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THE STAR,

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TERMS. *Subscription*, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least $1 50 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. *Advertisements*, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. All letters to the editors must be post paid.

DENTISTRY.

Horace Ames, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and such strangers as may visit the City during the session of the Legislature.

His room is in the building lately occupied as an office by Doct. Fabius Haywood, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day. Orders left at Mrs. Jeter's will also be attended to. He is requested, Doct. Ames will wait on the ladies at their dwellings.

Nov. 24, 1828 — 48 tf

New York, Feb. 10, 1827.

The subscribers hereby certify that they have long known Dr. Ames, and respected him as a gentleman and well informed Physician. Dr. Ames is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and has devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of dentistry, of which he is a well informed and skilful practitioner.

JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. *President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.*
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. *Professor of Surgery.*
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. *professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

Redemption of Land, sold for Direct Taxes.

United States of America,

North-Carolina District.

CIRCUIT COURT, RALEIGH, 24th Nov. 1828.

The following communication has just been received from the Treasury Department, and is published for the benefit of those concerned.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, June 20, 1828.

Sir,—You have annexed, a copy of an act passed at the last session of Congress, extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for Direct Taxes, and purchased on behalf of the United States, under the several acts, passed the 9th day of August, 1813, the 9th day of January, 1815, and the 5th day of March, 1816, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, for the term of three years, from the end of the last session of Congress,

I order that the persons whose lands have been thus sold, and purchased, may avail themselves of the provisions of this act, you will be pleased immediately to give notice thereof, through the medium of one of the newspapers published in your district, for the space of four weeks, and that the redemption may be effected through you, until the expiration of the time now allowed therefor, as regards the property of residents in the 3d and 6th collection districts of North Carolina, as well as the property of Non residents.

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. PLEASONTON,
Fifth Auditor and acting Commissioner of the Revenue.

An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land, sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled*, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands, which have been, or may be sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax, within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of the United States, be revived and be extended for the further term of three years, from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress: *Provided also*, that on such redemption, interest shall be paid at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, on the taxes aforesaid, and on the additions of twenty per centum, chargeable thereon, and the right of redemption shall enure, as well as to the heirs and assigns of the land so purchased, on behalf of the United States, as to the originals thereof.

Approved, April 28, 1828. — 48-4w

Notice.

Taken up on the 16th inst. and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, Pittsborough, North Carolina, a negro fellow, who says his name is REED, and that he belongs to a John Truswell, South Carolina, Kershaw district. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM RIDDLE, Jailor.
Nov. 27, 1828. — 49 3t

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of this place on the 4th of last month, negro COLLIN, supposed to be the property of Thomas Salmon, of Camden, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. T. C. WIATT, Jailor.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1828 — 45 3t

Stray

Entered on the stray book of Granville county, by Jordan D. Moss, living on Beaverdam creek, 8 miles south of Oxford, a chesnut sorrel Horse, 4 years old next spring, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a star and snip, white feet, and nearly new; valued to $20.

A. YANCEY, Ranger.
Nov. 28, 1828. — 49 3tp

Notice.

THE Trustees of the Tarborough Academy are desirous of employing a Teacher in this seminary for the ensuing year, to commence on the first Monday in January next. A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, would meet with encouragement. A graduate of the University of this State would be preferred.

By order of the Board.

ROBT. JOYNER, *Sec'y.*
Tarboro', Oct. 31, 1828. — 46 3w

Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of the county of Currituck, on the 14th June 1828, a negro man, who calls himself ELLIOT. He says he belongs to a Mr. Ackin or Acon, in the State of South Carolina, in the county of Newberry, near the town or village of Newbery, and says he runaway in July or August, 1826. The said negro is about 5 feet 9½ inches high, and yellow complexion. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

I. BAXTER, Sheriff.
48 6w

Twenty Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, about the 1st of October last, a negro man named LEONARD, about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very dark complexion, and remarkably large eye lids. I have some reason to suspect that he has altered his course to Rockingham county. I will give the above reward of twenty dollars to any person who will deliver him to me in Stokes county, or ten dollars to any person who will apprehend and secure him in any Jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable expenses.

WILLIAM YONS.
Stokes county, Nov. 17, 1828 — 48 3wp

Sheriff's sale of Land for Taxes.

