## Dening Jes Dess

VOL. 28.

## THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1835.

NO. 46

LEERIUMO, Va.

LEERIUMO, Va.

To used the Balsson of Health
rom rou, with great henefit, if

of. When I procured it, I was

b Dyspepais, attended by all its
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too say that the first seller, if
was produced by the use of
CHAS. W. BINNS.

there is for usle by

KOWA, Charlestown,

HAYS. Harborn,

HAYS. Harborn, HAYS, Harpers-Perrys HARPER, Shepherdelow ERS.FERRY, VA.

Irons.
keep of hand Mouldboards
patterns, from No. 6 to No.
handed. Also,
Mouldboards, right and left.
o on hand, Wagon Boxes of
dirons of various patterns.
I will keep constantly a first
aker. So that they will be
iterns, of every description,
olice. All orders thankfully
compily attended to. UGH GILLEECE & CO.

teken in exchange for any med Castings.

became so painful that I had you it up. Seeing Gariegant's advertised, I was induced to aking the very first dose it open my stomach; and every dose helped me ao much that in the ye my stomach began, to retain ling I atc. I continued to use acci seven bottles, which cared extend me to perfect health, jed over since, and not before cheefully recommend it to all licited with Dyspepais or debitions.

eed, wherly, av ARS & PIPTY OTS

sonry; but Two Dozzas as payment in full, if pal the expiration of the year tharves one for aix months, \$1 25, to

nis not ordered for

our relations continue to be intended by hom they felt under obligations for covers naturally to, be appropriate from the proper stope fixed been taked to the product of the proper stope fixed by the product of the proper stope fixed by the product of the proper stope fixed by the product of the product o

be state of the Union, comprehending its ment and People of the United States, with some particularity, to the proceedoreign as well as its domestic relations; that the treaty would yet be faithfully ings and discussions in regard to it.—
and that if, in the discharge of this duty, accouled by France. The national The Minister of Finance, in his openine felt it incumbent upon him to sumship arrived, and the Minister receiving speech, alluded to the measures

be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt had previously been solemnly ratified to this Government by that of France, without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfection.

he selt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so, under a sense of what was due from him in a frank communication with another branch of his own Government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign nower. The disconstitutional powers of the King which neither the Government nor People, it was under the authority derived from them, in the supposed indignity, and recommended first President the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long tion taken be as it had not received the sanction of and the attempt to procure the necessory and the attempt to procure the necessory and the attempt to procure the necessory and the president, for his own french of his own foreign nower. The life constitutional powers of the King which neither the Government nor People. manner, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of
the Spanish American Government sufficiently states
the Spanish American Government sufficiently states
this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of
them, of the disposition of Spain to
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them of the disposition of Spain to
dependence. It is to be regretted, that
implication of the discussions of past injustres to negotiate with Spain, and
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the constitutional powers of the Covernment nor People and the Covernment of the Covernment nor People and the Covernment was
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dependence. It is to be regretted, that
ministers to negotiate with Spain, and
the constitutional powers of the Covernment nor People and the Covernment was
quintion to accomplish the object; and
the regretted to justify expectation of resatisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty
of July 4, 1831, recognising the justice
of our claims, in part, and promising
payment to the amount of twenty-five
millions of francs, in six annual instalministers to negotiate with Spain, and
the constitutional powers of the United States was supposed
to accomplish the object; and
the regretted to justify expectation of the intendicent of which
the honor of France was pledged.—
the honor of France was pledged.—
to engage, that the question should be
pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently of our claims, in part, and promising
payment to the amount of twenty-five
millions of france, in six annual instalministers to negotiate with Spain, and
the constitutional payment in the least of the committed upon love as the United States was supposed to
the treaty of our claims in part, and promising
the head of the Covernment was
condition to accompliant the object; and
the negotiation to accompliant the object; and
the tr

14th January the Senate resolved that tained, and was intendit was at that time, inexpedient to adopt no charge of ill faith again, legislative measures in regard to the French, and puthe state of affairs between the United guished between the rig

