We were ignorant of the language, and consequently of their intensions. I shall, however, leave your readers to draw their own conclusions.



FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FOM EUROPE.

Decline in the Cotton and Grain Markets —Interesting Financial Intelligence— Suppression of the Civil War in Switzerland—Opening of the Council of State in Rome, &c., &c.

[From the Extra New York Herald.]

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning.—She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

Annexed is the telegraphic view of the news. It is important to the commercial community:

The British Parliament for some days had been engaged with the subject of trade and the financial condition of the country. It is expected that measures of a salutary character would be introduced.

The state of Ireland is truly frightful.—The land reeks with assassinations from one end to the other. Government has proposed a coercion bill of a very mild and moderate character.

In Switzerland, the civil war has virtually terminated by the surrender of Lucerne to the Federalists. The Sonderbund is dissolved, and thus the hopes of the Jesuits are fully prostrated.

The affairs of Italy are on a fair way for adjustment. The Pope has opened the new Council of State of the Vatican, and his speech elicited unmixed opposition.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool, the stoppage of which caused so much excitement at the time, has resumed business under favorable circumstances.

The Asiatic cholera is stated to have advanced to the Prussian frontier.

The Presse, of Paris, states that the United States, government has purchased the Islands Lyra from Greece, and will at once pay off the mortgage due, [This is Greek to us.—*Herald.*]

The packet ships J. R. Skeddy, Fidelia, Ivanhoe, and New World, arrived in 14 1-2, 15, 16 and 17 days.

The steamer Caledonia arrived on the 29th ult., and the packet ships Montezuma and Garrick on the 24th ult.

The French steamer Union sailed on the 21th ult. and has therefore now been out thirty two days.

MARKETS.

London Money Market, Dec. 3.—The perceptable improvement which have taken place in the aspect of business generality, at the departure of the last steamer continued steadily to advance, until the close of the last week, when consequence of the announcement of additional failures, many of them of startling magnitude a state of gloomy apprehension was produced upon the public mind. This feeling, however operated upon by a variety of curative causes—the importations of large amounts of specie, the absence of further failures this week, and the reduction of the rate of discount, by the Bank of England, to six per cent, as well as the increasing liberality indicated by the banking establishments of the country at large, is now considerably abated, and business has assumed a firmer and healthier tone.

Liverpool, Dec. 4—12 o'clock, M.—Since the departure of the last steamship, the corn market has been greatly depressed by a slackened demand from the interior, which with other causes has considerably deadened its activity. Flour has fully receded from 6d. to 1s. per barrel.—White Indian Corn and Corn Meal have been equally depressed—the latter one in very sluggish demand for Ireland in the London Market yesterday; although the arrivals of English for the week had been exceedingly limited, the business transacted was scarcely noticable, save for some selected parcels, which brought average prices. The introduction to the market of Farm produce, will doubtless for the present operate severely against foreign importations.

Liverpool Cotton Market, December 3.—In this market a slight improvement had taken place towards the latter end of last week, but was quickly arrested by advices received per Caladonia, as the flourishing condition of the growing crop, and of deterioration of prices in the American ports. The market has now declined 1-1d per lb., with a languid trade.

The sales of the week ending last evening, amount to 26,600 bales, of which 800 were taken for export, but none whatever on speculation. American descriptions consisted of 4980 bales of Upland at 3 1-2 to 5 5-8; 8950 Orleans, 3 3-8 to 7d 4030 Alabama and Mobile at 4 1-8 to 5 1-8d, and 231 Sea Island at 9 1-2 to 16d. The entire stock in port is estimated at 392,000 bales against 475,000 at the same period last season, and the American descriptions consist of about 260,000 bales, being 48,000 less the quantity held at the corresponding period last year.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Times, Saturday, Dec. 4th.—The corn market still continues dull for buyers. The rates this morning remained as on Monday last, but if sales to any extent had been attempted, a decline of 2s. must have been submitted to. Letters from Glasgow, received this P. M., mention the failure of Baillie, Honeyman & Co. Their debts are stated at £45,000, and a compromise has been offered of 10s. on the pound. In the colonial markets, during the week, there has been considerable heaviness, great disinclination having been shown to transac business.

