

# Virginia Free Press.

OUR COUNTRY—THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES—UNION AND LIBERTY.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Printed and Published Weekly

BY JOHN S. &amp; H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 32.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1840.

NO. 48

**MESSAGE**

From the Representatives of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the 26th Congress.

Senate of the United States,

and House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot, on this occasion, congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country's and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the general prosperity which has heretofore so boundlessly increased upon us by the Author of all good continues to grow for our eternal gratitude. Especially have we re-

markably increased in our foreign and directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view, without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, should be looked for no where with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect, which was presented in my last annual message, and may be considered a result of the wisdom of the pacific just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so farable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet, have not been exercised. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to exonerate, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government.

For the settlement of our Northern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain, for a commission of exploration and survey has been received, and a counter-project, including also a provi-

sion for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should be no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I am confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose borders these boundaries are to be traced.

To avoid another controversy in which the State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previous to the conclusion of a commercial arrangement concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous domain, of which the division still remains to be adjusted.

I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northerly western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent.

The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments, have differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of a joint commission.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the source of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the friendly intercourse between the British Government and its neighbors.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our most unprincipled citizens, has subsided into a unanimous conviction strongly opposed to any meddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped, they always will, a warm interest for the success of

all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind.

This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural therefore, that it should be manifested with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of violated faith towards foreign nations. It is natural to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens; they are seeking now, from all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent, by

the new Government of Texas, has itself its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us by a prompt repair for injuries complained of in the case of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America, a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its

commercial treaty, which was signed before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session.—

In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from capture by Colombian privateers, and we are adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals.

This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress.

With all these—New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador—perfect good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is fully carried into execution; and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquillity, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Pacz. With Ecuador a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as do our friendly intercourse with the other governments of South America—the Argentine Republic, and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.—The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new governments which have arisen out of that confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions that have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad.

The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d of March, 1837.

Play before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and the Netherlands, the ramifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign by aiding the development of the resources of our country, and stimulating the enterprise of our people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse, all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also a further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made prominent by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose borders these boundaries are to be traced.

To avoid another controversy in which the State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previous to the conclusion of a commercial arrangement concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous domain, of which the division still remains to be adjusted.

I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northerly western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent.

The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments, have differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of a joint commission.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the source of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the friendly intercourse between the British Government and its neighbors.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our most unprincipled citizens, has subsided into a unanimous conviction strongly opposed to any meddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped, they always will, a warm interest for the success of

all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States, under the Commission with which he is charged, to ascertain the exact position of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us by a prompt repair for injuries complained of in the case of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America, a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its

commercial treaty, which was signed before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session.—

In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from capture by Colombian privateers, and we are adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals.

This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress.

With the great American empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as do our friendly intercourse with the other governments of South America—the Argentine Republic, and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.—The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new governments which have arisen out of that confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions that have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad.

The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d of March, 1837.

Play before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and the Netherlands, the ramifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign by aiding the development of the resources of our country, and stimulating the enterprise of our people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse, all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also a further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made prominent by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose borders these boundaries are to be traced.

To avoid another controversy in which the State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previous to the conclusion of a commercial arrangement concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous domain, of which the division still remains to be adjusted.

I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northerly western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent.

The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments, have differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of a joint commission.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the source of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the friendly intercourse between the British Government and its neighbors.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our most unprincipled citizens, has subsided into a unanimous conviction strongly opposed to any meddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped, they always will, a warm interest for the success of

all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States, under the Commission with which he is charged, to ascertain the exact position of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us by a prompt repair for injuries complained of in the case of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America, a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its

commercial treaty, which was signed before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session.—

In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from capture by Colombian privateers, and we are adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals.

This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress.

With the great American empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as do our friendly intercourse with the other governments of South America—the Argentine Republic, and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.—The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new governments which have arisen out of that confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions that have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad.

The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d of March, 1837.

