TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:
I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unallyced prospority. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so hountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest grati-tude. Especially have we reson to rejoice in the exuberont harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vanly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view, without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the reculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependance upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the harping from the property of the resources of his people. That with the Notherand dependance on which the harping from the property of the resources of his people. That with the Notherand dependance on which the harping from the property of the resources of his people. The with the Notherand dependance on which the harping from the property of the resources of his people. The with the Notherand dependance on which the harping from the property of the resources of his people. The with the Notherand dependance on which the harping from the property of the recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the development of the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased the property of the resources of his people. The with the Notherand dependence upon others for the bread they eat, and the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the outstanding Treasury notes and the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the outstanding Treasury notes and the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the outstanding Treasury notes and the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the outstanding Treasury notes and the outstan

Congress, for the defence of the country in an e-morgency, considered so far probable as to require that the executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, by obligations to maintain, with religious exactness the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation

to another department of the government.

For the settlement of our northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission for exploration and survey, has been received; and a counter project, including also a received; and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard the properties of the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negocition has been already protracted lonner than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led much to believe that the present for the legions that the legions t me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question for over at rest. I feel confi-dent that the Government of her Britanic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarassments necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and, deciding upon the particular interests of the States frontiers these lines are to be traced .-To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necossary to call the attention of the Government of cossary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our contermin-ous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the en-trance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the sev-enth article of the treaty of Ghent. The commis-sioners are either the settlement of the settlement of which are to be found in the sev-enth article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to the stipula-tions, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the territorial government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cogdial comparation of the British G.

pathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexaction. perienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will a warm estimated. cess of all who are sincerely endeavoring to in-prove the political condition of mankind. This for those claims of citizens of the U. States, it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immedia e nnighbors.-But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings to the several Governments formerly united in acts which violate their duty as citizens, enfor redress. With all these—New Grenedanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards for good understanding exists. Our treaty with

posed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The dissolution of the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that in almost every reason to the expenditures to reflect, that they would lead to results which the expenditures to reflect the expenditures ery complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in victores which they were aided by citizens of the United on the new governments which have arisen only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own government but mot be premature in our opinion, but shall keep our readers in our opinion, but shall ke

The United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a Vifferent spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Cana-during the present year, have

and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it

ratified by the Government of that country. a belief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint and also that of other nations, have demoncommission to be appointed by the U. States strated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity

course has been resumed between the two whatever specious pretexts it may have been from the line. countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to its Congress, myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the comvention with Texas for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Repub-

joint commission was organized, and ad-tend materially to lessen our receipts; indeed receiving no satisfaction, either in the sur- and is recommended to your notice. 12th of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

its desire to cultivate friendly relations with per cent, then takes effect. The whole reus, by a prompt reparation for injuries com- venue then accruing from the customs and

U. States. With Central America a convention has necessary expenses of the Government unbeen concluded for the renewabof its former der the most prudent administration of its fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners. treaty with the U. States. This was not ra-tified before the departure of our late Charge pose the necessity of rigid economy and reoperation of the British Government to effect that operation of the British Government to effect that object.

d'Affairs from that country, and the copy of operation of the British Government to effect that object.

With the Legislature rests the power and while abroad are extremely defective. Admount by those institutions, upon the faith There is every reason to believe that disturbaning British provinces will not again prove the
sources of border contention, or interpose obstacles
to the continuance of that good understanding
which it is the mutual interest of Great British
and the United States to preserve and maintain.

It brought by him, was not received before
the Agendary points by him, was not received before
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the Agendary points by him, was not received before
the Agendary points by him, was not received before
the Agendary points by him, was not received before
the adjournment of the Senate, at the last
duty of so adjusting the public expenditure
as to promote this end. By the provisions
of the constitution it is only in consequence
of appropriations made by law that money
which it is the mutual interest of Great Britein
and the United States to preserve and maintain.

