...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 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 country.

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 Post Master General.

The many distressing accidents which have of 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 a number of these fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and the rapid advances which have been made in 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.

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

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and 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 that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

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

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 3d Dec. 1833.

DINNER TO MR. BUCHANAN

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Agreeably to the arrangements made by the committee appointed at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Buchanan, who were desirous of manifesting their esteem and regard for the public services and private worth of our distinguished fellow citizen, upon his return to his native State, after the successful termination of a highly important foreign mission, a numerous and highly respectable company assembled at Mr. Saint's Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, the 21st ult. and at half past five o'clock, were seated around a table, spread by Mr. Saint, in a style of neatness and elegant profusion, for which this host is so justly celebrated.

Henry Horn, Esq. presided on the occasion, assisted by Henry Tolland, John Humes, Peter Wager and Thomas Penn Gaskill, Esquires. On the right of the chair, were seated the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, our late Minister to Russia, the Hon. Messrs. Lytle and Pope the former a member of Congress from Ohio, and the latter from Kentucky, and on the left of the chair, the Hon. Messrs. Anthony and Henderson, both members of Congress from Pennsylvania, were seated, together with other distinguished guests from our neighboring counties.

After the company had been gratified by an excellent repast, the cloth was removed, and the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with songs and anecdotes, accompanied by appropriate music from an excellent band.—The whole tending greatly to enliven the scene, and to strengthen the ties of friendship.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The United States of America.
2. The State of Pennsylvania.
3. The President of the United States. 13 cheers.
4. The Vice President of the United States 6 cheers.
5. The Governor of Pennsylvania. 6 cheers
6. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. In Congress, the poor debtors friend, and the able defender of the Judiciary. At St. Petersburg, the worthy representative of a free people, and the successful negotiator of an advantageous treaty. 9 cheers.

[The 6th toast having been offered, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, Mr. Buchanan arose, and made the following reply, viz:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

When I accepted your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner, I stated the sole reason which could, under existing circumstances, have brought me to this conclusion. It was solely because I felt a strong desire to increase the number of my friends and acquaintances in Philadelphia. Hitherto, I have been personally almost a stranger in the metropolis of my native state. I have long entertained an ardent wish to change this relation, but business of a public and private character has heretofore deprived me of the necessary leisure.

The place of my cherished residence is but a short distance from your city. Even that distance will be almost removed upon the completion of the rail road. I desire to make personal friends in Philadelphia. I wish hereafter to feel myself more at home when I visit your city. I do not expect, and I may add, I do not desire, for the present, to go again into public life. I trust, however, I shall still feel the inclination, in a private situation, of being useful to my state and to my country. If I can in any degree be instrumental in drawing closer the cords of friendship between the state and its metropolis, I shall feel that I have performed a good work. Mutually supporting and supported, they ought to be proud of their mutual dependence, and be deeply sensible that what promotes the prosperity of the one can never fail to be beneficial to the other.

It is for this reason that I have availed myself of the common hospitality of our country towards their ministers returning from a foreign mission. I am sensible this honor has been conferred on the public functionary, not on the private man; but I trust that ere we seperate this evening, I may acquire a portion of your personal regard. The cordial welcome which you have given me, and the enthusiasm with which the toast in allusion to myself has just been received, afford me an assurance that I shall no longer be a stranger amongst you. They have made an impression on my heart which shall never be effaced.

It is not my intention to advert to all the topics to which that toast refers. In it I feel you have done me much more than justice.—There is one of them however on which I shall indulge myself in a few remarks. I refer to the humble agency I had in the passage of the Bill for the relief of the Insolvent Debtors of the United States.

