These provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf of special interests deemed entitled to the favor of the Government, have, in their execution, produced results as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so complicated, and so exciting. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and Territories created out of the public domain, increased between 1800 and 1830 from less than sixty thousand to upwards of two millions three hundred thousand souls, constituting, at the latter period, about one fifth of the whole people of the United States.—The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls; composing nine States, the representatives of which constitute above one-third of the Senate, and over one-sixth of the House of Representatives to the United States.

Thus has been formed a body of free and independent landholders, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of mankind; and this great result has been produced without leaving any thing for future adjustment between the Government and its citizens. The system under which so much has been accomplished cannot be intrinsically bad, and with occasional modifications, to correct abuses and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may, I think, be safely trusted for the future. There is in the management of such extensive interests, much virtue in stability; and although the great and obvious improvements should not be declined, change should not be made without the fullest examination, and the clearest demonstration of their practical utility.

In the history of the past, we have an assurance that this safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands; nor is it believed that any necessity exists for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system or that the public mind, even in the new States, is desirous of any radical alterations. On the contrary, the general disposition appears to be, to make such modifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the original policy of filling our new States and Territories with an industrious and independent population.

The modification most perseveringly pressed upon congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not sooner satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the public lands as are ascertained to be unsaleable at the rate now established by law, and a graduation, according to their relative value, of the prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this matter, and a vexed question set at rest, perhaps forever, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions. Hitherto, after being offered at public sale, lands have been disposed of at one uniform price, whatever difference there might be in their intrinsic value.

The leading considerations urged in favor of the measure referred to, are, that in almost all the land districts, and particularly in those in which the lands have been long surveyed and exposed to sale, there are still remaining numerous and large tracts of every gradation of value, from the Government price downwards; that these lands will not be purchased at the established price so long as better can be had in the market; that the present uniform price, combined with their irregular value, operates to prevent a desirable compactness of settlement in the new States, and to retard the full development of that wise policy on which our land system is founded, to the injury not only of the several States where the lands lie, but of the United States as a whole.

The remedy proposed has been a reduction of prices according to the length of time the lands have been in market without reference to any other circumstances. The certainty that the efflux of time would not always in such cases, and perhaps not even generally, furnish a true criterion of value, and the probability that persons residing in the vicinity, as the period for the reduction of prices approached, would postpone purchases they would otherwise make, for the purpose of availing themselves of the lower price, with other considerations of a similar character, have hitherto been successfully urged to detest the graduation upon time.

May not all reasonable desires upon the subject be satisfied without encountering any of the objections? All will concede the abstract principle, that the price of the public lands should be proportioned to their relative value, so far as that can be accomplished without departing from the rule heretofore observed, requiring fixed prices in cases of private entries. The difficulty of the subject seems to lie in the mode of ascertaining what that value is.—Would not the safest plan be that which has been adopted by many of the states as the basis of taxation—an actual valuation of lands, and classification of them into different rates?

Would it not be practicable and expedient to cause the relative value of the public lands in the old districts, which have been for a certain length of time in market, to be appraised, and classed into two or more rates below the minimum price, by the officers now employed in this branch of the public service, or in any other mode deemed preferable, and to make those prices permanent, if upon the coming in of the report they shall prove satisfactory to Congress? Cannot all the objects of graduation be accomplished in this way, and the objections which have hitherto been urged against it avoided? It would seem to me that such a step with a restriction of the sales to limited quantities, and for actual improvement, would be free from all just exception.

By the full exposition of the value of the lands thus furnished and extensively promulgated, persons living at a distance would be informed of their true condition, and enabled to enter into competition with those residing in the vicinity; the means of securing an independent home would be brought within the reach of many who are unable to purchase at present prices, the population of the new States would be made more compact, and large tracts would be sold which would otherwise remain on hand; not only would the land be brought within the means of a large number of purchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be content to settle on a larger quantity of the poorer lands, rather than emigrate further west in pursuit of a smaller quantity of better lands.

