MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office.—Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The peculiar circumstances for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a rendence of four years, must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to fall on the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition.—By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the United States and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problems to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to make any inquiry into the views held by my lamented predecessor. Whatever therefore may have been my opinion originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day as the 31st of May last, by proclamation, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

The important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject, may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britanic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on a motion to be discharged from his imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of this country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they at this period amount to seven millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market.—We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family, and, for the benefits of which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and therefore perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In pressing the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriotic for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and involving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coinage, and in progress of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft by the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued whole or in part of former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burthened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last was $33,429,616 50, of which $8,217,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two million five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand.—The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amount to $12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,970 per month. A gradual progress of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause in addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year, from the fourth of March, at $12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at $2,600,000; and from miscellaneous sources at $170,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year of $14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenue which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $3,550,000. There will be ample time for some period for arrearages for taking the sixth census $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $5,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,344,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about $694,000 of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,355,000, and estimated receipts from all sources, of $3,800,000, making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next of $4,895,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provision made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for the purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends.—So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surplus as from day to day as are much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and consequently an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet punctually the interest on their debts. Such unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States.

These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenue was being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum.—In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16,000,000. And the next year of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus providing into the open space of two years upwards of twenty-three years' purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department interposed the slight restraint of a power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulating mediums. Amidst things with no disposition to censure preexisting administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, in any case, a departure from the ordinary rule shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of the Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security.

Within a few years past, three different schemes have been laid before the country. The charter of the Bank of the U. States expired by its own limitation in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his veto power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the election through much of its term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly to admit of a doubt.

Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the U. States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to resume specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical, and whether the U. States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that, for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the intermediate state of things, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation.

What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The issue contained which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and, while the sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in. To you then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituency, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum.—In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16,000,000. And the next year of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus providing into the open space of two years upwards of twenty-three years' purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department interposed the slight restraint of a power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulating mediums. Amidst things with no disposition to censure preexisting administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, in any case, a departure from the ordinary rule shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of the Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security.

Within a few years past, three different schemes have been laid before the country. The charter of the Bank of the U. States expired by its own limitation in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his veto power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the election through much of its term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly to admit of a doubt.

Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the U. States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to resume specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical, and whether the U. States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that, for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the intermediate state of things, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation.

What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The issue contained which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and, while the sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in. To you then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituency, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum.—In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16,000,000. And the next year of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus providing into the open space of two years upwards of twenty-three years' purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department interposed the slight restraint of a power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulating mediums. Amidst things with no disposition to censure preexisting administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, in any case, a departure from the ordinary rule shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of the Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1841.

Two questions that have been much discussed, were settled yesterday—namely, as regard the title by which JOHN TYLER and SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, ought respectively to be designated in conformity with the Constitution of the U. States.

The question as to the first officer of the Government, which was started yesterday, in the House, by Mr. M'Keon, of N. York, was brought up again to-day by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who made a speech in his characteristic style of noisy declamation, in the worst possible taste, as to language and elocution, to support the position that Mr. Tyler is only *Vice President*, on whom the duties and powers of President have devolved. His colleague, Mr. Tappan, followed on the same side of the argument, but was still worse and more disagreeable, in point both of matter and manner. Mr. Walker took the just side on the subject, and more precisely the same as that presented so forcibly and succinctly to the House yesterday, by Mr. Wise, that it was the Presidential office itself that had devolved on Mr. Tyler, and not alone the Presidential powers and duties. Mr. Calhoun was emphatic in expressing his concurrence in this view of the subject.

The Opposition men and Nullifying Sub-Treasury men had all the discussion to themselves, for the friends of the Administration have come determined on *action*, and will not be drawn, by flights of oratory, off topic, into debate on matters, in regard to which, all must have reflected, and all must have made up their minds. The only prominent opposition Senator by whom Mr. Allen was supported in this move, were Mr. Silas Wright and Mr. Thomas H. Benton; and the Senate, by a majority of *thirty*, decided that Mr. Tyler should be designated as "*President of the United States.*"

Since the lamented decease of the illustrious Harrison, I have heard at different times, many expressions of the high term which Mr. Southard, who was elected by the Senate, at the last session, President *pro tem.* should bear. The very first vote which would be taken in the Senate, it was known would bring up the question; if any Senator really entertained the opinion that Mr. Southard was any other than President *pro tem.* The matter was decided to day. Had voted on the question as to the title of President Tyler; and by doing so without question by the Senate, there was a quiet acknowledgment that he was indeed President, and that the Senate, in choosing, had voted as a Senator from New Jersey; temporarily occupying the chair; were he Vice President, he would be entitled only to a casting vote.

Besides it would be, in that case, necessary to the integrity of the Senate, that another Senator from New Jersey should be elected.

