

PALLADIUM.

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Extracts from Governor Clinton's Message
to the Legislature of New York.

The blessings of Divine Providence still rest upon our country: Peace, liberty and plenty continue to shed their auspicious influence over the land, and every man may sit down under his own vine and under his own fig tree, and there is none to make him afraid. The exertions of agriculture have been rewarded with abundant harvests: The skill and ingenuity of our mechanics and manufacturers have received liberal and merited encouragement: Internal trade was never more flourishing and every sea witness the enterprising spirit of our commerce. We have been exempt from those malignant diseases which in various shapes frequently occur in new settlements, and sometimes scourge our maritime cities, and good health with its attendant blessings has prevailed:—The cause of youthful knowledge is daily gaining ground, and the advantages of education are duly appreciated and generally diffused. Notwithstanding immediate emigrations to the fertile and wide spread regions of the west, our population is in a state of rapid advancement: In every direction we perceive the prominent indications of beneficial improvement and growing prosperity, the erection of houses, of academies, of churches, and other useful edifices: the expansion of old, and the creation of new towns and cities, an animated attention to the promotion of agriculture and an increasing disposition to cherish useful inventions and patronise the facilities of beneficial communication; and we also experience the disappearance in a great degree of those agitations and convulsions which formerly disturbed our tranquility, and we recognise a magnanimous spirit of conciliation and harmony which appears to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength of our beloved country.

It is impossible to reflect on the proposed canal of Ohio without appreciating their important connection with the interests of this state, with the stability of the union and with the general prosperity. On the 4th of July last, a canal from the Ohio river at the mouth of the Scioto to Cleveland on lake Erie, was begun, and is to be 306 miles in length; another one from Cincinnati to Dayton, 60 miles long, is also commenced. These works are all in a prosperous way, under the guidance of very able boards of construction and finances, and sanctioned by the favorable judgment and general support of a moral and intelligent people. Ample provisions have been made for the payment of interest on loans and for the reimbursement of principal, and I am confident that no investments of capital can be made with better security and with more certainty of punctual payment. Kentucky has incorporated a company with liberal grants and privileges for making a canal round the falls of the Ohio river a Louisville, and this operation is going on under respectable auspices. Illinois has authorised an artificial navigation between the river of that name and lake Michigan, under very encouraging circumstances: and other projects for uniting the great lake of the west with the waters that run into the Mississippi are in contemplation. When we consider that these communications will secure to our commercial emporium a great portion of the trade of the valley of the Mississippi and the neighboring regions, and that the great canal of Ohio, in particular, will be finished in three or four years, and is in fact a continuation or prolongation of the Erie canal through a most fertile and productive region, destined in a short time to be one of the most populous and flourishing states of the confederacy, we cannot too highly estimate their importance, nor too liberally extend all the encouragement in our power.

The people of the United States have conferred honor upon themselves by rendering honor due to that distinguished friend of the human race, General Lafayette, during his auspicious visit to this country. While we are thus attentive to the powerful claims and grateful for the distinguished services of the living hero, let us not be unmindful of the illustrious dead. Capt. Mac Donough distinguished himself during the last war by capturing a British fleet on the waters of this state, and at a most perilous and eventful period, protected our frontiers against invasion, and covered himself with immortal glory. This state greatly to its honor, has noticed him favorably in different ways. The local government of the city of New-York has with characteristic good feelings and public spirit evinced the highest respect for him when living, and which was signally manifested after his death. I have on another occasion publicly and officially expressed my sense of his merits, of his services, and of his demands on the public gratitude; and as nothing has since occurred to change my opinion, I

now consider it incumbent on me to propose the erection of a monumental memorial illustrative of the deep impressions which his heroic services have made upon the people of this state.

On the occasion it may not be improper to present to your notice the case of the orphan children of Robert Fulton.—That great mechanician, after having perfected the most useful invention of the age, departed this life, leaving nothing to his children but an illustrious name and an interest in a grant of this state. Deprived of the benefits of that grant, they are now thrown almost destitute on the world. Justice, equity, magnanimity and benevolence speak loudly in their favor; and it is now in your power by a recognition of the services and claims of that benefactor of the world, to rescue, so far as you are concerned, republican governments from a standing reproach.

It is advisable for you to turn your attention to the serious accidents which have occurred in the navigation by steam boats, and to the dangers to which they are exposed from the absence of a fixed rule in relation to their passing each other. The application of the law of the road to steam boats, and the adoption of judicious precautionary measures for the safety of travellers, whether by land or water, are subjects well worthy of your attention.