Such a measure would also seem to be more consistent with the policy of the existing laws—that of converting the public domain into cultivated farms owned by their occupants.—That policy is not best promoted by sending emigration up the almost interminable streams of the West, to occupy in groups the best spots of land, leaving immense wastes behind them, and enlarging the frontier beyond the means of the Government to afford it adequate protection; but in encouraging it to occupy, with reasonable denseness, the territory over which it advances, and find its best defence in the compact front which it presents to the Indian tribes. Many of you will bring to the consideration of the subject the advantages of local knowledge and greater experience, and will be desirous of making an early and final disposition of every disturbing question in regard to this important interest. If these suggestions shall in any degree contribute to the accomplishment of so important a result, it will afford me sincere satisfaction.

In some sections of the country most of the public lands have been sold, and the registers and receivers have very little to do. It is a subject worthy of inquiry whether, in many cases, two or more districts may not be consolidated, and the number of persons employed in this business considerably reduced. Indeed, the time will come when it will be the true policy of the General Government, as to some of the states, to transfer to them, for a reasonable equivalent, all the refuse and unsold lands, and to draw the machinery of the federal land offices altogether. All who take a comprehensive view of our federal system, and believe that one of its greatest excellencies consists in interfering as little as possible with the internal concerns of the states, look forward with great interest to this result.

A modification of the existing laws in respect to the prices of the public lands might also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch of the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices, settle on those lands, with the hope of acquiring from their cultivation the means of purchasing under pre-emption laws, from time to time passed by Congress.

For this encroachment on the right of the United States, they excuse themselves, under the plea of their own necessities; the fact that they dispossess nobody, and only enter upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to public lands in their vicinity, & an intention ultimately to pay the government price. So much weight has from time to time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual settlers on public lands a right of pre-emption to the tracts occupied by them at the minimum price.

These laws have in all instances been retrospective in their operation; but in a few years after their passage, crowds of new settlers have been found on the public lands, for similar reasons, and under like expectations, who have been indulged with the same privilege. This course of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Either the laws to prevent intrusions upon the public lands should be executed, or, if that should be impracticable or inexpedient, they should be modified or repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should by law, be thrown open to all.

That which is intended, in an instance to be legalized, should at once be made legal that those who are disposed to conform to the laws may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of congress to open the public lands to occupancy without regular entries and payment of the Government price, as such a course must tend to worse evils than the credit system, which it was found necessary to abolish.

It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom and sound policy to remove, as far as practicable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and then take effectual care to prevent the commission of the offence. Wanting all plausible grounds for these intrusions shall the graduation of price already suggested? A short period of industry and economy in any part of our country would enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lowest prices, and leave him without apology for settling on lands not his own. If he did not, under such circumstances, he would enlist no sympathy in his favor; and the laws would be readily executed, without doing violence to public opinion.

A large portion of our citizens have seated themselves on the public lands, without authority, since the passage of the last pre-emption laws, and now ask the enactment of another, to enable them to retain the lands occupied, upon payment of the minimum government price. They ask that which has been repeatedly granted before. If the future may be judged of by the past, little harm can be done to the interests of the Treasury by yielding to their request.

Upon a critical examination, it is found that the lands sold at the public sales since the introduction of cash payments in 1820, have produced, on an average, the nett revenue of only six cents an acre more than the minimum government price. There is no reason to suppose that future sales will be more productive. The Government, therefore, has no adequate pecuniary interest to induce it to drive these people from the lands they occupy, for the purpose of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their benefit, in connection with the preparatory steps towards the graduation of the price of the public lands, and further and more effectual provisions to prevent intrusions hereafter. Indulgence to those who have settled on these lands with expectations that past legislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plausible ground on which intrusions are excused, and adopting more efficient means to prevent them hereafter, appears to me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this difficult subject.

The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the careful attention of Congress; but under no circumstances is it considered expedient to authorize floating claims in any shape. They have been heretofore, and doubtless would be hereafter, most prolific sources of fraud and oppression, and instead of operating to confer the favor of the government on industrious settlers, are often used only to minister to a spirit of cupidity at the expense of the most meritorious of that class.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will bring to your view the state of the Army, and all the various subjects confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The principal part of the Army has been concentrated in Florida, with a view, and the expectation of bringing the war in that Territory to a speedy close.

