THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

☞ Much matter prepared for this day's paper, and several advertisements have been omitted in order to give place to the Message.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the syndics sale of Cotton Presses, Houses and Slaves, which is to take place at Hewlett's Exchange at 12 o'clock to-day.

☞ As many of our subscribers will probably not be served with our Extra of last evening containing the President's Message, we have transferred that document to our columns of this morning.

Steam Boat accident.—The Steamer Missouriau, Capt. Swon, seven days from Louisville, reports, while rounding out from the wood yard on Glascocks' Island 25 miles below Natchez, the bus of the second larboard boiler collapsed, by which, there were fifteen persons badly scalded, seven of whom have since died, viz: the second cook, a deck hand, Johnson a deck passenger and three of a German family of seven persons, two deck passengers were blown overboard, one of whom was drowned, the cabin passengers not injured.

The President's Message.—This important State Paper we laid before our readers last evening in an extra. It bears the impress of its venerable author, frank, open, candid and clear. A large space is properly devoted to our foreign relations, which it shews to be most favorable and happy.

The gratifying intelligence that the national debt will be reduced to a mere cypher by the 1st of January next, is conveyed. The President mentions that the receipts into the Treasury, during the present year, have amounted to towards of $31,000,000, of which more than $23,000,000 was derived from the customs, and the balance from the sale of public lands. He does not, however, think that the income for succeeding years will be so great, and he therefore advises that there should be no further reduction in the tariff of duties.

The United States' Bank is exhibited in all its deformity. The President exposes some of its recent transactions, which have, through the medium of the public prints, come partially before the attention of an indignant public. —He says that the Secretary of the Treasury will assign his reasons for the removal of the deposites, with which reasons he fully accords. As regards himself, however, he declares that if he was permitted to pursue his own course, he would *order a scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights which it has so palpably violated." The whole argument against the Bank is supported by the most unanswerable facts, and cannot but be conclusive.

We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to enter upon the subject *in extenso*. We are compelled to be brief, but recommend the message itself to perusal, to compensate for the cursory manner with which we have noticed it.

The Philadelphia Intelligencer of the 2nd contains the following notice:

Mr. Duane's Exposition.—We have received from the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Duane, a communication in reference to the recent attack upon him in the official paper, the Globe, and will lay it before our readers, to-morrow.

Mr. Duane will find it a hard task to justify his conduct toward the administration before the American People.—Facts are stubborn things, as Messrs. Calhoun, Berrian, Ingham, and others who have attacked the President, can testify.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us; peace reigns within our borders; abundance crowns the labors of our fields; commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase; and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the U. States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to a policy so just and so congenial to the character of the American people and to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you, that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our North-eastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress, and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the treaty of 1783. Though no definite answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation, which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened some years ago with the British Government, for the erection of light-houses on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce is worthy of two enlightened nations, and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin and justifying the hope, that by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exists between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris in six annual instalments to the hands of such person or persons as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the 2d day of February, 1833. By the act of Congress of the 19th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States in such manner as he may deem best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention were, in all respects, fulfilled. Notwithstanding that a treaty thus made and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President authorising the Cashier or his assigns to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Chargé d'Affaire at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State.

The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty-third day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me at that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and, although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

This will shew, it has been supposed by the French Ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers. It appears to me to be perfectly consistent with the character of France, but does the character of her Government not equally call on the representatives of her citizens to treat the moral obligation of the nation with the same fidelity as the moral obligation of the French Government to its executive head? I have, through the Department of State, and the Minister plenipotentiary of France, repeated assurances to the French Government, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any disposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulation of the Convention, and which by the 5th Article France agreed to communicate to the United States, the intermediary of the legation, though repeatedly asked for by the American Chargé d'Affaire, under instructions from my Government, have not yet been communicated. This delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prolong the duration of the duties assigned to the commissioners, beyond the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delay in furnishing the documents have not been explained, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is understood that the interposition of the Chambers is the manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I demed it my duty, however I might respect the general circumstances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to dispatch him immediately to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. Accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this mission, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and presented to the King, early in the month of October, at which time no dispatches have been received from Paris. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs, and I indulge the hope, that with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the Crown and his ministers, in their recent assurances to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition, and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia, have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the Treaty are now in full force, and, under the encouragement which they have secured, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

