President's Message.

MESSAM Of the President of the United States, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Second Session of the I wenty sixth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives Our devous gratitude to due to the Su preme Being for having graciously coninued to our beloved country, through the viciositudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored fand been so generally exempted from the ra- eeventh article of the treaty of Ghent. wages of disease, or the labor of the hua. handman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favoraable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and | Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navipersevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political re- reciprocity and equality, was conclud lations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Sovernment and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede and those we require from others: these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great | ded and signed at Liebon, on the 26th of family of nations of which we have just August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of cause to be proud, and the advantages of the two Governments. Its stipulations which are experienced by our citizens | are founded upon those principles of muthroughout every portion of the earth to | toal liberality and advantage which the which their enterprising and adventurous | United States have always sought to spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved. A series of questions of long standing.

in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate prederessor.) been bro't to a ratisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace.-Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by ho entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations | ments into which it has been resolved. are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may par- | expressed the intention of his government ticipate with a generous emulation. Yet | not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will it behaves us to be prepared for any cease to be obligatory upon either party event, and to be always ready to maintain on the 13th day of December, 1841, those just and enlightened principles of when the extensive commercial interernment has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only lated by express supulations.

difficult in their adjustment, and import-

rights of our civizens and the honor of

ant in their consequences, in which the | moting the interests of our tobacco trade.

he country were deeply involved, have. | the convention for the

by se-uning a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor. that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights. The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United | 1819; and to add, that information has States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsid d, it is hoped that a faworsble period is approaching for its final seulement Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last Annual Message, you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey, promised by Great Britain, had been rereived, and that a counter-project, including, also, a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its Minister here, since your separation. These were promp ly considered; such as were deemed cor rect in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States, and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for discenting from the residue, with an additional auggestion on our part, communieated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That Minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his nwn Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early couclukion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and eatiefactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last seesion providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progreen was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their laborn as soon as practicable in the ensuing

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in contraversy, and serve to remare any erroneaus impressions which may have been made elrewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. | grees, to the present period; and, in addi- | seen, been avoided during four years of | performance of a duty specially enjoined | for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts I was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrasements which, in our peculiar evelem of government. impede and complicate negotiations involving the terrnorial rights of a Signe. that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous o easion, to

ject of congratulation that it provides for

standing question of controversy; thus

obstruct the friendly and mutually ad

vantageous intercourse between the two

nations. A messenger has been des

the ratifications are to be exchanged I

many delays and difficulties, a treaty of

commerce and navigation, between the

United States and Portugal, was conclu-

make the basis of their intercourse with

foreign powers, and it is hoped they will

tend to foster and strengthen the com-

mercial intercourse of the two countries.

session of Congress, an agent has been

sent to Germany for the purpose of pro-

The commissioners appointed under

claims of citizens of the United

States upon Mexico having met and or

ganized at Washington in August last,

ernment, relating to those claims, were

communicated to the board. The claims

the subject of negotiation between the two

Governments through the medium of our

Nothing has accurred to disturb the

harmony of our relations with the differ-

ent Governments of South America. I

regret, however, to be obliged to inform

you that the claims of our cit zens upon the

late Republic of Colombia have not ver

The charge d'affaires of Brazil having

ourse between the United States and

that wast empire will no longer be regu

It affords me pleasure to communicat

to you that the Government of Chili has

ensered into an agreement to indemnify

therlaimants in the case of the Macedo-

nian, for American property seized in

been received which justifies the hope of

an early adjustment of the remaining

The commissioners appointed in pursu

ance of the convention between the United

States and Texas, for marking the boundary

between them. have, according to the last

veyed and established the whole extent of

the boundary north along the western bank

of the Sabine river, from its entrance into

the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second de-

journed on the 16th of June last, to re-as-

pose of establishing accurately the inter-

section of the thirty-second degree of latitude

with the western bank of the Sabine, and

the meridian line thence to Red river. It

in the present season.

is presumed that the work will be concluded

The present sound condition of their fi

rassments in regard to them at times appar-

ently insurmountable, have been overcome,

are matters upon which the People and Goy-

ernment of the United States may well con-

sury, however it may be regarded as an evi-

gratulate themselves. An overflowing Trea-

dence of public prosperity, is seldom condu-

cive to the permanent welfare of any people;

and experience has demonstrated its incom-

patibility with the salutary action of political

Our safest reliance for financial efficiency

and independence has, on the contrary, been

found to consist in ample resources unencum-

bered with debt; and, in this respect, the

fortunate and truly enviable position.

