and salutary occupations by the hope of a bundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies

The same wide-spreading influence impeded also the resources of the Government, the fulfilment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. | the legislation of Congress. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expendituer inultiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if munity at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

qualization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented Nor is it the nature of combinations for the be again urged upon your attention. acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not unfrequently too strong to be resisted. The influence in the direction of public affairs, of the community at giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class,a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinieter ende, liberty, and promote the general good.

sure will be adopted at the present session. It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions, or to repeat in this form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and as a State magistrate aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their eccasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other State establishments they may only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the Government can be regulafinancial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best the officers of the General Government, as such. inducing them to embarrace or annoy the State banks, any more than to incur the hestility of any other class of State institutions, or of private

It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the Constitution. While op. position to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the Government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust will ever be of inclina tion, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that in the late emergency, most of them firmly resist of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and ted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a susspecie payments by public opin. ion, oven though in some cases invited by le-gislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government, acting in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our ple of the states, and the states themselves. In it

to control the logislation of the country, and perfavorable results from its operation. The recom

several resolutions of the House of Representatives improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and the Pacific Ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, reand the legislation of the two branches. A favo | \$1,160,000 for subsistence and other beneficial | quire equal attention to their safety; and a small rable impression has, I trust, been made in the purposes; thereby putting it in their power to be- squadron may be employed to great advantage different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and although we can separate communities, of the same extent, in the mands for the reinforcement of other stations, in not hope for an early change in their policy, as in world. many of them a convenient and large revenue is By the treaties made and ratified with the Mia-derived from monopolies in the fabrication and mies, the Chippowas, the Sioux, the Sacs and cale of this article, yet, as those monophies are re Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of ally injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may inguished. These purchases have been much The attention of Cong

adventure, soduced industry from its regular [ tration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be | vily upon the Treasury. with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking Indian titles within those limits. the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants self whether the scope of the measure might not specially entrusted to, or necessarily affected by,

The accompanying report of the Secretary of blic service confided to the superintendence of

that officer. The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively employed during the past season. I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most we suppose that it will ever be found asser- important of them is the organization of the militing and supporting the rights of the com- tia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed aid of the regular army, and may form the basis In a Government whose distinguishing for a general system of organization for the entire characteristic should be a diffusion and e. militia of the United States. The election of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mount at the expense of the mass of the people. ains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of the defence of the gestern from mer. The preser being sensibly and injuriously affected by vation of the lives and property of our fellow citi zone who are cottled upon that border country as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the war department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border. It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to ap-

States. When not thus restricted, they lead prise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congrees at its last session with a view to the long tunding controversy with them, have had the rather than to objects that advance public happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned The whole subject now rests with you, and I to him on the occasion with commendable energy cannot but express a hore that some definite meato him on the occusion with commendable energy under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent relutance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida: the progress already made towards a speedy compleof the removal of the Chicksaws, the Choctows, the Pottawatamies, the Ottawas, and the lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long establish. ed policy of the Government upon the subject of and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Gofornment of the United States from the undeseryed repreach which has been cast upon it thro several successive administration. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a differbe used or not in conducting the affairs of the like demonstrated its impracticability. The bit- Government will be powerless to redeem its pled-Government, as public policy and the general in- ter fruits of every attempt heretefore to overcome | ges of protection to the emigrating Indians a terests of the Union may seem to require. The the barriers interpoved by nature, have only been | guinet the numerous wathke tribes that surround ıl and morai, to the indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the settlers of the bordering States. ted, is that which regulates their intercourse with Federal and States Government; and detriment to the private citizen—the conferring of mutual be—the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as ent the only exception to the successful efforts of nefits. When the Government can accomplish a to the general improvement of the country. The the Government to remove the Indians to the remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the adninistration of Mr Jefferson, consists in an exinction, for a fair consideration, of the title of all he lands still occupied by the Indians within the terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much nore extensive, and better adapted to their condiion, than that on which they then resided; the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exto them of suitable facilities for their advancement civilization. This has not been the policy of particular administrations only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out un der that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is Government to pursue this course towards the No such direct grant of power to the circuit of situation by the patenness which he has an true, from time to time, given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to taith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian been held to result, by necessary implication, the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there tribes, and have in every other instance insisted from several sections of the law establishing the has not, from the beginning existed a doubt in the aind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend

nlightened by experience. Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties ontracted with, it was hardly to be expected that he dealings of the Federal Government with the part, but he of evil example in our intercourse Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation .-That there occurred in the early settlement of little is to be gained by the march of armics thro this country, as in all others where the civilized a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps an irredeemable popor medium may be attributed race has succeeded to the possessions of the sav- and marshes, and which, from the tatal character age, instances of oppression and fraud on the part currency to a sound state, and the business of the of the former, there is too much reason to believe. country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have No such offences can, however, be justly charged but to contine in the same course, and be content upon this Government since it became free to in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interfer. pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Incompanying report, for the permanent concerns the General Government, and to derive dian tribes have been just and friendly three out; its dian tribes have been just and friendly thre'ou!; its from it all the protection and benefits which it efforts for their civilization constant, and directed bestows on other state establishments, on the pro. by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness protecting them from individual frauds unrethis, their true position, they cannot but secure unitting; its forbearance under the keenest provethe confidence and good will of the people and the cations, the deepest injuries and the most flagrant portion of the disposable naval force is either ac-Government, which they can only lose when, leas outrages, may challenge at least a comparison ping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, vert the operations of the Government to their own civilized and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern Our experience under the act passed at the last continent, it will be owing to the consummation session, to great pre-emption rights to settlers on of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. the public lands, has as yet been too limited to Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmaenable us to pronounce with safety upon the effiction of this assertion can in this form be given, cacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and li- and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the beral policy of the Government in that respect. report of the Secretary of War for further details. peral policy of the Government in that respect. report of the Secretary of War for further details. been received of its safe arrival at the island of act "to provide for the more convenient orgaThere is, however, the best reason to anticipate To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers nization of the courts of the United States," he greatest share of attention and sympathy, the mendations formerly submitted to you in respect U.S. have granted in feet, with a perpetual guarto a graduation of the price of the public lands, antee of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,to be finally acted upon. Having found 564,135 acres of land, on the west side of the no reason to change the views then expressed, Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, force now in commission is contemplated. The your attention to them is again respectfully re- and in all respects better suited to their condition unsettled state of a portion of South America renthan the country they have left, in exchange for ders it indispensable that our commerce should Every proper exertion has been made, and will only 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same receive protection in that quarter; the vast and be omtimed, to carry out the wishes of Congress river. The United States have in addition ctipu | increasing interests embarked in the trade of the in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the lated to pay them \$5,600,000 for their interest in

eventually crowned with success, if persisted in but a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States and Territories; and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the nues of profitable adventure; the absolute neces. which were, with a single exception, made in national rights and honors; the recolleof the United States, the suggestion presents it- pursuance of provious appropriations for defraying former exploits, and the anticipation of its future he usefully extended, by causing it to embrace au. the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed thentic statistical returns of the great interests by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terros upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in War presents a satisfactory account of the state affirming that the interest of the Indiana in the of the army, and of the several branchos of the pu-extensive territory embraced by them, is to be extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the U. States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, fully canable of appreciating and protecting their own rights .-For the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres acquired since the 4th of March, 1849, the United States have paid \$72,560,056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandire, mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements .--When the heavy exponses incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsalethat it will furnish an effective volunteer force in sable, are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indian in these purchases also. Cortain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indiana have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire o promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justies and humanity to learn that, notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the poculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, hun ane and undeviating policy of the Government in this, the most dishcult of all our relations. foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near ap-