Lyne Starling, Esq., of Columbus Ohio has made a donation of $30,000 to the Medical College of that city.

GOVERNORS MESSAGE.

Senators, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

I can readily suppose that the annual communication of the Executive will be looked for by you at this time with more than ordinary interest.

It is well known that our State has for the past three years been engaged in the noble struggle to meet in good faith her pecuniary engagements. This effort was deemed hopeless by many of her most prominent citizens, who believed that the excess of accruing interest over the current receipts and consequent annual increase of indebtedness, had demonstrated her inability to overcome the pecuniary embarrassments which threatened to overwhelm her. At as late a period as the last session of the Legislature there were many of the best citizens of the State, and some of the most prominent of her Legislators, who believed that the time had not arrived when the State could with safety declare her solvency by fixing the day on which she would pay the interest on her public debt. Under such circumstances the public mind will be directed with peculiar interest to the fiscal developments of the past year; and you gentlemen, and your constituents, will hear with pride and satisfaction, that the bold, honest, and patriotic course of your predecessors, in declaring that the State would on the first day of January, 1848 resume the payment of her liabilities, has been fully justified by actual results.

But the fiscal operations of the two preceeding years the arrears of interest had been reduced on the 1st of December 1846, to less than one million three hundred thousand dollars. Under the provision of the resumption law of the last sesion no portion of the cash receipts of the treasury were intended to be applied to the payment of this interest, and great apprehensions were consequently felt, lest the amount to be funded should be so large as to render the existing tax laws inadequate to meet with punctuality both the interest upon this debt, and upon the antecedant debt of the State. In my last annual message, and in the report of the committee of Ways and Means to the last Legislature, the arrears of interest to be funded were estimated at $1,200,000; and even this estimate, intended to cover every probable contingency was supposed to be much too small by those members of the last legislature who opposed the resumption bill, which happily passed that body. I have now, gentlemen, the gratification to inform you that there has been paid in *coupons* during the fiscal year which clossed on the first of December instant, a sufficient amount to reduce the arrears of interest to be funded below $900,000, which will, I trust, relieve the public mind of the apprehension upon this ground, which had been engendered by the predictions of the opponent of resumption Demanded, as I believe that measure was, by honor, honesty and justice, I by no means intend to impute censure to those members of the legislature who opposed its passage. I am well aware that they were constrained in their opposition to resumption, by the belief that the State could not maintain the high position which she thereby assumed; and I am fully persuaded that no portion of the community will rejoice more sincerely than those gentlemen, in the evidence now afforded of her ability to meet all the liabilities imposed by the passage of that measure.

The adequacy of the existing revenue system to maintain the public faith, is, therefore, from its intrinsic importance, and by reason of the diversity of opinion entertained and expressed by your predecessors, still *the subject* of paramount interest to the people of the State; and I propose with your indulgence to examine the question somewhat in detail, in the hope of removing the doubts of all, who will follow me in this important investigation.—Nor can I believe, that this inquiry will be altogether without interest to any of you, as conclusions opposed to those at which I shall arrive, would impose on you the manifest duty to make the receipts equal the demands upon the treasury, by the increase of the present, or the imposition of other taxes.

I am relieved in a great degree from the labor of this investigation by the minute examination of the various sources of revenues embraced in the annual communication which I have heretofore submitted to the legislature; and I must be permitted to refer you to those communications for my views of the policy, equality and justice of the revenue laws which have been passed: and for such suggestions as experience and reflection have induced me to believe would improve the revenue of the State, particularly from her investments in the various works of internal improvement. I shall at this time restrict myself to the inquiry whether the existing sources of revenue are adequate to meet with certainty and punctuality all the future demands upon the treasury. It will occur to every mind that in the prosecution of this inquiry it will be necessary to establish as a preliminary the extent of the annual demands upon the coffers of the state. The passage of the bienial session bill will lesson the expenses of the government by one-half the cost of a session of the legislature; and the ordinary expenses of the State may be now estimated at $128,000

The interest on the public debt exclusive of the funded debt of October 1847, is 651,821