Federal Government occupies a singularly

When I entered upon the discharge of my

official duties in March, 1837, the act for the

distribution of the surplus revenue was in a

course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-

eight millions of dollars of the public moneys

were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposit-

ed with the States in the months of Janua-

ry, April, and July, of that year. In May

there occurred a general responsion of spe-

cie payments by the banks, including, with

ic moneys were deposited, and upon whose

fidelity the Government had unfortunately

which had been collected from the People,"

made itself dependent for the revenues

and were indispensable to the public service.

and commerce out of which it arose, and

which were greatly aggravated by its occur-

rence, made, to a great extent, unavailable

the principal part of the public money then

on hand; suspended the collection of many

millions accruing on our merchants' bonds;

and greatly reduced the revenue arising from

customs and the public lands. These effects

have continued to operate, in various de-

This suspension, and the excesses in banking

very few exceptions, those in which the pub-

titutions like those of the United States.

nances, and the success with which embar

semble on the 1st of November, for the pur-

gree of north latitude. The commission ad

report received from our commissioner, sur-

claims upon that Government,

been sau-fied by the separate Govern

not embraced by that convention are now

Minister at Mexico.

the papers in the possession of the Gov.

Under the appropriation of the last

much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation. Whilst such has been our condition for propose to the British Government, have, during the same period, been subjected brough its minister at Washington, that to an unavoidable continuance of large extraearly seps should be taken to adjust the ordinary expenses necessarily growing out points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superi or to the most northwestern point of the upon the Trensury, in consequence of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to a friendly Power, in conformity with the others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that No answer has yet been returned by the for the prosecution of measures for the remo-British Government to this proposition val of the Seminole Indians which were With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, found in progress, has been nearly fourteen and the remaining powers of Europe, I millions; and the public buildings have ream happy to say our relations continue to quired the unusual sum of nearly three milbe of the most friendly character. With

It affords me, however, great pleasure to he able to sav. that, from the commencement gation based upon liberal principles of of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or ed in March last, and, having been ratiabroad, has been promptly met. This has field by the Belgian Government, will be been done, not only without creating a perduly laid before the Senate. It is a sub. manent debt, or a resurt to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadthe sati-factory adjustment of a long. ily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the People, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain removing the only obstacle which could in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Preasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three milpatched with the Hanoverian treaty to ions than the United States have in deposite Berlin, where, according to stipulation, with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented am happy to announce to you that, after for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be antici-

tion to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have

been relinquished by two biennial reduc-

tions under the act of 1833, and probably as

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute al its contracts according to the requirement of the Constitution; and thus to present,

when most needed, a rallying-point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the People. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of inmerited denunciation. The manner in which the People sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all cirumstances, to the line of duty; and to sat isfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pur-

sued, however apparently severe its immedi-The policy of the Federal Government, in The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the concentrate of the expense of single every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States and the future industry of their citizens been. indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of buropesia. Governments to the amount of twelve million annually to pay the constantin exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States. The protext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs. f not actually to intermeddle with them. presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately the the 1st of January next is estimated at one

Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such sufficient to enable the Government to meet the superprinting for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; of excluding the next year, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be intentioned and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the exception of the policy of confining the exception of the policy of confining the policy of confining the exception of the policy of the policy of confining the exception of the policy of the policy of confining the exception of the policy o the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also if the remedial measures connected with the relieved itself entirely from debt. To main tain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the onor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who nowever well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the curbarrassments consequent upon such a condition Another objection, scarcely less formidable,

In time of peace there can, at all events, be

no justification for the creation of a perma-

ent debt by the Pederal Government. Its

limited range of constitutional duties may

certainly, under such circumstances, be per-

to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events who needs at this day to be admonished o the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in reisting the influences constantly exerted i favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance- a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their rams in the rise and fall of Public stocks: and by the selfish importunities of applicants or appropriations for works avowedly for the modation of the Public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known ecessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an udlitional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the Pende would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citisens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the sovernment with all the means asked for the defence of the country.

formed without such a resort. It has, it is our, fiscal affairs necessary to the due

But, to accomplish so desirable an object. two things are indispensable : first, that the he last four years in relation to revenue, we action of the Federal Government be kept wi hin the boundaries prescribed by its foundere; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and of past transactions, and which could not be the expenditure of them also be subjected to mmediately arrested without great prejudice a standard of rigid but well-considered and to the public interest. Of these, the charge | practical economy The first depends chiefon the People themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the Constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Feder al Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives, and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands : yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fi delity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the bublic mind is so justly sens tive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement An intelligent People, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service, growing out of the state of our Indian traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable

> Lo large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith. directed to that end, and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will proba-

reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon

The new system established by Congreen for the safe-keeping of the public to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losees, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under ing expansions, a depreciated currency. official defalcations; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the elightest degree, but much to strengthen the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have heretofore been so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer, and disburse ment of the public money with promptitude and success, I can sav. with confi dence, that the apprehensions of those also fall it their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal af- The progress made in the development of these continued active operations there throughout the In the contrary, this branch of the search and it fairs of the Government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system: without affecting any principles involved in it will be the securion of the face of greater pecuniary. feeting any principles involved in it, will in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as for the whole period of my administration. Since

greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period ince the adoption of the Constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object. our public policy, which were earliest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have alseen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable system of Go salutary policy of peacefully removing the ladies to salutary policy of peacefully removing the ladies to salutary policy of peacefully removing the ladies to vernment : I allude to a national debt and a national bank. It was in these that the public faith has at all times, and every where, been a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption the Treasury;—if all these great and permanent obof the Constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason o apprehend that the conflicting interests out a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a na and opposing principles thus maishalled | tional bank; have we not a right to expect that a poland opposing principles thus maishalled will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both. I have earnestly endeavored to of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either. The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in now to trace these reverses to their sources, would

the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the prostitution of polineal power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particu- ties to individuals or classes in preference to, and at lar classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity -is alone sufficient, inde pendently of the weighty objections which ed, by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting trom its career no extent of conquest. no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined silvantages. nor any, nor alt its combined advantages,

in results- a splendid Government, and | G an impoverished People. for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837.

Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power thin classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, because to the public works and particularly from its struggles to period to the prejudice to the public service in without prejudice to the public service in the most prejudice to the public service in without prejudice to the public service in the most prejudice to the public service in without prejudice to the public service in the most produce to the public service in the most produce to the public service in the most produce to the produce the states and to the people; if, from the beginning, it has been a coming in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government is that been reposition with that great and vital amendment of the set of the prospect that the all powers not conferred by that instrument on the General Government is truggles of the proposition with that great and vital amendment of those of the post portions of our citizens as coming in the best of all possible strength—the considered by the set of the proposition with that great and vital amendment of the set of the set of the proposition with that great and vital amendment of the set ment; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our fettled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Trensury, is rapidly diminishing by d-ath. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The avoidable balance in the Treasury on million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the certainty of the consequences, it have advocated, and million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the certainty of the consequences, it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has been found so difficult to escape, and this tatal carcer.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of the sampling

every engagement, and leave a suitable ballance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new
appropriations by Congress shall not carry
the expenditures beyond the official estiexpenditures to that simple, unostentations, and eco ple, and their representatives, to decide whether nomical administration of public affairs, which is or not the permanent welfare of the country alone consistent with the character of our institu- (which all good citizens equally desire, however grees for the safe-keeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the expenses thus incurred, but, under no whether the management of the same of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but, under no whether the management of the same secured; or pretence whatsoever to impose taxes upon the people to a greater annual to the pocusiary con ple to a greater annual the management of the pocusiary con ple to a greater amount than was actually necessar ic service, conducted upon the principles I to a great extent, those of individuals also, shall In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon fostored those contractions and expansions of the In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our discal affairs. I recommended the adoption of a system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the end, no better results than to reproduce the the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it the end, no botter results than to reproduce the which the Federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of bank-lifed evils insengrable from such an institution of the special control of the special contro ifold evils inseparable from such an institution; d

minish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The the Federal Government—a wise policy in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulter ting be wisely unade.

A report from the Secretary of War, presented on the initial secretary of that departs and unique of the constituents do away for the secretary of the departs. which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulter ated opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safe-keeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a daugerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it important of the indians of the indians. adapting its policy to the views and interests of a sti II practicable to carry into full effect the plan more formidable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, ing, that the attempt has been made, thus far successionally, to demonstrate to the people of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national capated from a continuance of this system. Due al debt, except it be incurred at a period when the ring the last season, a part of the troops have honor and safety of the nation demand the tempora-ry sacrifice of a policy, which should only be aban-doned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessa-doned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government, and to their own perma | and with praisoworthy humanity; and that no

the submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will. I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on ex-mination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our, fiscal affairs necessary to the due.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, situated the summary of this view of the proceedings of the Government, situated the summary of the country without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, situated been removed to their sew homes the policy of an administration; that this has been diams have been removed to their sew homes the policy of an administration; that this has been diams have been removed to their sew homes the policy of an administration; that this has been diams have been removed to their sew homes west of the Mississippi; and I um happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the removal to the mississippi; and I um happy to add, whith the country without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability; other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will specific diams have been removed to their sew homes west of the Mississippi; and I um happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the removal to the proceeding the policy of an administration; that this has been diams have been removed to their sew homes west of the Mississippi; and I um happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the remainent public debt, or incurring any liability; other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will specific the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of the spring of 1837, more than firty thousand the policy of 1837, more than

fort appours to have been made to reinforce similar service.