The President, with that enlightened humanity which is the dictate of a clear head and an honest heart, recommended their relief.—Our merchants, under the impulse of that enterprising spirit which liberty never fails to excite, had pushed our commerce into every sea. It was they who have chiefly paid into the public Treasury the millions which have discharged the debt of the revolution and of the late war. In the vicissitudes of trade to which they were exposed by the peculiar condition of the world, many of them, without the least imputation of fraud, had contracted debts to the government which they were wholly unable to pay. It was in vain that their private creditors, convinced of their spotless integrity and their utter inability to meet their engagements, were willing to release them from responsibility. It was in vain that they had surrendered up all their property to the government and to their private creditors.—Still the weight of their debts due to the U. States like a mountain crushed them to the earth. They were unable to engage again in business, and their enterprise was thus rendered useless to themselves and to their country. From my position in the House, it became my duty to take charge of this subject. I did labor in their righteous cause with all my heart; and success has finally crowned the efforts of their friends. I have been for ten years in Congress, and generally took an active part in the business of the House; but of all the public acts in which I have ever been engaged, I look back with the utmost heartfelt pleasure to the agency which I had in assisting to pass that law. I feel that in my last hour it will be a gratification to me. This measure has restored many of our most useful citizens to their country, and many husbands and fathers to their suffering families. But enough of this.

I never desired to leave my country upon a foreign mission. I never should have done so for an indefinite period. Life is too short to waste its best years in a foreign land. The purpose for which I was sent abroad has been accomplished, but it would be highly improper for me to disclose, whether I had any meritorious agency in bringing to a successful conclusion a negotiation which had been so long in agitation. I rejoice that I am once more on the soil of my country, and am confident I shall never feel an inclination again to quit its happy shores.

Almost every American who has visited Europe, has felt his attachment for his own country and its institutions to increase. It is almost impossible that it should be otherwise, with any man who goes abroad under the influence of proper feelings. The contrast is, indeed, striking. Ours is the only country on earth where man feels he is equal to his fellow man. From the lowest obscurity he may rise to the highest public honors, from the most abject poverty to affluence. We acknowledge no distinctions except those which spring from talents, from industry and integrity. It is true that in other countries there have been many individual cases in which men have risen from the lowest to the highest rank of society.—This is the exception, not the rule. Among all the nations of the old world, the mass of mankind, can by no effort, by no exertion, rise above the condition in which they were born.—The most unwearied toil can accomplish little more than minister to their mere animal wants.

But it is not the poorer classes alone who are now regarding us with interest. There is at present no strong feeling of security any where in Europe. That portion of the globe is now a vast magazine of gunpowder, and an incautious hand may at any time apply the spark which will produce the explosion. A general war is inevitable, though it may be delayed. Indeed I am convinced, that without a single exception, all the Governments desire to preserve peace, and will preserve it as long as it is possible. Still they are all armed and ready for the battle. Fate controlled the gods of the ancients, and there is now an active principle every where in operation, which will control the conduct and thwart the purposes of the sovereigns of the earth. This war, when it shall come, will be a contest for principle, between the divine right of kings and human liberty—between despotism and freedom. Every man of reflection in Europe, feels that this is a true picture. History has taught them that a successful revolution even in favor of a righteous cause, brings much bloodshed and misery in its train. They know that in the approaching contest there can be no neutrals. It is these considerations which have directed the eager gaze of millions in the old world, upon our country. This is the true reason why of late we have attracted so much more attention in Europe, than we did in former years. May we know how to appreciate justly the blessings which we enjoy, and to cherish that liberty which is our best security!

Our countrymen are not viewed with jealousy any where. Every where to be an American citizen, is the best travelling passport.—And why? Because our countrymen abroad have sufficient discretion not to make themselves loud and noisy propagandists. Our best and surest mode of extending the blessings of liberty throughout the world, will be found in the silent but powerful influence of our example. To attack the institutions of other countries only begets opposition and jealousy against our own. We are indebted for this discretion of our countrymen abroad to the wise policy of the father of his country, which has since been steadily pursued by most of his successors. To preserve the strictest neutrality in the wars between other nations—never to interfere in their domestic concerns, nor suffer them to interfere in ours—to leave each people to establish and maintain such governments as they think proper—to acknowledge all established governments—these are the deep foundations on which our foreign policy has rested; and our history has established its wisdom.