While it is our imperative duty to support the national government in all its constitutional functions and patriotic demonstrations, we are equally bound to sustain the just rights and legitimate authorities of the state. The one is immediately blended with our power and safety, and the other is identified with the preservation of the government. They are component and essential parts of the same magnificent system, and the pillars can never be destroyed without a subversion of the whole edifice.

The Speech of Governor Lincoln of Mass. has the following paragraph on the subject of state rights.

In regarding the obligations to be performed to the State, we cannot be unmindful of what is due to the Union. As servants of the republic, we are bound to the discharge of official duties, by a two fold sacrament. The curiosity devised system of a federative independent government, deriving its powers from the voluntary but restricted delegation of them by other independent governments, retaining in themselves a portion of the rights of sovereignty, has produced a division and distribution of authority, which is carefully to be guarded, within its appropriate sphere of exercise. The confederacy of the States was for the common protection and defence, and for the promotion of objects strictly and essentially national. To these ends the higher attributes of sovereignty were conceded to the federal government, by a solemn compact, which defines the limits of its prerogative, and denies all beyond to its power. Within the pale of the Constitution of the United States, there can be no conflict with the State rights. The violation of that instrument, by those whom the people voluntarily choose, as their agents, to administer, and who are solemnly sworn to maintain it, is never to be presumed. Whenever it shall come to be generally considered that the government of the nation is foreign and much more especially, when it shall be treated as hostile to the interests of the individual states, the bond of our political Union will be virtually severed, and discord and anarchy will inevitably and speedily ensue. The seeds of an unfounded jealousy incautiously cast, even by the way side, may spring up to an abundant harvest of strife, contentions, and divisions. It is for the security of Republics, that the citizens should be vigilant to discern, and intent to repel every advance to an encroachment upon their privileges, but this is not inconsistent with a generous confidence in the government of their own establishment, and over the abuses of which, in the exercise of an intelligent observation, they hold at all times, a redeeming control.

MEXICO.

Proclamation of the President of the United Mexican States to his fellow citizens.

Fellow citizens: The standard of the republic waves on the castle of the Ulu. I announce to you, with indiscribable pleasure, that now after the lapse of three hundred and four years, the flag of Castile has disappeared from our coast.

It was my first care on ascending to the seat of power at your will, to attempt, confidence in your assistance, to reduce the dominion of the obstinate Spaniards to its ancient limits. A day of such happiness and glory to the country has arrived.

Mexicans! By a path of blood, drawn from the town of Dolores, you have marched with resolution to obtain the decisive triumph. It has cost you the life of your heroes, the sacrifice of innumerable victims, the ruin and the desolation of your firesides. Despotism has been drowned in the sea of blood and tears.

Vera Cruz, the illustrious Vera Cruz, invoking the national cause has carried his mighty work to its final accomplishment. There a handful of brave men, facing the dangers of the climate, and death in all its shapes, have triumphed among the ruins of the heroic city. A page of mourning and horror will forever preserve the memory of the invincible people, who alone, and deprived of the resources of war, opposed to the last, every attempt to encourage the hopes of tyranny. Vera Cruz has acquired immortal fame, which shall carry her name to the extremities of the earth. She merits the national gratitude. I was a witness of her unlimited exertions. The authorities of the nation are apprised of them. Vera Cruz has every thing to hope from their being fully appreciated.

Fellow citizens, Providence has bro't about a state of things entirely new. Every wound is to be closed, doubt and suspicion are gone. All opinion, and all parties now assemble under the national banner. Causeless fears and hopeless seditions, will return no more to disturb the peace of your great family. Passion is dead; and union is secure in the common interest, good intelligence, generous principles, and the nobleness of hearts. Woe to him who shall disseminate discord, or break your fraternal bonds. The country shall be revenged on him.

My friends! The past belongs to history: to secure a happy futurity belongs to you. Time is short, and Mexico will proceed under your direction, to the height of her glory. Who does not see beginnings of your power and credit which shall increase without end? Mexico, presenting one coast to Europe, and the other to Asia, opens her mines to facilitate commercial and political operations. Mexico, shaking off the chains of slavery, with the majesty of the ancient and modern free states, exhibits a sublime and august character, which policy had made subservient to its designs, and cabinets had humbled to their service. The colossus of Spain has fallen and been trampled under her feet. Great nations have been born among its ruins. Mexico raised her head. The perception of her dignity fills the universe. This fellow citizens, is the work of your hands.

My friends, in communicating to you this inestimable news, I make known to the public my feelings and my exertions. Now that the conclusion corresponds with my wishes, I rejoice, and my happiness is not without cause, since the year 1825 approaches a termination no less prosperous than its beginning was propitious. The nation may yet reap laurels in the spacious field. If the cabinets of Europe reconcile themselves with the favorite lights of the age, and accommodate their policy to the plan and solemn interest of their continent, we shall cultivate free relations of peace and friendship with the whole world. The great republic will be no less esteemed and applauded for the riches of its soil, than for the equity and benevolence of its citizens. Mexicans! An epoch approaches of immeasurable promise.