The necessity of stripping the posts on the maratime and inland frontiers of their entire garrisons, for the purpose of assembling in the field an army of less than four thousand men, would seem to indicate the necessity of increasing our regular forces; and the superior efficiency as well as greatly diminished expense of that description of troops, recommend this measure as one of economy as well as of expediency. I refer to the report for the reasons which have induced the Secretary of War to urge the reorganization & enlargement of the staff of the Army, and of the ordnance corps, in which I fully concur.

The provision in the Constitution, that renders it necessary to adopt all uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents insurmountable obstacles to an efficient arrangement by the classification heretofore proposed, and I invite your attention to the plan which will be submitted by the Secretary of War, for the organization of volunteer corps, and the instruction of militia officers, as more simple and practicable, if not equally advantageous, as a general arrangement of the whole militia of the U. States.

It is not however, compatible with the interest of the people to maintain, in time of peace, a regular force adequate to the defence of our extensive frontiers. In periods of danger & alarm, we must rely principally upon a well organized militia; and some general arrangement that will render this description of force more efficient has long been a subject of anxious solicitude. It was recommended to the first Congress by Gen. Washington, and has been since frequently brought to your notice, and recently its importance strongly urged by my immediate predecessor.

A moderate increase of the corps; both of military and topographical engineers, has been more than once recommended by my predecessor; and my conviction of the propriety, not to say necessity, of the measure, in order to enable them to perform the various and important duties imposed upon them, induces me to repeat the recommendation.

The military Academy continues to answer all the purposes of its establishment, and not only furnishes well educated officers to the Army, but serves to diffuse throughout the mass of our citizens, individuals possessed of military knowledge, and the scientific attainments of civil and military engineering. At present, the cadet is bound, with consent of his parents or guardians, to remain in service five years from the period of his enlistment, unless sooner discharged thus exacting only one year's service in the Army after his education is completed. This does not appear to me sufficient.

Government ought to command for a longer period the services of those who are educated at the public expense; and I recommend that the time enlistment be extended to seven years and the terms of the engagement strictly enforced.

The creation of a national foundry for cannon, to be common to the service of the Army and Navy of the U. States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required in order to place our ordnance on an equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that branch of the service to control the prices of those articles, and graduate the supplies to the wants of the Government, as well as to regulate their quality and ensure their uniformity.

The same reasons induce me to recommend the erection of a manufactory of gunpowder, to be under the direction of the Ordnance office. The establishment of a manufactory of small arms west of the Alleghany mountains, upon the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, will contribute to extend throughout that country the improvements which exist in establishments of a similar description in the Atlantic States, & tend to a much more economical distribution of the armament required in the western portion of our Union.

The system of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1804, has been steadily persevered in by every succeeding president, and may be considered the settled policy of the country. Unconnected at first with any well defined system for their improvement, the inducements held out to the Indians were confined to the superior abundance of game to be found beyond the Mississippi. When their removal were made apparent, a more philanthropic and enlightened policy was adopted, in purchasing their lands east of the Mississippi.

Liberal prices were given, and provisions inserted in all the treaties with them for the application of the funds they received in exchange, to such purposes as were best calculated to promote their present welfare, and advance their future civilization. These measures have been attended thus far with the happiest results.

It will be seen, by referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the most sanguine expectations of the friends and promoters of this system have been realized. The Choctaws, Cherokees, and other tribes that first emigrated beyond the Mississippi, have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and become cultivators of the soil. The improvement in their condition has been rapid, and it is believed that they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction; and I cannot too strongly urge this subject upon the attention of Congress.

Stipulations have been made with all the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except with the band of the Wyandots, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Mandans and Stockbridges in Wisconsin, and Miamies in Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their emigration will be completed the present year.

The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them & the acquisition of their annuities were important; and in some by the personal influence of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the Government cannot relinquish the execution of this policy without sacrificing important interests, and abandoning the tribes remaining east of the Mississippi to certain destruction.