And the interest of the funded debt of October '47, is about 54,600

Making the whole annual demands upon the State, $834,421

May not the receipts of the treasury for the past year be referred to as sufficient to establish the adequacy of the present sources of revenue, to meet this demand?—However we may defer as to the conclusiveness of the argument drawn from this sourse, I will not be deprived of the gratification of announcing to you the fact that the gross receipts of the treasury in the last year have amounted to more than $1,300,000, and more than double the interest for the same period upon the whole public debt of the State; nor will I be deprived of the still grater gratification of informing you that after reducing the arrears of interest to be founded below $900,000, the Treasurer has provided for the January interest on both the sterling and currency debts, and has in the treasury at the present moment more than enough cash to pay the expense of the present session, and the quarter's interest, which will fall due in April next. The argument in favor of the future sufficiency of the present sources of revenue, drawn from the past receipts from the same sources, will be conclusive of the question under consideration, unless from some known cause there should be well founded reason to believe that the receipts from some one or more of those sources of revenue will be diminished in future to an extent equal to the excess of the present receipts over the ascertained demands upon the State.

After a full examination of the multiplied sources from which the revenues of the State are now derived, entered upon with the object of communicating accurate information upon this truly important subject, I have now the pleasure to state to you, as the result of that investigation, that the aggregate receipts which will flow in future from all the sources of revenue, *except the direct tax*, cannot fail to exceed the receipts from the same sources for the past fiscal year. The reverse of those causes, which occasioned the nonpayment of the direct tax for several years prior to eighteen hundred and forty five—the repeal of the coupon law, to take effect from the first of October last, and consequent desire of the people to avail themselves of that medium of payment—and perhaps more than all these causes, the awakened desire of the citizens of our State to see the public faith maintained, and her ability to resume the payment of her liabilities fully established, have caused the receipts from the direct tax in the past year to exceed the estimate of the Treasurer by the sum of $269,821, and to meet fully my expectations.

Whilst the accuring revenue from the direct tax being one-fourth of one per cent upon the assessed property of the State amounted to about $500,000, the actual receipts from that source in the past year have amounted to $769,821, making an excess of receipts over the revenue which accrued for that period, of $269,821.

This excess derived to the extent of $281,180 from the tax of 1847, will necessarily diminish the receipts from the direct tax for the current year; and although you may rely after the present fiscial year, upon the direct tax for the amount of revenue which it should regularly and legitimately produce, I shall only estimate the receipts for the current year from that source at $300,000.

I must now gentlemen, direct your consideration to the sources of revenue other than the direct tax, upon which the State must mainly rely for this year, at least, for the ability to meet her engagements.—Without entering upon a field of inquiry, which has been heretofore too frequently explored by me to permit the indulgence of the hope that it could be made interesting or useful to you, I will confine myself in giving you the actual receipts for the past year from those sources; and in asking your attention for a moment only to such of them, as will in my judgment certainly supply increased revenue in future. The actual receipts for the past year from the sources of revenue other than the direct tax have amounted to about $600,000. If you add to this sum $300,000, the estimated receipt from the direct tax, you will have nine hundred thousand dollars as the receipts for the current year; upon the hypothesis, that the receipts from those sources for the current, will only equal the receipts for the past year.—Even upon his hypothesis, therefore, it is apparent that the receipts will exceed the demand upon the treasury for the current year; and I will now proceed to show that from some of these collateral sources an increased revenue may be confidently expected.