I am not one of those who believe in disinterested friendship between nations. Interest is more or less at the foundation of all their attachments. The interests of Russia and the United States can never come into collision.—Our commercial relations have therefore ever been of the most amicable character, and equally advantageous to both parties. These circumstances have given birth to kindly feelings on their part which have now become habitual. We all remember that a short time after the declaration of the late war with England, the Emperor Alexander offered himself as a mediator. It was then believed that we could not, single handed, sustain an equal contest with the most powerful nation in the world. It could not then have been foreseen, at least in Russia, that we should come out of the war with glory, and that the valor of our sons both on the land and water, would acquire us a character among the nations such as we never had enjoyed before. It was in the hour when our prospects were the most gloomy, that the Emperor Alexander interposed.—Since that time the friendship of the Russian government has been invariable. The present Emperor has inherited from his brother feelings of kindness towards us as a nation, and they have been more than once displayed in his conduct upon important occasions. The American Vice Consul at Cronstadt related to me an anecdote so strongly illustrative of the indulgence with which our countrymen are treated in Russia, that I shall take the liberty of repeating it. Cronstadt is the port of St. Petersburg, and there the fortifications exist by which the capital of the Empire must be defended. It is therefore a town under the strictest military government. Yet our sailors are permitted, on the 4th of July, to go ashore in a body, to display the stars and the stripes of our country, to march through the streets with drums beating and fifes playing, and to raise the national shout on the anniversary of the day when we became a free and independent people.

But it is not in Russia alone, that the character of our country is highly appreciated.—The same respect for us is entertained every where. We never can, we never ought to be indifferent to the rank which we occupy in the society of nations. Never was there a sounder maxim of policy, nor a purer principle of justice, than that announced to the world by our present Chief Magistrate; to ask nothing but what is clearly right and submit to nothing wrong. Acting upon this principle, he has been eminently successful in all foreign relations. It must be a matter of pride and of pleasure to our countrymen to know the high reputation he enjoys throughout Europe. I have mingled much with society abroad, and can solemnly declare, that no matter how opposite opinions may have been upon the great questions which now agitate that quarter of the Globe, all without exception, entertain the most exalted respect for his ability, integrity and firmness. For obvious reasons I made it a point never to introduce the subject; but wherever I have been, his character has been a leading topic of conversation, and a theme of eulogy. May we not justly anticipate that the present judgment of Europe is but in advance of that which will be universally formed by his own countrymen, when the passions and interests of the day shall have subsided, and when posterity shall judge him by the great results of his administration! Abroad I have often heard him compared with Washington; though in my own opinion, no man who has ever existed, either in ancient or in modern times can be fairly compared with the man who will ever be first in the hearts of his countrymen, as long as they are worthy of the liberty they enjoy.

There is one subject which has occupied so many of my anxious thoughts whilst I was absent, that I must be pardoned for adverting to it a few moments. I refer to the unhappy dissentions which, for some time, seemed to threaten the very existence of our confederacy. Danger is always magnified in the distance, and although I relied with confidence on the attachment of the people to the Union, yet there were moments when I was almost ready to despond. The hopes of the enemies of free government throughout Europe were elevated. They believed that the moment was rapidly approaching, when it would be demonstrated by our example, that man was not fit for self government; and when despotism would enjoy a final triumph over human liberty. The advocates of liberal principles were depressed in the same proportion. They believed that the happiness of millions throughout all future generations, was at stake upon the issue. They beheld the march of events with the most intense anxiety, and from the want of a full knowledge of our situation, they feared the very worst. I shall never forget with what a thrill of delight I received the intelligence that the compromise had been happily effected.—I did not stop to consider whether it was the best that could have been made; it was sufficient that the danger which threatened our institutions had passed away. Each citizen of our country ought to feel a sort of personal responsibility in the exercise of his political rights, and ought to act as if his conduct might affect not only the permanence of our Union, but the liberties of mankind. Above all, he ought to remember that the Union was the result of mutual compromise, and that the spirit which brought it into existence, can alone render it perpetual.

Political parties must ever exist in this country. In my opinion, they ought ever to exist. Their foundation is deeply laid in the Federal Constitution itself. They arise from the imperfection of human language. In the very beginning, one portion of our citizens dreaded consolidation, the other disunion. The one was disposed to give a strict, the other a liberal interpretation to the powers of the Federal Government. Between the two extremes there was much intermediate ground, but still this broad line of demarcation has ever existed.