Segment prompting, core beautiful to control of the control of the

National Historical Par Microfilm Collection

of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections which we may confidently arrect will then be revived in all their succest face. In any the other any further of the new aspect, which has been given to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered no.

indeed, studied their character but to little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what apportains to their national independence: and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of

advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires shall have been received, they will be made the subject

ndition of the Public Finances more flattering than at the

period.

my last annual communication,
remains of the Public Debt
en redeemed, or money has
laced in deposite for this purhenever the creditors choose to
it. Alt the other pecuniary
ments of the Government have engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, om various sources, twenty millions

Should Congress make new appr priations in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from th the expenditure on account of branch of the service to its real wa by abolishing, from time to time, offices which can be dispensed with

defied the public authority, and which, in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast and present years. It may also be observed, that since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duly in the General Land Office induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for, at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matin regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our posed a great amount of new and addi-

organization of a new character, be not called for, at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the reastow on all the multifarious subject upon which he is called to act, the re y and careful attention due to the respective importance; unless the Le gislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibilities. non of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the

or Congress, hereafter, to pr

which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Bank of the United States against the Government, for the last four years.— Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and fail to renew its efforts in the same and fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inst-tention of the People, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtile progress of its influence. The Bahk is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system—in one central Governin our system in one centre ment. Lavish public disb and corporations with exclu leges, would be its substitu

An appropriate of the company of the

gress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposites in these institutions, with a view to-the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the United States, place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can untimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perlabor, and do more to revive and per-petuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempt-

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the especial altention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken all the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and percentuating which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty much responsibility was incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and supported by precedent, I was aware that there was, in the act of the removal of the deposites, a liability to excite that sensitiveness to Executive power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freemen to indulge: but I power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freemen to indulge: but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interests of my country.—The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by molives not sufficiently free from

have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authoriy lodged in the various departments, out it has produced no effect, as yet, accept the discontinuance of extra alto be a secondinated of extra al-owances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously ap-plied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the reater satisfaction and more equal jus-ce would be secured to the public offi-

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its distance of the secretary of the ersified relations, during the past

l am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purpose for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which

have been recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condi-tion and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantage in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged render necessary profes-

ture of the works in which the officers are engaged render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service damands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a reorganization

again induced, by the importance of that mode of life; if they do not, they the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should and a short time suffices to adapt their

applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, an ocertain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted.

of this mutual good will and of those general recollections which we may also and will afford a safe guide in your lives supposed by those who established the flags of the University of the current of the supposed by those who established the flags of the University of the current of the supposed by those who established the flags of the University of the current of the supposed by those who established the flags of the University of the current of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by those who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by the supposed by the supposed by the supposed by these who established the flags of the supposed by the subject, to being it to your attention. To suppress domestic volence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great hody of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support, the Government. A large standing military force is not contonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen: and the lessons of former days, and those also of our countrymen: and the sesons of former days, and those also of our own times show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just heddium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population offers the meet obvious means of effecting this power into operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population offers the meet obvious means of effecting this power into operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population of the meet obvious means of effecting this power into operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population of the meet obvious means of effecting this power into operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population of the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call-day and independent bedout for their formation, our militia-would be in a state of efficient service.

Now, whene we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a contract of the follows.

of efficient service.

Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and

will answer no p woring appetite ur Indian intercour people of the Unite transplanted Indian establishment amo ciples of intersom their juxtaposition moral may be substore; the authority ple laws, for the tom end may be put to whose prosecution e part of their social After the further rangement are con general supervision

These, I indulge their prosperity and large portion of owe them will then The Report from the Navy shewing that branch of the It appears from it to at present in commactivity which can be adequate to the propidly increasing commideration, and the which regards this a defence as our best reign aggressions, continuance of the r mote its gradual e speedy increase of been heretolore en at home. You will estimates which app the Secretary of expenditures neces amount, are small benefits which they As a means of national arm, I all your particular atter of the suggestion consideration of Consideration of

which will be of ance. Next to the ships, is the posses to man them efficie seems better calcul ect than the men an auxiliary to the rom our extensive t would furnish us ple enough for all the can be anticipated, state of our resour doubted that whate ibecality and wi now\_adopt, with a organization of this vice, will meet the classes of our citize

