

the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of great corporations are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

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

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposits, and, as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic, has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the bank; and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power, and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met, and rebuked as they deserve. In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed, to order a *scire facias* against the bank, with view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in the Bank of the United States were entirely safe; but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object,

I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation; declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination, thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made, resulted in a report from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution that the Government deposits might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

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

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

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

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

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes now remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which, in that event, will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the re-organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commissioners, now engaged in investigating the con-

dition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government, is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

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

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and especially on the amount of force and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present

state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

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

The General Post Office Department has continued, upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity.

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

We feel an inclination to write a paragraph eulogistic of this document, and our venerable President, for his open, frank, and liberal course, but suppress it, under a full conviction that hundreds upon hundreds of able pens than we are capable of guiding, are at this moment engaged in the task, while thousands of *competitors* are hurrying the message before the gaze of an impatient public.

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

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

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

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

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

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1833.

Cincinnati Prices Current.	
(Corrected Weekly by the Republican.)	
\$	cts.
Beeswax lb	16 to 17
Beans bush	75
Candles,	
Mulched lb	11
Dipt	10
Sperm	39 to 40
Coal bush	8 to 10
Coffee lb	15 to 16
Cigars	
Spanish M 18	
Melee	3 to 3 50
Domestic	62 to 75
Cotton yarn	
Nos 5 to 12	52
12 to 15	33 to 39
Feathers lb	50
Flaxseed bush	80
Fish Mackerel	
1 bbl	10
" 2 "	25
" 3 "	25
Flour best bbl 3 50 to 3 62	
Ginseng lb	17
Grain	
Wheat bush	56
Rye	49
Barley	35 to 37
Oats	25
Corn	25
Powder keg	5 to 7 50
Hay ton	8
Hemp cwt.	5 50 to 6
Honey gal	62 to 75
Hops lb	25 to 31
Indigo lb	1 75
Lead pig & bar	5 to 6
Corn meal bush	40 to 44
Leather	
Sole lb	22 to 25
Upper side	2 25 to 2 50
Linen	
Tow yd	12
Flax "	18
Liquors	
Brandy F gal	2 to 2 25
Do. Amer.	40 to 62
Do. Peach	75 to 100
Rum J.m.	1 50
Do N. Eng.	50 to 73
Do N. Or.	50 to 73
Gin Hol.	1 53 to 1 73
Do Amer.	30 to 37
Whiskey	24 to 26
Molasses gal	45 to 50
Oile Tan bbl 18	
Linsed gal	92 to 100
Sperm	1 25 to 1 50
Provisions	
Bacon lb	8
Hog round	5
Lard lb	7
Butter in kegs	7 to 8
Cheese lb	7 to 8
Rags lb	3 to 4
Salt I'ks Isl. bush	70 to 73
Kanawha	50
Conamough	56
Seeds	
Clover bush	4 75 to 5 00
Timo.	2 50 to 3 00
Hemp "	1
Shot, bag	1 87
Soap in box lb	5 to 6
Sugar	
New O. lb	10 to 11
Loaf "	16 to 18
Teas	
Imp & Gunp lb	1
Y Hyson	75 to 80
Tobacco, Ky. m'n	7 to 8
Tallowb	7 to 8

Flour, Corn, Oats, Pork, Potatoes and Wood received at this Office in payment for papers.

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 14.

We have necessarily robbed our paper of its accustomed variety, and have left over much interesting matter. Next week we will endeavor to bring up the deferred articles.

Robbery.—It is rumored that Henry Hopkins, Esq. of Manchester, in this county, who was on his return from Cincinnati, where he had been with a drove of cattle, and within a few miles of his home, on the night of the 9th inst. was knocked down, robbed of his saddlebag which contained about \$400. 00 in money. These are the particulars so far as our information extends. If suspicion rests upon any one we have not been advised of it.

The Ohio river is at a fair boating stage, and business along her shores brisk. Steamers are ascending and descending in quick succession—all, in their descent, are heavily laden with the abundant surplus product of the vast west contiguous to this beautiful stream. While the western farmer continues to find a ready market, and receive liberal prices, for his surplusage, our country must progress in the pathway of prosperity with an accelerated step. Our commercial operations are now becoming systematized; the various branches of trade are judiciously allotted; and each participant appears to be happy, prosperous, and energetic.