by the officers under his command; but he, too,

ailed to protect the Territory from their depre

dations. By an act of signal and cruel treache

General Macomb, who was sent from Washing

ry, they broke the truce made with them by

ton for the purp se of carrying into effect the

their devastations ever since. General Armis

mand, and, after active summer operations, was

met by propositions for peace; and, from the for

tead, who was in Florida when General Taylor

expressed wishes of Congress, and have contin

left the army, by permission, assumed the

recently existed in this, as in o her commercial nadebt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity, also for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of tained by reverses in business having no connexion designed to secure exclusive privileges and immuni-

creation and existence the sources of bit-ter and unappeasable discord. If we add to this its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expendinges of the for the attainment of which the Fe relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, and foster extravagant expenditures of the struction, it has been my constant aim to confine mypublic money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new hurdens on the People; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed for proof, how seldom it is a loose construction of the constitution of an ingred that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit able minority of my fellow-citizens, be regarded as ing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government

cerns of the Government, and, by consequence

be carried back to a condition of things which

recommended by the Secretary for improving its

discipline. In every instance where the regi-

tion of them which has been stutioned in Florida

salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to

a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles

the same period, of a delegation from the Sem oles who are happily settled west of Mississippi and are now anxious to persuade their country. can counterbalance its ultimate but cere acce. Instead of adding strength to the Federal men to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be in-duced to leave the Territory without further Government, even when successful, they must prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a por-tion of those whose adhesion is indispensable to the If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the efficiency of a government strong in the

> wily character of the savages.
>
> The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and of the dead," compels us to silence. ause to be purchased, have all been designated but the appropriation not proving sufficient conditional arrangements only have been made for The want as well as the shallowest mode of

of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honora-ble results of the enterprise. Licut, Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his of.

ado's command, the murder of their agent Gen- parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slaence reached the seat of Government, every for supplies, and have since been despatched on a oneral Clinch, who commanded the troops then From the reports of the commanding officers, it as in Florida. General Custis was despatched with pears that the trade is now principally carried on ureinforcements from Charleston; troops were der Portuguese colors; and they express the opinio gin; and General Scott was sent to take the command, with a nplo powers and ample means At the first play. General Geigne, organized a

that the apprehension of their presence on the slave At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in

THERMAN

tunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, December 15, 1840. The President's Message.

We give this document to day. It contains but advocates of the great principles of revealed redifficulty. These hopes have proved fallaci us, but little information as to the state of the nation. ligion, as held by all evengelical denominations." evening. He lives at 71 Beekman street, and hostilities have been renewed throughout. It is mostly occupied with electioneering remarks. The typography is beautiful. It is published and was sitting at the window with his wife

has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experi enced generals have had the command of the had no national debt, but a surplus of \$40,000, enced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distin 000 in the Treasury. Now we owe millions!— A State Temperance Convention will meet at guished themselves for their activity, patience What bold inconsistency does be exhibit with this Harrisburg on the second Wednerday (instead of A Mrs. McNeal, and her daughter and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every descriptions at a state of facts before him! As to a National Bank, 2d Tuesday, as was stated in our last,) of Janua.

Mrs. Pepple, were drowned in Paint creek.

Ross county, O., on the 13th inst. They tion; and we must look for the causes which have barred to it. In short, this last annual message were washing on the bank of the creek, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the of a rejected politician is the work of a demandary turns and the old lady was thrown into the creek that of Samuel Cassar, late of Strahan almost insurmountable obstacles presented by gogue, not a statesman. But we shall have little spirited paper has come out, attired in a new and while lifting a bucket of water, by thirty or township, Adams county, deceased, having the nature of the country, the climate, and the more to say of Martin Van Buren. The old beautiful dress. We have ever admired the course forty feet of the bank caving in. The daught been granted to David Casent, residing in

Public Opinion.

whether those conditional purchases shall be manufacturing "public opinion" is to procure parsunctioned, and the humano intentions of the agraphs to be inserted in distant journals, and law certain intentions followed by the first state of the subscriber without delay.