By the Report of th

it appears that the reve
during the year ending
last, exceeded its aclast, exceeded its acc g236,206; and that the fiscal year is estimated ther appears that the de on the last day of July mount due to contracts just expired, was about the available means about the last instant, about the available means about the lat instant, about had been paid; \$409,9 cruing before July, and ages accruing since. Included \$67,000 of the After making these pashad \$73,000 in bank on The pleasing assuran partment is entirely fre and that, by collection cand using the current portion of the bank deb dobt, will probably be ing, thereafter, a heaving extending the mail try. Reserving a continuous transprovement of existing the that the department with perfect convenies \$300,000 for the suprommence as soon as I and put in operation.

The measures adopted to the suprommence of th and put in operation.
The measures ador
General to bring the m
into action, and to effiment of its debt, as we
idnt administration of

Particular attention tion of the report of which relates to the car United States upon ra Unifor States upon reprivate corporations utseveral States. The
neral Government can
a means of carrying of
principles on which the
obtained, cannot be to
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begin to exhibit its nastempts to exact from
which it supposes can
terms, the most extraif these claims be pe
may grise whether a ca
acting under charters
the States, can, by a r
team of an exorbitan the States, can, by a disand of an exorbitant ted States from the channels of communicant sections of the countries of states cannot their constitutional per Office Department the an act of Congress whitself some equitable amount of compensatiuable, the necessity of it is suggested whether

cient administration of detailed at length in hi port. Aided by a reo ciples suggested, and a in the laws regulating as the windom of Con prove, that important tain a degree of useful increase of our populs of our settlements.

Particular attention tion of the report of

pers Ferry

tude of defence ty against those ambition, or inteupported by the musket. What in which I can view

oving the Aborigiof the United States west of the Mississip e condition of this race, persisted in till the obeding experiments for ns now to be an estab civilized communit

length, brought us to a is principal of intercomh them. The past we but the future we can Independently of the was into which we have hts they have ceded to oubt the moral duty of of the United States f possible, to preserve he scattered remnant hich are left within our e discharge of this duty, egion in the West has or their permanent resi-s been divided into dised among them. Many , and with the excep-l bands, living in Ohio exceeding fifteen hunand of the Cherokees, n the east side of the extending from Lake orida, have entered in-which will lead to their

their removal and re-is founded upon the have gained of their pabits, and has been dict of enlarged liberality. ceeding in extent that with certain supplies ms, ammunition, and able articles, they are gratuitously with provi-riod of a year after their new homes. In that they choose to resort to ife; if they do not, they irts of the great prairies, s herds of buffalo roam, e suffices to adapt their the changes which a uire. Ample arrangen some instances cound churches are to be lings constructed for mills for common use. en set apart for the of the poor, the most blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millwrights, &c. are supthem. Steel and ir s salt, are purchased for ughs, and other farming stic animals, looms, spin-ards, &c. are presented besides these beneficial innuities are, in all cating, in some instances, hirty dollars for each in-birty dollars for each in-birtibe, and in all cases at, if justly divided and anded, to enable them, their own exertions, to it is now provided by reters, or other persons te benefit of the Indians,

qualified for the disarrangements for the for their political add for their separation ns have not been neg-pledge of the United given by Congress, that stined for the residence shall be forever "secured to them." A coun-souri and Arkansas, has to them, into which the nts are not to be pushed. nmunities can be formed ve region, except those ablished by the Indians r by the United States with their concurrence, hus been raised for their and guarding the In-as possible, from those we brought them to their on, by law, to destroy found in their coun-ing the doubtful result

nall be given to persons nt, if such can be found

transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and

moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody war; whose prosecution seems to have made part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they yought to be left totals progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The Report from the secretary of the Navy shewing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which cau be given to it, is in-sidequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against forcing segressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote. Its gradual enlargement, and as speedy increase of the force which has been herefolore employed shroad and at home. You will perceive from the secretary of the Navy that the self-industry of the Secretary of the Navy that the continuance of the measures which promote. Its gradual enlargement, and as speedy increase of the force which has been herefolore employed shroad and at home. You will perceive from the assertions are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the Secretary of the Navy, that the estimates which spear in the report of the Secretary of the suggestion which stracted the country.

