

We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favourable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom house at Bryant's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the power of the Executive extends. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than \$5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modification, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between the different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is too apt to lead to excessive loans and extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind.—A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overwhelmed with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment.—The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government

will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenues has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue.—When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found in conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times, suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country.—Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of war, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and strongholds in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.—The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fully hope that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of similar establishments, convenient to the hemp growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary, presents other matters to your consideration, of important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into ef-

fect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted that, radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect.—The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principle water courses, lakes and parts of our coasts, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would, of themselves, constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments; and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidity, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that justice should be done to none,—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens who, from time to time, have been drawn here for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own People, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility, on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious comment.

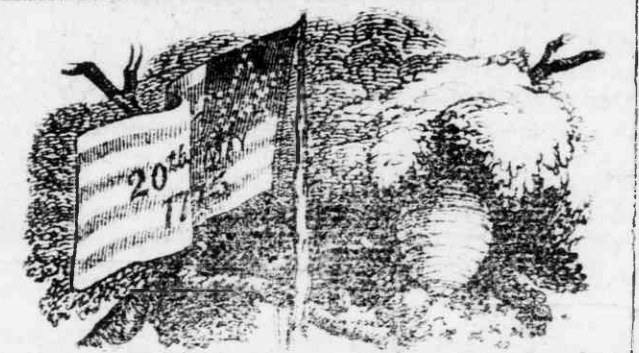
The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless.—Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circum-

stances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its satisfaction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER
WASHINGTON, December, 1844.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds; on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; REFRAGANCE; and a stricter adherence to the constitution. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will be redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, vice Gen'l. Means resigned.

We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
Owing to the press of other matters last week, we had not time to write out the proceedings of the AGRICULTURAL FAIR held in this town on the week previous by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. And they are again crowded out by the President's Message and other matter which we are compelled to publish now, or they lose all their interest.—The proceedings shall appear in full in our next paper.

We may say now, however, that the FAIR, although the day was unfavourable, passed off very creditably to the members of our worthy association and to the public spirit of the farmers of our county. A large concourse of people were in attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather; and a finer exhibition of stock and agricultural products we have never seen. We were, too, much gratified to see the growing interest evinced by all our farmers in the prosperity and onward progress of the Association. All see that it has done much to stimulate improvement in our system of agriculture, and emulation in the growing of fine stock. Its good effects are just beginning to be felt. Let all our farmers, and men of all professions, become members, and push forward the good work so nobly begun by a few.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
This document will be found at length in our columns to-day. As every reader will peruse it for himself, we shall only say, that we consider it altogether one of the best documents of the sort we ever saw. It is a bold, independent, statesmanlike document, judicious in its recommendations and concise in its style. We think it will be read with almost universal satisfaction.

ELECTIONS by the LEGISLATURE.
Judge Nash has been elected to the Supreme Ct. Bench in place of Judge Gaston, by an almost unanimous vote over Judge Pearson. And DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq., has been elected a superior court Judge, by a large majority over Augustus Moore, of the eastern part of the State.

We have been compelled again to condense in a short space the proceedings of the legislature. We shall next week have room for a more detailed report of their doings. We are pleased to see that the subjects of rebuilding the Branch Mint at this place, and of erecting the Mecklenburg Monument, are occupying the attention of the legislature.

COMMUNICATED.
MR. EDITOR: I see by your last paper, that it was Dr. Joshua Boyd of Charleston, who started the foolish story that the New York Electors intended to cast the vote of that State for Van Buren instead of Polk. Well, really, I had thought the Doctor would be above such things. But is he not the same man, Mr. Editor, who wrote here some time ago, that if Polk was elected, he "hoped the country would be visited with war, pestilence and famine"? A charitable wish indeed!—just such an one as we might expect from the author of the Charleston "Roorback." Now, I presume that the Democracy of Charleston and of South Carolina, are not aware that they are nurturing a man in their midst who, for their independent exercise of the rights of freemen, would consign them to purgatory—or, at least, to the horrors of "War, and pestilence, and famine." I would not injure Dr. B. in his business of tavern keeping, but only ask him to have a little charity for others.
TAM-O-SHANTER.