The decrease in numbers of the tribes within the limits of the States and Territories has been most rapid. If they be removed, they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labor, and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence. Their minds can be cultivated, and they can be taught the value of salutary and uniform laws, and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages. In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good Government, free to give what direction they please to their labor, and shares in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to be protected and secured, they will have an ever present conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the General and State Governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by causing the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the State and General Governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

Intimately connected with this subject is the obligation of the Government to fulfil its treaty stipulations, and to protect the Indians thus assembled "at their new residences from all interruptions and disturbances from any other tribes or nations of Indians, or from any other persons whatever," and the equally solemn obligation to guard from Indian hostility its own border settlements, stretching along a line of more than one thousand miles. To enable the Government to redeem this pledge to the Indians, and to afford adequate protection to its own citizens, will require the continual presence of a considerable regular force on the frontiers, and the establishment of a chain of permanent posts. Examinations of the country are now making, with a view to decide on the most suitable points for the erection of fortresses and other works of defence, the results of which will be presented to you by the Secretary of War at an early day, together with a plan for the effectual protection of the friendly Indians, and the permanent defence of the frontier States.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated, it appears that unremitted exertions have been made at the different navy yards to carry into effect all authorised measures for the extension and employment of our naval force. The launching and preparation of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, and the complete repairs of the ships of the line Ohio, Delaware, and Columbus, may be noticed, as forming a respectable addition to this important arm of our national defence. Our commerce and navigation have received increased aid and protection during the present year. Our squadrons in the Pacific and on the Brazilian station have been much increased, and that in the Mediteranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of our commerce in that sea. Additions have been made to our squadrons on the West India station, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of slaves, and co-operating with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida.

The satisfactory condition of our Naval force abroad, leaves at our disposal the means of conveniently providing for a home squadron, for the protection of commerce upon our extensive coast. The amount of appropriations required for such a squadron will be found in the general estimates for the naval service for the year 1838.

The naval officers engaged upon our coast survey have rendered important service to our navigation.—The discovery of a new channel into the harbor of New York, through which our largest ships may pass without danger, must afford important commercial advantages to that harbor, and add greatly to its value as a naval station. The accurate survey of George's shoals off the coast of Massachusetts, lately completed, will render comparatively safe a navigation hitherto considered dangerous.

Considerable additions have been made to the number of captains, commanders, lieutenants, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, in the Navy. These additions were rendered necessary, by the increased number of vessels put in commission, to answer the exigencies of our growing commerce.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the various suggestions of the Secretary, for the improvement of the naval service.

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service.

The operations of the Post Office Department constitute one of the most active elements of our national prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven miles; having been increased about thirty-seven thousand one hundred and three miles within the two last years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about thirty-six millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles, having been increased about ten millions three hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-six miles within the same period. The number of post offices has also very nearly which receive the mails less than once a week, and a large portion of them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general are represented as attending to their duties with the most commendable zeal and fidelity.

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the thirtieth of June last, was four millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty six dollars and fifty nine cents; and its liabilities acting within the same time were three millions three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and forty seven dollars and seventy five cents. The increase of revenue over that of the preceding year was seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and forty one cents.

For many interesting details I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying paper. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation of that department.

I lay before Congress copies of reports submitted in pursuance of a call made by me upon the heads of Departments, for such suggestions as their experience might enable them to make, as to what further legislative provisions may be advantageously adopted to secure the faithful application of public moneys to the objects for which they are appropriated; to prevent their misapplication or embezzlement by those entrusted with the expenditure of them; and generally to increase the security of the government against losses in their disbursement. It is needless to dilate on the importance of providing such new safeguards as are within the power of legislation to promote these ends; and I have little to add to the recommendations submitted in the accompanying papers.

By law the terms of service of our most important collecting and disbursing officers in the civil departments are limited to four years, and when reappointed, their bonds are required to be renewed. The safety of the public is much increased by this feature of the law; and there can be no doubt that its application to all officers entrusted with the collection or disbursement of the public money, whatever may be the tenure of their offices, would be equally beneficial. I therefore recommend, in addition to such of the suggestions presented by the heads of Departments you may think useful, a general provision, that all officers of the Army or Navy, or in the Civil Department, entrusted with the receipt or payment of public money; and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than four years, be required to give bonds with good and sufficient securities at the expiration of every such period.

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal year, from the first of October to the first of April, has been frequently recommended, and appears to be desirable.

The distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom house papers. This subject was submitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in last annual report, and will be again noticed at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.