roach to a happy and certain consummation

The condition of the tribes which occupy the

country set apart for them in the West, is highly

resperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have for the most part, abandon agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fortile region, maintain themselves by their own indus-There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidably di stiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the U. States; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agricul ture, and habits of industry, will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the nostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the ntrusions of the whites. The policy of the Gov. ernment has given them a permanent home, and Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian guarantied to them its peaceful and undisturbed posecesion. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry The importance of some form of government can fects will be to duninish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the ancurities of property and the motives for self improvement. Intimately connected with this sub act is the establishment of the military defences recommended by the Secretary of War, which ence of opinion. Reason and experience have a- have been already referred to. Without them, the sem and to provide for the sufety of the frontier

homes assigned them west of the Mississippi .-Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836 and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sox, and making their way into the very contre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks empt from all intrusions by white men, with on the light-houses along that dangerous coast revisions for their security against external vio- and the barbarity with which they have murder lence and internal dissensions, and the extension ed the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the gulf, leave the Government no alter. native but to continue the military operations a. gainst them until they are totally expelled from

Seminoles. The U. States have fulfilled in good court of this District is claimed; but it has of their frequent and solemn engagements, still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still the provision of the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision, the common law, in civil and the authority of a great number of regular physical still this provision. continue to wage a ruthless war against the U.S. would not only evince a want of constancy on our with other tribes. Experience has shown that but of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your atten tion the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in the accompanying report, for the permanent oc from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman war-

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, ively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the as the circuit court of this District is a court protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has, in the District, the right to issue the writ of the U. States, within the present year, in any quar ter, however distant or exposed.

on the 19th of August last; and information has the circuit courts of the United States, by the and crows, and there is every reason to anticipate from its efforts results beneficial to commerce and honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the receive protection in that quarter; the vast and Indian and China soas, in the whale fisheries of come one of the most wealthy and independent on our Atlantic coast, in meeting the sudden de niding merchant vessels in distress, in affording active service to an additional number of officers. and in visiting the different ports of the U. States,

The attention of Congress is respectfully called that either of the acts of Congress, by necesbe tess injuriously and with equal facility obtain. more extensive than those of any previous year, to that portion of the report recommending an inand lieur another and a liberal system of adminis- and liave, with other Indian expenses, borne here course in the number of smaller vessels, and to time a writ of mandamus to an officer of the

They leave, he wever, other suggestions contained in that document. | United States, to compel him to perform a min-The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce which is every day seeking new avopropriety of a final and more speedy extinction of sity of a naval force for its protection precisely The treaties, in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the the expenses have subsequently been ratified by triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past, all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads covered by mail contracts, is stated to be miles, and the annual transportation upon them 34,550,202. The number of post offices in the U. States is 12,553, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was \$4,262,146. The accruing expenditures, \$4,650,065; excess of expenditures, \$417,923. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The each on hand on the first instant, was \$314,065. The revenue for the year ending June 20, 1938, was 3161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1937. The expenditures of the department had been graduated upon the auticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail ervice consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrasement. Its revenue is now improving and t will soon resume its onward course in the march of

mprovement.
Your particular attention is requested of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon railroads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the departmeet from combi-sations and sureasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to
the necessity of providing a more secure building for
this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of

suggestions and recommendations submutitled at the ast accesson in respect to the District of Columbia.

I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice of tain proceedings at law which have recently prosecuted in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of noney out of the National Treasury for the first time cial compulsi in exercised by the common law and anus issued by the circuit court of this District. The facts of the case, and the grounds of the pro-ceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire will be supplied by the proper de-partment. No interference in the particular same is contemplated. The money has been paid; the olaims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject so far as they are concerned is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may

be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law

as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relations on the Post Office Department, which award the Postmaster General declined to excute in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty mposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the Judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the settlement of these mportant questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official exluded from the decision of the case : the court. ndeed expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of court have decided that it has, but have founlative provision indispensable to the public inerests and the equal administration of justice. preme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the

denied to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the Constitution, and to the latter by Therida. | Congress, ) has been, by its legislation, There are other motives which would urge the vested in the circuit court of this District upon a like performance of their obligations. To | court. One of these sections declares, that the relax from this salutary rule because the Semi- laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time noles have maintained themselves so long in the of the cession, should be in force in that part Territory they had relinquished, and, in defiance of the District ceded by that State; and, by criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench-because the sovereign, who, according to the theory of the Constitution, is the fountain of jus-tice, originally sat there in person, and is still ease from acquiring that strength which must be deemed to be present, in construction of lawalone possesses the high power of issuing the writs of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and others, commanding them in the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that, as the Supreme Court of the United States is, by the Constitution rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction seen attempted on a vessel currying the flag of mandamus is incident to its common law powers. Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question is, that it was included, passed 13th of February 1801; that the act ostablishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 27th day of February, 1801, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of