CONGRESS
Assembled on the 2d instant, and a quorum appeared in both Houses. On the first day little else was done than organize the two Houses, and appoint Committees to inform the President of their organization. On the second day, abolition triumphed in the House, and the South laid prostrate. The 25th Rule, excluding abolition petitions, was repealed, by a vote of 108 to 80! Of this 108, we blush to say six were southern whigs—the representatives of slave-holders: Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, one whig from Kentucky, and four from Maryland! The South may now begin to prepare for the worse. The crisis is evidently approaching, when our constitutional right of property is to be tested. We hope the southern members will now meet this question as becomes the representative of a constituency whose dearest rights are threatened—meet it in its broadest character, and see who are for disregarding the constitution and destroying its compromises. The time for resorting to expedients to avoid the issue is past—the real enemies of the Union should be made to stand forth, where the fire of public indignation may consume the political traitors. It is time the South should know her doom.

We are glad to see that Col. Barringer has moved in relation to re-building the Mint in this place. On the 5th inst., he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously—from which we infer that there will be no opposition to rebuilding the Mint, as there ought not to be:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to present to this House an estimate of the cost of again placing the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations.

Another good thing done was, the rejection, by a vote of 105 to 68, of the following, introduced by Davis of Kentucky, a whig:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay over to the treasurer, or other proper authority of the several States of the United States, the sum of \$9,367,214 99, the fourth instalment of the money in the treasury directed to be deposited with the several States by the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved June 23, 1836; the distribution hereby directed to be made quarterly in equal instalments, according to the provisions of the act aforesaid.

After a hard struggle, Mr. Duncan obtained leave to introduce a bill to alter the law, as to make the Presidential election come on the same day in all the States of the Union. Since Clay's defeat, we suppose the whig Senate will agree to pass this law, intended to prevent fraud.

This is about all of interest that has been done in either House as yet.

The Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTON, (Episcopalian) has been elected chaplain to the U. S. Senate; and the Rev. W. N. DAILY, (methodist) chaplain to the House of Representatives. We hope Mr. Daily will pray hard, and in particular for Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, that he may get forgiveness for having voted with Adams to repeal the 25th Rule, and thus flood Congress with Abolition petitions. Don't forget this, Mr. Daily; for to get forgiveness for this vote, he must look somewhere else than to his constituents.

NEW YORK SENATORS.
Gov. BOYCK has appointed the Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER, and the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON (the latter late Lieut. Governor of New York,) Senators in Congress from New York, in place of N. P. Tallmage and Silas Wright, resigned. It is unnecessary to say they are sterling Democrats and men of talents.

MISSOURI SENATORS.
The Hon. THOS. H. BENTON and Judge ARCHERSON have been re-elected to the Senate from Missouri. Mr. Benton by 17 majority, and Judge Archerison by 78 majority. In candor we must say that we should not have shed many tears over the defeat of Benton by a better Democrat and a more honest politician.

WHERE'S "ROORBACK"?
The New York Electors assembled at Albany on the 4th instant, and by a unanimous voice, cast the vote of that State for JAMES K. POLK for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS for Vice President. What "Roorback" will our whig friends start next?

COMING OVER!
The New York Courier & Enquirer and the Baltimore American, both heretofore strong Clay papers, have come out strongly for the annexation of Texas, and equit strongly in supporting the leading measures of Polk's administration. The American is out for Polk in consequence of his anti-tariff notions, and the Courier in consequence of his Texas notions—though both were rabid tariff and anti-annexation papers during the late contest. The American says the southern whigs are all anti-tariff men, but gave up their principles in their devotion to Clay; and now he is defeated, they go with Polk against a tariff! What a streak of political morals! But we are glad to see our opponents returning to the ways of truth and correct political principles, on any conditions.

MR. TYLER.
The Madisonian concludes a long article reviewing the President's last message with the following just and true remarks:—"Surely no President was ever blessed with a more glorious close of his Administration, than President Tyler. The wisdom of his policy has been demonstrated, and the condemnation of all his enemies and persecutors, has been emphatically pronounced by the people."

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst., says the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bibb, was \$1,908,363 17.

Messrs. REID and BARRINGER, will accept our thanks for early copies of the President's Message.