...akes in reference to the removal of the ... opposite for me to be determined ... by a fear that my motives ... political prejudices could defeat ... and the enlightened discernment of the people. That ... has now been before them, and has stood the ... severe ... which its general importance ... and the apprehensions ... were calculated to produce; and it only remains ... Congress to consider ... necessary in consequence.

I only add to what I have ... occasions, ... this subject generally, that in the regulations ... Congress may ... respecting the custody ... public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion ... may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping ... given to the Executive agents. No one ... more deeply impressed than I am with the ... of the doctrine which restrains and limits, ... specific provisions, executive discretion, as far as ... be done consistently with the preservation of its ... constitutional character. In respect to the control ... public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle ... I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with ... of the United States; which has resulted in ... to some extent, a dangerous ... unmoyed and political power. The duty of ... to define, by clear and positive enactments, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a ... analogous to that which enjoins upon all the ... of the Federal Government an abstinence ... exercise of powers not clearly granted. In ... Government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration ... wise or just, when it opposes the reference ... doubtful points to the great source of authority, ... and the People, whose number and diversity ... securing them against the influence and ... which may mislead their judgments, make ... safest depository of power. In its application ... Executive, with reference to the legislative ... of the Government, the same ... should make the President ever anxious to avoid the ... of any discretionary authority, which can be ... by Congress. The biases which may operate ... him will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the People in that body.

In former messages to congress I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary ... lodged in the various departments; but it has ... no effect as yet, except the discontinuance ... allowances in the army and navy, and the ... of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principle could be advantageously applied in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time ... greater satisfaction and more equal justice would ... to the public officers generally.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of war ... put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

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

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

The duties of the engineer corps press heavily upon this branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged, render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to persons temporarily employed, and too often of necessity, without all the qualifications which such works require. I recommend the subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed for a reorganization of the topographical corps. This reorganization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon this corps is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the national legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of war which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of military education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline and operation of the troops that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the war department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians and in the disbursements of the various expenditures growing out our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material required for the public defence, and in the preservation, distribution and accountability of ... and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been in a great measure obtained by the military academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we, as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely in the first instance upon the great body of the community whose will has instituted, and whose power must support the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, shew the danger, as well as the enormous expense of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand and the danger and expense of large force on the other is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or the public. Should the danger ever become so eminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practical system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could not be better applied than in carrying into effect, and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence, is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable is liable to produce. In many countries it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the people are the sovereign power. Our government was instituted and is supported by the ballot box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portion of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have at length brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall—but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the government of the United States to protect, and if possible to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons; and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements, which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition and other indispensable articles; they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year, after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life—if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools; in some instances council houses and churches are to be erected; dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use.—Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., are supported among them. Steel and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c., are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are in all cases paid, amounting in some instances to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe—and in all cases sufficiently great if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them in addition to their own exertions to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for exertion it is now provided by law, that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be for ever "secured and guaranteed to them." A country west of Missouri and Arkansas has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given by law to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article among those people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of that traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the government and people of the United States, and these transplanted Indian tribes, and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication which their juxtaposition will call for—that moral may be substituted for physical force—the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk, and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made a part of their social system.

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

The report from the secretary of the navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive from the estimates which appear in the report of the secretary of the navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention, the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of congress at its last session respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently; and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the report of the postmaster general it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities $236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at 476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about 1,064,381, exceeding the available means about 23,700—and that on the 1st inst about 595,077 of this debt had been paid, 409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and 187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included 67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments the department had 73,000 in bank on the 1st inst. The pleasing assurance is given that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that by collection of outstanding balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience an annual charge of 300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster General which relates to the carriage of the mails of the United States upon railroads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several states. The reliance which the general government can place on these roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot too soon be considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensity, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the states, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide, within itself, some equitable mode for adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering the question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to the Post Office department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war. There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith of those compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding states to the Union, and to their fellow citizens of the same blood in the south, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope that those attempts will be no longer persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slaveholding states, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the south, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the state authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless, proper for congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the great trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the states by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, any thing that may disturb them. I would therefore call the special attention of congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the southern states through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty in the first message which I communicated to congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. The leading object which I had in view, was the adoption of new provisions, which would secure to the people the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of congress to act upon it as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system, were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration.—Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils; I feel that in renewing the recommendation I have heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of congress, or to the disposition of the people. However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the government, there can be but little doubt in the minds of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the legislative and executive powers at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, which is acknowledged to be supreme, in the will of the people constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me, that the framers of the constitution, although they were anxious to mark this feature as a settled and fixed principle in the structure of the government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance; and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect their intentions until the evils which arise from the organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and sooner or later producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the house of representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the legislative and executive functions, and while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the people, and thus give a direction to the government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated powers, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties, founded on sectional interests, is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the people would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the government to the present day, demonstrates that the people cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officers known to the constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of the citizens of this District, it is proper that its situation should be understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revisal and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the states of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present congress will extend to all the states, that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for, will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 8th December, 1835.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1835.

The president's message is today given in extenso to our readers. They will perceive in it a flattering account of our foreign relations in general—except a minor dispute with Great Britain, and a major with France. The account of the latter is given in a lucid and energetic manner; and while sufficiently guarded in its expression—with the exception of an ironical compliment to the French cabinet, it is conveyed in a manly and dignified tone, worthy the chief magistrate of the American republic. There can scarcely be a voice among our fellow citizens that will not echo the sentiments so conveyed.

