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It may not be improper to add that to preserve this state of things and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens: and, while they urge with proper earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject I must recommend a revision of our consular laws.—Defects and omissions have been discovered in their operation that ought to be remedied and supplied. For your further information on this subject I have directed a report to be made by the Secretary of State, which I shall hereafter submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our confederated States, is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace, and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former Session of Congress, an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes, beyond the limits of the States. At the last Session, I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaws and Choctaws had accepted the generous offer of the Government, and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy and opened to a civilized population.—The Treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the authorities of Georgia, the registration of Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected, that one half, if not two thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren.—Those who prefer remaining at their present homes, will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care, on the part of the General Government.

During the present year, the attention of the Government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional, have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations in that State; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

It is confidently believed that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the Government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the States and the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleasing to reflect that results so beneficial, not only to the States immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished by measures equally advantageous to the Indians. What the native savages become when surrounded by a dense population; and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remnants of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without excitement, without hope and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States, does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode, will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by their internal regulations. Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unimpeded in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our republic, has been an increase of trade, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully shewn by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you. I will here however congratulate you upon their prosperous condition.—The revenue received in the present year will not fall short of twenty-seven millions, seven hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditures for all objects, other than the public debt, will not exceed fourteen millions, seven hundred thousand. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars: a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter.—The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829, to the first of January next, which is less

than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.

From the large importations of the present year it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year; and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper Department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt.

The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. Justice to the interests of the merchant as well to the manufacturer, requires that material reductions in the import duties be prospective: and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made to take effect at the period when the necessity for the revenue arising from present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable, that arrangements be adopted at your present session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest.

In my annual Message of December 1829 I had the honor to recommend the adoption of a more liberal policy, than that which then prevailed towards unfortunate debtors to the Government; and I deem it to be my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress at their last session passed an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. States: but the provisions of that law have not been deemed such as were adequate to that relief to this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, which may be safely extended to them. The points in which the law appears to be defective will be particularly communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and I take pleasure in recommending such an extension of its provisions as will unfetter the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens, and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community. While deliberating upon this subject, I would also recommend to your consideration the propriety of so modifying the laws for enforcing the payment of debts due either to the public or to individuals suing in the courts of the U. States, as to restrict imprisonment of the person to cases of fraudulent concealment of property. The personal liberty of the citizen seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he is willing to surrender all the means he has of discharging the debt.

The reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and from the Postmaster General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the Departments respectively under their charge; and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the attention of Congress. Certain defects and omissions having been discovered in the operation of the laws respecting Patents, they are pointed out in the accompanying report from the Secretary of State.

I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution giving the election of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important, do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency, which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely complicated, and, it is believed, may be much improved. Much of the present machinery, and a considerable portion of the expenditure of public money, may be dispensed with, while greater facilities can be afforded to the liquidation of claims upon the Government, and an examination into their justice and legality, quite as efficient as the present, secured. With a view to a general reform in the system, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the District of Columbia. It was doubtless wise in the framers of our Constitution, to place the people of this District under the jurisdiction of the General Government; but, to accomplish the objects they had in view, it is not necessary that this people should be deprived of all the privileges of self-government. Independently of the difficulty of inducing Representatives of distant States to turn their attention to projects of laws which are not of the high-

est interest to their constituents, they are not individually, nor in Congress collectively, well qualified to legislate over the local concerns of this District. Consequently, its interests are much neglected, and the people are almost afraid to present their grievances, lest a body, in which they are not represented, and which feels little sympathy in their local relations, should, in its attempt to make laws for them, do more harm than good. Governed by the laws of the States whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac within the ten miles square, have different penal codes: not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those States at the time of the cession to the United States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the District cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two Governments. Is it not just to allow them at least a delegate in Congress, if not a local Legislature, to make laws for the District, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress?—I earnestly recommend the extension to them of every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the Constitution.

The extension of the Judiciary system of the United States, is deemed to be one of the duties of Government. One fourth of the States in the Union do not participate in the benefits of a Circuit Court. To the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, admitted into the Union since the present Judicial-system was organized, only a District Court has been allowed. If this be sufficient, then the Circuit Courts, existing in eighteen States, ought to be abolished: if it be not sufficient, the defect ought to be remedied, and these States placed on the same footing with the other members of the Union. It was on this condition, and on this footing, that they entered the Union; and they may demand Circuit Courts as a matter, not of concession, but of right. I trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomaly in our system.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former Messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the People should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the constitution and subserve the public interest. Having thus conscientiously discharged a Constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that Power which superintends all Governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Washington, December 8, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. GILBERT,  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
At the old stand a few doors South of Mr. James Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg,

A FRESH AND GENERAL SUPPLY OF  
DRUGS AND  
MEDICINES  
Paints & Dye-Stuffs.