With the Legislature rests the power and
duty of so adjusting the public expenditure
vantage has been taken of these defects, to
give to vessels wholly belonging to foreignthe constitutions, upon the latter
duty of so adjusting the public expenditure
vantage has been taken of these defects, to
give to vessels wholly belonging to foreignthe adjournment of the Senate at the same
duty of so adjusting the public expenditure
vantage has been taken of these defects, to
give to vessels wholly belonging to foreignthe adjournment of the Senate at the same
of the Constitution it is only in consequence
of appropriations made by law that money
that the Legislature rests the power and
duty of so adjusting the ocean an apparent
of the Constitutions, upon the latter
vantage has been taken of these defects, to
give to vessels wholly belonging to foreignthe adjournment of the Senate at the same
that the Laws in question ought not to be
permitted to remain in force unless amended
to send a special agent to Central America,
has occurred since the sestion of these defects, to
as to promote this case.

Agendary points are proving t and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the provinces themselves tranquility is to close the affairs of our mission there, and restored, and on our frontier that misguided sym- to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Columbia, for adjusting the claims against that Government has, by a very unexpected they always will, a warm solicitude for the suc- construction of the treaty under which it generous feeling they cherish towards the most which arose from captures—by—Columbian distant nations; and it was natural therefore, that privateers and were adjudged against the privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compet the U. States to apply portion of my public functions, it is a satisto the several Governments formerly united faction to me to be able to count on a corinpon it the stain of a violated faith towards forcign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldon long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent, by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation; in addition to the severesi penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that

Recent information also leads no to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's provinces, who have sought refinge within our boundaries; are disposed to become peaceable resident and a supposed to be supposed to b With the great American empire of Bra- debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of zil our relations continue unchanged, as seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and number of post offices on that day was 12, good sense, should have dictated this course. posed to become peaceable residents, and to ab- does our friendly intercourse with the other sion some temporary inconvenience to our lions. We were enabled during the year eight dollars, exhibiting an increase over the to both parties. We will not be premature of the House.

I regret to state the appearance of a lifferent state that appearance of a lifferent spirit among her Mijesty's subjects in the Canadas. The santiments of hostility to our people and are typically an interest that the present year have, I am happy to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and that have been mentious of some occasions, which have been mentious of some occasions, have been mentious of the mail severest scruting of the public selection. The federalists appear to be another day passed without going into the mail severest sorting of the public selection. The federalists appear to be allowed by the people, and even by the people and even

prevented excesses that must have been fatal to lie officers for notes received in payment of under the fluctuations and contingencies to gone into operation at an annual cost of not sudden departure. I give it to you as I hear

broad. The Government of Portugal, I have the deemed now falls short of three millions.— provements to the industrious; and it has alsatisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh of these the chief portion is not due till next so to a very gratifying extent, been exempt on the third of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia, and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been are the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. It has at the large the rational previous pre-emption laws. with the kings of Sardinia, and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your appropriation. That with Sardinian them to your appropriation. frayed, without imposing on the people any respects just and beneficial.

is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependance upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of overy one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturalist and the bounties of the carth.

With foreign countries our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in mylast annual message, & afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first administration of the federal annual message, where the proceeds were an adopted by the first administration of the federal annual message. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt which was presented in the carried into Curacon, where the proceeds were approach to the colony, then, and for a short time after under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced to be disregarded. One, not the processive to be disregarded. One, not the processive to be disregarded. no alteration in our relations with Turkey, pressive to be disregarded. One, not the Our newly appointed Minister Resident has least important, is to keep the Federal Govreached Constantinople, and I have received ernment always in a condition to discharge, tiation. It is to be regretted that these hu- sengers or freight as a business there can be assurances from the present Ruler, that the with case and vigor, its highest functions, obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfiled by himself in the same sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condifficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should put down attempts at extertion, to be disobligations of our treaty, and those of friend- should their exercise be required by any spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that which may occur when it is least expected. engagements with the Commanding General, can be obtained. no convention for the settlement of the claims | To this end, it is indispensable that its fi- the Indians, without any provocation recomof our citizens upon Mexico has yet been nances should be untrammelled, and its re-The first convention formed for that purpose No circumstance could present greater obwas not presented by the President of Mex- stacles to the accomplishment of these vitalico for the approbation of its Congress, from ly important objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt. Our own experience, and Mexico, would not consent to take up- with which a public debt is increased, when on himself that friendly office.