Play before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and the Netherlands, the ramifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign by aiding the development of the resources of our country, and stimulating the enterprise of our people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse, all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also a further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made prominent by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose borders these boundaries are to be traced.

To avoid another controversy in which the State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previous to the conclusion of a commercial arrangement concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous domain, of which the division still remains to be adjusted.

I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northerly western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent.

The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments, have differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of a joint commission.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the source of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the friendly intercourse between the British Government and its neighbors.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our most unprincipled citizens, has subsided into a unanimous conviction strongly opposed to any meddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped, they always will, a warm interest for the success of

all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States, under the Commission with which he is charged, to ascertain the exact position of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of

Whig, for the sale of  
Union."

NATIONS  
National Corporation.

OF THE UNITED STATES,  
J. H. BARRISON,  
OF OHIO  
ENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
IN TYLER,  
OF VIRGINIA.

FREE PRESS.

WEEKLY NEWS.

JANUARY 9.

MESSAGE.—After a delay caused by a struggle of the party in the House of Representatives, it is now in body, which length accomplished by nullification of a sovereign State, their voice in the popular branch of the Legislature, the House is at last, and the message of the President was communicated to Congress on Tuesday at

the hour—(the bankers have the

constitution of the

country, and consequently necessary

which—regards their re-

lease, or their diminution—nei-

ther the Executive can exercise

control. Why, then, should the

Congress and the people (sup-

to read the message) with a

discretion upon banks and

at the same time, he proclaims

determination neither to "pro-

ject to" a National Bank—the

which the Federal Government

regulate, or pull down?" Why

my chapter upon State banks—

Jackson Van Burenism—has

come to a standstill, the disas-

ter field political capital? There

is no paper of the message, as print-

ed, devotes to the notice of

several matters connected with the

and eight pages devoted to the

the latter. Such is the differ-

ence in this public document, com-

pared properly before Congress,

and dependent subjects ("the

which the former has nothing to do,

that the financial opera-

tions during the present year; and

the Government in all its pecu-

nials been scrupulously kept

of millions of Treasury Notes,

several acts of Congress, to en-

sure to meet its liabilities, not

millions were, at any one time

the amount of these Govern-

ments, now outstanding, is a little

million of dollars. There is an

out in the Message—but upon

that all these outstanding trans-

sactions can be redeemed; and the

or government defrauded, with

additional burdens on the country;

or of loans or taxes. But these

worthy of more particular note,

one of severe morality which

abstains when declining on the

"the banks." The public is

by the Executive, that if the

public money remaining in the

shall be punctually paid on de-

mand shall certainly keep the

within the estimates—that is, the

in a given portion of the in-

the remaining treasury pend-

ing, "can be redeemed,"—

—*inferno*—otherwise.

to say that the faith and abil-

ity of the national government,

engagements, depend upon the

reality of its debts? And

said of the banks? For the

it now exists—of eight hun-

state banks, instead of less

as existed at the 4th March-

may thank Jackson Van Bu-

remoned—but still, we

give these villed and luckless

we wrath, nothing more than

them in the same category in

the places the National Treasury

"the banks" as the President

their engagements will be

debtors—are punctual—Car-

itas, and bank issues? Does

more, of the Treasury and

an-Buren Administration Nav-

national Bank, which existed

in a cost of expense or loss

having been—by this and

mainly instrumental in in-

State basic system, having

of the course pursued, and

banking system thus brought

now comes forward

country another experiment

followed its "improvement"

aptitudes, as nothing but

followed its pecuniary re-

lief, and the power of the

the people—in substance

the millions which

and receipts, shall be placed in

the control of individuals, who are

as partisan offenders, un-

the President. This is the

in which the President has so

his "independent trea-

—that is to constitute the next

now in power.