It will be perceived that the question still remains in statu quo, and that very properly the onus is cast on France. Should payment be refused to the final demand, the recourse will be submitted to congress in a special communication: but it is not improbable that the French government will delay giving an answer till they receive this message—which must be satisfactory: for the president promises to make no apology, and give no explanations than those given by our minister; and officially sanctioned by him.

The favorable state of the public revenues is placed in a good position; and a disposition suggested of the surplus revenue. The president alludes to the economical part of his administration; suggests modes of preventing a surplus revenue hereafter.

The allusion to the late excitement in the southern states must give satisfaction to all; and many will be pleased with the notice of the post office, the land office, the federal judiciary, and the election of president by the house of representatives.

Our Washington correspondence to day deserves attention.

Second Correspondent of the Bee.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1835.

LETTER III.

The long suspense is over. The doubts and perplexities are resolved, or rather have passed from the message itself to the future action of congress. Before this reaches you the message will have been received and devoured by millions of the land.—It is so plain in all its bearings—so conclusive in its argumentation, that it requires no analysis. It has been my lot to have been present at the reading of many of our presidents' annual documents; but I venture to assert without fear of contradiction that, even in the most eventful periods of our national existence, no document of that nature was ever listened to with so much attention and anxiety. Deep—more than deep, Solemn was the silence, which pervaded the assembly, as the clear and incisive voice of the clerk sent through every part of the hall the account of the president's stewardship rendered to the representatives of the people.

So many contradictory surmises had been hazarded—so extensive had been the range of anticipations for the past fortnight, that any and every thing but the true character of the message had been expected. Without any attempt to forestall opinion, it may be assumed that a more lucid exposé of the controversy, and a more dignified explanation of the bearing of our government, could not have been compressed in the same space. The refutation of some of the assumptions of the French chambers is pointed and victorious. Men opposed to the administration have candidly confessed that the president's reasoning covers the whole ground of defence against the charge of intended insult. The futility of the course of the chambers attempting to hamper the settlement of an acknowledged obligation, by an irrelevant provision tacked to a treaty already gone into execution to the benefit of France, is exposed in a succinct and unanswerable manner. [illegible] the [illegible] of the message may be written as it seemed to have been, with an eye to the most guarded expressions, it is still evident that its tenor is all but of a conciliatory and explanatory nature. Many indeed look upon it as a document of a decidedly hostile character. I do not mean such who like myself indulge in speculations merely, but refer more particularly to some whose opinions and station must affect the sequel whatever it may be.

You will probably recollect that at the last session John Quincy Adams coincided with the views of the president, and went on the floor of congress, into a semi-defence of the executive's course which personal considerations ... with an ... in his state, ... partial ... recall. He ... paid ... compliment to some of the ... would wound our ... scrape with a ... of palinody. But it is now ... —and how truly I have no means to ascertain—he again thinks with the president, and will go with the administration in its measures on the question. ... correct; but Mr Adams ... which may have an indirect connection with the question and give a coloring ... to the rumor. The day previous to the reading of the message Mr Adams proposed a rule, requiring the committee of ways and means to report appropriation bill within thirty days after the meeting of congress. This step of Mr Adams is, by some, construed into a disposition to act with the administration. I advert to it for the purpose merely of pointing out the remote connection between the two subjects: although I would not, in the least, be surprised if the sequel should justify the assertion. I have been for the last three or four years a close observer of Mr Adam's course. Many have said that he had no influence; but it is not altogether the case: he still retains and wields the influence that high intellect can wield over vulgar minds—and heaven knows that there are many of that standard among the representatives of the land. He is a sort of political Byron—keeps aloof from the coteries of party, and seems to have adopted the cognizance of the free knight in the old Spanish romaunt: *yo contra todos y todos contra yo*—still, whenever he engages in debate, he brings to it so great a mass of knowledge, and such a weight of experience, that even the flippant are compelled to do reverence to his intellect. This slight testimony, in behalf of one, who has done the state some service, cannot be suspected, or ascribed to a feeling of manworship. Indeed the tendency of our countrymen lies on the other side, and is a natural consequence of a political system based on equality—so thinks, at least, M Chevalier, the correspondent of the Journal de Débats, and caricaturist of American democracy.

In my next I shall inform you of the different means which are likely to be suggested for the disposal of the surplus income, and the future reduction of the revenue. Although, looking at the signs of the times, I fear that we will have no alternative left. In that case, congress would have to carry out the recommendation of the executive as a matter not only of expediency, but of absolute necessity. That part of the message which speaks of the appropriation of the public income, taken in conjunction with the vague likelihood of a war, will sufficiently explain my meaning. The question of the finances is said to be more than commonly ably treated by the secretary of the treasury. So soon as the report shall have been printed, you will be furnished with such strictures as its character may suggest. You will perceive that so much of the president's message as touches on the slave question, was, as I had foreseen, merely introduced to call the attention of congress on the propriety of remodelling in part the postoffice regulations. Mr Kendall's report in that branch of the government is a masterpiece of statistics—full, luminous and logical in all points. He is a man of a high reach of intellect and the most efficient administrator, whose services could have been secured to the government. This may cause some of your readers to stare; but it is nevertheless an undeniable fact. Amos Kendall, however, is guilty of one offence, for which there is no redemption: he is sum fortunæ faber; the architect of his own fortunes—and that, with not a few, is crime unpardonable.

HIERRO.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Trent, Jones, Apalachicola. Eastman & Brother.
Schr Ringleader, Hill, Mobile. Dimmock & Lefavre.
Steamer Anna Calhoun, O'Cohner, bound to Apalachicola.

ARRIVED.

Schr Orbit fm the coast.
Sloop LaChene.
Flat boat fm Aurora.
Steamboat Lancaster, Turner, fm Manchester

EXPORTS.