I will first invite your attention to the Lottery System, in which the State has been so unfortunately involved by the unadvised legislation of former years; and from which she cannot constitutionally extricate herself until the grants so improvidently conferred have been gratified. No one will deny the policy, so long as this curse is inflicted upon us, to draw from this system as large a revenue as possible, as some equivalent for the many evils it has inflicted upon society. Soon after the commencement of my official duties my attention was directed to this subject; and being satisfied that the State was receiving a much smaller revenue than she should derive from a system so pregnant with evil to her citizens, I determined with the assistance of the gentlemen who had been appointed the State lottery commissioners to bring about a different result for the future; and every one I am satisfied will learn with pleasure the extent to which the revenue has been consequently increased. The annual revenue from the lottery system prior to 1846, had ranged from *six* to *eight* thousand dollars. By the contract entered into by the commissioners in November 1845, for one year from that date, the revenue for the fiscal year ending on the first of December 1846, was increased to seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars; and by the passage of the act of 1844, chapter 92, which requires lottery tickets to be stamped, the revenue for the fiscal year ending on the first of December instant, including a payment of $1,371 for tamps made since, but which accured before that day has amounted to about thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. As satisfactory as these results for the last two years must be, I will now proceed to show, what it was my object in adverting to this subject to show, that the revenue from this source for the current and two following fiscal years will greatly exceed that of the last year.—Prior to the act of 1846, chpted 118, the lottery commissioners were not authorized to contract for a longer peiod than one year; by that act they were empowered to contract for the drawing of the State or Consolidated lotteries for a term not exceeding three years, provided the contract made by them should be summitted to, and approved by the governor. Acting under this law the commissioners have made a contract approved of by me, with ample security for its fulfilment, by which the State will receive for the current and two following fiscal years, the annual sum of *fifty one thousand dollars;* thus exhibitieg an increase of about fifty thousand dollars over the revenue received from this source for the year 1844; and an increase of about eleven thousand four hundred dollars over the receipts of the past year.—You have therefore, gentlemem, from this item the additional revenue of $11,400, to enlarge your estimate of the State's ability to meet the obligations consequent upon her determination to resume the payment of her debts.

Passing from this subject, and without adverting to the tax upon the commissions of Executors, Administrators and Trustees, or to the tax upon Collateral inheritances, or to the Stamp tax, except to state my conviction that the revenue from each will be increased in the current year; I will pursue the inquiry to which I have invited your attention, by referring to two of the works of Internal Improvement, from which you have in my judgmeht every reason to expect increased receipts for the present year. The report of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, which is herewith transmitted will show that after keeping the road in repair and buying such new cars, &c., as the road required, they have in the past year paid all the debts of the company, amounting to $35,000, and have paid into the State treasury, $33,000; thus establishing the accuracy of the views expressed by me in my last annual message, and proving, beyond controversy, that with the same trade and proper supervision, they will be enabled to pay to the State in the current year the amount which in the past year was absorbed in the payment of the debts of the company, in addition to the amount paid into the treasury in that year: making the receipts which may be fairly estimated from this source for the current year, $68,000. You have, therefore, gentlemen, another item of increased revenue amounting to $35,000, to aid you in forming an estimate favorable to the ability of the State to meet her engagements.—As the State is entiled to the whole net receipts of the company, and has the entire control of its affairs, by having the appointment of a majority of its Directors; I cannot forbear before leaving the subject, to admonish you of the importance of selecting fit and qualified directors to represent an interest of so much moment to the State. The revenue which the State will derive from her vast outlay in this work will absolutely depend upon your selection of directors; and I am well assured that you will not suffer private feeling or personal considerations, to influence you in the discharge of this highly important public duty.

The Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies have paid into the treasury in the past fiscial year $66,550 being the interest which for the same period had accrued on their liabilities to the State; and still owe the State $64,750 for arrears of interest which had antecedently accured. I had confidently expected that these companies would have paid in the past year one half of the arrears of interest due from them, in addition to the accruing interest for the year; and but for the concurrence of a series of untoward events such as may not again be expected to happen, that expectation would have been realized. For, in the past year, although the freshests which have occurred have been more frequent, and in their effects upon works of this discription more disastrous than in any previous year, I am informed by the President of these companies that this canal has sustained no direct injury. We are justified, I think, in concluding from this fact that these companies, taught by the experience resulting from the disasasters of 1846, have now so constructed their canal as to render it less subject to those casualities in future. Every one who will look for a moment to the position of this canal, connected at its northern terminus with the gigantic works of internal improvement constructed by Pennsylvania, and forming one of the means by which the immense trade of those works reaches the sea bord; will at once comprehend the extent of the diminution of profits which must have resulted from the suspension of trade on the Pennsylvania works, caused by the freshets of October and November of the present year. It has however been very properly suggested by the president of those companies that this may be considered rather as a suspension than as a loss of profits, as the products which have been for the time arrested, will be the first to seek a market upon the opening of those works in the spring of the next year, and the profits of this suspended trade will of course swell the receipts of the canal for the current fiscal year.