faculty of the Executive, in re-

ment of a Sub-Treasury, we

say; but that word is with us

years experience has fully

proved, that the financial

Jackson Van Burenism were

not good. Now, in this

set condition of things, we

part of wisdom, justice and

before pursuing this evil chain

rather—to try the effect of a

of our rulers—with their ex-

periments, have only bro-

and deeper into difficulty,

that the country should

experiment a change of re-

in or added necessary, let them be

agents, fresh from the

And let not the country be

with any further experiments

of that important character, under the auspices and direction of men, whom ten years administration of the finances has been one great failure. The experiment of a change of rulers, as it is now the only one worthy their attention, we hold to be the only one which will be seriously entertained by the American people. That experiment will bring about in due season. In the meantime, the President's Message of 1838, as that of 1829, and nearly all the intermediate years, may discourse eloquently and valently—it is but words—words, words of "extremism and reform." There is, but no reform, which the people of the Union now affect, and that they will take care to effect, on the fourth of March, 1841.

In urging the Sub-Treasury experiment upon the country, the message gravely tells us that the twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments have adopted similar systems. How many of these twenty-two are worthy the name of free Governments? And is it to the despotic and absolute monarchies of Turkey and Asia, that the world looks for example and instruction, in the management of its public treasure?

The motion to postpone was carried to the tenth of January, but the subject of one of the resolutions was debated through a division of the question.

'Mr. Gedding, of Ohio, made some remarks upon the main question, but consented to postpone what else he had to say until the whole subject should again come before the House.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Wise, during the day, asked the Speaker not to put him upon any of the standing committees, and the House voted accordingly.

—*Virginia to Capture.*—The Senate adjourned on Saturday the 14th, till the 3d day of January—and the House took a recess from Tuesday the 24th to the 30th December. The House was principally engaged, for several days previous to the recess, on the contested election case from Marshall county—the Committee of Nasal Affairs, Mr. F. Thomas; of Ways and Means, Mr. Jones of Virginia; of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pickens; of Manufactures, J. Q. Adams.—The Committee will be published in our next.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, brought forward a resolution that the five Van Buren claimants of seats from New Jersey be allowed to take their seats until the Committee of Elections decide as to their right to sit upon the floor. The resolution was declared out of order, and was not carried.

—*Governor of Virginia.*—The Whig says—The approaching election of a new Governor has excited, thus far, unusually little interest. Mr. Brockway and Judge Nichols seem to be the prominent men in the Administration, Messrs. Harcourt and Thomas W. Gilmer on that side of Whigs. Many other gentlemen of both parties are favorably spoken of. We think a Whig will be elected pretty easily, and that that Whig will be whoever the party generally prefers, whether Governor Harcourt, Mr. Gilmer, or any other.

The election is not likely to take place in less than 30 days.

—*Mr. Grundy.*—We learn from the Nashville Banner that Mr. Grundy, on the 14th, communicated to the Legislature his resignation of United States Senator. His reasons relate to his constitutional inability at the time he was elected. He concluded by informing the Legislature that he has resigned the office of Attorney General, and is now, in every sense, an "inhabitant" of Tennessee. Whether he is to continue in private life or return to the Senate, his depends entirely upon the General Assembly. The two houses of the Legislature immediately adopted a bill for a joint meeting to go into the election of a United States Senator. They then proceeded to the election, and Mr. Grundy was again chosen.—*Batt. Pat.*

—*His Nomination.*—The proceedings of the Harrison Convention have been recurred to in the Western States with the most sweeping enthusiasm. The nomination of General Harrison for the Presidency, has already effected much towards establishing union in the ranks of the Whig party; and "where there is strength," few doubt the success of the Whig party—*if the Whigs unite all their strength upon Harrison, as it is now evident that he will be elected*—and serve as President of the United States for the next four years. Much will depend on the election of a United States Senator. They then proceeded to the election, and Mr. Grundy was again chosen.—*Batt. Pat.*

—*Test from Liverpool.*—The packet ship George Washington, Captain Durrows, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday last. The latest London date is of the 26th, and Liverpool of the 27th.

—*MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.*—The "special message" to the Privy Council, proved to be, as expected, an announcement of her Majesty's approaching marriage. It was published on the 23d of November, as follows:

I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you, with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my subjects.

