power both as to the character of the vessels and every act in relation to them. The President had already been invested with dictatorial powers, and it was time to pause. It became Congress to act in this matter and not to entrust every thing to the President.

Mr. Fairfield said he would call up the bill on Monday. The Discretionary power which has been given to the Executive in the war bill made it necessary to increase the power still more.

Mr. Mangum said we will consider that when the bill comes up.

Mr. Dix reported the House internal improvement bill with amendments.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution which was agreed to by the Senate, calling for copies of any accounts of any interference of the government of Great Britain or France, or either of them, in reference to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Woodbridge of Michigan offered a resolution of inquiry in reference to the boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Westcott, agreeably to the notice made yesterday, moved the postponement of the Oregon bills reported yesterday to the first Monday in December next. Mr. W. said he saw no reason for passing these bills at the present session of Congress. He believed the public interest would not suffer from this postponement. There were local authorities there already with

a local government, and they were abundantly able to take care of themselves.

Mr. Allen had a word to say about leaving the local authorities and making them officers of the Government, and about leaving the Americans in Oregon under British authorities after the 15th of May, 1847, or about that time when the year's notice would expire.

The Committee on Territories were then discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Benton said he regarded the present occasion as a proper one to state what he regarded as our due limits of territory. His object was to ask nothing but what was clearly right, and to submit to nothing that was wrong.

Mr. Benton commenced his speech by what he called the ungracious task of correcting the errors which had been published far and wide in the republic, and which were contained in the book of Mr. Greenhow.

Error the first was in regard to Russia making a line of 54 40 at a certain parallel. No such line was ever agreed to in the world—no line which warranted our saying we had a claim up to 54 40 and Russia the territory beyond.—Mr. Greenhow did very well in copying maps, but going beyond this and undertaking to settle the politics of nations by defining their territories, he should say that his own maps contradicted his own statements.

Upon the line of 54 40 Mr. Benton made some amusing remarks. There was, he said, no such line. It was a mountain horn of a mouse, and those who went in pursuit of it would not find it. The end of all this ridiculous excitement about 54 40 would end in "thin air." Those who were ready to die and fight for 54 40 could find nothing to fight and die for. Mr. Benton dived deeply into documents and official papers and upon all the topics introduced by him made a learned and attractive speech.

Mr. Benton received great attention while discussing the Utrecht treaty. The light thrown upon this subject would have given sun-light to darkness. It was proved that during years we had claimed under this treaty from 1803 onward—that by the treaty of Utrecht we had shut out Great Britain from her having claims to Louisiana. By the Utrecht treaty we had been able to accomplish more for the extension of our territory than by the treaties made with Great Britain.

The treaty made 130 years before with France and Great Britain fenced out Great Britain from the Mississippi. The authorities quoted by Mr. Benton, from the four Governments, of the U. States, England, France and Spain, and bearing so closely upon the direct question, could hardly fail to produce an abiding impression upon the Senators, and upon all listeners.

Mr. Benton, after speaking for two hours, said he had spoken thus far only to remove the important errors into which the country had fallen by relying upon Mr. Greenhow's book. He should now go into the main question, involved in a proper settlement of the Oregon question upon the basis of the 49th degree of north latitude.

The subject was here, however, postponed until Monday next, and on motion of Mr. Haywood of North Carolina a bill was briefly considered having reference to the number of generals and other officers of the army, and proposing a general increase of the same.

The bill was read, and Mr. Haywood deemed it necessary, in view of the large corps of volunteers ordered out and the large corps of officers at once, and therefore called for the prompt passage of the bill.

The Senate thought it too important a question to be passed upon at once, and therefore Mr. Mangum moved an adjournment, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

EXPEDITION AGAINST SANTA FE.

It appears that Col. Kearny is charged with an expedition against New Mexico. One thousand mounted men have been called for from Missouri for that service. The expedition was intended to be a secret one, but as it has become known, it is not improbable that very essential modifications may be made in the original plan, and that the force may be considerably increased. The St. Louis Reporter of Monday last, says that a letter had been received from Gov. Edwards of Missouri, now in Washington, stating that Gen. Gaines' requisition on that State had been approved by the President, and the volunteers who had started under it would be received. The President, desired, however, that all who had not started, should be detained for the expedition to New Mexico.

From all this, and the report which has reached here by way of New Orleans, that the Tennessee and Arkansas volunteers are to be concentrated at Fulton, on the Red River, it would appear very probable that "our boys" will be sent to New Mexico, instead of the Rio Grande near Matamoras.—The Santa Fe expedition will be a very pleasant one, with fair prospects of good fighting, before a junction is effected with Taylor's force below.—Mem. Eng.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the fast-sailing Cincinnati and Memphis packet, "Wm. H. McFee," yesterday afternoon, we have files of Louisville and Cincinnati papers up to Wednesday, containing the foreign advices brought by the steamship Britannia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th. The news is not of special importance. We make up the annexed summary from our Eastern exchanges.—Memphis Eng.

The cotton market has fully sustained the improved feeling that ruled when the last steam packet sailed. The sales of Saturday 2d and Monday 4th amounted to 9000 bales, including a portion taken on speculation and for export. The market was quiet, and the rates current on the previous week paid with scarcely any alteration; if anything, we should say it was in favor of the buyer.

Sales have been made of Western Canal flour at 25c 6d to 26c 6d; Philad. 21s 6d; New Orleans 23s 6d to 24s, New York sour 22s; and one or two parcels of prime white and mixed Wheat at 7s, per 70 lbs.