> next year, did not divest the circuit court of his District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which, it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by he repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801. Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent extra-judicial prerogative powers All of which will be sold cheap for Cash or of the Court of King's Bench, in England, or Produce.

the first mentioned act, which took place in the

isterial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. The result in either case is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision: those in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a nower in the judiciary, in a system of Government con-stituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue: and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your con-

M. Van Buren. WASHINGTON, December 3, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG SEMINARY. FRMALE

MIIIS Institution will open under a new organization, on Monday the 29th inst. The Course of Study will embrace all the solid branches taught in our most emineut Female Seminaries, and all the ornamental that are truly useful. The Rev. J. H. MARS-DEN, A. M. long experienced in conducting Female Education, has been appointed Printhe building occupied, as from that of others in the cipal of the Institution, and will immediately vicinity, calls loadly for prompt action.

Your attention is again expressly invited to the banasistal by Mins R. M. Raysor parameter of the banasistal by Mins R. M. Raysor parameter of the parameter of the parameter of the last tution, and will immediately enter upon his duties. enter upon his duties. The Principal will be assisted by Miss R. M. REYNOLDS, well known as an efficient and furthful Instructor.

Music upon the Piano, Embroidery, and the manufacture of Wax Flowers, will be taught by Mrs. Marsden. Specimens of panying their, they are highly beneficial inithe the two latter branches may be seen at her residence.

The French and Spanish Languages, and Drawing, will be taught by the Principal. The Terms, which are very moderate, will be made known in a future number. October 27, 1838.



"The True Riches of Life is Health."

We know that Health, and the ability to labor s the wealth of the great mass of the people in this as in most other countries. To preserve, therefore, that health by natural means, is a grand moral and political scheme, to fulfil which renuires our almost attention.

Alie unparallel reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, as the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted, in alecutive duty, but one of a merely ministerial most every class of diseases. The number of let nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, exwhich had been discussed were, therefore, exied as they are numerous. some in which they are more especially beneficial sure of informing the public that numerous than in others; and among those may be named | cases similar to her own, (in her vicinity,) the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence, and Indigestion, for which they are not only a certain but an immediate cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement the General Government, commanding him to of the stomach and bowels, arise nine tenths of all perform a ministerial act? A majority of the the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of Flatulency, Spasmodic Pains ded their decision upon a process of reasoning | Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c. and that those which, in my judgment, renders further legis- in their turn give birth to Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Comsumption, and habitual lowness of spirits; therefore Peters' Pills being the very best It has long since been decided by the Su- medicine which has over been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessaricircuit courts of the United States held within by the surest preventives of those dreadful, and al the respective States; possess the power in so general disorders, which embitter mature life, question; but it is now held that this power, and drag so many millions to untimely graves. In speaking thus Dr. Peters arrogates to himself that has not been conceded by the pub-

lic. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infullible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pille. Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on cians, that whorever his Vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superceded the adoption of mercureal experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giv

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. 129 Inberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills r price 50 conts.

These celebrated Pills are sold by all the prin-

cipal Druggists in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City, and throughout the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West In

For sale at the Drug Store of GEO. R. GILBERT, & CO. Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1838. ixm-35

NO INSTANCE has the benutiful 👢 tonic, anodyne, and restorative preparation, well known and celebrated as Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills, failed to afford the The exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk by fair construction, in the power it granted to highest gratification to those who have tried them in any of the various cases for which they are recommended in the larger adver-

For sale at the Drug Store of GEO. R. GILBERT & Co. Gettysburg, Nov. 6, 1838.