Size, at \$5 per annum, in advance, or two cents Housier, of Jessamine county, was stricken to the subscriber without delay.

On the head with a stick, and his skull so DAVID (1888) sanctioned, and the bunnane intentions of the surfied into full effect.

The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of anying report of the Secretary in the market business of the Carlisle Herald and Exposition of the Widtherson of the Carlisle Herald and Exposition of the Middle Carlisle Herald and Exposition of the Carlisle H and honorably employed in the protection of one commerce and citizens in the Mcditerranean, ing the course of the "Carlisle Herald and Expose the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf iter" in reference to one of his fellow townsmen.

We object to nothing landiture which it may or the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf tor" in reference to one of his fellow townsment. We object to nothing lauditors which it may or and an abscording debtor to individuals.—

We object to nothing lauditors which it may or and an abscording debtor to individuals.—

The N. O. Bee of the 21st says:—"A under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of strending to our inferests in that quarter; and strending to our inferests in that quarter; and commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of simewhat amusing to see it collect the copinions. The hand has carried off considerable property with him, and his circuit is have started in pursuit with home of overtaking him. He Commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our while ships, for the purpose of giving them counterance and protection, should giving them counterance and protection, should they be required. Other and of New Yorktown, the framework and protection, should they be required. Other and of New Yorktown, the papers of seach counties as Columbia, and pure with those of Columbia, and pure started in the papers of seach counties as Columbia, and pure was fought on Saturday, between two the papers of the papers of seather and the seather and the papers of giving them counterance and protection, should remarks of the institutional remarks of the institutional city. Private individuals are taken in for The U.S. Bank Bonds - A Washing been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the the culogy on Mr. Pennose, although consider- large amounts. Several creditors of the ab ton Correspondent says,—The Bank of the surveys of the coasts of the United States, directed ing the location and ownership of that paper, we by various acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress; and those which should think it betraued much better and some house acts of Congress. y various acts of Congress; and those which should think it betrayed much lack of modesty suit, and some hopes are entertained of overand delicacy. But why attempt to depress the The exploring expedition, at the latest date, gentleman whom the Editor seems to consider Texas." was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New his rival? Is this the way to promote the harmony and ensure the future success of the party!—

Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The Editor should have the prudence to remember the future success of the party!—

PARDONED.—Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, has pardoned Joseph Jennings sylvania, has pardoned Joseph Jennings of Shocking Accident.—The Berks will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel Gu.

Hudson, for an extent of 1800 miles, but on which the torrent of Locologoism, that he has but interference they were prevented from landing by vast bodies ken refuge from the indignation of his fellow agrs. ced to seven years imprisonment in the ted States Army, now absent from home.

an.ple; and the reduced rates of compensation for LEVI WOODBURY NOT LEGALLY ELECTED. gave the soldiers whatever they wished to the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general trade. The Legislature of New Hampshire elected Levi eat or drink. The consequence was that No Newspaper.—The time is coming ach, &c.

mesced by the Indians in Florids, under the ap reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object | an inhabitant of the District of Columbia, and re | turned upon the enemy, and moved them | A SINGULAR BET.—The following bet, | prehension that they would be compelled, by highly desirable. The subject is one of general fused a sent; and again in the case of Mr. Grun- down like grass. More than FOUR HUN or rather singular proposition we find force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. interest to the community, and is respectfully re-The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, commended to your consideration against in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was The suppression of the African slave trade has see, was compelled to return to that State in lifeless on the ground on that night, by this A warm Harrisonian made the following

postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, un-received the centinued attention of the Govern-order to gain a residence, and was then elected a small branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Proposition to day—which, however, was followed. postioned, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus
second time. There consequently has been no
The Textans, having cleared the field, not taken up. That he would pay, 8200
Thou all Legatees and other persons contil 1836, when they again renewed their agree- ment. The brig Doiphin and schooner trampins second time. The reconsequently has been no ment to remove penceably to their new homes have been emplayed during the last season on the legally elected Senator chosen in the place of Mr. supplied themselves with appared (of which to any man, who would agree to give him cornect, that the ADMINISTRAin the west. In the face of this solemn and in the part of the first single of this solemn and the part of the first single one kernel of coffee for the first single of the first single of the first single one kernel of coffee for the first eral Thompson, and other acts of cruel treache- vers, until the commencement of the rainy sea-

