The New-Orleans Bee.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSIGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States.

In coming together fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We see in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unlimited means of education, knowledge and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been preserved, plenty in our habitations, and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the People has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty to render our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the continued blessings which surround us, and who has so kindly crowned the year with his goodness. If we find our wishes increasing, beyond example, in number and in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our independence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensation of Divine Providence.

Since our last Government Alexander M. Leod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of correspondence heretofore communicated to Congress, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgement of the court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government the fact of the expedition which was fitted out for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, employed in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of that vessel, and in the death of an American citizen, which was taken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, an understanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that it originated in that expedition, he did not fulfil the orders of his Government, but by an act answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an unequal, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the courts of both countries.

That Great Britain a power exists in the crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court, you are aware, but no more than here, can the executive power cause the judiciary to discharge a criminal before the regular course of justice may take vengance into its own hands, and even circumstance, and in the absence of a pressing or overruling necessity, may involve a calamity of the other, would inevitably lead to a responsibility to be affixed by the laws upon the wrong doer. Cannot to receive the sanction, or to be made in the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the duty of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who practice the same virtues, they are, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundaries with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration, and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I have much pleasure in saying that the correspondence which has recently taken place between the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, and the Secretary of State, has resulted in the full recognition by the British Government of the exemption of vessels employed in prosecuting the coasting trade between the different ports of the United States, from the payment of duties imposed upon vessels entering the ports of the United States from foreign countries. The discriminating duties imposed upon the vessels of Great Britain, and her colonies, have been remitted, and the satisfactory conclusion has been reached, that the navigation between the different ports of the United States, or to and from the same port, is not affected by the circumstance that the vessel may touch at a foreign port in the course of her voyage. This result is highly satisfactory to the commercial interests of the United States, and will be duly appreciated by the people of both countries.

I am happy to inform you that the claims of our citizens to indemnity for property destroyed by the British forces in the late invasion of the territory of New Brunswick, have been recognized by the British Government, and that the amount of the indemnity to be paid to the sufferers has been ascertained by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The subject has been long and anxiously pressed upon the attention of the British Government, and I am gratified in being able to inform you that the prompt payment of the indemnity may be confidently expected.

The commissioners appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and it is expected soon to report the results of its examination to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries has made it the duty of the Executive to call to the particular attention of that Government to the subject. Nothing has been manifested by it, which can be believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that there will be no citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payment.

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The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with unitring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered vola and privations, and exhibited energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government,—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war will be brought a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them. Fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the unfortunate red child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

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Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to review the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that duty, I shall be guided by no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the interests, and consult the wishes of the People. It is our happiness to live, subject to the influences of the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of conciliation which prompted consideration, and resulted in harmony. It is the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833.

While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet its finance repugnance exists, to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right discretion as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessary and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government should be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, would have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures.—So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distributive share of the last session, abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

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At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no ways indicative of any indisposition, or desire of both parties to hasten the negociation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

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SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. J. DOMINGON,
Book of Books.

WILL be sold at his auction store, No. 69, Toulouse street, on Monday, Dec. 20th, at 9 o'clock P. M., and the days following at the same hour.

A quantity of new and second hand books, viz
Lepore's Atlas, in folio,
Atlas of different authors,
Classic Books,
Children's Books,
Literary Books,
Dictionaries of different authors,
Medical Works,
Scientific works,
History of various countries,
Religious Works,
Jurisprudence do,
Theatre Magazines,
Dramatical Works of divers authors,
Terrestrial and celestial Globes,
Copernus's mechanical sphere,
Mathematical beam,
Divers portfolios,
Plays and several other works too numerous to mention.

dec 20

BY F. E. TRIGOT.

WILL be sold on Monday, 20th December, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street.

The fine ship AUGUSTA, 422 tons burthen, A. Miller, master, copper and copper fastened at New York in Oct. or last. This vessel is furnished with completely new rigging, and is able to undertake a very long voyage.

Persons desirous of purchasing at private sale, may apply to the captain on board, opposite the cotton press, or to the subscriber.

Conditions—cash. dis 6

BY S. G. INAULT.

Christmas Eve's New Years' Day auction.

WILL be sold on Monday, 20th December next, at the coffee house of the St. Louis Exchange, to close a consignment.

9 pairs diamond ear-rings.
18 diamond bro-olpins.
9 diamond rings
18 gold patent lever duples watches.
Gold safety guards.
Several new silver spoons and forks.
4 vases (one lost) of assorted silver.
4 pairs chasling pistols and a quantity of articles too long to mention.

Conditions—cash or time below $100, cash; above that sum 60 days credit in approved endorsed notes. 418

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

Swedes and English iron at auction.

ON Tuesday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to close sundry judgments, and the estate of the late firm of Long & Co., 420 tons of iron, without reserve in store, Victory street, between the Pontchartrain Railroad and Marigny street, a large assortment of SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON, comprising

assorted flat 1 X 1 4 to 3½ X 4-8.
Square 1-2 to 2½ inch.
Round 1-2 to 2 inch.

English of all dimensions, *flat, square and round*

Also a quantity of best STAFFORDSHIRE HOOP IRON.

The sale will be made in lots to suit purchasers, with the privilege of the entire quantity of any dimension or parcel of any quality.

Terms—All sums under $200, cash; from $200 to $500, 90 days; from $500 to $1000, 4 months; over $1000 6 months credit for approved endorsed notes. 419

2000 CASES OF CHOICE WINES.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday 22d inst. at 11 o'clock at the store of Messrs. Wedge Brothers, 17 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, the entire choice and superior wines now in store, viz:

No 1 330 cases Rhenish Wines, imported from Dresden
No 2 100 do do do do
No 3 11 do do do do
No 4 25 cases Sauterne, red Bordeaux wine.
No 5 20 do do do do
No 6 500 do do Champagne wine.
No 7 150 cases very superior Buff Gordon pale sherry wine.
No 8 40 do fine Madeira wine.
No 9 100 do very superior clarets.
No 10 50 do do do
No 11 46 do very superior Duchesse
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