As a means of atrengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention the propriety of the suggestion which stracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skifful and she be appropriated the substitute of the consideration of the propersion of th

which will be of the greatest importation of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently: and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be adoubted that whatever provisions the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the Report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities \$236,206; and that the surplus of the present

last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities \$236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at \$476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about \$1,064,381, exceeding the available means about \$23,700; and that, on the 1st instant, about \$597,077 of this debt had been paid; \$409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and \$187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included \$67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department

My fibeligner of the Portmaster General Ry hop Japort of the Continuation of the Conti

be Postmaster General. It is probable that a teim.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of the connection with these provisions in rela-

CONGRESS.

on the table. The House then ceeded to ballot for a speaker, the following was the result:

MR. POLE.

MR. BELL, MR. MERCER, MR. ADAMS, MR. GRANGER,

BLANKS,
So the Hon. J. K. Polk, of Tennesee, was elected Speaker, and being conducted to the Chair, returned his conducted his conducted to the Chair, returned his conducted his conducted to the Chair, returned his conducted his conducted to the Chair, returned his conducted his

Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the election of a Printer for the House of Representatives.

After the adoption of the resolution, but before the House had proceeded to

ballot,
Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio suggested
that if the Printer was appointed under
this naked resolution, and without ref-

erence to the joint resolutions providing for the election, prescribing prices, a bond to be given, &c. he would not be bound by the provisions, or subject to the responsibilities of the joint resolution, &c.

This suggestion gave rise to a discussion of some length, in which Messrs. Whittlesey, Adams, Robertson, Beardsley, Mann, of New York, Mercer, Mason, of Virginia, Everett and Ward, took part. To enable the House to remedy the difficulty, Mr. Whittlesey, in the course of the discussion, moved to reconsider the resolution which had been adopted; which motion was disagreed to, and the debate was terminated by the adoption, by general consent, of an amendment directing that the election be conformaecting that the election be conformable to the requisitions and terms of the

joint resolution.

This difficulty having been removed the House proceeded to ballot: when it appeared that there were For Blair & Rives,

J. D. Learned, Scattering, So Blair & Rives were elected. TUESDAY, DEC. 8.
In the Senate, The President of the United States this day sent in to both houses of Congress his Annual Mes-

In the Senate, Mr. Tomlinson rose and addressed the Senate to the follow-

ing effect : Mr. President : It has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of

the Honorable Nathan Smith, late a Senator from the State of Connecti-

Arriving in this City, apparently the full possession and exercise of all his power, my colleague and friend interchanged the kind salutations a propriate to the occasion, with the cor-dislity and frankness and vivacity which characterised his social inter-course, and secured the attachment and confidence of those with whom he was intimately associated. He retired to rest on Saturday evening, as far as to rest on Saturday evening, as far as was observed, in the enjoyment of his secustomed health and spirits. Feeling indisposed, he rose from his bed and obtained the advice of a medical friend who subsequently left his apartment without the slightest apprehension of a fatal result. In a short time his of a fatal result. In a short time his altered appearance caused alarm, and his friend was again called. On his return the heart had ceased to beat, and he expired in his chair, on Sunday morning about half past one o'clock, without a struggle or a groan. Thus unexpectedly and awfully was our late associate and friend summoned from a state of probation and trial into the presence of the Divine Redeemer and Judge, in whom he devoutly professed Judge, in whom he devoutly professed to believe and trust. May this renew ed demonstration of the solemn truth that in the midst of Life we are

that in the midst of Life we are an death, produce its proper effect on our hearts and lives, and be instrumental in preparing us for the judgment to come and the retributions of eternity.

The afflictive event which has cast such a gloom over this body cannot fail to excite profound sensibility and regret throughout the Union as well as in the native State of the deceased, where he has long been ranked among her most able and distinguished lawyers and statesmen.

and statesmen.