alking a great deal about where, and by whom, from disease. ion. Harrison was first spoken of as a candidate [The above is confirmed by another letr the Presidency. The "Examiner" of Frede- ter from a responsible source ick, claims the honor of having been the first in

ion first eminated from a distinguished gentles on good authority; that Governor Porter of Van Buren 30 votes the amount of cof- annexed of Peter Weikert, deceased. oan of that city, as early as December, 1835 - refuses to issue his proclamation offering a fee to be paid over would exceed 332,000,. The Account of Cornelius Houghtelin At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for command, much will be done to put a stop to what cover the troops he had brought with him to Gen. over the troops he had brought with him to Gen. Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Conduct a summer campaigo, and, at the close of the coverns Covernments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic probably very prudent.

The gentleman who declined the bet, was probably very prudent.

The gentleman who declined the bet, was probably very prudent.

Repair to the tribute to issue his proclamation offering a fee to be paid over would exceed 332,000, to our friends of Harrisburg, with equal tenacity, the mach the person or persons who murteward for the pe Our friends of Harrisburg, with equal tenacity, reward for the person or persons who mur. 000 pounds—worth, at 16 cents per pound, and Henry Lott, Executors of the Estate of laim the honor of the nomination somewhat ear- dered William Hope, on the grounds of the the pleasant bagatelle of \$53,000 000. Hezekinh Houghtelin, deceased.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of it, was replaced by General Joseph These events and charges took place under the satinities and charges took place to the control of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exercise of my predecesso first to bring him before the people for the Presi-have yet to record the most shocking part. root" of all disease, namely, impurity or im high state of cultivation, part of it well

On our first page will be found quite an interesting tale from the pen of our fair correspondent
the, with the butt end of his gun, literally
at Liberty, Pa. We would be pleased to hear
from her more frequently. Shall we?

dered one of his negroes to note nim, while
the, with the butt end of his gun, literally
knocked out the man's brains! Hilleary,
has heretofore stood fair in the above place.

DWELLING HOUSE,
the state of the man's brains and the state of the man's brains and the state of the man's brains.

A pouble log

On our first page will be found quite an interthe, with the butt end of his negroes to note nim, while
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the with the butter

"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."- We have receivcase. The amount of the bail required was ed the second and third numbers of this work. \$6,000. the whole of the Territory. That this contest It inveighs against a National debt, and a Nation monthly, at \$1 25 per annum—five copies, or and a friend when he heard a snap, a report,

a crack, and saw a bullet lodge in the window shutter, within a foot of his heart.

maxim, to sasy nothing, unless we can speak well, pursued by its able and telented conductor, Prof. ler lost her life in attempting to rescue her the same township, he hereby requests all have been appreciated by the public. The Stand. A Homicide.—On the night of the recent and all persons having claims or demands the 19th of December next, at 12 o'clock ard is printed with new type, on good paper, large illumination in Lexington, Ky., a Mr. John against said estate to make known the same Mg. Those favorable to the objects of the

the Treasury, which, according to all ac-

The discovery of a new continent, which was first ber, before he makes such inviduous assaults and David Ortman, convicted last-summer and Schuylkill Journal states that a shock.

Shocking Accident.—The Berks ber, before he makes such inviduous assaults and David Ortman, convicted last-summer and Schuylkill Journal states that a shock.

The Editor should have the prudence to remem-syrvania, mas parooned Joseph Jennings

A Shocking Accident.—The Berks ber, before he makes such inviduous assaults and David Ortman, convicted last-summer and Schuylkill Journal states that a shock. east, and afterwards in latitude 66° 31' south, lun- spainst these who have sacrificed their time and during the Kensington railroad riots, the ing accident occurred in the borough of east, and afterwards in faithful one 31 south, tongitude 1530 40' east, by Lioutenants Wilkes and
estates for the last fifteen or twenty years to stem former for riot, and sent-need to seven
Rending a few days since, in the family of expectfully invited to attend gitude 153° 40' east, by Lioutenants Wilkes and estates for the last nucen or twenty years to stem Hudson, for an extent of 1800 miles, but on which the torrent of Locofocoism, that he has but lately tally ears, and the latter for arson, and sentend Waj or Muhlenberg — Paymuster in the Uni December 1, 1840,

formed their ongugements with fidelity; the post nasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quartorly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the depart promptitude; and the promptitu ment has maintained the efficiency for which it siderable portion of the Harrison party in Penn Col. Jordan (the commander of the 114 ly delicate one, the muscles cut being enment has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and the increasing wants of the country, and the increasing wants of the country ery front, and the old warries become something beyond the accorning revenues; the excess lawing been met, until the past years past, curried the excess lawing been met, until the past years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and cequiting more exponsive services on the country ery front, and the old warries to commanded to murder) had just before stopped for related to murder) had just before stopped for related to murder, and has have, for three years past, carried the expendicutes something beyond the accorning revenues; the excess lawing been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had proviously accumulated.