Apalachicola, per schr Trent, 100 bbls flour, 10 hhds and 20 bbls sugar, 55 bbls molasses, 50 kegs lard, 6 hhds bacon, 20 boxes figs, 6 bas lemons, 10 bbls rum, 350 sacks cotton seed.

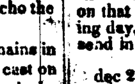
Mobile, per Ringleader, 330 bags coffee, 300 boxes raisins, 30 bbls mackerel, 100 bags cotton seed, 210 sacks corn, 3 casks bacon, 20 bbls sugar, 10 dry goods, 205 qr bxs segars, 18 hf do, 6 bbls sweetmeats, 1 box do.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer Anna Calhoun. 920 boxes glassware, T Plunket; 233 bbls pork, 15 hhds hams, 11 bbls lard, Bridge and Vose; 1 box do, Tourne & Beckwith; 1 do Tiernan, Cuddy & Co.
Per schr Orbit, 70 hhds sugar.
Per sloop LaChene, 56 bbls molasses, C Brugier.
Per flat boat, 200 bales cotton to owner on board.
Per stm bt Lancaster, 246 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & Co; 101, H & J Dick & Co; 61, Byrne, Hermann & Co; 39, Brandner, McKenna & Hough; 40, Bullett, Shipp & Co; 51, T Barrett & Co; 17, Buckner, Stanton & co; 6, Leigh, Maddox & co; 64, Tiernan, Cuddy & co; and sundry boxes Indigo to do; 9 do cotton, owner on board; 227 empty barrels, Damaron and Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per stm bt Lancaster, Mrs Alanie, Dr Chalmers, Mrs Green, B G Terry, messrs W J Anderson, C Anderson, Saddler, Hill, A Branch, M L Branch, Jennings, Daloney, Rae, Brougham, Gay, Leane, Dane, French, Allen, Pledge, J LeBlanc, J Riley, and 17 negroes.
Per steamer Anna Calhoun, J Smith, A Buchanan and lady, H Rhimes, B Coldwell, H Hugar, Mitchell and lady, Kingston, C Carpenter, T Plunkett, H Simmers, L Dyer, Jenkins, Atwater, Headwich, Taylor, Cotton, Anderson, Sickles.



For Havana—The steam schr GENERAL TACON, will start for the above port positively this day at 5 o'clock P M For passage only apply to the captain on board opposite the customhouse, or to
JOHN A. MERLE & Co.
dec 23

THE Union Bank of Louisiana will be closed on the 25th inst; persons having notes falling due on that day are requested to pay them on the preceding day, and those wishing to offer for discount must send in their notes on Wednesday 23d inst.
J. B. PERRAULT, cashier.
dec 23

NEITHER the captain or consignees of the french barque Lydie will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew. dec 23—1

Office Bank U. States.—New Orleans, 23d December, 1835.—At a meeting of the board held this day, James Saul esq, was elected president of this office in place of Thomas Urquhart esq, resigned.
P. BACOT, cashier.
dec 23—1

NOTICE—The subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store of kitchen seeds in this city, between Dumaine and St Anne streets, no 37. He will have constantly on hand an assortment of seeds the most convenient to this country, and will import fruit trees from the north. He will attend with care and despatch to all orders left with him.
R. BEAUVAIS.
dec 23—1s

TRANSLATOR AND BOOK-KEEPER. The subscriber, assisted by a competent French and English scholar, offers his services to the public for regulating Books and Accounts.—Also, for translating documents in and from foreign languages, with accuracy and despatch. Application made to him, at Hewlett's Exchange, Chartres street, will meet with prompt attention.
d 18 E. A. COHEN

A CARD.
THE subscriber has the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has lately arrived from Paris and Charleston, and offers his services to extract corns and nails entering the flesh, without the least pain. He can produce a number of certificates from gentlemen of the greatest respectability in Charleston and Augusta, of having succeeded in his profession.
He stops at l'hotel des étrangers where he will remain during the season. He can be found every morning at the above place.
M. COHEN.
N. B. The ladies and gentlemen who may favor him with their confidence, by leaving at the hotel their names and residence, and the hour, he will do himself the pleasure to call upon them. dec 18—30 3pa

25 Dollars Reward—Will be given to any person who lodges in any jail of this state, a negress named Laty, aged about 30 years; slightly red; about five feet high. She has a flat nose and snuffs greatly—has few teeth, and speaks bad French. It is supposed that she is concealed in Faubourg Marigny. Captains of boats and ships are warned not to receive her, under penalty of being prosecuted to the full extent of the rigor of the law. R. SALAUN, broker, 11 Hospital st.
dec 18—5

LOTTERY.
Dismal Swamp Class 30,
Drawn at Alexandria Va, 19th inst—Drawing expected on Saturday the 26th 26th.
CAPITALS.
$30,000, 10,000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 2500, 2000, 1747, 5 of 1000 &c &c.
25 drawn nos in every package.
TICKETS $10—shares in proportion. Orders for single tickets, or packages promptly attended to if addressed to YATES & M'INTYRE, New Orleans.
Drawn Nos of Dismal Swamp Class 25—18, 71, 27, 6, 63, 9, 49, 33, 21, 45. dec 21—4

FLOUR—400 bbls flour landing, from flat boat, for sale by nov 28 M MAHER.

FLOUR—550 bbls Flour,—Bakers brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by M. MAHER. nov 7

Notice—The ship Eulion, capt Swift, from Boston, is discharging three tiers below the vegetable market; consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, as the captain will not be responsible for them after landed on the levee. dec 22

Choctaw Root—This root, well known as having the virtue to cure all kinds of wounds, by the most respectable persons of this country, is for sale at the druggery of A. A. PEYCHAUD. dec 23

COMMERCIAL.