But, indeed, I have not met with the first man in Congress, whose opinion on the Constitution was entitled to respect, who had any mention that Mr. Southard was entitled to the designation of *Vice President.* He is President *pro tem.* That is his title. The distinguished gentleman himself, I feel sure, would be among the last persons in the country to claim any other. Not only is he not Vice President; but, at any time, the Senate may exercise its power of choosing its own officers, and place another Senator in his stead. This will not, however, I venture to predict, be done while the Whigs maintain their majority, if Mr. Southard remains in the Senate—for he is in every respect an excellent presiding officer.

The Message I will leave your readers to ponder on for a day at their leisure, without any comments from me. It was presented to both Houses by Mr. Robert Tyler, who is Acting Secretary to the President in the absence of his brother, Mr. John Tyler, junior. (Rather new) in the ceremony (to him altogether new) in the most graceful and appropriate manner; and produced the most favorable impression on the House and Senate.

The usual motion for printing extra copies of the Message, for the purpose of distributing among the *people*, was made, we had, of course, in the House, a talk about economy and retrenchment. A Mr. Brown, of Southwark, near Philadelphia, lead off, and was followed by other Loco Focos. What a pity these gentlemen had not some thought of economy during the last twelve years of extravagance and profligacy! *An extraordinary small number* of copies were ordered both' in the Senate and in the House, thus showing that the Whigs were sincere in their professions.

The cacoethes loquendi—an itch for spouting—which, in the face of all business, has begun already to develope itself both in the Senate and the House, to a degree which calls for the emphatic censure of the public, and the organs of public spirit—the conductors of the independent press. This great abuse must be put down. The goeing-abroad-to-spout habit must be severely rebuked, whenever they attempt to consume the time of the House with empty and idle talk. If the reporters would only present some of these worthies as *they actually speak*, the very representation of their undigested, half-matured ideas, and their eternal irreferency, might perhaps produce so general a feeling of ridicule, as would operate, to some extent, as a correction of the mischief.

The standing committees of the Senate will be appointed to-morrow.

Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would move, also, for the appointment of a select committee on that portion of the President's Message relating to the subject of the revenue, and a fiscal agent of the Government.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer,

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1841.

Nothing very important has occurred as yet in either House since the election of Speaker and Clerk. St. Clair Clark fest

HYMENIAL REGISTERS.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. M. Clark, Mr. *Jacob Smith*, of the Commonwealth, to Miss *Maria Dellone*, daughter of Mr. Michael Dellone, of Conowago township.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *Jacob Hickes* to Miss *Elizabeth Conway*—both of Warrington township, York county.

On the 31 inst. by the same, Mr. *Elliott Alley*, of Tyrone township, to Miss *Sarah Ann Hinkle*, of Reading township.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, June 8, 1841.

Democratic Candidate

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN BANKS,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business wanted at this Office.

Appointment by the United States Marshal, Eastern District.

JAMES A. THOMPSON, of Gettysburg, to be Deputy Marshal for the counties of York, Adams and Franklin.

President's Message.

We have read this document with care. As it could be improved by no commentary of ours, we submit it to our readers without remark.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—At a meeting of the Directors of this institution, held on Tuesday last, it was resolved to accept the provisions of the Revenue Bill. Arrangements, we understand, are now being made in the Bank for the issue of one and two dollar notes.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We learn from inquiries made here on yesterday, that a young WASHINGTON M'GAUGHY, son of Mr. James M'Gaughy, of Hamiltonban township, in this county, was drowned at Martinsburg, Va., on Sunday morning last, while bathing in a stream in the neighborhood of that place.

Magazines.

We have received the June number of the "Lady's Book," and also "Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine." Both these are excellent and deservedly popular Monthly publications. A new volume of each of the above works will be commenced with the July numbers. Reader, send on the amount of the subscription, and order one, or both of these monthlies—you won't repent it. For terms, &c. see advertisements in another part of this paper.

Sincerity of the Office-holders under the new Administration.

It will give pleasure, we doubt not, to the admirers of the policy of preventing the office-holders from interfering with the exercising party politics, to learn that our party are sincere in their professions, and faithfully reduce them to practice. To show how sincere they are in regard to the new Post Master at Fairfield discontinued our paper as soon as he was sworn into office. *It is too much of a party organ* to be tolerated, in these days of party oblivion.

Proscription—The Policy and Justice of Removals from Office.