Glory, my countrymen, to the gallant general who has completed the labors of four years by the reduction of the enemy's fortress! Glory and honor to the brave men who have made this day a jubilee, at the expense of their fatigues, blood and suffering. The country, grateful for such distinguished services, will know how to recompense them.

Fellow citizens, long live the Mexican republic.

GUADALUPE VICTORY.
Mexico Nov. 23, 1825.

COLOMBIA AND MEXICO.

TRANSLATED FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.
Treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation, between Colombia and Mexico, published at the city of Mexico, on the 20th of September, 1825.

The government of the republic of Colombia on the one part, and that of Mexico on the other, sincerely desirous of terminating the evils of the present war, into which they have been forced by the king of Spain, and having determined to employ their whole naval and land forces in defence of their liberty, and anxious also that this league should be general among all the states of Spanish America, that they may contribute their united strength and resources to maintain the common cause of their independence, have appointed plenipotentiaries, who have concluded the following treaty of union, league and confederation:

ART. 1. The republics of Colombia & Mexico unite, league and confederate forever, in peace and war, to maintain with their naval and land forces, as far as circumstances may permit, their independence of Spain and all other foreign dominion; and after the recognition of their independence, to assure their mutual prosperity, harmony, and good intelligence, both among his people and citizens, and the states with which they may institute relations.

ART. 2. The republics of Colombia and Mexico, therefore enter into, and mutually form a perpetual compact of alliance, and firm & constant friendship,

for their common defence, obliging themselves to aid each other, and mutually repel any attacks or invasion that may, in any manner, menace the security of their independence and liberty, effect their interests or disturb their peace; provided, that in the last case, requisition be made by one of the other of two governments legally established.

ART. 3. To effect the objects of the preceding article, the contracting parties promise to aid each other, with the amount of land forces that may be fixed upon by special conventions, as the circumstances may demand, and during the continuance of the occasion.

ART. 4. The military navy of both contracting parties shall also be in fulfillment of the preceding conventions.

ART. 5. In cases where aid is suddenly required, each party shall operate against the enemy with all its disposable forces within the territories of the other, if time be not allowed for concert between both governments. But the party thus operating shall observe the laws and ordinances of the states, as far as circumstances may permit, and shall respect and obey its government. The expenses thus incurred shall be fixed by separate convention, and paid one year after the conclusion of the present.

ART. 6. The contracting parties oblige themselves to furnish whatever assistance they may be able, to the military and mercantile vessels arriving at the ports of each other, from distress or other cause; and they shall have power to repair, refit, provision, arm, and increase their armament and crews, so as to be able to continue their voyages of cruises, at the expense of the state or individuals to whom they belong.

ART. 7. To avoid abuses, by armed privateers, of the commerce of the state and that of neutrals, the contracting parties agree to extend the jurisdiction of the maritime courts of each other, to their privateers and prizes, indifferently, when they cannot readily ascertain their port of departure, and abuses shall be suspected of the commerce of neutral nations.

ART. 8. The contracting parties mutually guaranty to each other the integrity of their respective territories as they existed before the present war, recognising, also, as part of this territory, what was not included in the vice royalties of Mexico and New Grenada, but is now a component part of it.

ART. 9. The competent parts of the territory of both parties shall be defined and recognised.

ART. 10. If internal quiet should unfortunately be disturbed, in the territory of either party, by disorderly men and enemies of legal government, the contracting parties engage to make common cause against them, until order and the empire of law be re-established.—Their forces shall be furnished, as provided by articles 2 and 3.

ART. 11. All persons taking arms against either government, legally established, and fleeing from justice, if found within the territory of either contracting party shall be delivered up, to be tried by the government against which the offence has been committed. Deserters from the army and navy are included in this article.

ART. 12. To strengthen the bonds of future union between the two states, and to prevent every interruption of their friendship and good intelligence, a congress shall be formed, to which each party shall send two plenipotentiaries, commissioned in the same form and manner as are observed towards ministers of equal grade to foreign nations.

ART. 13. Both parties oblige themselves to solicit the other cidevant Spanish states of America to enter into this compact of perpetual union, league and confederation.

ART. 14. As soon as this important purpose shall have been attained, a general congress of the American states shall assemble, composed of their plenipotentiaries. Its object will be to confirm and establish intimate relations between the whole and each one of the states; it will serve as a council on great occasions; a point of union in common danger; a faithful interpreter of public treaties, in cases of misunderstanding; and as an arbitrator and conciliator of disputes and differences.