President's Message.—We have the gratification of presenting this document to our anxious readers to-day. It certainly is the best production we have ever yet seen from the Executive department of this republic. It speaks a plain, and not to be mistaken language, and requires only to be read to be comprehended—its style is chaste and vigorous. In it, we have a lucid exposition of our affairs both at home and abroad—all of which are represented to be in a truly flattering and prosperous condition. In the course of the ensuing year the remnant of the national debt will be paid off, when will be presented to the world, the unexampled anomaly of a nation of thirteen millions of people, possessed of an exuberant soil, and basking in the sunshine of luxuriant abundance, enjoying the benefits of civil, political, and religious liberty, and otherwise happy and prosperous, and out of debt. What a commentary on the nature of our institutions!

We feel an inclination to write a paragraph eulogistic of this document, and our venerable President, for his open, frank, and liberal course, but suppress it, under a full conviction that hundreds upon hundreds of able pens than we are capable of guiding, are at this moment engaged in the task, while thousands of *competitors* are hurrying the message before the gaze of an impatient public.

The *U. S. Bank*.—The President's message extinguishes the last ray of hope left this institution for a re-charter. The terms of the message are positive. It says the *Bank is corrupt!*—that it has employed its funds for *electioeering purposes!* and that it has converted itself into an *“electioneering engine”*!!! Of these facts, the President says he has *unquestionable proof*. We have long since had the most convincing proof of these facts, and consequently such a development is in no wise astonishing to us.

The *Bank*, it will be understood, has *bought* in the establishment of the *National Intelligencer*, and is paying the hands in the office their weekly hire; she also holds a written transfer of the accounts due, as well as those that are subsequently to become due to the concern. The business, however, is transacted in the name of *Gales & Seaton*, who were elected *Printer to the House*. Now the question arises, do *Gales & Seaton* execute the public work in fact, or does the *Bank* do it? Most certainly it is done by the *Bank*, through *Gales & Seaton*, as *Agents*. When this institution was chartered, it was never intended that it should hold any office under the Government—nor be eligible to a seat in Congress. We are sorry however to say that we have too much reason to apprehend that it is, not only *Printer to the House*, but that it indirectly occupies *several seats in Congress*.

It is expected the *Public Printing* will be taken from the *Bank*—an attempt will be made to this end, and we wish the effort a great deal of success.

Trouble in the Wigwam.—A restless spirit pervades the *National's* ranks; some are for shoving *Mr. Clay* again on the *Presidential track*, while others proclaim aloud—“away the moving of the waters,” and so on. With each succeeding wave *Mr. Clay's* popularity is found to recede. Those who are thus waiting, doubtless look for an increased return—but they will find however, that it is not like “bread cast upon the waters”—it will return no more!

Gov. LUCAS of Ohio, recommends in his message to the legislature, in strong terms, the establishment of a *State Bank and Branches*, with a capital sufficient to meet all reasonable demands for banking within the State, with a provision to increase the capital.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We bestowed a few reflections on this *State paper* last week. The want of time however, prevented us from saying all that we had intended. The occasion is past, yet we must ask the reader to indulge us in a few additional remarks. The first Monday of August next is the day on which the *freemen of Indiana* speak, through the ballot boxes, their choice of a *Governor*—whether the present incumbent had this fact in view when he prepared his message or not we are not called upon to say, nor do we pretend to know; but we can say this much—on reading the document we were not unfrequently reminded of it. We could see—or we thought we could see—a disposition manifested to conciliate all local interests, from east to west, and from north to south, in the message, without regard to public policy or proper economy. In the northern part of the *State* there is a heavy interest known as the *Canal interest*; there is another interest westward, and so on. Now re-examine the message, and see if you cannot read in the *Governor's* remarks on the subject of the *canal*; (wherein he *compliments*, in unmeasured terms, all the engineers, contractors, and laborers on the entire line); “*I want your votes gentleman!*” The same language is betrayed in the clause relating to the improvement of the *Wabash river*—no one is offended on the *Bank* question; and finally he is for making a road to *every man's door*! and such other improvements as shall benefit every body in an exact proportion. We understand the message to mean, after a week's examination, *RE-ELECT ME GOVERNOR!* This may be read in almost every sentence. In a word, it is a very clever *electioneering paper*, and is, in all respects, as *easy and affable* as the *Governor* himself.

Invitation.—The *Lafayette Free Press*, speaking of the *M'Lean nomination*, by the *Chairman* of the *Baltimore meeting*, says “he is a Jacksonian, and whether he will be taken up by the *National Republican party* or not, must depend on circumstances.” Here then is a clever hint—yes, a downright invitation for the *Judge* to cast off *all disguise*, and proclaim his determination, to hereafter identify his fortunes with those of his *quondam political friends*. Now, what are the “circumstances” upon which his nomination must depend? Is it not clearly expressed in the *Free Press*, that he has only to throw off the mask to be taken up by the <