AMONG WHICH, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- DRUGS & MEDICINES.  
Acid Sulphuric Mustard Seed  
" Nitric Nutmeg  
" Muriac Oil Wormseed  
" Tartaric " Cinnamon  
" Lemon " Cloves  
" Castor  
Zeller " Sweet  
Asafetida " Cubeb  
Antimony " Cubebs  
Balsam Copaiva " Mint  
Borax crude and refined " Juniper  
Blue-Pill " Opium  
Carb Ferri Rhubarb  
" Ammonia Red Precipitate  
" Magnesia Snake Root  
Calomel Sarsaparilla  
Cream Tartar Sal Ammoniac  
Camphor Salts Epsom  
Calcined Magnesia " Glauber  
Flor. Sulphur  
" Senna  
" Arabic Tartar Emetic  
" Draggon Venice Turpentine  
" Black oil Varnish Copal

- PAINTS.  
White Lead Terra De Sienna  
Red Lead Chrome Yellow  
Spanish Brown Green  
Venetian Red  
Litharge  
Burnt Umber  
Rosa Pink  
Prussian Blue  
Lampblack

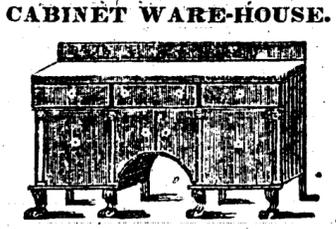
- DYE STUFFS.  
Logwood chipped Indigo  
Redwood Allum  
Madder Copperas  
Fustic Red Saunders  
Canwood Red Tartar  
Turmeric &c. &c. &c.

- PATENT MEDICINES.  
Balaams Drops Medicamentum  
Balaam De Malta Whites Tooth ache drops  
" of Life Golden Tincture  
British oil Pills Lee's  
Cephalic Snuff " Dyot's  
Elixir Paregoric " Lyon's  
" Vitriol " Fisher's  
Eye water " Hooper's  
Essence Cinamon " Anderson's  
" Peppermint " Quinine  
" Lemon Opodeldoc  
Godfrey's Cordial &c. &c. &c.

The above articles he will sell as low for cash, as can be had at any other shop in the place.  
September 20, 1831.

NOT APPOINTED  
To the Printing Business,  
Is wanted, immediately, at the Star Office.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEGG,  
CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement which has heretofore been extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he STILL CONTINUES HIS SHOP AT THE OLD STAND, IN CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

where he is prepared to execute the neatest & most FASHIONABLE WORK,  
Which he will warrant EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to any in the place.

—ON HAND—  
A general and extensive assortment of Mahogany, Maple and Cherry FURNITURE:

And of a quality, which he only asks an examination to be pronounced SUPERIOR.

His prices are reasonable and suited to the present times. Purchasers will save by calling at his Ware-house before they purchase elsewhere.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest price will be allowed.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, particularly, that he is always prepared to make COFFINS, as from his long practice in the business, and strict attention, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself that, from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.  
Gettysburg, November 8, 1831.

tf-31

COACH-MAKING, &c.



EDWIN A. ATLINE,

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to his New Shop in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court House,

WHERE HE IS PREPARED TO Make, Trim, and Repair COACHES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
—ALSO—

SADDLES,

BRIDLES, SADDLE-BAGS, Portmanteaus, Harness, Trunks, and every other article in his line of business, with neatness, durability and despatch. He returns his thanks for past encouragement, and shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.  
July 26, 1831.

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FRESH GOODS?

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has received a late and fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce; and also that he has taken ANDREW DEARDORFF into partnership with him in the Mercantile business. He hereby tenders his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement already received, and hopes for a continuance of their favor and patronage.  
THOMAS MCKNIGHT.  
November 8, 1831.

4t-31

Can't wait any longer.

OWING to my having made a change in my Mercantile business, it now becomes necessary that I should close my former accounts—I therefore notify all those who know themselves indebted to me either by bond, note, or book account, to call and settle the same against the first day of January next. After that date those neglecting this notice will find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.  
Those persons who gave their notes, at my Vendue last Spring, are informed that they are due, and payment is required and embraced in the above notice. By punctual attention to this notice, those indebted will confer a great favor on their friend and humble servant,  
THOMAS MCKNIGHT.  
November 8, 1831.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the enclosures of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, in the county of Adams, two stry STEERS, about 2 years old, one a brown colour, and the other a red with a white streak along the back, and slits or holes in the ear. The aforesaid cattle came to the enclosures of the subscriber sometime about the 6th of this month. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
HENRY BISHOP.