While we lament the inscrutable pro vidence, with humble submission, it becomes us to be still, knowing that the lestinies of men and nations are in the hands of an omnipotent and holy God, whose dispensations are merciful and

right.

With the Senate, Sir, I leave the adoption of the measures requisite to manifest its high respect for the character and memory of the deceased.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. King of Alabama, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the Senate

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. King of Alabama, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the Senate adjourned.

The members of the House of Representatives then entered the Senate Chamber, and also the President of the United States and all the Heads of Departments, to attend the Funeral of the Hon. NATHAN SMITH. The funeral service was performed according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Higbee, who pronounced a very eloquent and appropriate discourse on the occasion.

Bare, Hunter, Berry, Griggs, McGoy, and Smith of F. 11

A petition was presented by Mr. Griggs, of sundry citizens of the Eastern part of County of Frederick, praying the formation of a new County from a part of said county.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

In the House, Yesterday's session was entirely occupied, until 4 o'clock, with the election of a public printer.—The question was debated with great earnestness and ability. Mr. Shauds, of Prince George, nominated Thomas Ritchie, whose protensions were sus-

ion to amend the rules of the House which resulted in referring them to elect committee for revision and The House agreed to give the use of the Hall next Tuesday to the Coloni-

the Hall next Tuesday to the Colonization Society.

A message was received from the President covering numerous reports—also one in relation to the boundaries between the states and territories.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

conferred upon him, in a brief and ap-propriate address.

Mr. Opie nominated James Soyars

tion was then presented by Mr. Richardson, his Secretary, and read by the

Clerk.
On motion of Mr. Opie, 185 copies of the message were ordered to be prin-ted for the use of the Senate. And then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

At 12 o'clock, a quorum being present. Mr. Garland of Amherat called the House to order, and nominated George Wythe Munford, Esq. as Clerk. There being no other person put in nomination, Mr. Munford was unanimously elected.

Mr. Garland then nominated Linn Banks, Esq. a delegate from the county of Madison, as Speaker of the House. Mr. Gregory nominated Fleming B. Miller, Esq. of Botetourt.

Mr. Miller hoped, if he had any influence with his friend from Williamsburg, he would withdraw his name, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

burg, he would withdraw his name and requested the House not to conside him a candidate.

Mr. Gregory acquiesced, but intima

ted his intention to vote for Mr. Miller, notwithstanding his withdrawal. The Clerk then called the roll, and the vote was taken as follows:

Mr. Garland of Amherst, and Mr. Wilson of Cumberland, were requested to inform Mr. Banks of his election, and conduct him to the chair, which was

Resolved, That the editors of no

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers in this sity he allowed to take seats in this House, for the purpose of reporting the proceedings thereof.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

In the House, The Speaker, in pursuance of the rules of the House, announced the standing Committees.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one he raised, on the subject of increasing the Banking Capital of this Commonwealth, and that said Committee take charge of fall applications on tee take charge of all applications on all friends of state rights. He manifests

that subject.
On motion of Mr. Crutchfield, On motion of Mr. Crutchfield,
Resolved, That the committee of
Roads and Internal Navigation be instructed to inquire into the expediency
of chartering a joint stock company to
construct a rail road from Fredericksburg to the Eastern base of the Blue
Ridge or to some point in the Yalley.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

In the House, The Speaker announced the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject of an extension
of the Banking Capital of the Commonweath, viz: Messrs. Carter, Murdaugh,
Cunningham, Cook, Madison, Standad,
Brown of Ps. Gilmer, Miller, Moncure,
Craig, Hickerson, Carrington, Witcher,

present. Messrs. Soutball, Wilson of Cumberland, and Scott of Dinwiddie, were absent from the House.

[At a late hour we received a let our correspondent. We have rough the following extract:—Eds. Fr. Pr.]

the Hall next Tuesday to the Colonization Society.