The sovereign states of this Union may extend their jealousy of Federal power too far; but may the day never arrive when their watchfulness shall slumber! The State Governments existed before the Constitution, they elected the Delegates to the Convention by which it was framed; through their agency this Constitution was submitted to the people of the several states for a ratification; and in the theory of our system, as announced by the Federalist, they are sentinels to give the alarm to the people, should the Federal Government transcend its proper limits. Power is always stealing on almost without the knowledge of its possessors. Liberty is Hesperean fruit, and can only be preserved by watchful jealousy. It is the condition on which alone it can be enjoyed. It is because the present administration, whilst it has never flinched from exercising the powers unquestionably granted, has never shown a disposition to assume powers not fairly delegated, that it is entitled to the support of a republican people. I do not mean to say this administration is infallible. This attribute belongs not to man. But it was upon these principles they came into power, and in my opinion, they always held them steadily in view.

The exercise of doubtful powers must ever prove dangerous to the harmony of the Union. They generate perpetual struggles. Whilst the Government ought fearlessly and firmly to carry into execution the powers clearly granted, they ought never to tread upon doubtful, which is always dangerous ground. I know that as able heads, and as pure hearts, as have ever done honor to this country, have been in favor of extending the powers of the Government by what has been called a liberal construction; but I believe that the longer our experience shall continue, the more clearly will the fallacy of this doctrine be demonstrated.

These are not the parties, however, from which, when confined within its proper limits, we have reason to apprehend danger. It is when large sectional masses become inflamed against each other upon vital questions that we ought to be most alarmed. I regret to find that some excitement has arisen on the question of slavery, during my absence. Judging from my own knowledge, I think the South have no just cause to be alarmed upon the subject. I have never conversed with any well informed man of any party, who pretended that the Constitution conferred upon Congress the power to control or regulate this question.

I thank my God that my lot has been cast in a State where slavery does not exist. In the abstract, it is an institution which cannot for a single moment, be defended. But what then? Shall we attempt to violate the constitutional compact which has made us a great and powerful nation, happy at home and respected abroad—shall we endanger the existence of this union—on the perpetuity of which the human race have so deep a stake, by endeavoring to usurp a power which has never been granted? The day I feel firmly convinced will never arrive when Congress shall forcibly attempt to interfere with this question; but if it should, the knell of our union will that day be sounded from the Capitol. Let us leave this question, then, where the constitution has left it, to the several states wherein the evil exists. Let us never be led away by fanatics, but let us adopt the language of the first and ablest House of Representatives that ever sat under the Constitution. So early as March 1790, they resolved after a full consideration of the question, "that Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide rules and regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require." By adhering to this principle so clearly and forcibly expressed by the fathers of the constitution, we shall best promote the stability of the Union and the final emancipation of the slaves themselves.

I shall conclude by offering you the following sentiment.

The State of Pennsylvania—May her democracy, in time, as it has done in times past, hold the balance, with steady judgment and enlightened patriotism, between the opposite extremes of consolidation and disunion.

7. The Emperor of Russia—the firm and constant friend of the United States.
8. The Army and Navy of the United States.
9. The Memory of Washington.
10. The Judiciary of the United States.
11. The memory of Jefferson and Franklin.
12. Our Foreign Relations—under a wise, temperate and firm administration, they have become the silken bands of friendship and good will—May they ever continue so.
13. The Fair.—It would have been *unfair* to have omitted them,—we therefore drink to them, cherish them, honor and adore them.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHARK.