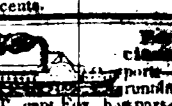
NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

December 22.

No Sales today at the Brokers Board.

COTTON.

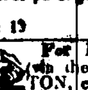
This article is very dull at present, only one sale of 100 bales of selected Mississippi being effected today at 13½ cents.



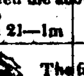
For Louisville and Cincinnati and all intermediate ports.—The substantial and fast running steam boat FAR WEST, capt Fox, has part of her cargo engaged and will leave with despatch; for freight or passage apply on board opposite customhouse st, or to
G. DORSEY, 23 new Levee
dec 22

For Louisville and Cincinnati.—The steamer JOHN NELSON, J. Robinson, master, will have despatch for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS, 40 Poydras st.
dec 22

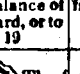
FOR PRINCETON, VICKSBURGH and all intermediate landings, the well known steamer, ABEONA, Smith, master, will leave as above with dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH, 38 and 39, New Levee.
dec 19



For Madisonville and Covington.—(via the river.)—The schooner LIVINGSTON, captain Williams, will regularly ply between the above places. For freight or passage apply to
W. E. & B. MURPHY, 132 Basin.
dec 21—1m



FOR TAMPICO, The fast sailing schooner HALCYON, coppered and copper fastened, Williams, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly.—For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
JOSE MARIA CABALLERO, 80, St Louis street.
dec 19



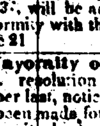
For Liverpool, The fast sailing A 1 ship AMBASSADOR, captain Upton, now loading and can take 300 bales cotton. Apply to
LINCOLN & GREEN.
dec 17

Sales at auction.

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th December next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, unless previously sold at private sale,
Lot No 25, having 26 feet front on Levee street by 147 feet 10 inches on Barrack street, 26 feet 2 inches and 2 lines on Gallatin by 144 feet 3 inches and 6 lines on the line which divides it from lot no 26, all American measure, with the improvements thereon, consisting of 3 three story brick houses known as the North Star Hotel, corner of Gallatin and Barrack streets, fronting Jackson square, upon which the Mint is now building, and in the immediate vicinity of the Citizens' Bank projected, opposite Jackson square.
Said property is completely furnished with fire grates, cisterns, wells and pumps, and is too well known to need further description. The banquet in front of it, is very wide, being 3 feet wider than that of any other on said street.
The above property is too well known to need any further description. Half of the wall which divides it from lot 26, when measured off will be paid by the owner of said lot to the purchaser of the above mentioned property. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the property.
A plan will be exhibited at Hewlett's Exchange and the Arcade 15 days previous to the sale.
Terms of sale—viz—The purchaser to assume the payment of the following special mortgages:
First—the one granted to D. Prieur and F. W. Lea, commissioners on the aforesaid lot per act passed before Wm Christy notary public, to secure the sum of $12,000 with interest on their interests, at 1, 2 and 3 years from the date of said act at 16 per cent per annum.
Second—The one granted to N Jenkins on the undivided half of said lot and building, per act passed before Wm Y Lewis, notary public, on the 24 November 1831, to secure the payment of 600 dollars with eventual interest, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.
Third—The one granted to Thomas Pedder, per act passed before the same notary, on the 6th day of May, 1835, to secure the payment of 600 dollars, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.
Fourth—The one granted to N Jenkins per act passed before the same notary, on the 5th day of June, 1835, to secure the payment of 2000 dollars, with eventual interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.
Fifth—The one granted to the same, per act before the same notary, dated the 7th day of July, 1835, to secure the payment of the same, and with eventual interest at 10 per cent per annum.
Sixth—The one granted to Newlan Holmes, per act before the same notary, dated the 9th day of November, 1835, to secure the payment of 2500 dollars, with eventual interest at 10 per cent per annum.
Balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and special mortgage till final payment.
Act of sale to be passed before Wm Y Lewis notary public, at the expence of the purchasers.
dec 21

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.
THE GLORIOUS 23d OF DECEMBER 1814.
Great Attraction.
First appearance of Mr LOGAN as Wormwood.
This Evening, December 23d, 1835, will be presented Mr M Noah's National play called
She would be a Soldier.
Aided by a Company of the U S Troops, obligingly furnished by Lt Col Twiggs.
Capt Pendragon — Williamson.
Indian Chief — Scott.
Lenox — Bannister.
Jerry — Thorne.
Christine — Miss Rae.
At the end of the play, The Star Spangled Banner by the whole company.
Signor Gambati will appear.
After which the farce of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood — Mr Logan,
Mr Williamson will sing—Huzza for Columbia.
To conclude with the drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William — Mr Scott
Blue Peter (with a ballad) — Hodges
Black-eyed Susan — Miss Nelson.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
SATURDAY, 26th instant.
Great dress & masquerade ball.
ENTRANCE PRICE, $1 00.
UNDER no circumstances gentlemen will be admitted with arms. An office is kept to deposite them. Some commissaries have the whole control over the assembly to preserve order and decency.
The masquerade balls will take place every Tuesdays and Saturdays of the week. dec 16—



WAS brought at no 50, St Claude st. between Dumaine and St Ann, a brown bay horse, without mark, ordinary size, and in good order. The owner is requested to claim said horse and pay expences. dec. 21 3t

Mayoralty of New Orleans.—Notice is hereby given that on Monday, 28th inst; at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of the mayor, the furnishing of timber and lumber necessary to the corporation during the ensuing six months from the first of January 1836, will be adjudicated to the highest bidder, in conformity with the ordinances of the city council.
dec 21 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.—Agreeably to a resolution of the city council of the 18th of November last, notice is hereby given that an application has been made for the opening of Robin street from Tchoupitoulas to Levée st, by prolonging both sides of said street in straight lines across the property of Mr B. Genois. D. PRIEUR, mayor.
dec 17

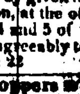
To the Planters of Louisiana.—The undersigned offers and promises to get to boil whatever set of boilers that may be in less than the usual time required, and with half less of fuel. The expenses to fit whatever set of boilers will not exceed $150.
dec 8 J. B. WILTZ.

