

# OREGON FREE PRESS

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"Here shall the Press the people's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

## TERMS OF THE "FREE PRESS."

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ADVERTISING.—Each square, (12 lines or less,) first insertion, two dollars— each subsequent insertion, one dollar. A reasonable deduction made on yearly advertisements.

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**THE MEXICAN WAR—THE OPINION IN THE ARMY.**—The prevalent—we might almost say the unanimous—opinion of the army—so we gather from conversations with these officers—is in favor of the occupation of the country. This opinion began to force itself into the minds of our officers after the army had left Puebla, and it has acquired such strength since the occupation of the Capital, that but few can now be found who dissent from it. Many officers who early in the war were favorable to the project of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Taylor, and other distinguished gentlemen, of occupying a fortified line and abandoning all of the rest of the territory, have changed their views and are now strong advocates of occupation. Among the general officers of our army, Gens. Smith, Twiggs and Worth were at one time strongly in favor of occupying a line, but we hear that these gallant and able officers have greatly modified, if they have not entirely changed, their opinions in this respect.

Gen. Scott has submitted his views in full to the President, and has suggested, for the consideration of the Government, three modes of settling our difficulties with Mexico.

1st. To hold the city of Mexico and the other chief cities of the Republic—to take possession of the mines and public lands, and from them, as well as from other sources of revenue, to raise the means of paying the expenses of the war and at the same time to occupy all the ports and seaboard, and collect the imposts on all articles imported into Mexico from foreign countries, until the expenses of the war are defrayed and an honorable peace is concluded.

2dly. To occupy and hold a certain line, in the manner suggested by Gen. Taylor, Mr. Calhoun and others.

3dly. To occupy the whole country under martial law, until peace is concluded.—Ex. paper.

**GREAT TIMES IN MEXICO.**—The Mexicans say that every thing is changed since the coming of the Americans. "Signor," said an old Spaniard, "our laws, our very nature are made going a change. I saw a Mexican refuse to pull a cart when the host was carried by! A poor man received justice from the Alcalde in a suit, and, as I am a Christian, I heard an old man tell his son it was sinful to steal! Woe is me! what are we to expect?"

**MEXICAN MILITARY CONTRIBUTION TARIFF.**—The newly modified duties upon the following imports into the ports of the Mexican coast, appear thus, recommended by Sec'y Walker with a view to "augment the revenue:"

That the duty on silk, flax, hemp or grass, cotton, wool, worsted or any manufactures of the same, or of either, or of mixtures thereof, coffee, teas, sugar, molasses, tobacco, and all manufactures thereof, including cigars and cigaritos, glass, china, and stoneware, iron and steel, and all manufactures of either not prohibited be thirty per cent. ad valorem: On copper and all manufactures thereof, tallow, tallow candles, soap, fish, beef, pork hams, bacon, tongues, butter, lard, cheese, rice, Indian corn and meal, potatoes, wheat, rye, oats, and all other grain, rye meal and oat meal flour, wheat and spermin oil, clocks, boots and shoes pumps, boots and slippers, bonnets, hats, caps, beer, ale, porter, cider, timber, boards plank scantling, shingles, laths, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, spirits of turpentine, vinegar, apples, ship bread, bids, leather, and manufactures and paper of all kinds, twenty per cent. ad valorem—And these reduced rates shall also apply to all goods on which the duties are not paid, remaining not exceeding ninety days and deposited in the Mexican ports, introduced under previous regulations enforcing military contributions.

The export duty of Mexico as revised, is divided of the following exactions,—all interior transit duties the prohibitory of exports established in certain cases.

Upon gold, silver, bullion, this duty is as follows—

Gold, coined, or wrought, three per cent.

Silver, coined, six per cent.

Silver, wrought, with or without certificate of having paid any duty to the Mexican Government, seven per cent.

Silver, refined, or pure, wrought or in ingots, with or without certificate of having paid to the Mexican Government duty, seven per cent.

Gold, unwrought, or in a state of ore or dust, three per cent.

Silver, unwrought, or in a state of ore, seven per cent.

When gold or silver in any form is taken from any interior Mexican city in our military possession, the export duty must be paid there to the officer of the U. S. commanding, and his certificate of such prepayment must be produced at the Mexican port of exportation, otherwise a double duty will be collected upon the arrival of such gold or silver, at the Mexican port of exportation.—Whenever it is practicable, all internal taxes of every description, whether upon persons or property, exacted by the Government of Mexico, or by any Department, town, or city thereof, should be collected by our military officers in possession, and appropriated as military contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war, excluding