November 15, 1831.

4t-32

DOCT. S. M. TUDOR,

OFFERS his Professional services to the public generally, and can always be found at his father's residence, at the house formerly occupied by James Morrison, within one mile and a half of Hampton.  
Fair Mount, June 14, 1831.

tf-10

AMERICAN ANNALS.

PROPOSALS to publish a Monthly Literary and Political Magazine, to be entitled "American Annals and Repository of Politics, Science, and Literature." By STRAZEN SURSON.

In order to separate from the influence of mere party views, the political events and history of the Times, the Editor proposes to publish the above work, on terms accessible to every reader. It shall be issued Monthly numbers of between 70 and 80 pages, at \$4 per annum—payable every six months—or, \$1 per quarter—but no subscription will be received for less than one year. It is contemplated to issue the first numbers on the 1st of January, if sufficient patronage is extended to the undertaking. The following synopsis will exhibit the character of the proposed Magazine.

1. Important State papers.
2. Abstracts—or condensed briefs of other Political Documents.
3. Condensed Statistical Tables.
4. A Review of Political History for the Month. Movements of Parties, &c.
5. A regular and methodical abstract of Foreign Intelligence.
6. Domestic Intelligence.
7. Extraordinary Crimes and Casualties, connected with moral and philosophical reflections.
8. Agricultural—Mechanical—and Scientific Scraps.

It is contemplated to make this Magazine a valuable Book of reference to all classes of society, and men of all parties.

To subscribers to the Pennsylvania Whig the Magazines will only be charged at \$3 per annum—making two volumes in the year, of 400 pages each.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1831.

1m-35

PROPOSALS,

For publishing in the City of Washington, (D.C.) a semi-weekly newspaper, entitled

The Republican Herald,  
To be devoted to Politics and Literature.

As a brief outline of the principles which

this paper will advocate is due to the public, it may be sufficient to state that it shall be guided by the great political landmarks erected by Mr. Jefferson to protect our republican institutions from the evils of accumulated power and corruption, to preserve to the people and the States that equality of political rights which marks the spirit of the age, and which alone can perpetuate the blessings of liberty, harmony, and peace, and secure to the "greatest number the greatest possible happiness." When these objects are lost sight of, the interests of the people are sacrificed to gratify the ambition of their rulers. For if the justice and protection due to allegiance be withheld from the citizen, distrust, jealousy, and contention must prevail.

It will oppose every cabal and association, no matter of what denomination, by which bad men can secretly combine and trample on the constitution & laws of the land, poison the sources of justice, prostrate talents and patriotism, and shield the vicious from the punishment due to their crimes. If ever Secret Societies were productive of benefit to mankind, it could only have been in the dark ages of despotism, when the liberty of speech itself was held by the frail tenure of tyrants will. In this age, in this country, where the capacity and right of self-government are practically conceded to the people, the only peaceable and constitutional mode by which the vicious tendency of "Secret Societies" can be averted, is an earnest appeal to the reason of intelligent freemen and to the ballot box. The great end of this paper, therefore, will be to develop and extend the principles here laid down; and in order more effectually to secure this object, it will advocate the election of WILLIAM WIRT to the Presidency, and AMOS ELLMAKER to the Vice-Presidency, of the United States.

In advocating the election of these patriots and statesmen to the first offices in the gift of a free people, we cherish the principles for which we contend, and present to our countrymen candidates possessing a combination of intellectual energy and purity of character, which will secure peace and harmony, and reflect honor on our common country.

A portion of the columns of the Republican Herald shall be devoted to literature and the progress of the arts and sciences.

The Herald will be published semi-weekly, at five dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number, which will issue as soon as fifteen hundred subscribers shall have been obtained; and as it is desirable that the publication may commence at an early day, the Committee of Correspondence organized for that purpose, and others who desire to promote the election of WIRT and ELLMAKER, are requested to obtain subscribers and transmit their names to the Editor in Washington City, Washington City, (Nov. 17, 1831.) Dec. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.

BY authority of the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereby offer a reward of TEN DOLLARS, for such information as shall lead to the conviction in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, of the person or persons who committed a wanton and malicious outrage upon the property of a traveller, at the house of James Gourley, in said borough, on the night of the 17th inst.

ROBERT SMITH, Burgess.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 1, 1831.

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