Sir Robert Peel's commercial measures still linger in the House of Commons, and Lord Brougham has announced that he should take an early opportunity of testing the opinion of the House of Lords on the subject.

The Times, of the 30th ult., devotes an editorial article to the refutation of Mr. Benton's peremptory assertion, "that which nothing in the course of the Oregon negotiation, has been advanced more absurd," that the line of 49 deg was fixed as the established parallel by the trea-

ty of Utrecht. The statement, it alleges, is utterly unfounded. Nothing whatever is known of any act of commissioners appointed under that treaty referred solely to Canada and not to Louisiana.

Accounts from this country to the 16th ult., were received by the Rossius on the 27th. The Congressional discussion of the Oregon question are noticed, but are not made the theme of newspaper comment. The passing of the Sub-Treasury Bill by the House of Representatives is cited as showing the increasing strength of the Democratic party.

Reports of distress in Ireland continue to come in of the most appalling nature.

Lord Aberdeen has recognized the annexation of Texas by informing the custom house authorities that the produce of that country must be regarded as the produce of the American Union.

The message of the President recommending an increase of the army and navy is commented on in France much more than in England.

In the debate that ensued, it was remarked that M. Thiers, and indeed every other speaker, spoke strong of maintaining the English alliance; and M. Thiers also declared, when speaking of the United States navy, that he could never bring himself to believe that, under any circumstances, France could be plunged into a war with the United States.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Com.] LIVERPOOL, May 4, 1846.

With reference to our circular of the 18th ult., by the last steamer, we have to advise that there has since been a steady good demand for Cotton, but the market having been more freely supplied, partly from recent imports, the buyers have rather had the advantage, scarcely, however, amounting to a reduction of 4d per lb. from the highest point in any description. Fair Upland is now quoted at 4½, fair Orleans 4½, and fair Mobile 4¼, per lb. The sales for the week ending 24th ult. amounted to 35 250 bales, and for the week ending 1st inst. was 45,600 bales. The American descriptions sold in the last week, consisted of 6,100 Upland, 2½ a 5; 27,650 Orleans, at 3½ a 6, with a few fancy lots at 6½ a 7; 4,450 Alabama and Mobile at 3½ a 5½, and 670 Sea Island at 12 a 22½ per lb. The money market has become easier, and trade at Manchester is a rather more healthy state. The import of cotton into Liverpool the last four months is 455,000 bales against 699,000 in the first four months of last year; the supply from the U. S. is 370,000, being a decrease of 306,000 bales. The stock in this port on the 1st inst. was 800,000 bales, against 800,000 last year at the same period. The stock of American was 546,000, or a decrease of 99,000 bales.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Friday evening, says:

The Britania's news is considered as on the whole favorable. The quotation of 2s. for flour in Liverpool netts 85. The English quotations for pork and beef are quite satisfactory.

From the St. Louis New Era.

There appears to have been some controversy in the U. S. Senate as to whether it was proper to declare the existence of war between Mexico and this country. Many talented men contended that as Mexico had not declared war against the United States, and the United States had not declared war against Mexico, war did not exist; that hostilities did not necessarily constitute war, and that active steps might be taken to repel the invasion and still not declare war. For our mind it is clear that war does exist, for Mexico and Texas have been at war with each other for many years, and peace has never been restored between them, and, of course, a state of war exists between Texas and Mexico. The United States caused Texas to be annexed to and incorporated in this nation whilst that war still existed, and was not concluded, and thereby the United States adopted that war and made it her own. It is clear that peace has never been made between Texas and Mexico, and of course they are at war, and as Texas has become a part of the United States, Mexico and the United States are at war with each other. A foreign nation cannot possibly be at war with one State of this Union and at the same time be at peace with the United States. As well might it be contended that England could be at war with New York or Virginia, and at the same time at peace with the United States. Texas is a State of this Union and a war against Texas is a war against the United States. If Texas and Mexico are not at war with each other, when was peace made between them? The very act of the annexation of Texas was an adoption of the war then existing between Mexico and Texas, and that very act placed the United States in a state of war with Mexico. It is absurd to suppose that the act of annexation restored peace between Texas and Mexico, without the consent of the latter, and it is equally absurd to suppose that war can now exist between Texas and Mexico and not exist between Mexico and the United States. We took Texas with a war on her hands, and it thereby became our war, and as soon as annexation was consummated we were in a state of actual war. It was not necessary for Mexico to declare war against the United States, for she had long previously been in a state of actual war with Texas and the United States obtained the sovereignty of Texas and thereby made that war her own. The very act of annexation was an act of war. It is true that after annexation was concluded, some delay and parleying took place with a view to make peace, but that fact pre-supposes a state of war. War has long existed and still exists, because peace has never been made either by treaty or in fact. Under such circumstances there should be no hesitancy in declaring that war does exist. Those who voted for annexation, thereby voted for the adoption of an existing war. They may have supposed that Mexico would acquiesce in the work of annexation and make peace, but in this they were mistaken, and for that reason the war still continues. It is not a new war, but the same old war continued. The original parties have never made peace and still continue at war, and the United States by the act of annexation have become a party to the war.

This view of the subject was repeatedly expressed before annexation was completed and we have seen no reason to doubt its correctness and propriety. If the original war does not still continue, we would like to know when or by what act peace was restored? The mere truce or temporary cessation of hostilities did not constitute a peace, but afforded evidence of the acknowledged existence of war.