A little boy happened to be washed from a calamaran which was managed by his father, who was thus early initiating him into the hardships of that mode of life which he intended him to pursue, and before he could be rescued from the turbulent waters, a shark drew him under and he was seen no more. The father lost not a moment, but calmly rose, and placing between his teeth a large knife, which he carried sheathed in his cummerbund, plunged beneath the lashing waves. He disappeared for some time, but after a while was occasionally seen to rise and then dive under the billows, as if actively engaged with his formidable foe. It was a period of painful suspence to those who were anxiously watching the issue from the boats outside the surf. After a while the white foam was visibly tinged with blood, which was viewed with a sensation of horror by those who could only surmise what was going on under the water. The man was again seen to rise and disappear, so that the work of death was evidently not yet completed. After some further time had elapsed, to the astonishment of all who were assembled on the beach, for by this time a considerable crowd had collected, the body of a huge shark was seen for a few moments above the whitening spray, which it completely crimsoned, and then disappeared; an instant after, the man rose above the surf, and made for the shore. He seemed nearly exhausted but not a single mark upon his body, which bore no evidence whatever of the perilous conflict in which he had been so recently engaged. He had scarcely landed, when an immense shark was cast upon the beach by the billows. It was quite dead; and was immediately dragged by the assembled natives beyond the surge. It presented a most frightful spectacle, exhibiting fatal proofs of the terrific struggle which had ensued between this ravenous tyrant of the deep and the bereaved father. He had indeed taken a most signal revenge. On the body of the huge creature were several deep gashes, from one of which the intestines protruded. The knife had been evidently plunged into the belly, and drawn downward with unerring precision, presenting an immense wound nearly a yard long. There were also several deep incisions about the gills, and below the fins; in short, it is impossible to describe the fearful evidences which the monster exhibited of the prowess and dexterity of its determined aggressor, who had so boldly periled his life to revenge the death, as it was afterwards ascertained of his only child. As soon as the shark was drawn to a place of security, it was opened, when the head and limbs of the boy were taken from its stomach The body was completely dismembered, and the head severed from it; the different parts, however, were scarcely at all mutilated. It would seem that, after separation, they had been immediately swallowed, without being submitted to the previous process of mastication. The moment the father saw the truncated remains of the little object of his affection, the habitual coldness of the Hindoo merged in the parent and he for the moment gave way to the agonies of his heart. He threw himself upon the sand, and mourned his bereavement—

"With sad unhelpful tears;

but soon recovering his constitutional serenity, he unrolled his dripping turban, and having placed the several remains of his child in the ragged depository, bore them to his fragile tenement of bamboo and palm leaves in order to prepare them for immediate cremation.—Upon being asked to relate the particulars of his encounter with the shark, he stated, as soon as he had plunged into the water, which he did a few moments after the child had been dragged under by his powerful enemy, he saw the monster in the act of swallowing its victim. He instantly made towards it, and struck it with his knife upon the gills. By this time it had completely gorged its prey, and did not at all seem disposed to enter upon the encounter to which it had been so roughly challenged. Having received a second stroke in the gills, it rose towards the surface, followed by its assailant, who kept plunging the knife into various parts of the body. The monster turned several times to sieze his adversary, who dextrously invading the intended visitation by diving under it, renewed his attack with the knife.—The shark's voracity had been so completely appeased by the meal which it had just made, that it showed little disposition to continue the conflict, until repeated trenching from the formidable knife of its determined foe, roused it to desperate resistance which it turned again upon its back; though with less activity than these creatures are wont to do when craving for food; but the man dived rapidly under it, and, watching his opportunity, as soon as the shark retained its natural position, plunged the keen blade into his belly, and drew the weapon downward with all his strength, thus inflicting that mortal wound which the creature exhibited upon the strand. After this it made a tremendous splashing for a few moments then sunk apparently lifeless to the bottom. Seeing that the strife was at an end, the man made for the shore, as already stated, and shortly the huge carcass was cast upon the beach.—*Oriental Annual.*

The following is the correspondence of Jefferson with the legislature of Pennsylvania, on being nominated to the Presidency a third time:—

THOMAS JEFFERSON, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1807.

Gentlemen—I received some time ago from the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, an address from the two Houses of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to which on public considerations, it was thought advisable that the answer should be deferred awhile. I now ask permission to convey the answer through the same channel, and to tender you the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Hon. Presley C. Lane, Speaker of the Senate; Simon Snyder Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

I received, in due season, the address of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, under cover, from the Speakers of the two Houses, in which with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire *that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my present term of office.* Entertaining, as I do, for the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a subject so interesting as the election of a Chief Magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. *If some termination of the period of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shews how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.* Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it my duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle, and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth requires me to add, that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on; and feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from the cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

For the approbation which the General Assembly of Pennsylvania has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

December 19, 1807.