Your attention has heretofore been frequently called to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and I should not again ask it, did not their entire dependence on congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. Separated by the Constitution from the rest of the Union, limited in extent, and aided by no Legislature of its own, it would seem to be a spot where a wise and uniform system of local government might have been easily adopted. This District, however, unfortunately, has been left to linger behind the rest of the union; its codes, civil and criminal, are not only very defective but full of obsolete or inconvenient provisions being formed of portions of two States, discrepancies in the laws prevail in different parts of the territory, small as it is; and although it was selected as the seat of the General Government, the site of its public edifices, the depository of its archives and the residence of its officers entrusted with large amounts of public property, and the management of public business; yet it has never been subjected to, or received, that special & comprehensive legislation which these circumstances peculiarly demand. I am well aware of the various subjects of greater magnitude and immediate interest that press themselves on the consideration of Congress; but I believe there is not one that appeals more directly to its justice, than a liberal, and even generous, attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, and a thorough and careful revision of its local government.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5th, 1837.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1837.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.—It will be seen from an article from the Albany Argus, published in another column of our paper this morning, that the defeat of the Democratic Republican party in New York, was not owing to an increase of Whig votes, *but to the absence of our friends from the polls.* The Republican vote being this year less by 41,000 than it was in 1834, when the largest vote ever polled in that State was taken.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This important document (which will be found at length in our columns to-day) was distributed to a large portion of our subscribers on Friday last in an extra sheet, and forwarded to such of our distant subscribers as was rendered practicable by the timely departure of the mails.

The message is worthy of its author, and the great head of the American people. Mr. Van Buren still adheres to the recommendations contained in his message to the Extra Session, in regard to the currency. He says, however,

If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measures proposed would not be acceptable to the people; I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

Our foreign relations are represented to be in a peaceable and happy condition, and very much has been done to extend the rapidly increasing commerce of the country to every portion of the globe. With Mexico, we regret to find that that country is not in giving prompt consideration to the claims of our Government, portions changes [illegible] Congress, will no[illegible] some measure that will lead to a redress of grievances on the part of [illegible] teach her that the policy of this Government, which never resorts to force when an appeal to reason can effect her purpose, is not to be treated with contumely, or deferred with the hope of ultimately getting rid of rendering that justice which she so clearly owes us for the wrongs she has committed.

The views expressed in this able document, are clear and unanswerable, and must meet The approbation of every liberal minded man.—We have not room to-day to give the message a more dilated notice; which indeed is scarcely necessary, as it ably speaks for itself.

'FELLOW FEELING.'—The Whigs of Ogdensburg (N. Y.) had quite a spirited and uproarous debauch on the 13th ult. in honor of the defeat of the Democracy in that State The discharge of cannon took place during a goodly portion of the day, 63 which was responded to, says the St. Lawrence Republican, as we are informed, by their ancient allies in *Prescott, Upper Canada,* GUN FOR GUN!!—Whether the powder was furnished from this side of the river, or whether it was raised by voluntary subscription among the loyal subjects of her Majesty, in the Upper Province, we are not apprised. The farce was a laughable one, and the moral—if moral there be—is to be gleaned from the fact of *former friendships,* contracted during our struggle for freedom from British tyranny and British oppression, when *blue lights* were no uncommon beacons on this side of the St. Lawrence.

A nest of Counterfeiters has been discovered in Elkton. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who furnishes the information says, some of the most respectable citizens of Elkton have been engaged in this nefarious business, at the head of whom was one of the Constables of that town, named John Hewit, who, being closely pursued, mounted a fine steed belonging to the keeper of one of the Hotels, made a circuitous round, & met the cars while the police officers were waiting for him at the depot. He was supposed to have gone to Norfolk, and taken with him a large portion of the proceeds of their operation. One of the party a young man, whose name we refrain to mention, out of respect to his parents, has turned States' evidence, and therefore, the circumstances connected with this affair will shortly be made known. The counterfeits were on the Fredericktown Bank.

The Bank Convention has adjourned. Among the Resolutions passed we find the following:

Resolved, that in the opinion of the convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments; and that when the convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, for their considering and practicably determining the day for resuming specie payments.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses adjourned on Thursday to meet again on Monday.

Mr. LEIGH, late U. S. Senator from Virginia, died at his residence in that State on the 1st instant.

The Centreville Times of Saturday last says:

☞Gen. EATON returned home yesterday—he looks well and has enjoyed good health since his absence. The object of his mission was not accomplished. The limits prescribed him by the Legislature being too rigid.