The principles and the course of the present administration seem to say—our object is to compel by political opposition—to disarm them and extort their approbation by the exercise of benevolent, high minded and magnanimous forbearance toward them!" and to give a living form to this sentiment, the friends of those who have been in office is rejected and our vanquished opponents soothed and retained in power. We have heretofore spoken of the injustice and ingratitude with which our conduct only seems to us to be equally apparent. *Convert* our office holding opponents! It will be pretty much such a conversion as a gracious missionary gave an account of in his return from a Mahomedan land. He said "every soul he converted cost $100,000, and then they relapsed as soon as the sum run out." The conversion of office holders *after a victory* has been, we contend, neither very great nor very worthy. Disregard them, and convert the *disinterested* people, by shewing them that you are worthy and capable of governing,by fidelity to your friends, and by promptness and vigor in executing reform. By raising up and leading with spoils the mercenary creatures, whom you have overthrown, you may bribe them to burn incense to your glory. But it will be the offering of prostitution to inveigle and betray the duped and vain glorious donors—the smiles and stole embraces of Cleopatra, to rob you of an empire.

But it is magnanimous! And this enlightened, and highly cultivated administration desire to emulate the disinterested conduct of the elder Brutus! But it should be remembered that his praise (if he deserved any) arose from his executing justice upon his own children, who had, with whom he was associated, I offer the resolutions which I now send to the Chair.

Resolved, That the members of this House have heard with deep sensibility of the death of the Hon. CHARLES OGLE, late a Representative from the State of Penn.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect for the character of the deceased they will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That, as a further testimonial of respect, the House will now adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

And accordingly the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Distressing Occurrence.

We learn from the Norristown Register, that on the 14th ult., the canal boat David R. Porter, of Newport, Perry county, Capt. William Tate, while lashed to another boat was carried over by the force of the current, and Mr. *David Demarest*, broiker of the owner, was unfortunately drowned.

Mr. Demarest was a native of this county, and learned the tanning business in this place.

Gov. Porter has signed the Bill providing for the election of County Treasurers by the people.

Why; Fidelity.

The Whig party, with an ignorance of human nature which would disgrace a school-boy, profess to be above what they call *party drill. They* are too intelligent and independent, to need previous consultation, and pledged adherence to the will of a majority, before they can meet publicly to act even on strict party questions! Hence they become the victims of a well trained, common sense opposition, although inferior in numbers and skillfulness. Even when the Whigs do meet in caucus and make nominations they have seldom sufficient honor or instinct of self-preservation to abide by the result. This has been lately exemplified at Washington. The party met in caucus and nominated Mr. SMYTH of Maine, to be supported for Clerk of the House of Representatives. But when they came to vote in the House there were enough Whig traitors to join the Locofocos to defeat the nomination, and elect Mr. CLARK. To Mr. Clark personally we have no objections, and had he been the nominee of our friends should have been pleased to see him elected. But to procure and accept it as he did was as dishonorable to him, as is the treacherous and faithless Whigs who voted for him. We were disgraced by such traitors and such a stain it is the last House of Representatives in this State. The fellow Crabb, and the four renegades who associated to elect him, are abhorred by every honest Democrat in the State. Such men are our loathing! No party can long endure such traitors and delinquents. All the true Democratic Press would generally do its duty, and denounce them—hold them up to the scorn and detestation of the party, we should soon find the well wisher, the patriot and the friend of the object of their treachery, would be out of their reach and self-interest would produce a correctness of conduct which their principles will never teach them. But the venomous reptile is muzzled—how small a sop stops their throats!

A highly favored Land.

During the last week our Borough has enjoyed the most delightful treat can be presented to lovers of the rational mind. The examination of one of our Free Schools, under the charge of Mr. CLARK, took place in the Court-house on Thursday and Friday, and was conducted in a manner satisfactory of parents, and other citizens, who evinced the deepest interest in the exercises. All were highly gratified. The progress which the pupils have *all* made in the numerous branches which they have studied is highly honorable to their own industry and obedience, and to the skill and unwearied attention of their teacher. This is the Elon School of this district. In it are taught all the useful and ornamental branches short of the classics. Not the least gratifying part of the spectacle is to see this High School accessible to *all*, whatever may be their pecuniary circumstances. Here are enrolled together in *friendship*, and in noble rivalry, on terms of perfect equality, the children of the rich and the poor—the professional man and the mechanic—the farmer and the laborer. No superiority is recognized or claimed, except that of merit. Without intending to indicate any, we may be permitted to say, that among those who evinced most application and most proficiency were some of the humblest of our citizens. But we would draw no distinction where all did so well. While the parents, whose hopes are wrapt up in their offspring, must have felt a pleasing and exemplary pride at the attainments of their sons and daughters, they must also have felt some mortification at their own comparative want of them. But the fault was not theirs, but is chargeable on the time-serving legislators, who for half a century, forgot the, constitutional injunction «to establish Schools throughout the State." We may remark that there have been no Schools established in this Borough the average number of scholars in all our schools annually, was 135.—Now it is about 400, with no increase of population. But we are wandering from the object of this article, which was to say, that too high praise could not be bestowed on Mr. CLARK, or his interesting pupils.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to the Editors of the Baltimore «Patriot" and «Sun" for early copies of the President's Message.