Havana Coffee & Sugar.—1027 bags prime green Hav. coffee. 75 boxes white Hav. sugar. 47 do brown do. do.
dec 18 For sale by R. GRONING & Co.

Wines, Brandy, &c.—
200 baskets champaign.
250 boxes claret wine.
10 half pipes Bordeaux brandy.
16 qr. pipes do do.
8 pipes sup. old Madeira wine.
10 pipes port wine.
5 pipes gin. For sale by
dec 18 R. GRONING & Co.

Spanish Segars [illegible] Tobacco (Yguany & Maryland) [illegible] American market, for sale by GOULE & LAMBERT, 11, Levee street, near [illegible] road.
dec 4

WANTED—A man who has a general knowledge of business, understands book-keeping in English, French, German and Swedish, offers his services as a clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. A line directed to L. D. and left at Mr. Matcasy's, Chartres street, No. 113. with directions for a personal interview, will meet immediate attention. dec 7—3w



Just received by the ships Elizabeth Bruce, Bismark, Kentucky and Shakespeare, 300 packages of Hats, Boots and Shoes, Caps and Umbrellas, of every description too numerous to specify, for sale low and on accommodating terms, by WM. HOLMES & Co.
dec 9 No 93, Levee st, golden boot sign.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.—Notice is hereby given that on Monday 28th inst, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of the Mayor, the renting of stores Nos 4 and 5 of the water works, will be sold at auction, agreeably to an ordinance of the city council.
dec 22 D PRIEUR, Mayor

Choppers wanted.—25 able negroes, wood choppers, are wanted and to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to CHS. TREMOULET,
dec 21— Levee, between Barrack & Hospital

Cuartin, Lapeyre & Co. offer for sale 600 bags prime green Havana coffee, 80 do prime Santiago. 12 casks do do, 60,000 segars regalia. dec 22

Sales at auction.

BY B. BOUNY.
ON Saturday, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, without any limits.
22 Valuable Lots of Ground,
Situated on the suburb Franklin, fronting the great Washington Walk, forming the corner of the Independence square and fronting Genie, Celestine, and Music sts. measuring as per plan deposited at the above said Exchange.
Also 6 lots well situated in the same suburb Franklin, in the square fronting the Rail Road the lots fronting Marigny st, between St Avid and Jean Baptiste sts, measuring as per plan deposited as before stated.
Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit for satisfactory endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale before M F Cair n.p. at the expense of the purchasers.
N B—Persons wishing to make judicious purchases are requested to attend at the day of sale. dec 23

BY B. BOUNY.
WILL be sold on Thursday the 24th inst, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's exchange, without reserve
Ten Lots of ground, extremely well situated in the suburb Franklin, in the second square from the rail road, fronting St Avid, Maringy and Jean Baptiste st, measuring as per plans, deposited at the above said exchange.
Also 48 Lots of a large dimension, situated in the same suburb Franklin, fronting Celestine, Mandeville, Josephine, Solidelle and Espagne sts. measuring as per plan, deposited as before stated.
Terms—6—12 and 18 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, and morgage until final payment.
The acts of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. d 23

BY FERNANDU WHITING.
THIS day, Wednesday, the 23d inst, will be sold on the Levee opposite Toulouse st, at 4 o'clock, p m one chain cable, 45 fathoms, weighing 1829 lbs.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
WILL be sold on Thursday 24th inst, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's exchange, the following slaves, to wit,
1. Peter, a negro boy, about 13 years old, guaranteed against the diseases and vices as prescribed by law; a good journeyman and fully recommended.
2. Bell Head William, a negro boy aged about 16 years, fully guaranteed as the former, a good journeyman and also fully recommended.
3. André, a negro boy aged about 29 years, a brick layer, a first rate cook, good house servant, a faithful slave, also recommended and guaranteed against the vices and maladies as prescribed by law.
4. John, mulatto boy, a brick layer, aged about 20 years, guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, a faithful slave and also fully recommended.
5. [illegible], a black boy aged about 14 years, good journey man, house servant, also guaranteed against the vices and maladies as prescribed by law.
Terms and conditions—One fourth cash; one fourth on the 14th April 1836; one fourth on the 14th October, 1836; and the other fourth on the 14th April 1837. The whole in notes in sums drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor.
The act of sale to be passed before Jos. Cuvillier esq, not. pub. dec 23

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
ON Thursday the 24th inst, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at their auction store, Toulouse street, no 50,
5 cases cont'g 100 doz woollen knit half hose; 5 bales very superior English cottonade.
As the above is to close an invoice the sale will be positive; the attention of the public is therefore called to it. dec 22

BY J. B. BLACHE.
WILL be sold on Wednesday 23d inst, at 4 o'clock P M, on the levee, opposite the port warden's office, between St Philippe and Ursuline streets,
A quantity of masts and rigging belonging to the schooner Hunter, capt Banthal, having undergone repair. dec 22

BY J. B. BLACHE.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 23d inst, at 4 o'clock p m, on the levee, opposite the vegetable market, landing from barque Lydie from Bordeaux,
30 pipes brandy, 773 casks wine, 104 tierces white wine, 40 do do vinegar; 1600 cases claret, 1200 baskets [illegible] oil, 120 boxes brandy fruits, 21 bbls sardines, 100 boxes prunes, 4 bales corks of a superior quality, 100 cheeses, 150 demijohns, 165 baskets olive oil, 15 bales soft shell almonds. Terms at sale.
dec 22