QUERIE.—Did they ever intend to negotiate the loan in Europe? Madam Rumor emphatically says No!

FROM LOWER CANADA.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYALIST TROOPS FROM MONTREAL FOR SORREL—SUPPOSED MOVEMENT UPON ST. DENNIS.

By the Montreal Royal papers to Day (Saturday) and Quebec to Nov. 29, brought via Burlington, Vt. we learn that a detachment of Royal troops left Montreal on Thursday, by steamboat for Sorrel, to move upon St. Dennis the following day, so more fighting may be hourly looked for. The Montreal Courier admits the "rebels" have shown great personal bravery and sagacity. Strong bands of them are collected around Acadie ready for action.

The enrolling of volunteers in Quebec goes on actively and 1000 men are nearly organized.

Jobin, ex member of parliament, is said to be organizing an insurgent corps in the neighborhood of the Cedars.

Ovide Perrault, M. P. was killed in the affair at St. Ours. The rebel leaders are said to have sent secret orders to the parishes of the South Shore of the St. Lawrence to remain quiet for the present.

Rouville was burnt by them because it afforded shelter to Col. Wetherall.

The rebel force is stated to be in two corps, one at St. Dennis; the other at St. Hilaire. Both St. Hilaire and St. Ours are reported to have been burnt by them. They adopt the Russian, Moscow plan against Napoleon.

[illegible] the Albany Argus.

[illegible] position [illegible] to day the official results of the recent election in this State. We [illegible] the result with a table of the returns of 1834, the largest vote ever polled by either party in the state,) and by a [illegible] again, in a few instances, since. Erie, &c.) [illegible] for those tickets, particularly where the Republicans were divided upon the canal questions.

The result is, an aggregate federal majority of 15,213. The aggregate diminution since 1834, is 54,321; of which 41,255 was in the democratic side, and 13,156 on the federal side. In twelve counties there is a federal gain since 1834, of 5869; which deducted from their loss in the other forty four counties leaves their aggregate diminution as above, 13,186. Kings is the only county in which the republicans have a gain, viz. of 22.

It will be perceived therefore, as we have before mentioned, that the success of the federal tickets at the recent election, was owing not to an increase of the federal strength, but the aggregate diminution even of that party is upwards of 13,000) but to *the absence of republicans from the polls.* The republican majorities numbered upwards of FORTY ONE THOUSAND, (allowing the electors in the state generally to have increased within the last three years which is far from being the case); and were of course far greater proportionably than the federal absentees—the former suffering from testine divisions, double tickets, [illegible] relation to the currency questions, over confidence, and a lax organization; and the latter elated by the depressions of the times, animated by the hope of being enabled, through the course of systematic misrepresentation and sinister appeals, to charge them upon the government, and united, active and well organized to an unusual degree. Add the federal majority now to its deficient vote, and deduct the total of both (29,319) from the deficient republican vote (41,235) and it will leave a democratic majority of 12,886—the majority within a fraction, of 1834.

Albany, Schenectady and Kings are the only counties in the state in which there has been an increased vote since 1834.

In presenting these facts to our readers, we should do injustice to our own impressions and to the truth, if we should omit to assure the friends of the republican cause throughout the Union, that we entertain the most perfect confidence that the democratic majority of 1837 will be fully sustained in the contest of 1838. Let it not be imagined that the often tried and, in the hour of trial, ever true democracy of New York, can be drawn away from the attachment to the administration of Mr Van Buren, and the great principles by which it is guided. They will sustain it by a decisive vote whenever the question shall be presented for the decision of the ballot-box. Innumerable other questions came in at the late election, both to prevent the direct issue, and to withhold the republican suffrage. Another year,—putting aside all causes of dissention, acting together as one man, and rallying out with the spirit and in the armor of other days—the Democracy of the State will assuredly vindicate its honor and assert its supremacy.

We notice in one of the New York federal bank papers, that some of their folks have or are endeavouring to make up a purse to be distributed to the poor of that city, as a party affair. However commendable charity itself may be, it seems strange coming from a party whose whole policy is to enrich the many at the expense of the few—to form the federal government into a machine to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. It brings forcibly to mind the older proverb of our Saxon ancestors, "He steals a goose and gives the giblets in alms".—N. Hampshire Gazette.

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