It is my intention to ally myself, in wedlock, with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

—*A SIGN.*—The Pittsburgh Daily "Democrat" has started a new paper called "The Constitutional," and taking into the forelock have put forward, as their motto, "Freedom and Responsibility." Mr. Smith and Amos Kendall, who may see, in this incident, why the wind blows, "The Madisonian remains with greatest interest, and "If we could whisper to the ears of New Jersey, must, as we have no doubt they will, at the next election, exhibit the spirit of '76, and administer a just rebuke to the party which have committed this outrage upon their rights and their State."

—*Another Sign.*—A late Van Buren meeting, for a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the House of Delegates declaring illegal the election of last Spring, were kept open three days. At the close of the polls the vote stood as follows: Atlyn ("Inpractical" Whig) 250; Cunningham (genuine Whig) 229. Mr. A. was the returned member last Spring.

—*Norfolk Borough Election.*—The special election in Massachusetts, from the correspondence of the New York Express, we see that thirty-three towns in the Franklin district had been heard from. The result is as follows:

Baker. Dickinson. Scattering.  
260 185 500  
Seven towns remain to be heard from, and it is extremely doubtful whether a choice has been effected. The chances, however, are in favor of Mr. Baker, the Whig candidate.

—*The Philadelphia "American Daily Advertiser,"* which has for more than thirty-nine years been conducted by Mr. Zachariah Post, has been sold by that gentleman and his son to the editors of the Philadelphia "North America," and will henceforward be merged in the latter paper. Post's "Advertiser" was the first daily newspaper published on the American Continent.

### POSTSCRIPT! By Last Night's Mail.

#### CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal of Tuesday last, the Committee of the whole subject in a Select Committee, with a view of having the Pointing done by Congress, was to the effect that he had a letter from G. F. Mercer, of Va., announcing the resignation of his place as a member of the twenty-sixth Congress. The letter was read and laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. T. C. Tracy, a motion to go to the election of a Public Printer was taken up.

Mr. Dawson, of Ga., moved the refer-

ence of the whole subject to a Select Com-

mittee, with a view of having the Pointing done by Congress, was to the effect that he had a letter from G. F. Mercer, of Va., announcing the resignation of his place as a member of the twenty-sixth Congress. The letter was read and laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. T. C. Tracy, a motion to go to the election of a Public Printer was taken up.

Mr. Dawson, of

# 1840.

## COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1840.

(TEMP. YEAR.)

VOL.

The ele-

moresless

menemem-

the ainsted

hope and

that tape

or the Clas-

shing the

precious in

however,

if the tom-

TIME WOUL-

DOUBTLESS

the fai-

and we ha-

ve seen it

And hence

the charac-

ter and nar-

would his

canonize

the tape

and Cate-

ly all, a

its great ga-

however via

the human

from the so-

lution of

The begin-

an appre-

cation into

and social re-

er am abd-

such stated

man can kn-

of the dispa-

have been di-

the scrutiny

substantial

erotions; the

deeds, consti-

tutive to

enjoyment

examination

quicken effi-

the year to

which the

and draws

those of too

promises of

portion to th-

Happy they

to, who fin-

of the banks

honored!

That such

be the hap-

all, is the w-

morehouse

and instruc-

able to its

best interest

lect to pre-

deep and bro-

of Horc-

ment, let us

out onward

some no ve-

our sphere

material sit-

tations, we

figures and

with jealous

by estimate

in the moral

"Let us not

proper to the

short coming

their exhorta-

dition prece-

charitable to

ful to avoid

inates of o-

Thus to

"happy ne-

character of

ers, is off

"We leav-

in revo-

we will be

and in revi-

perceive he

might be

would wish

ver a great

again, we

is before us

therward.

and desir-

aceous to be

what? 2nd

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 3rd

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 4th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 5th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 6th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 7th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 8th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 9th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 10th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 11th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 12th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 13th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 14th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 15th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 16th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 17th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 18th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 19th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 20th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 21st

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 22nd

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 23rd

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 24th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 25th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 26th

arrange-

ments with

otherwise

what? 2