Although not entirely satisfied with the to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The strugthe Government has once surrendered itself tion in receiving, in the most conciliatory gle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, prove their discipline, by keeping them to spirit, the explanation they offered, and also must be made at the threshold. To make cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payment proposed to be made to our citizens in a manner which, actional welfare; and it is, at the same time, constructed at the several posts designated while equally just to them, was deemed less the best preservative of the principles on by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding fied that you will find in them many valuable onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican which our institutions rest. Simplicity and the high state of their discipline and exceleconomy in the affairs of State, have never Relying confidently upon the intentions of failed to chasten and invigorate republican that Government. Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic inters subverted by national prodigality, under the staff officers be permanently separated subverted by national prodigality, under the staff officers be permanently separated

introduced or fostered. lic. The commissioners of both governments | nal trade, and especially, the reduction gradmet in New Orleans in August last. The | ually taking place in our tariff of duties, all from the last cause alone will not fall short the performance of its duties.

The new government of Texas has shown as the final reduction of all duties to twenty plained of in the cases of two vessels of the from the sales of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the Government in which the Executive, though

dial co-operation from you.--At the time I entered upon my present

1835 had, by these causes, swelled to twen- 789, and on the 6th ultimo 13,028.

only in direct contravention of the laws and well stipulations, will no doubt be soon under the known wishes of their own government, but met stood, and it is presumed that no indisposition, of the people of the people of the United States.

The United States.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for all of the last two years has been met out of year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed partment for the same period, are four mile no further serious difficulties twenty-six millions, or six millions less than lions six hundred and twenty four thousand of this much vexed question.

I look forward axiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been manufactured by the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the subjects of congress of 1837, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a woll greunded hopo exists that the original ten millions outstanding at a north proper statisfication of public noneys held by them, have been surmounted to a commercial crisis like the present are expendent to your as I her this transportation of the commercial crisis that the proper satisfactions thereof, with a view of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers of the extendit and surfact the proper statisfications thereof, with a view of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers of the content to without time to extend it. It is gratifying to without time to extend it. It is gratifying to within the proper statisfication of the subject of the settlers of the people of that country is the proper statisfication of the subject of the settle

ceipts of the Treasury.
The passage of a graduation law, with the am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other

herefore, once more carnestly requested. citizens in their civil and political rights.— serious attention of Congress; and as con-The creation, in time of peace, of a debt necting itself intimately with this subject, I quire the prompt attention of Congress.

cannot recommend too strongly to your confor the organization of the militia of the U. States.

mane intentions should have been frustrated, no reasonable objection to running boats menced their acts of treachery and murder. renders it necessary that I should recont-

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to imlent police, the evils resulting to the service

The navy has been usefully and honorably a people who have never been inattentive to erty of our citizens, whenever the condition at the present moment their force is augment- outrage, accompanied by murder, was comrender of the murderers, or the restoration of the plundered property, inflicted severe

It will be seen, by the report of the Secretary of the Navy, respecting the disposi-tion of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a

Recent experience has visions in our existing laws which relate to were suffered to remain in force, by virtue parative security in prosecuting the slave in many material respects, but it failed in Government in which the Executive, though trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in the House of Representatives for want of a component part of the legislative power, our statutes, regarded with abhorrence by time, and the desired amendments have not has interposed an objection to an appropriatiour citizens, and of which the effectual sup- been made. The interests involved are of tion bill on the sole ground of its extrava-gance. His duty in this respect has been than in the United States. These circumconsidered fulfilled by requesting such ap- stances make it proper to recommend to your propriations only as the public service may early attention a careful revision of these laws be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of public mind to-wards this subject, both the Executive and important branch of our industry connected of the 30th ult. says, that the British minis-Committee of the Senate, near the close of matters, this winter, that the British Governbe acted upon. It will be brought to your of a declaration of war, and would act acnotice by the proper department, with ad- cordingly."