NOMINATION.—The Hon. WILLIAM CORY JOHNSON, has been nominated by the Whig State Convention of Maryland, which assembled in Baltimore on Thursday last, as a candidate for Governor of that State.

Speaker.

Hon. JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky, a staunch and energetic friend of the Administration, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of the present session. Mr. White received 121 votes, and his Locofoco opponent, Hon. John W. Jones, of Virginia, 84. Scattering, 16.

THE EXPRESS.—The President's Message was carried from Washington to New York in nine hours and thirty-three minutes—the quickest trip on record. Distance 222 miles—being at the rate of nearly 24 miles an hour.

Madison, one of the St. Louis murderers, has been convicted and made a confession.

The President's Message was carried from Washington to Baltimore, *in one hour and five minutes*—distance thirty-six miles.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

MR. BOWEN:—I was one of the comparatively small number who attended the examination during last week of the pupils under the charge of Mr. CLARK, and deem it proper that I should express the high gratification of all who were in attendance at the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The highest credit was reflected on their indefatigable tutor, and upon the Board of Directors, under whose care the benefits of his skill and experience have been secured to our young people. Why it is that the parents of those who are in connection with that school, and who *ought* to be interested in the education of their children do not generally attend its examinations, is rather remarkable. Their absence shows a lack of interest—it is Romanizing to the worthy teacher—and they deprive themselves of that natural pleasure which all feel in witnessing the successful efforts of those connected with them—while much instruction would be given by their children in matters which, in old times, we supposed were only known by *age and experience*. A more untiring, zealous, energetic and successful teacher is no where to be found. No pains spared too great, no trouble spared to be spared to secure the improvement of those under his care. The continuance of this gentleman amongst us should be secured.

CITIZEN.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, after a long illness, Miss *Anna Maria Dickson*, daughter of Mr. James Dickson, deceased, of Straban township, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 24 inst. Mr. *Peter Schlosser*, of Menallen township, a Soldier of the Revolutionary War, in the 86th year of his age.

At Emmitsburg, Md. on the 29th ultimo, Mr. *John Witherow*, in the 60th year of his age.

At the residence of her brother, in Tyrone township, on the 10th ult. *Adeline McBeth*, youngest daughter of James Neely, Esq. deceased, in the 22d year of her age. In health she was cheerful, animated and interesting to those around her. After a lingering illness, she met death becoming the profession she had early made; speaking distinctly to the last; leaving numerous relatives and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn her early death.—*Communicated.*

NOTICE.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of AARON COX, JONATHAN COX, with notice, &c.

APRIL TERM, 1841. No. 5.
Venditioni Exponas. June 1st, 1841.

THE monies in this case being considered as in Court—On motion, the Court grant a Rule for the appropriation of the monies on this Execution, on the first day of next Term (August.) Notice to be given by publication in one newspaper in the Borough of Gettysburg.

A correct extract from the docket.

A. MAGINLY,
Prothonotary.

Gettysburg, June 8. tc-11

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKING.

JACOB B. POUPE RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand, in West Chambersburg street, a few doors below the Court house, where he manufactures and constantly keeps on hand for sale,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Collars, &c.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Valises, Saddle-Bags, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ The subscriber feels thankful for past encouragement, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, June 1. 3m-10

DANIEL LASRELL,

CHAIR-MAKER AND HOUSE-PAINTER,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. L. Sharp, and more recently by Mr. A. Kitzmiller, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Mr. Fahnestock's Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptitude.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Gettysburg, June 1. 3t-10

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED!

NEW HAT STORE.

CALL and examine the FRESH SUPPLY of Cheap

SUMMER GOODS

which I have just received, and which include a large and beautiful assortment of New style British and Domestic prints; 4-4 Chintzes and Lawns; Fine Manchester and Domestic Ginghams; Jaconet and Cambric muslins; Bobbinetts, mull and Swiss muslins; Handsome French worked Collars; Thread and Bobbinette Laces, (good assortment;) Lace Veils and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; French Kid and Silk Gloves.

ASSORTMENT OF

CHEAP HOSIERY.

Very Cheap 5-4 Cotton Bombazines; Irish Linen and Linen drillings; Merino Cassimeres and Summer cloths; Ribb'd and Plain Gambroons; American Nankeens, Cotton drillings; Tickings, Checks, Brown and Bleached muslins; Linen Diapers, Linen Table cloths; Handsome Ingrain Carpetings, &c. &c.; which will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

R. G. M'CREARY.

June 1, 1841. 4t-10

BONNETS! B