A message was received from the President covering numerous reports—also one in relation to the boundaries between the states and territories.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

\*\*Trom the Richmond Compiler.\*\*

\*\*Monday, del. 7, 1835.\*\*

IN SENATE.\*\*

A quorum being present, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Patterson called the Senate to order, and nominated Addison Hansford as Clerk of that body, and no other person being put in nomination, Mr. Hansford was unanimously elected.\*\*

Mr. Patterson then nominated Stafford H. Parker, Esq. of the Caroline, Spottsylvania, and Essex district, as Speaker. There being no opposition, Mr. Parker was unanimously elected.\*\*

The Speaker having been conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Patterson and Opie, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in a brief and approprinted address.\*\*

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## THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN.

no other person being put in nomination, Mr. Soyars was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Opi2, Julius Martin and Littleberry W. Allen were appointed door keepers of the Senate.

The Governor's Annual communication with the communication of the Presidency, as the candidate meaning the communication of the Presidency of The Opposition Members of the Legislature have unanimously nominated Judge Warra for the Presidency, as the candidate most likely to defeat the election of the Presidential nominee. It seems very fair to presume upon the entire support of the Southern States for Judge White. The news from Mississippi is cheering, and when the people of Virginia dis-cover the fraud practised upon them last Spring, by masked Van Buren men, they will set all right.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

that copy we received through the Baltimore Chronicle. Strange indeed it is, that the Washington mail should be four days travelling to this place. It is not only strange, but a

gretted that the art of condensation is not stulied in the President's state papers. All that is said might have been expressed in a much smaller space; yet, still, long as it is, it will be read with interest by men of all parties.

That, part of the Message which relates to

the difficulty with France, attracts the greatinterest. All that the President says in reference to a formal explanation to the French accordingly done.

The Speaker returned his acknowled the public servant of a great and free people. He was right have been expected from the public servant of a great and free people. He was right in making no direct explanation; for, a mere review of the whole matter will, to a reasonable mind, afford ample evidence burge. that no circumstance could have given offene

off strong disposition to compet them to carry the mail for such compensation as the General Government may see fit to grant.

The abolitionists, it will be seen, have received an appropriate thrust; and, as to the United States Bank,

"Thrice he routed all his foes, And thrice he slew the slam."

burg to the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge or to some point in the Yalley.

MEDNESDRY, DEC. 9.

In the House, The Speaker announced the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject of an extension of the Banking Capital of the Commonweath, viz: Messrs. Carter, Murdangh, Cunningham, Cook, Madison, Stanard, Bown of B., Gilmer, Miller, Moncure, Craig, Hickerson, Carrington, Witcher, Parker, Steger, Griggs, Rogers, Daniel, Davisoh, and Summers.

Mr. Brooke offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend an act, chittle, "An act to incorporate the Statution and Potomac Rail Road Company," passed March 22, 1831.

This resolution was agreed to and the following committee appointed, viz: Messrs Brooke, Craig, Moffitt, Allmoad, Bare, Hunter, Berry, Griggs, McCoy, and Smith of F. 1

A petition was presented by Mr. Griggs, of sundry citizens of the Eastern part of County of Prederick, praying the formation of a new County from a part of said county.

In the House, Yesterday's session was entirely occupied, until 4 o'clock, with the election of a public printer—The question was debated with great carnestness and ability. Mr. Shauds, of Prince George, nominated Thomas Ritchie, whose pattensions were sus-

nk in less than thirteen hours. It was hed in the New York papers on the in After its transmission to Congress.

Late accounts from Texas state that the

Late accounts from Texas state that the Mexican commander. Cos. after holding out for some time against his besiegers, had surrendered San Antonio to them. A detachment of 90 Texians had been attacked by a force of 300 cavalry and 100 infantry, who were put to flight, losing 16 men and several horses. The Texians suffered no loss except one man mortally wounded. American volunteers are still pouring into Texas. They calculate upon certain victory; and, it is said, they will probably not stop short of the conquest of Mexico.

The price of Flour in Baltimore, on Friday ast, was \$6 75 from wagons; at Alexandria,

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

Sale of personal property by John Griggs, to-day the 17th.

Sale by Nicholas Koonce, Trustee of Jacob Geatty, Monday next. WARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 1st Instant, at Aberdeen, Ohio, by Justice Shelton, Triomas Van Sweathnoun, Esq., of Virginia, to Miss Ellen E. Warnen, only daughter of the late Elisha Warner, of Lexington, Ky.