litional communications from other sources. The latest accounts from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding sucto science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail

and the first of the second

appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation f mails upon rail-roads, is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodations of the public. It is one of the mos important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the timates, there is every reason to believe that guards before recommended, would also, I people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at that end it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours a Your early consideration of the subject is, which the mails shall be carried over railroads as it now does over all other roads .-The present condition of the defences of Should serious inconveniencies arise from the our principal seaports and navy yards, as inadequacy of the compensation now provirepresented by the accompanying reports of ded by law, or from unreasonable demands the Secretary of War, calls for the early and by any of the rail road companies, the sub-

> In relation to steamboat lines, the most sideration the plan submitted by that officer efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Post Master General. The War and Navy Departments already employ In conformity with the expressed wishes steamboats in their service, and although it of Congress, an attempt was made in the is by no means desirable that the Government spring to terminate the Florida war by nego- should undertake the transportation of pas-

The suggestions of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowsources, as far as practicable, unincumbered. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory ance to witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations, merit your serious conmend to your favorable consideration the sideration. The safety of the mails requires plan which will be submitted to you by the that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and Secretary of War, in order to enable that justice to the citizen whose time is required department to conduct them to a successful to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The reports from the War, Navy, and

Post-office departments will accompany this ommunication, and one from the Treasury lepartment, will be presented to Congress in the days.

For various details in respect to matters n charge of these departments, I would reer you to those important documents, satissuggestions, which will be found well deser

ing the attention of the legislature. . From a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State to the Senate showing the trial docket of each of the circuit courts and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his These considerations cannot be lost upon employed in protecting the rights and propeduties, a great inequality appears in the appears who have never been inattentive to erty of our citizens, whenever the condition mount of labor assigned to each judge. The under circumstances which promise a speedy the effects of their policy upon the instituratification; a result which I cannot allow tions they have created for themselves; but With the exception of one instance, where an tances between the places at which they sit, ed by the necessity which a decreasing reve- mitted on a vessel of the United States while and from thence to the seat of government missioner of the U. States, under our Connue must impose. The check lately given the demarkation of to importations of articles subject to duties, known to have occurred to impede or molest possible for the judge of that circuit to perthe derangements in the operations of inter- the enterprise of our citizens on that element form, in a manner corresponding with the where it is so signally displayed. On learn- public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. ing this daring act of piracy Commodore A revision, therefore, of the present arrange ments of the circuits seems to be called for

> Lthink it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislaand merited chastisement on the barbarians. tures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1856, providing that no act of a Territorial Legisature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of very exceptionable character previ-ously passed by the Legislature of Florida,

(Remainder next-week.)

the Legislature have evidence of the strict with it, the integrity and honor of our flag ter, Mr. Fox, "had received instructions to responsibility to which they will be held; may be carefully preserved. Information, notify the American Government, that if A and while I am conscious of my own any derived from our Consulat Havana, showing merican citizens (brigands) attempted a reious efforts to perform, with fidelity, this the necessity of this, was communicated to a petition of their interference in Canadian last session, but too late, as it appeared, to ment would view such attempts in the light

If this be true, the menacing attitude which has thus been assumed by the British Government, is, it must be apparent to every service on the 1st of July last, was about the last again to re-kindle a flame which has Door Keeper, which resulted as follows: Independent of the redemption of the public 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual trans- already come nigh involving both countries portation upon them \$4,496,878 miles. The in bloody combat. Prudence, reason, and A renewal of the Canadian difficulties is un- John Houston would terminate unhappily and unprofitably no further serious difficulties will grow out stormy debate which lasted until the hour of

The following extract of a letter, dated

State Capital Gazette.