I feel the more peculiar satisfaction to state that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the decease of the late King of Spain, and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strength the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations, which is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress passed of the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. That act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain on vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to an arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain on the 20th of May 1832, by a Royal order, dated the 29th April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships; but, as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels under the act above mentioned, is really a discriminating duty operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not less bound by the obligations of good faith to remove the discrimination: and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the Royal order above alluded to includes the ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received, an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination cause serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session; power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self-defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not permit, however, in any degree, to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity by friendly negociation, and it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the Royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed. This delay has been produced, partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of the cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed at the opening of the last session, that, "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Tercera. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest, of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government, and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given, and a Royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 6th of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure, if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress, the final instalment payable by Denmark under the convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The commissioners for examining the claims have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that government is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the Island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change can not fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony, and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the convention with the King of the Two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty at Hague, and subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the important conference in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does not but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European powers with whom the United States have formal diplomatic relations, and the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all, I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States, assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all, the engagements which have been entered into are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, as well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the southern part of this continent was so long the theatre, and which were carried on, either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquility, I earnestly hoped those States will be able to employ, without interruption in perfecting their institutions, in cultivating the arts of peace and promoting, by wise counsels, and amicable exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No reunion having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Columbia, our Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Granada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as the former may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives of the three States were about to assemble at Bogota for the subject of their mutual interests, particularly the settlement of the public debt, and if the result should render it obvious that no steps will be taken on our part to preserve with the friendship and those liberal commercial connections which have been the constant desire of the United States, and which, with the sister Republics of this hemisphere, the important question of re-union shall be settled, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the republic of Colombia, as well as those which composed it, are not likely to be the subject of future difficulty.

In Consequence of the Chargé d'Affaires appointed to Guatemala, not arriving before the adjournment of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding to his mission until the month of October. He has, however, left his post, but up to this time at his post, and the friendly intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations long amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state, that, since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow-citizens upon the Government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it, that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen, and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any Commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great delicacy to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention.

The treaty concluded with Chili and approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilian Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of a nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, by persons acting under the color of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two governments have been suspended by the departure of the Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood, however, that a minister was subsequently appointed by that government to renew the negotiation in the United States, but though daily expected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interest of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen. At the close of the last session of Congress, I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including $2,472,240 99 on account of the public debt, will no amount to twenty-five millions, and a large balance will remain the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has therefore, been included in the estimated expenditures of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of $4,760,082 08. And as provisions have already been made for the four and a half per cents, above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government.—Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I have no doubt, be purchased on favorable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time in which the public debt will be discharged is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has hitherto been administered. We have waged two wars since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world,—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights,—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second, —will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in those necessary but expensive conflicts, faithfully discharged—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant, raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unincumbered with any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year, far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortest credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens which were introduced by the act of 1812, and took effect on the fourth of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which according to the credits formerly given would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts of the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles.

Upon the best estimates that can be made, the receipts of the next year, with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year, and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles, was adopted at the last session of Congress, as a matter of compromise, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must earnestly and respectfully press upon congress the importance of sustaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interest, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our government. The national debt which has been so long a burden on the treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. Now then, is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles, and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a rigid economy and an unflinching determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it, and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored if, at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures.

It is my duty on this occasion to call your attention to the destruction of the public building occupied by the treasury department, which happened since the last adjournment of congress. A thorough inquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. I take pleasure, however, in stating here, that by the laudable exertions of the officers of the department and many of the citizens of the district, but few papers were lost, and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable, and in providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge in some manner the accommodations for the public officers of the several departments, and to authorise the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the United States to be deposited in certain state banks designated by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject, and some months before the removal, I urged upon the department the propriety of taking that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August that I received from the government direct the official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers by means of its money, and that in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposition of its President, to be employed in such a manner the political power of the bank. A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the government directors before referred to; and however the object may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was, in truth, intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular use to which it is proved to have been applied, abundantly shows that it was not unwarranted. Not only was the evidence complete as to the past application of the money and power of the bank to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the board of directors authorised the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposites, it seemed to me that the authority ought to be at once exercised to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds, and such an exertion of its power. In this point of the case the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern, through representatives chosen by their unbribed suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation, are to be merely exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion, through the distresses of some and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and if possible more objectionable. The curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it retains specie to an almost unprecedented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to produce a great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts by unfounded alarms to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposites, and as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, though the good sense of our people, the object to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank, and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be seen and rebuked as they deserve.