At the residence of Mr. Conrad Shindler n Shepherdstown, on the 30th uit., Mr. Was RICHARDSON, in the 89th year of his age. [We received a more extended notice of

Mr. R.'s death, which we are obliged to on

There will be public worship in the Epis copal Church, Charlestown, on Christma lay, at 11 o'clock. A meeting will be held in the Free Church of Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday night the 19th instant, to take into consideration the mosproper means of AIDING the inhabitants of TEXAS. An address is expected from F. C. McCABE, Eq. on the occasion. It is hoped that all the true friends of Liberty will attend

CHARLESTOWN LYCEUM.

Owing to the great interest manifested in the question at the last meeting, its discussion was adjourned. It will be resumed this evention of the last meeting its discussion was adjourned. It will be resumed this evention of the last meeting to the last ender cartaing circumstances, to adopt coercive
means to accure the payment of the indemnity
due by France?

Tickets for Site at Mr. Brown's Book Sto e,
not by the Tresumer Charles R. Harding, Esq.

A meeting of the subscribers, for the erection of a Free Church near Kabletown, will take place on the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing or appointing a committee to contract for the building of such house as they may think most advisable. and at the same time fix on the location, &c.
The meeting to be at the School House. A
general attendance is requested. Contributions to the same will be thankfully received.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

Clock Repairing. All orders in his line left with Mr. Stone in Charlestown, will be promptly attended Dec. 17, 1835 —3t.

In oursehold and Kitchen Furniture, embracing every thing necessary for house-keeping, too numerous to enumerate.

The above property is of the very best description, well worthy the attention of the series of the serie

To Hire,

POR the ensuing year, the Slaves belonging to the infant heirs of Richard Baylor, Esq. deceased. Apply to
JOHN YATES, Guardian.
Dec. 17, 1835.

ALMANACS. HAGERSTOWN German and English Almanacs; also, Cook's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Carpenter's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and Extract of Bucher, together with a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

JAMES BROWN.

Dec. 17, 1835.

The spike Company,

The Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Horpers-Ferry Turnpike Company are requested to meet at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown on Wednesday the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M. A meeting is urgently requested, as important business demands it.

By order of the President.

Dec. 10, 1835.

PORTRAIT PAINTING. JAMES WACOUGHTRY

OFFERS the services of his profession to the people of Charlestown and the public generally. His room is in the front part of the dwelling of Capt. Daugherty; where a specimen or two of his art may be seen.

Dec. 10, 1835.—9m.

Negroes for Hire. O N Monday the 28th inst. I will offer for hire, at my residence, in Charlestown, eight Slaves, consisting of men, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of John Buckmaster, dee'd.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,

Dec. 10, 1835.

Guardian.

Servants for Hire. HAVE several valuable Servants to hire out for the ensuing year.

I take this occasion to remind those who hired of me the current year, that the terms of their bonds with regard to the clothing, will be rigidly insisted upon.

WM. F. TURNER, Earl Dec. 10, 1835. of H. S. Turner, dec's

Negroes for hire. HAVE for hire, for the ensuing year, number of Slaves—including men, we men, girls, and boys.

MARY MANNING.

WISH to hire, for the next year, a Male Servant of steady habits, who is a good stdener, and careful ostler. An unmarried can or one, who has a wife in Charlestown will be preferred. Application to be mad soon. I will have several female servant for hire at Christmas.

November 26, 1836. J. H. STRAITH.

Dec. 10, 1835.

ble Slaves, of both sexes, belonging to estate of Alexander Riely, decid. He va attend on Monday the 38th inst, at the l residence of said deceased, to meet person disposed to hire.

Negroes for Mire.

Negroes for Hise.

N Tuesday the 20th day of December, 25 'SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Girls and Boys—among them some of the most valuable farm hands in the county, and a good shoe and boot maker. The hiring will be conducted in my absence by Mr. William Butler.

Those who hired for the present year are requested to return the hirelings completely clothed according to contract; as the conducted on, as I would rather lose even part of the hire than that the slaves should lose part of their just dues in clothing.