OUR FLAG.

"Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our flather land," And the goard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band!"

FOR PRESIDENT-IN 1840, MARTIN VAN BUREN,

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic Republican Standing Commit-The Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the public house of Mr. John Comman, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 13th of January, 1840, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on business connected with the ensuing Presidential election. A general attendance is desirable.

TWO OF THE COMMITTEE. December 24, 1839. N. B .- The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee, viz:

JASON W. EBY,
JASON W. EBY,
WILLIAM GOULD,
JACON DORSHEIMER, Mcchanicsburg,
MICHAEL KOST, Silver Spring,
JOHN STOUGH, Newton,
LEWIS, HYER, Allen,
HUEH CRAIC Shipportling towards Hugh Chair, Shippensburg township, William B. Cummins, Shippensburg borough, Robert Giffin, North Middleton,

Abraham Buetz, East Pennsborough,
David Wherry, Hopewell,
John Waggoner, Newville,
John Stuart, South Middleten.
Solomon P. Gorgas, New Cumberland, MICHAEL MISHLER, Monroe, Hugh Kyle, Dickinsen, ISAAC CHRISTLIEB, Mifflin, JOHN SNYDER, Sen., Frankford, J. B. Duncan, Southampton, N. J. RAMSEY Woons, West Pennsberough.

Don't forget the approaching courts-kind patrons. We are sorely pinched for money and must have it nolens volens.

We again auticipate our regular day of publication -- to make room for the New Year.

We wish the pleasures of the season to all our patrons-we mean those who have not entirely forgotten us. May they have good sleighs, good horses, and an abundance of eash in their pockets to pay all their bills.

CONGRESS.

Our Congressional news last week was down to Thursday the 19th-at which time the House of Representatives was still discussing the New Jersey question. The following letter from our attentive representative, Mr. Ramsey, will present in a nutshell the proceedings of Friday and Saturday:

"Washington, Saturday Evening, ? Dec. 21, 1839.

Messes. Sanderson & Cornman. "The House of Representatives is at length organized. On vesterday, the proposition to administer the oath to the New Jersey ederal claimants under "the broad seal" was negatived by a vote of 116 to 112.

To-day the House proceeded to the elec-

tion of Clerk and Sergeant at Arms, after a protracted debate, on a resolution offered by the federalists to vote by ballot instead of the viva voce; this was lost by a large majority, and the names of the members being called, it appeared, that, for the office of

Hugh A. Garland (Dem.) had 118 votes M. St Clair Clarke (Fed.) 105 Richard C. Mason (Con.) 76 "

For Sergeant at Arms Roderick Dorsey (Dem.) had 141 votes William Jones (Fed.) 76 " "The House then directed the Clerk to

inform the Senate of their organization. "The first business on Monday, will be the appointment of a Committee to wait on the President in conjunction with a similar Committee from the Senate, and, as a matter of course, the usual annual message will

be immediately transmitted to both houses. "Messrs. Blair and Rives will, it is geneally believed, be elected Printers to the

"We are in the midst of a violent snowstorm, which bids fair to block up the roads and interrupt the regular transmission of the

Yours, &c.37

The above brings the proceedings down to Saturday evening, the 21st. On Monday the 28d, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, a committee was appointed to wait on the President in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate. The House committee cessfully in its objects, and promising results one, both impolitic and unwise. We had consisted of Messrs. Ramsey and Everett, no less useful to trade and navigation than hoped that the agitation of this subject was consisted of Messrs. Ramsey and Everett, at an end; or, at least, that those who were Allen. After the committee was appointed, the aggressors in the first instance, would be the House proceeded to the election of a Joseph Follansbee 150 votes Jesse E. Dow 75 "

15 ... After which, on motion of Mr. Craig, John of either country, as there is every reason to W. Hunter was appointed Assistant Door-Keeper, and W. J. M'Cormick, Postmaster

adjournment.