The patient was a young lady, and so skillully was the operation, that she complaint do fine past year, fessing friends to depreciate the merits of our developed for relations where the body by this operation is remedied.

The patient was a young lady, and so skillully was the operation, that she complaint do fine past year, or the body by this operation of the control of the body by this operation of th the excess laving been met, until the part year, by the surplus which had proviously accommisted. That surplus having been exhausted, and the an incipated increase in the revenue not having been exhausted, and the an incipated increase in the revenue not having been exhausted, and the an incipated increase in the revenue not having been exhausted, and the an incipated increase in the revenue not have been performed in Great prominent men, or draw invidious comparisons between. It requires no magician to forest that success of the country, the finances of the country at the close of the party.

It must we shall see no more attempts among promote the merits of our prominent men, or draw invidious comparisons between. It requires no magician to forest that time the operation has been performed in Great Britain. It has been done in France with great success. We do not know whether the party of the operation of the stomach, costiveness, make the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart dizziness and dim.

In the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart dizziness and dim.

In the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart dizziness and dim.

In the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart dizziness and dim.

It has been done in France with great success. We do not know whether the close of the palpitation of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the depression. This is the first time the operation. This is the first time the operation of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the stomach are the operation. This is the first time the cities of the operation has been performed in Great palpitation of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the stomac as end, opened their houses and shops and it has ever been performed in this country. of complexion—great oppression after eat-

tion of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of most support that the situation they were ordered by their not take a newspaper, will be looked at by stands Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND Mouseline de Laines, Thread Lace and compander to attack the outless of the this situation they were ordered by their his neighbors as a fish without a fin. 4 crow | STRENGTHENING TONIC and GER. nercial activity, must soon place the finances fourth of March next. Mr. Woodbury is a resi commander to attack the out laws, (see the his neighbors as a fish without a fin, a crow STRENGTHENING TONIC and GER. Edgings, Ribbons, Gloves, Stocking, (very of the department in a prosperous condition.

| dent of the District of Columbia, and has been | Textans were termed.) | The battle com- | without a wing, a blind horse, a mole, or what | MAN APERIENT | PILLS, which act | cheap, | Heavy | Domestic Muslins, Fine Considering the unfavorable circumstances such for many years. He is not, and has not menced about 2 P. M. and lasted near 9 you please. Such an individual might do greatly upon the peristaltic motion of the Bleached Shirting, 5 4 and 6-4 Sheetings, which have existed during the past year, it is gratifying result that the revenue has not decling as compared with the preceding year, but, on the Boston Atlas says, that he is, there
cd, as compared with the preceding year, but, on the Boston Atlas says, that he is, there
cd. as compared with the preceding year, but, on the Boston Atlas says, that he is, there
cd. as compared with the preceding year, but, on the Boston Atlas says, that he is, there
cd. as compared with the preceding year, but, on the fire of the assaitants—and were inson Crusco, but he has no excuse for the bowels, at the same time improving the

Marseilles Quilts, lograin Carpetings, Hemp ed, as compared with the preceding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the cir. fore ineligible, and has no right to take his seat moreover well, and abundantly supplied thrusting himself amongst those who do take functions of the debilitated organs, thus in
lo., Umb.ellas, Palm Hate, &c. netances referred to having had no other effect of the United on the Fourth of with ammunition. The result was, that the newspapers and are better informed, to vigorating and restoring the digestive or than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General is not eligible to Congress has already been decisages certain improvements in the establishsuggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, designed to reduce the mails, designed to reduce the mails and t cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable of Norfolk, in the State of Massachusetts, when tured three pieces of artillery, which they can point them out yourself.—Am. Union. December 8, 1840.

homeward, and pursued their way without vote, two for the second, and so on in geo- will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Several of our cotemporaties have lately been ions killed in the fight, and one who died There being some little curiosity to know day the 29th day of December, 1440, to what the result might be, sundry grains of wit: that 2560 grains of Java coffee weighed a trator of the Estate of Peter Baker, dec'd.