BY F DUTILLET & DELERY.
WILL be sold on Wednesday 23d Dec, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's exchange, Cecile a creole negro wench aged about 18 years, a good seamstress, washer, ironer and house servant; she is a good child nurse, and is free from all vices and sickness prescribed by law, except that she absented herself once. Terms—6 and 12 months credit, in notes satisfactory endorsed with mortgage. dec 22

BY JOS. LECARPENTIER.
WILL be sold on Thursday 24th inst, at 11 o'clock a m, precisely, in Galatin street, near the vegetable market, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens for account of whom it may concern,
250 bags of Coffee, imported in and damaged on board ship New Orleans, capt Cole, from Rio de Janeiro.
Terms—Over $500, 60 days; and over $1000, 90 days credit, in approved endorsed notes. dec 22

Package Sale of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.
BY THOMAS C. CASH & Co.
At their store 44 Camp street,
On Monday morning, 28th instant.
250 packages of British, French and domestic Dry Goods of recent importations, embracing a very desirable assortment of goods, suited for the city and country trade; the attention of the city trade is particularly requested to an examination of the same, which may be had two days previous to sale and at which time catalogues will be distributed. Terms at sale.
dec 21

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.
Sale of Valuable Lots.
WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, on Thursday, 24th December, at 12 PM 190 Valuable Lots:
situated in faubourg Bouligny, and now the residence of Mr John M Bach. This property is the most valuable that has been for some time offered for sale, and is not only worthy the attention of those who wish to live retired with their families, but of those who wish to invest money and to be certain of a great profit, and is only sold as the proprietor's business compels him to reside in town.
These lots are all under fence, very elevated, and in high culture, and surrounded by a great many fine pecan, live oak, peach and orange trees. They are close to the river, and also to the railroad, and desirable for persons of any business or trade, as the upper country boats land there in great numbers; besides for a dairy, or garden, the pasture being superior.
The buildings are all new and of the best cypress, having been sawed by the proprietor on his mill, and arranged so as to be comfortable for any person.
Also, 14 batture lots, from 300 to 400 feet in depth, and still increasing. Adjoining these lots there is a brick yard erected to go by steam, and also a steam saw mill. Some of these batture lots front Carrollton railroad on Napoleon st.
The terms will be very advantageous: one-sixth cash and the balance at 12, 18, 24 and 36 months, for notes to be drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage until final payment.
Persons desirous of visiting the premises will find the vendor's agent there, who will show them said premises.
The plan will be exhibited at the Exchange Coffee house one week previous to the sale.
Acts of sale to be passed at the expence of the purchasers, before Theodore Seghers, notary pub. dec 11

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.
WILL be sold on Thursday, the 24th of December inst, at 12 o'clock, on account of departure,
The negro Christophe, aged about 20 years, in this country since childhood. He is a house worker, good subject, and can gain 2 dollars per day; and is warranted against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
The act of sale to be passed in the office of Jos. Cuvillier not. pub., at the expense of the purchaser.
Terms—will be announced at the time of sale.
dec 18

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.
WILL be sold at noon on Thursday, 24th inst, at Hewlett's Exchange.
The negress AGILL, since infancy in this country, with her child Charles. She is a good cook, of yellowish complexion, and speaks both English and French. She is guaranteed from all the vices prescribed by law.
Terms—$455 payable on the 11th of March, 1836; and $455 payable 11th March, 1837; and the balance 6 months after. dec 18—1t

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
ON Thursday, the 24th inst, will be sold, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock.
A lot of ground situate in Burgundy street, between St Louis and Conti streets, measuring 60 French feet front on Burgundy street, and 60 feet in depth, having thereon a wooden house and kitchen.
Terms—One third cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 24 months' credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. dec 18

BY DUTILLET & DELERY.
ON Thursday, 24th inst, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold,
A lot of land rearward of the city, bounded by St Louis, Robertson, Conti and Villeré streets, marked no 1, forming a corner, and measuring (american) 28 feet 5 in. front on St Louis street, and 105 feet front on Villeré—according to a plan designed by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor; and with all the dependences and appendages, rights and privileges without exception or reserve.
Terms—half in cash, and the rest in notes endorsed to satisfaction and specially hypothecated till final payment. dec 18—5t

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.
ON Wednesday December 23, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, by virtue of an order from the honorable Court of Probates in and for this Parish, dated November 18, 1835.
The negress Henny, 18 years old, good character, washer, ironer and cook, belonging to the estate of the late P. Casmouche, f. c. m.
Terms—One third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months, for approved endorsed notes with mortgage.
Act of sale before J Cuvillier, Esq. notary public.
nov 21

Dissolution—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. B. Colla & co, was dissolved on the 20th October, by mutual consent.
The firm of Bell and Colla are authorized to settle their business.
J. B. COLLA,
P. GODET.
J. G. Bell and J. B Colla will continue the grocery business under the firm of Bell and Colla, at no. 35, Commerce street, and solicit a share of patronage.
J. G. BELL,
J. B. COLLA.
Oct. 31, 1835. nov 16

Lower Press stock, for sale by THOMAS FELLOWS, 23, Chartres street. dec 1

L'ABEILLE.

Journal officiel de l'Etat et de la Ville,
IMPRIMÉ PAR JEROME BAYON.
NOUVELLE-ORLEANS:
MERCREDI MATIN, 23 DECEMBRE 1835.

24.e Congrès.

PREMIERE SESSION.

SENAT.

Mardi, 8 décembre 1835.