## HARD-WARE, BAR IRON AND STEEL.

UST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large Stock of Hard-Ware-Bar Iron and Steel.

Edge Tools, Mill, Cross-Cut, Hand & Tenant Saws.

GEO. ARNOLD. November 20, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUACKS AND THEIR DESTRUCTIVE NOSTRUMS.—The united testimony of physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the fact that Peters' Vegetable Pillsare the only true Vegetable Fills which will stand the test of analyzation; hence the proprietor would most carnostly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using, as catharties or aperients, the destructive and trritate ting quack pills so generally advertised, and! which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions, and miniderous agents, even to the It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief; but in most cases they is pare the Signstive organs, and an habitir . . csort to them must tormiunto in confirmed dyspepsic. It is true that outhartic and aperion townlicines

are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection; and, if this be done, nothing injurious can result kons To produce this much desired result, Dr. Po-

ters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has succeeded at longth far boyond his expectations. The object of his pills is to supercode the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine safe, certain, and pleasant in its operation. Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M.

D. No. 123 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills. Price 50 cents. For sale at the Drug Store of GEO. R. GILBERT, & CO.

Gottysburg, Nov. 27, 1838.

## Peters' Vegetable Pills.

ORE than three millions of boxes of these colebrated PHLS have been sold in the United States since January, 1835.
Hundreds and thousands bless the day the ne acquainted with PETERS VEGETABLE

PHLS, which in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unpro-cedented in the history of medicine.

When taken according to the directions accomprevention and cure of Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rhenmatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoa, Flatulence, Habitual Costive-

where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producig neither nausea, griping, nor debility. The efficacy of these Pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is onsidered u..necessary.

ness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels,

For further particulars, see Dr. PETERS' Pamphlet which can be had GRATIS, at the Drug Store of G. K. TYLER, General Agent for the State of Maryland.

For sale at the Drug Store of GEO. R. GILBERT, & CO. Gottysburg, Nov. 27, 1838.

More Conclusive Proofs of the Efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. Liver Complaint cared by Dr. William Evans'

Camomile Tonic and Aperient Pills. RS. LYTLE, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa. Completely restored to health, by Dr. Evans' Camomile Pills. Her symptoms were great pain in her right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, disturbed rest. Extreme debility, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, languor, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver. Miss Lytle, daughter of the atoresaid Mrs. Lytle, has also been restored to health by the same invaluable medicine. Her symptoms were But still there are eructations, &c. Mrs. Lytle has the pleahave been restored to health by the same in; valuable medicine.

For sale at the Drug Store of GEO. R. GILBERT & CO. Gettysburg, Nov. 6, 1838.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP. GEORGE R. GILBERT

JACOB W. GILBERT, AVING purchased the Drug Store of Dr. Jesse Gilbert, deceased, will continue the establishment under the firm of GEORGE R. GILBERT & CO. at the old stand, in Baltimore street, Get-

It is hoped that the experience of one of the members of the firm in the business, and the entire devotion of both to the accommodation of those who may favor them, will secure the confidence, and a reasonable share of the patronage of the community.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH DRUGS AND

MEDUCIFES

Paints, Oils, & Dye Stuffs, will be kept on hand constantly, and sold on the most reasonable terms. Physicians and Country Merchants

will be promptly supplied at REDUCED PRI ces. Their orders are respectfully solicited. GEO. R. GILBERT, JACOB W. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16, 1838. NOTICE.

many township, heroby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of BARBARA FERNAW.

late of Germany township, Adams County, Pa. deceased, to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, properly authenticaied, for settlement.

GEORGE WILL, Exec'r. November 20, 1833. 6t - 34COACH LACE.

FRINGE AND TASSELS.

HIE Subscriber has now on hand a large stock of very superior

COLCH BACE. FRINGE AND TASSELS, OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE, which he will dispose of on the most reason-

able terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Any Pattern made to order. Gettysburg, Pa. JOHN ODELL, N. B. All kinds of MILITARY work done to order.

31-34 November 17, 1837.