ART. 15. The isthmus of Panama being an integral part of Colombia, and the most suitable point for the meeting of the congress, this republic promises to furnish the plenipotentiaries of the congress all the facilities demanded by hospitality among a kindred people, and by the sacred character of ambassadors.

ART. 16. Mexico agrees to the same obligation, if ever, by the accidents of war, or the consent of a majority of the states, the congress should meet within her jurisdiction.

ART. 17. This compact of perpetual union, league and confederation, shall not in any wise, affect the exercise of the national sovereignty of either contracting party, in regard to its laws and form of government, or its foreign relations. But the parties bind themselves, positively, not to accede to any demand of indemnity, tribute or impost, from Spain, for the loss of her former supremacy over these countries, or from any other

nation of her name.—They also agree not to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation, to the prejudice of their independence; but to maintain, at all times, their mutual interest with the dignity and energy proper to free, independent, friendly and confederate states.

ART. 18. Provides for the time of ratification of this treaty.

GAUDALUPE VICTORIA.
By the President, LUCAS ALMAN.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

FIRE! FIRE!—How to prevent it.—Three quarters of newspapers we open contain accounts of Fires. The old story of "its being supposed the work of an incendiary" is discontinued, & these calamities are now generally attributed to their more probable cause—carelessness.

In order to be as secure as possible from such mistakes people should do at least five things.—First, they should get their combustible property insured. Second, they should supply themselves with fenders and buckets. Thirdly, in every inhabited building they should always have water handy, and in those not inhabited in the night, they should put out every spark. Fourthly, they should be particularly careful of lamps and candles—and fifthly, they should be prepared for the worst that can happen.

When a poor family is burnt out of house and home in the midst of winter we know very well that the neighbors will give more freely than in any other case, for the cause of the distress is so plainly before their eyes, the suffering and the wants of the objects of charity so palpably manifested, that no man who has any conscience or feels any sort of accountability to his maker or to his fellow men, can or dare refuse if he has any thing to give, to give it. Yet such donations afford but a mere relief from immediate suffering and in their utmost stretch they cannot restore the fireside and the home.

As to insurance, no policies that we ever heard of are framed to cover wanton negligence—in such cases they must be void; and neighbors might perhaps be more sparing in their charities, if they knew that the man whose house was burnt had fallen asleep on his bed, with a book in one hand and a candle in the other.—Your careless man buys old stove pipes, and sends those who are too stupid to do any thing else, to put them up. He buys charcoal fresh from the coalpit, and empties it in his wooden bin: puts his hot ashes in a tub, and sets it on the north-west side of his house, in a sharp winter's night, to cool. He hates chimney-sweepers for their looks—never burns his chimneys for fear—and snuffs his candle with his fingers for economy. Lanterns, in his house, are as scarce as fire buckets. There are no stairs to the scuttle, no ladder to the roof, the chimney is cracked, the well-rope is broken and the house is not insured. The good man has been at work all day, making (as the saying is) gun flints in a powder mill, and leaves off his work and comes home because his wife with a ro-topped warming pan in her hand is crying fire, and his children, with their cotton clothes in a blaze, are screaming in chorus. So, let people insure their property and be careful too.

PASSAGE OF THE JEW BILL.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 5, 1826.

The bill for the relief of the Jews in Maryland is now the law of the land.—It passed the Senate on Saturday, and the House this day, 45 to 32.

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"The Jew bill has been confirmed to day. The vote in the house was 45 to 32. At last the State has partially wiped away the religious test which has so long been her disgrace.

The legislature have deputed this morning Messrs. Chambers of the Senate, and Goldsborough and Lee of the House to proceed to the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, to bring about some remedy for the alleged protection which runaway slaves meet with in those states.—The deputation, it is said, will proceed on their embassy immediately."

WARREN, Pa. Dec. 30.

Our last freshet has proved unfortunate to most of those engaged in the lumbering business. Out of 2,000,000 feet of boards that descended the Allegheny, one half of them have been stove to pieces by the ice, and scattered in every direction for a great distance down the river, and the other half is in a bad situation. It is generally believed, that but few of the latter can be saved. Some time back the above loss would not be so much felt as at present. In some places, where they used to make 3,000,000 feet of boards in one season, not over half the quantity is made now. The people of this county will suffer generally by this loss.—*Courier.*

Connecticut.—The whole number of the alumni of Yale college, from 1701, the time of its institution, to 1823, was 4171—of which number, 2182, were still living. The number of ministers educated, was 1073, of whom 464 were still living.