MM. Brown, de la Caroline du Nord, Leigh, de la Virginie, Clay et Crittenden, du Kentucky, et King, de l'Alabama, sont présens, à la séance et prennent leur siége.

M. Southard présente les lettres de crédit de l'honorable B. Watkins Leigh, élu, par la législature de la Caroline du Nord, en qualité de sénateur de cet état, lequel devra servir pendant six ans, à partir du 4 mars dernier.

Et M. King annonce qu'à la dernière séance de la législature de l'Alabama, il a été élu sénateur au congrès, mais que ses lettres de crédit n'avaient pas encore été reçues par l'officier président.

Le fauteuil décide que les membres de la Caroline du Nord et de l'Alabama, pouvaient prêter leur serment, à moins que l'on n'y objectât.

Le serment accoutumé ayant été reçu par le vice-président de MM. Leigh, Brown et King, et ces honorables membres ayant pris leurs sièges respectifs,

M. White, au nom du comité des deux chambres, nommé pour se transporter auprès du président et l'informer que le sénat et la chambre des représentans étaient réunis en quorum, à l'effet de recevoir ses communications, rapporte que le comité s'était acquitté de sa mission, et avait reçu pour réponse que le président enverrait aujourd'hui, à midi, un message écrit.

Immédiatement après, un message du président des Etats-Unis est introduit officiellement par M. Donelson, son secrétaire.

Lecture en ayant été faite, sur motion de M. Gundry, résolu que 5,000 extra-copies dudit message et 1,500 copies des documens y annexés, seront imprimées pour l'usage du sénat.

MESSAGE DU PRESIDENT.

Concitoyens du Sénat et de la Chambre des Représentans:

Dans l'exercice de mes fonctions officielles, une tâche importante retombe encore sur moi, c'est celle de communiquer avec le nouveau Congrès. La pensée que la représentation de l'Union vient récemment d'être renouvelée et que le terme constitutionnel de ses services doit expirer avec le mien, augmente ma sollicitude et m'engage à vous soumettre le tableau de nos affaires nationales, et l'espérance fondée que j'ai conçue que je suis heureux de vous manifester que les efforts que vous ferez pour les améliorer seront couronnés de succès.

Vous vous réunissez, Messieurs, à une époque qui est d'un bien grand intérêt pour les patriotes américains. L'accroissement sans exemple et la prospérité de notre pays nous ayant assigné un rang tellement distingué parmi les nations qu'il nous ôtent toute crainte que nos ennemis à l'extérieur puissent réussir à nous faire perdre notre intégralité et notre indépendance, une carrière de liberté reste donc ouverte devant nous: carrière qui, s'il faut en croire aux antécédens et à la confiance que nous avons tous acquise, ne sera jamais entravée par des obstacles puissans ou redoutables, calculés de manière à détruire notre paix et notre tranquillité bien établie. Cependant, à proportion que nous voyons disparaître les craintes que nous inspirait notre faiblesse, lorsque nous comparions cette contrée avec quelques uns des royaumes de l'Ancien Monde, nous sentirons-nous assez de sollicitude pour songer qu'il en existe d'autres, et notre propre conviction ne nous laisse aucun doute à cet égard, et que ce n'est que dans notre conduite future que nous devons chercher à maintenir les causes dont dépendent l'excellence et la durée de notre heureux système de gouvernement. A l'exemple d'autres systèmes fondés sur la volonté du peuple, nous appliquons aux dissentions intérieures l'influence qui a si souvent flétri l'espoir des amis de la liberté. Les élémens sociaux qui furent toujours forts et victorieux quand ils furent unis contre un danger extérieur, furent détruits et renversés dans la tâche plus difficile de coordonner convenablement leur propre organisation; ainsi s'écroula le grand principe du gouvernement: espérons que cette leçon ne sera jamais oubliée par le gouvernement du peuple des Etats-Unis, et que l'exemple que notre expérience présente à la grande famille du genre humain sur les avantages d'un gouvernement libre, sera confirmé dans tous les temps à venir.

Nous n'avons qu'à considérer l'état de notre agriculture, de nos manufactures de notre commerce et de l'augmentation jusqu'à présent sans exemple de notre population pour sentir l'importance de la charge qui nous a été confiée. Jamais dans aucune période de notre histoire nous n'avons eu autant de raisons qu'aujourd'hui d'être reconnaissans envers la Divine Providence pour les bienfaits et la prospérité générale dont elle nous a gratifiés. Nous voyons chaque branche d'industrie couronnée des succès les plus complets: dans chaque élément de ressources et de richesses nationales, dans le bien être de chaque individu nous apercevons les plus solides et les plus rapides progrès sans interruption dans la perspective agréable de notre intérieur qui ne célèbre point à l'esprit d'harmonie qui s'empare d'une manière si frappante des masses des citoyens, au milieu de la diversité d'affaires et d'intérêts auxquels ils sont appliqués et sans aucune espèce d'inquiétude pour ce qui regarde nos affaires à l'extérieur qui, nous l'espérons, ne seront pas troublées devant les principes de justice et de respect qui ont toujours marqué nos relations avec les puissances étrangères. Pour toutes ces causes nous avons toute espèce de raison d'être fiers de notre beau pays.