I do not believe, therefore, that I shall be thought wrong in estimating, that the receipts from those companies for the current, will exceed the receipts for the past year, by one-half the arrears of interest now due from them. If I am right in this estimate, you will receive from these companies for the current year about $100,000, being an excess of $33,500, over the receipts for the past year. The act of December session 1845, which directs the Treasurer to retain the tax imposed upon the stock of this State, which made operative by the resumption of payment by the State, will furnish another item of additional revenue for the present year, which may be estimated at $28,000.

I have attempted to show, gentlemen, that, from the four sources of revenue specified by me, the excess of receipts for the current over the past year will amount to $107,900, which if realized, will make the whole receipts for the year amount to $1,007,900, exceeding the estimated demands upon the treasury for the whole year, by the sum of $173,479. But, as the Treasurer after paying the interest which falls due on the sterling debt on the first of January, had in the treasury on the 1st of December inst., a surplus of $328,499, you will have this surplus in addition to the estimated receipts for the year to insure the ability of the State to meet the *residue* of her liabilities for the current year.

Although we cannot entertain the hope of receiving at this time, additional revenue from the other works of internal improvement with which the State is connected, I will with your indulgence refer to one of them as furnishing, when completed to its contemplated western terminus, the probable means of relief to the State from the onerous tax occasioned by her advances for its prosecution. It cannot have escaped your observation that much of the the legislation upon this subject may be attributed to the exaggerated estimates formed by your predecessors of the ability of the State to complete the stupendous works of internal improvement which were simultaneously commenced by her. It is very clear to my mind that if the State had only engaged in such of those works as she possessed the ability to complete, or had possessed the ability to complete all which she commenced, that the necessity for taxation would not have existed, or would have ceased to be required at the present time.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, however, to which I desire to refer, commenced under the joint auspices of the United States, and States of Virginia and Maryland and the grandeur of its design was fully commensurate with the ability of three governments, and worthy of the memory of the Father of his country, by whom it was projected. This great work commenced under such auspices; was soon after abandoned by the United States and Virginia, and left for its completion to the unaided resources of our own State. The original design of making the Ohio river the Western, and the city of Baltimore the Eastern terminus of this gigantic work was of couse given up after the abandonment of the enterprise by the U.S. and Virginia; & Maryland, in her efforts to complete the work to Cumberland, has expended upward of ten millions of dollars, without the return of a single dollar, and without obtaining a market for the immense mineral resources which it was intended to develop.

The gloom, which has for so long a period overshadowed this noble enterprise, is now dispelled; and this canal, we have every reason to believe, will be completed to Cumberland before the next meeting of the legislature. I have gentlemen, unfeigned pleasure in communicating to you this satisfactory intelligence; for I am fully persuaded that this work, destined ultimately to relieve your constituents from the greater portion of the taxes now paid by them will in less than two years from its completion commence to return some equivalent for the immense treasure expended in its construction. I transmit for your information the annual report of this company, bearing date the 7th June, 1847, and prior to the consummation of the arrangement for the completion of the canal. Unless I am deceived in the prospect before us, I shall be disappointed if my successor before the expiration of his term of service, does not have the privilege to recommend the decrease of the direct tax, or the repeal of some one or more of the other taxes, the imposition of which was imperatively required by the extreme necessities of the State. It has been my unpleasant duty to seize upon every expedient by which money could be placed in the treasury of the State; it will, I trust, be his more agreeable duty to recommend the repeal of those taxes which in his judgment have proved most oppressive to the people.

I must be permitted, gentlemen, before I proceed to the consideration of other matters to which I shall ask your attention, to taks a retrospective view of the condition of the State in 1844, and of her relative condition at the present time. A few sentences will suffice for this purpose—Governor Thomas, in the able message which he transmitted to the legislature which convened in December 1844, announced the facts, that the arrears of interest on the public debt, amounted at the close of the fiscal year on the first of December 1841 to $1,450,961.50—that the revenue laws then in force were not observed—and if fully enforced, that they were wholely inadequate to arrest the progressive increase of charges against the treasury. Many of those who stood high in the confidence of the State, openly avowed even in her legislative halls, the opinion that the State was unabie to pay her debts; and that it was therefore inexpedient and unnecessarily oppressive to the people, to legislate upon the subject of her debts, except upon the assumed hypothesis of her inability to pay. Hence the introduction in the legislature of a class of measures designed to coerce the creditors of the State, to take her claims upon the works of internal improvement constructed by her, in discharge of her liabilities, &c &c. I by no means design to impute improper motives to those gentlemen who advocated such measures, my sole object is to show the desperate condition of the monetary affairs of the State, in the opinion of many of her best and ablest citizens.