In my own place of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed, to order a *scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to its chartered rights, it has so palpably violated it, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury had been taken to enable him to judge, whether the public deposites in the Bank of the United States were certainly safe, but that no simple power might be adequate to the object. I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation, declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which it was given throughout the country to many serious charges, impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly give to the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the committee of ways and means, touching certain specified points, only, concluding with a resolution, that the Government deposites might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest or the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government or either of their branches, I am, notwithstanding wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source, and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief review at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample one presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposites which has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which if correctly viewed by that Department, rendered it a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, her present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibits the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects intrusted to its administration.

It will be seen, from them that the Army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the sea-board and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the Army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the U. States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the senate, provision will have been made for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favorable change in their condition.

Established in the midst of another, and superior race and without participating in the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the reorganization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relation in which they will be placed. The experiment, which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the reports of the Commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in revising the policy of their intercourse and Government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and the recommendations, as fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department, are highly satisfactory.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, will tend to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views, which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force, and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that her naval concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition, and it is hoped that Congress my feel disposed to make promptly, every suitable provision desired, either for preserving improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued upon the strength of its own resources to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail has always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered that from the earliest records of the Department the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service.—These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The aggressive increase in the income from post age has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in the portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of these fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and the rapid advances which have been made in the branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable; so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agency in the election of those officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 3d. Dec, 1833.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MRS. G. BARRETT'S second, and third night of
MR. G. H. BARRETT.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.
Will be presented James Sheridan Knowles' last new tragedy, never acted here, called
THE WIFE.
Julian St. Pierre.....Mr. G H Barrett
Mariana.....Mrs G. Barret
After which the new and popular farce of the
THE DUMB BELLE.
Vivian.....Mr G H Barrett | Eliza.....Mrs Barret

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The first class ship ANN MARY ANN, Capt. Clark, is now loading. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage, apply to
PERRET & GALLY,
dec 13 59 Toulouse street.

FOR RICHMOND, Va.
Schooner EXIT, Howell master, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
dec 17 HAGAN, NIVEN & CO.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.
The handsome store, situated in Royal street, No. 216, between St. Anne and Orleans streets, said store is built of brick. It is divided into two parts, and is quite suitable for a dry good or fancy store. Apply to Madame Widow Davezac on the first floor on the premises.
Madame Davezac offers also to rent, two rooms on the second floor. She will likewise receive two boarders, to come well recommended, and who may wish to live in a private house. Her table will be served in the French style. dec 17

PIANO FORTE.—Two German Piano Fortes, For sale by HAGAN, NIVEN & CO.
dec 17-3t

FOR SALE.—A second hand Barouche, very commodious. Apply at No. 56 Conde street.
dec 17 J. TRICOT.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
dec 17 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

$20 REWARD.
WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery of the Negro man named HENRY, either to the subscriber or to any jailor within the State. Said slave is aged about 20 years of age, is of the ordinary size, somewhat of an engineer, and belonged to the distillery in the faubourg Lacoured.
The said negro has been seen often in the upper faubourgs of the upper part of the city. It is believed that he contemplates escaping on board of some steam boat, and will for that purpose change his name, and that of his master. He was arrested in Natchez during the month of last August. [dec 17] L. MILLAUDON.

STEAM-ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 120 New Levee, corner of St. Joseph street.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to build STEAM-ENGINES of every description and will furnish Wrought Iron work, Iron and Brass Castings and do all kind of repairs in his line for steam boats with despatch and neatness: he hopes for a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore received. JOHN. T. OSBORN.
N. B. On hand, 1 engine 15 1-2 inch Cylinder; 1 do 11 1-2 do; 1 do 7 1-2 do; 1 6 1-2; dec 17—6m

Rezin P. Bowie vs. his Creditors.
DISTRICT COURT, Friday 13th dec.—On motion of Louis Janin, esq. of counsel for Joseph Andrews a creditor of the insolvent, and on suggesting to the court that C. W. Goodrich, who at the meeting of creditors herein received a