L'état général de nos relations étrangères n'a point changé matériellement depuis mon dernier message annuel. Peu de chose a été faite quant à la question des limites du Nord Est, la Grande Bretagne a refusé d'accéder aux propositions des Etats-Unis, présentées en suivant les résolutions du Sénat, à moins que certaines conditions préliminaires ne fussent admises, ces conditions je les ai jugées incompatibles avec nos justes prétentions. Attendant de nouvelles propositions de la part du gouvernement Anglais auquel elles ont été demandées je puis répéter en toute confiance que d'après les dispositions mutuelles, qu je pense exister de part et d'autre, nous arriverons à un arrangement juste et satisfaisant. Cette question embarrassante peut être résolue avec les égards dus aux prétentions fondées des parties; des événemens d'un caractère à nécessiter une prompte et définitive décision assez fréquemment sur les frontières du Nord Est. Cette considération ajoutée aux desirs communs aux deux nations de favoriser les relations amicales qui, heureusement existent entre ces deux nations contre toute espèce d'embarras, aura sans doute une grande influence sur elle.

Nos relations diplomatiques avec le Portugal ont été renouvelées, et il faut espérer que les demandes de nos concitoyens satisfaites en partie, le seront entièrement aussitôt que l'état du gouvernement de la Reine permettra de donner une attention convenable à cet objet. Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous annoncer que ce gouvernement a manifesté la détermination d'agir d'après les principes libéraux qui ont présidé à nos règles commerciales. Les effets les plus heureux pour notre commerce avec le Portugal en seront la conséquence, et je ne pense pas que le temps soit éloigné où un système parfait de réciprocité sera établi entre nous.

Les différends intérieurs continuent toujours en Espagne, malgré les incidens d'un caractère sanguinaire dont ces débats ont malheureusement été marqués. Les obligations stipulées en notre faveur par le dernier traité d'indemnité ont été fidèlement exécutées par cette puissance.

Comme aucune résolution n'a été prise, dans la dernière session du congrès, pour consulter le montant des sommes qui doivent être payées et le placement des fonds qui nous sont dévolus par la convention faite avec l'Espagne, je vous engage de porter votre attention sur cet objet le plus promptement possible. Les preuves matérielles de la dette, suivant les termes de la convention et dans les formes qu'elle a prescrites, ont été remises entre les mains de notre gouvernement, et l'intérêt en a été régulièrement payé à son échéance.

Nos relations commerciales avec l'île de Cuba se trouvent réglées par l'acte du congrès. Nous n'avons reçu aucune information récente quant à la disposition du gouvernement de Madrid à cet égard, et la mort déplorable du ministre que nous y avons dernièrement envoyé, comme aussi la confusion de leurs affaires intérieures, rendent à peine probable aucun changement dans l'année qui va suivre.

La plus grande partie des archives des Florides a été envoyée aux Etats-Unis, quoique la mort de l'un des commissaires en ait retardé la livraison. Les autorités supérieures du gouvernement local ont dernièrement donné les preuves les plus évidentes de leur attachement pour le gouvernement général en montrant le plus grand empressement en facilitant l'envoi et le choix des documens auxquels nous avions droit.

Des négociations ont été ouvertes à Madrid pour la sanction d'une paix durable entre l'Espagne et les gouvernemens Hispano Américains de cet hémisphère qui ont voulu profiter des dispositions de l'Espagne consentante à reconnaître leur indépendance. Il est à regretter que des nominations de ministres chargés de négocier avec l'Espagne n'aient point été faites simultanément par toutes les parties intéressées, la négociation eût été simplifiée, et cet état de guerre qui a été si long et qui a pesé sur une grande partie du globe aurait eu un terme beaucoup plus tôt. Nos relations commerciales et politiques avec l'Autriche, la Prusse, la Suède et le Danemarc se trouvent comme à l'ordinaire sur des bases favorables. Un des articles de notre traité avec la Russie concernant le commerce sur les côtes nord ouest de l'Amérique ayant expiré, notre ministre à St-Pétersbourg a reçu les instructions nécessaires pour en négocier le renouvellement. La longue et non interrompue amitié des deux gouvernemens fait espérer que l'article en question sera renouvelé, si des motifs que nous ne pouvons pas prévoir ne viennent en empêcher la conclusion.

Je vous invite à porter votre attention sur le message de mon prédécesseur à l'ouverture de la seconde session du 19e. Congrès, relatif à nos relations commerciales avec la Hollande et aux documents y annexés et communiqués à la Chambre des Représentans le 10 Janvier 1825 et le 18 Février 1827; alléguant l'opinion de mon prédécesseur que la Hollande, sous les lois de son actuel système, ne paraît pas être autorisée à voir ses navires et cargaisons sur le même pied que les navires et cargaisons américains, pour les droits de tonnage et d'impôts.

Le respect que je porte à la Législature m'a seul empêché d'agir sur ce point; j'attendais cependant, sans en parler l'action du Congrès, mais une demande vient d'être adressée à l'effet d'admettre dans nos ports les navires et cargaisons Belges sur le même pied que les navires Américains, alléguant ce que nous ne pouvons contester que nos navires reçoivent dans les ports de la Belgique le même traitement que dans les ports de la Hollande, dont les navires n'éprouvent aucune surcharge dans les ports des Etats-Unis. Les Belges espèrent les mêmes privilèges qu'ils attendent: privilèges qui de fait furent concédés quand la Belgique et la Hollande se trouvaient unies sous le même gouvernement. Convaincu de la justice de leurs prétentions à être placés sur le même pied que la Hollande, je ne pouvais toutefois, sans manquer de respect aux principes de notre législation, admettre leur demande; et les égards que je dois au Congrès, auquel depuis longtemps la question a été présentée, m'a empêché d'établir une juste égalité en retirant aux navires hollandais les privilèges accordés par acte du Congrès, quoique la condition sous laquelle ils furent accordés ait été anéantie depuis 1822; c'est pourquoi je recommande une revue de l'acte de 1824 et une modification de cet acte de manière à produire une égalité conçue dans des termes que le Congrès jugera devoir le mieux s'accorder avec l'esprit de notre législation et les obligations envers deux puissances amies.