Will be sold at the Court House door in Currituck county, on the last Monday in February, 1829, as much of a Tract or Island of Land, lying in Currituck Sound, known by the name of Monkey Island, the property of J. D. Dilary or Jasper Parker, as will pay the taxes and expense of advertising, also as much of a tract or parcel of land, lying in Chawwock district, belonging to the Heirs of John Patton, dec'd, 10 or 11 acres, also as much of a tract or parcel of land, lying in Tulls Creek district, the property of Ryland Heath, about 17 acres, or as much thereof as will satisfy said arrears of taxes and costs. Sold by

ISAAC BAXTER, Sh'ff.
48-6w

25 Cents Reward

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, of a bound boy named George Glasscock, who absconded from me the latter part of November or about the first of December last past. Said boy is about sixteen years of age, fair complected, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He is supposed to be in some part of Tennessee, as he went there in company with his brother in law, Nathan Holloway, and Nehemiah Burkhead. I do hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring, concealing, maintaining, or in any way rendering assistance to said boy to enable him to evade detection, under the penalty prescribed by law in such cases.

BENJAMIN PERSON.
Carthage, Moore county, N. C. September 13, 1828. — 39-12w

State of North Carolina,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Edmund D. M'Nair, admr. &c. of Ralph M'Nair, deceased,
vs.
Thomas Ragland & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Bolling Hines and Celia Kennon, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in "the Star," a newspaper printed in Raleigh, for six weeks successively, for the said Bolling Hines and Celia Kennon, to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte and decreed accordingly to them.

Test. JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.
By A. B. BRUCE.
October 24, 1828 — 47 6w
Price adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

Anson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1828.

Nancy Ross & others
vs.
Hezekiah Ross and Hugh Ross. } Petition for distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Hezekiah and Hugh Ross reside without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, for the said Hezekiah and Hugh Ross to be and appear before the justices of our said Court, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM DISMUKES, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday in October, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D. 1828.

W. DISMUKES, Clk.
46 6w

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

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

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgement, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquillity within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands, and, in the fruition of all his favors, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, & that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe, nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other Great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued in steppard for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to members of our fellow citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representations and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with G. Britain, relating to the North Eastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the convention of 29th Sept. 1827, His majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the Act of Congress passed at their last Session, in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports, and by Acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the U. States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow-citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessaries of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party. A treaty of Amity, Navigation and commerce between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Ausiria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system, first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of 6th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of their's operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as, in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies, and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the United States, in offering free trade and equal privilege to all, were compelled to acquiescence in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system by which this whole hemisphere was bound has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britan over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government also had manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much further extended by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations both of Europe and America, and to hope that by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given by his Danish Majesty that, at a period of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity and of benevolence which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South has been rather of encouragement than of settled tranquillity. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than in their commercial friends could have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundary with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but, from various unexpected obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary events in the Republics of Colombia and of Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Treaty between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of the two countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate in mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September last, as far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year of twenty-four millions and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents; and leave in the Treasury on the first of January next, the sum of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured by importations from the first of January to the 30th of September was about twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is five millions, leaving an aggregate for the year of near twenty-eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had those only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionally reduced. For of these twenty-four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of six per cent a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year exceed three millions of dollars, representing an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first of January next will amount only to fifty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always borne an average one nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small, and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the season, that the harvests of all Europe have, in the late Summer and Autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdict upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which, for several years, has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us: That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good; That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own garners, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain when, as has recently been avowed, adopted in the depression of a rival interest, with universally almost with regulations intended upon the professions of the soil or industry of the other which pause in comparison with its own, and will present insurmountable barriers, perhaps even for any, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, disappointment in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the unsuccessful legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with unexciting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States. It prescribes, with equal vigor, the cattle, timber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the use of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the nation, indispensable for their wants, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for your own use, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. In the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation; that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions; nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury.—As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countryman, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was framed, I hope and trust that the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each state is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. This distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous Nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional, but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relation with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers, and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties, as proprietors we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell; as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed, as tenants at sufferance, to be dispossessed at pleasure whenever interest required it, and their supposed right of occupancy to be extinguished by getting competency for removal from grounds upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if still contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the very good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to these unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the efforts of which have already contributed to the security as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labours for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbours, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all those fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement, the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visiters at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erecting on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware River, the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast, and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and the duties of military life. It is the living armoury of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature, to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union, to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of visiters, to whose pressing and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian Seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the War between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Lucentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflicts of war upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American coast,