Having consented to serve in the position I now occupy with the hope of restoring the credit of the State, and with the determination of devoting my whole time and energies to that object, it became my duty to suggest the means by which an end, so desirable in the opinion of all, could be attained. Satisfied that the resort to an increase of the direct tax would be not only unjust but unavailing to meet the enormous deficit in the revenue of the State, I was constrained either to abandon the only object which induced the acceptance of the office to which I had been elected, or to resort to other expedients.

I was fully aware of the odium which would attach to all those expedients with different portions of the community, and I relied for my justification upon the adequacy of the means suggested to answer the great end for which they were designed; and I relied upon the patriotism and honesty of the people for their approbation of measures which would restore the honor and credit of their State The result, gentlemen; is before you. The State, after paying in each year as much interest as accrued for the same period, has in the three years reduced the arrears of interest from $1,450,951 to less than $900,000. She has declared her solvency by resuming the payment of her debts; and with the means which I have brought to your consideration, and the well known energy and talent of my successor in ofice, she *can* and *will* maintain her present proud position.

(To be concluded.)



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1.

☞ We publish to day, as much of the excellent Message, of Gov. Pratt, to the present Legislature, as we can crowd into our coulumns, & regret, we cannot give our readers the whole of this admirable document at once. Let every candid man peruse and ponder upon it, no matter of what party he may be, and then in his conscience say, whether Whig ascendency has not done something within the last three years for the state of Maryland. Let him contrast her present condition, with what it was when Gov. Francis Thomas vacated the Gubernatoriai Chair. We have time for no more than to say, let every true Marylander in heart read this message.

☞ Our acknowledgements, are due to our old friend and neighbor Chas. Robinson, for a fine box of RAISINS. We would also call the attention of the public to his large and handsome assortment of Goods.

☞ Our acknowledgements are due to Mr. Edward Lloyd, of the House of Delegates, for a copy of Governor Pratt's Message.

MEXICAN NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday the 28th, we take the following brief extract of the News, brought for that paper by the overland Express two days in advance of the mail.

The Report of the arrests of Gens. Wor t & Pillow, and Col. Duncan, is confirmed. The cause was the publication of certain private letters. The particulars we have not room for this week.

Gen. Twiggs, who was to have come with the train from the city of Mexico on the 2nd inst., was detained in consequence of the arrest of Gen. Worth.

On the 4th inst., a communication was received at Vera Cruz, from Mr. Thornton, the English Secretary of Legation, enclosing a protest from Lord Palmerston against the forcible levy of taxes six months since, on English residents in Mexico to aid in supporting the War.

It appears from a letter of a correspondent of El Monitor, that the Governors of the Mexican States with a single exception, are in favor of peace.

It is reported and believed that the Americans have taken Mazatlan with four ships of war.

On the 19th ult., a corvette and frigate of the U. S. Navy, entered the port of Guyamas, and demanded a surrender of the place.

A General Order of the 25th of November, issued by Gen. Scott, from his headquarters in the city of Mexico, announces that, under instructions from the Governor at home. the Army will, as soon as practicable begin to raise the means of support from Mexico.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

We have received from Mr. Sessford, Agent for the Washington National Monument Society, a copy of an address from that Society to the American people. Mr. Sessford is on a mission through the Counties of our shore, for the purpose of collecting funds for the erection of this magnificent tribute to the memory of the Father of our Country, and his illustrious compatriots of the Revolution. The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, has been appointed General Agent of the Society, whose office will be in Washington, and to him has been delegated the power of appointing sub-agents. The delay in commencing the monument has been occasioned by the want of proper site, but the contributions made for the work, have not been suffered to remain idle. The Board authorized the amount collected, about $28,000, to be invested in the safest stocks of the country, and placed in trust in the names of three respectable citizens of Washington, so as to be free from any risk, and subject, with the occruing interest, at any moment to the accomplishment of the work. The sum originally contributed has been more than doubled in the hands of the Society, and the monument will be commenced as soon as a grant

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