Read in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 1807.

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, 1833.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We received this document, which was delivered to Congress at noon on Tuesday, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and issued it in an extra sheet to our subscribers in town, the same evening.

This is a State Paper always looked for with anxiety by the people, as disclosing not only the the real situation of the country, but as setting forth the principles and views of the administration, on all the leading subjects connected with the general government.

In the present message, the President enters largely into a review of the condition of our foreign relations. Reiterating the excellent sentiment, contained in a previous message, that the United States, in their foreign intercourse, sought nothing but what was manifestly right, and were determined to submit to nothing that was wrong, the President shows by his details of the transactions of the government with the various foreign nations, with whom we have diplomatic intercourse, that a system of just reciprocity governs the negotiations, in most cases, between ours and foreign governments. By the enlightened and liberal policy acted upon by the United States, diplomacy is reduced to the simple understanding of honest men; it is divested of its duplicity and chicanery; and no longer requires, as its agent, the most expert bargainer, but rather the most honest, intelligent and unbending patriot.

With the exception of the delay on the part of France to comply with the terms of the recent treaty, which the President has hopes will shortly be accommodated, and the still unsettled questions of the boundaries between the United States and the British posessions, and between *the U.* States and Mexico, the foreign relations are fixed on the most harmonious basis.

The President congratulates Congress upon the prosperous condition of the country. He shows that by the next session of Congress, the ordinary resources of the country, after answering all the regular demands of government, will enable him entirely to extinguish the national debt. Owing to the shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens, it is seen by the message that the receipts into the treasury for the present year, are far greater than can be looked for in any subsequent year, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as correct data by which to judge of the income of the government. From this circumstance, the President will not recommend any modification of the Tariff at the present session, preferring rather the experience of another year, before the subject should be touched.

The abuses of the United States Bank, which led to the removal of the deposites, are noticed by the President at some length.

The Message concludes with notices of the reports of the different departments, which we shall publish as they are received.

There is an old saying, frequently made use of without reflection, *that it takes all kinds of people to make a world;* and this is generally the excuse made use of for tolerating the follies of many who would otherwise be confined in Bedlam. The sentiment may do for common use, but it will not suit in all cases—for there is no one who would venture its application in regard to the individual who writes in the Kent Inquirer under the signature of *Fair Play.* One so wholly devoid of even common sense, cannot be supposed, by the most simple, to be of the least use in making up the population of the world.

Fair Play takes an article of ours of the 12th November, as his text, and endeavours in his bungling way, first, to ridicule the Democratic party, as a party; but admits that so long as he regarded the *democracy* of which the press has recently been speaking, as "a distinct principle from the original stock, a kind of *theoretical democracy,* which sought to run into *Federal practice,*" he was satisfied with it. The truth of this sentiment no one can doubt. He has here declared his principles. He was perfectly willing to be styled a democrat, or, it is likely, would not have refused a more *objectionable* name, if one could be found more objectionable to a *federalist,* provided he saw a chance for his federal principles predominating. "A rose, by any other name," he thinks, "would be as sweet."

Having exhausted himself in the few lines he had thus far written, as a reply to our article, he takes breath by a resort to his own *fertile* brain, and roundly asserts, because we cautioned the democratic party against a committal *to* any man, that we are "pinned to the sleeve of the little Magician," (Mr. Van Buren.) First he strikes at us, and then at Mr. Van Buren—but his blows are all harmless—neither of us are hurt in the fray. In summing up Mr. Van Buren's sins, he puts down one that we had like to have forgotten, and which in this community, would be regarded as almost his only remaining virtue, and that is, his being one of the last adherents to the good old democractic plan of nomination—his having supported Mr. Crawford, as the democratic candidate for the presidency.

But, in despite of this sapient writer, we will still urge upon the democratic party the propriety of remaining uncommitted for the present. The deliberations of the present Congress, we repeat, may possibly throw light upon the principles of public men, that are now somewhat in obscurity, and may make more apparently necessary the union of the friends of State Rights on a candidate of their own.

An iron boat, we learn from the Globe, is being constructed, to be employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Experiments have

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