After shooting the young man, Hilleary or perfect circulation of the blood. Those who limed, under good fence in great part of dered one of his negroes to hold him, while are suffering from a bad state of health, will chesnut rails, on which are erected

The Hon. James Cooper will accept our thanks are, we suppose, some extenuating circum. Remember, Druggists are not permitted dings. The land is well watered, with a stances attending the bloody deed, as his to sell my Pills. If you purchase of them due proportion of wood land and Meadow, Honor Judge Stephen permitted bail in the you will obtain a counterfeit. and a thhriving young

B. BRANDRETH, M. D. Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J.
Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stepublished in Philadelphia, and edited by the Rev.

Thomas H. Stockton. The Christian World is

A NARROW ESUAPE.—The N. Y. Herald venson, or only in the county of Agents springs, and a never failing run

OBITUARY RECORD.

In this borough, on Saturday morning last, Mr. Samuel Kendlehart, in the 24th year of his age. nient payments, and will be made known on

NOTICE.

Grond, and are pleased to percieve that his efforts mother. Both bodies were recovered.

The same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, to make Slavery Society," will be held at Wolimmediate payment of their respective dues, ford's School house, Latimore township, on

MISS HEAGY, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to in-She resides at the house of H. Denwiddle, in South Baltimore street. Dec. 1, 1840.

detailed the benefit of the TEMPERANCE.

December 1, 1×40. blo ensults of the onterprise. Lieut. Wilkes bears it is in the ranks, and under the protecting shield of the very party and the very more whom he now assails. But it is hardly to be wondered attentions to state that he appears to have performed the dust its assigned him with an ardor, shifty were so much the subjects of his assaults a few years since when he shot his poisoned arrows from the ranks of the enemy, that he cannot reservance, which give every assurance of an hon orable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Teamsportation have been maintained during the years in the ranks of the enemy, that he cannot repart the past year, and its present condition. The transportation have been maintained during he years to the full extent authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effect they prove a surance of an hon or orable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Teamsport that the appears to he tild give every assurance of an hon orable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Teamsport that the appears to the first provided and the very new them he professes to be their friends. Of the propriety of appointing to the Cabinet the part of the full extent authorized by the existence of the first provided at the shrine of cowardice—we have conversed with a passenger from Texas defining and the very new mode of the very party and the very ment when he now satisfies. But it is hardly to be wondered at.—

They were so much the very ment when he now satisfies. But it is hardly to be wondered at.—

They were so much the very ment when he now satisfies. But it is hardly to be wondered at.—

They were so much the very ment when he now satisfies. But it is hardly to be wondered at.—

They were so much the very ment when he now satisfies. But it is hardly to be wondered at.—

They were so much the very ment when he now of those of the origing of thousands and tens of thousands and tens of thousands and tens of thousands and tens of the origing of the own when he now of the undertaking.

The demand, but not involving any material additional to the nation and the President elect, no poor edito- by the New York, Mr. Ed. Dwyer, of San Scientific.—Dr. Hunter, of the Ander- twe medicines, dysentery, miscarriges George Deardorff in said township, on Satexpenditure; the contractors have generally per rial puffing will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some some of contractors and spasmodic affections of the large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some some of contractors and spasmodic affections of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty. Antonio, who has communicated to us some large with fidelity: the nest of the large will give him any honorable notoricty.

ing, languor and general debility, sick head hams, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Irish Linea

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

of victory, and commenced their march vote, Harrison got over Van Buren's whole deceased persons hereinafter mentioned Adams county, for confirmation, on Tues-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

he cause, and contends that Harrison's nomina- The Delaware County Republican states Supposing, then, that Harrison runs ahead ham Krise, Administrators with the will The Account of Peter Weikert and Abra-, Register's Office, Getty sburg, ?

of water near the house, passing through Any persons wishing to purchase can view the property before sale, by calling on the subscriber residing near the same.

the day of sale by JOHN L. NOEL, Adm'r of Peter Brieghner, dec'd.

By the Court, S. R. RUSSELL, Clerk. December 1, 1840.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

meeting are invited to attend. December 8, 1840. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted to Daniel Baldwin, that the Books of the said Baldwin have been placed in my hands for collection, and suits will be brought immediately without respect to persons, unless payment be made within TWENTY DAYS. WM. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1840. TO MY CREDITORS.

TEVAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania, and that they have appointed will meet on Saturday the 19th day of the Court-house, in the borongh of Gettysburg. when and where you may attend if

ROBERT M. HUTCHINSON. December 1, 1840. HOUSE BUILDERS. TAKE NOTICE.

A full Stock of Groceries.