The last year's hirers, it is hoped, will come prepared to discharge their bonds.
Reference for them may be made to Mr. Butler.

H. S. G. TUCKER.

Woodbury, Dec. 3, 1835.

Trust Sale.

Treest Scale.

DY virtue of a deed of trust, executed the subscriber on the 15th of Maria 1834, by Jacob Gentry and Am his wife, a duly recorded in the Cierk's Office of county court of Jefferson, given for the pose of securing a debt therein mention for the use of Uriah Miles, I will proceed sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Midday the 21st instant, being court day, before the Court-Fouse door in Charlestown, a wable two-story stone DWELLING HOUS with the LOT, containing a quarter of acre thereto attached, situated in the top of Bolivar, and adjoining the lots of Steph Roots and others. Also, a quantity of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureau, Take Chelrs, one sight day Clock, Pots, Estit Ovens, &c. with a variety of other article suitable for housekeeping. Such title on as is vested in the trustee, will be made to indisputable.

Dec. 3, 1835. NICHOLAS KOONCE

A Negro Man Wanted. WISH to hire, for the ensuing year, an aged NEGRO MAN, who is capable of taking ears of a horse, and who can garden, &c. He must be without a wife: Such a one can get a good situation, if application be made immediately.

WM. R. BAUM.

Charlestown, Dec. 2 1835

PUBLIC SALE

will be sold, at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber about miles south of Charlestown, and Thursday the 17th instant, (December,) the following PROPERTY:

25 or 20 first-rate Work Horses, 25 or 30 head of Cattle, inferior to none ever sold in the county, cept those of Mr. Turner's,) amongst with Are many fine Milch Couse, the or 50 hand of fine Sheep. 100 or 150 Hogs, many of which

will be fat,

A large assertment of Forming Ulensils of all descriptions, first-rate,
From 200 to 300 barrels of Corn,
Two sets Blacksmith's Tools, First-rate Wagons, Carts, And Gearing of every descri

chasers.

Terms.—The cash will be required for the corn and fat hogs, and for all sums under \$5. For all sums of \$5 and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence early in the day, and continue from day to day until all be sold. No property to be removed until the terms be complied with.

Dec. 3, 1835.

Public Sale.

I SHALL offer for sale, on Tuesday the 1 SHALL offer for sale, on Tuesday the 1 Shall offer for sale, on Tuesday the 1 Shall offer for sale, on the next fair day, on the Prospect Hill Farm, near my bouse, sundry articles of Fersonal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, two Wagens, a Horse Cert, and Farming Utensils of every kind—Corn, Oats, Ray and Fodder. Intending to rent out the farm every thing will be sold without reserve.

Toms of sale—All sums of \$5 and under, cash. A credit of nine months on all sums exceeding \$5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

BUSH: C. WASHINGTON,

Executor of M. L. Herbert, dec'd.

Dec. 10, 1835.

N. B.—I have a House for rent, sufficientj large for two small families, containing
a rooms.

B. C. W.

Negroes for Hire. A T public hiring, on Monday the 18th instant, will be hired, it Smithfield, as the house of Mr. J. Redmon, formerly occupied by Mr. Stone, all the Negroes belonging to the estate of Bacon Burwell, dec'd, and also those belonging to the estate of Edmond Burwell, dec'd, between 50 and 60 in number, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Those who hired for the present year are Those who hired for the present year are requested to return the negroen with their proper clothing, scoording to contract...

Those who fail to comply with this request may, expect to be made to comply. It is also expected that those who hired for the present year, will come prepared to take up their bonds.

MANN P. NELSON,

Guardians for the Heire

Dec. 10, 1835.

Dec. 10, 1835.

DR. R. P. MAGRUDER AS removed his office to the front room of the house occupied by John B. Wester, and opposite Col. Harper's Store, where he may be found when not professionally es-

gaged. Shephardslown, Dec. 10, 1835.—64 TYRANT

Will stand the next Spring season the Valley Course of Samuel Stride Pedigree, performances, &c. will be give thereafter.

FOURE & STRIDER.

Dec. 10, 1835 — 31.

Harpers Ferry

🏷 National Historical Par

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