



fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you.

The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from the sale of the public debt, will amount to twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions.

The expenditures within the year for all objects, including the interest on the public debt, will not amount to more than twenty-five millions, and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year, the residue of the exchange fund and a half per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of January next.

From this view of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you another season, I shall have the gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged, is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country, and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered.

I am happy to know that, through the good sense and energy of the Executive, and the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank; and it cannot be doubted that the Executive of the power and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread a groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve.

The doubling of the duties on the articles of the tariff, and the increase of the duties on the articles of the tariff, will be a great source of revenue to the Government, and will be a great source of revenue to the Government.

It is my duty, on this occasion, to call your attention to the expediency of the public debt, and to the expediency of the public debt, and to the expediency of the public debt.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appears to me that the public duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful.

As, by the terms of the bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposits, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exercised to deprive that great corporation of the support and confidence of the Government in such a use of its funds and such an exercise of its power.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion through the distresses of some and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and, if possible, more objectionable.

It is a matter of course, that the public opinion should be controlled by the Executive, and that the Executive should be controlled by the public opinion.

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

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was laid before the House of Representatives, on the 12th of January, 1833, contains a full and complete statement of the state of the public money.

It will be seen from that report, that the Secretary of the Treasury has been ordered to call for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which, if correctly viewed, by that department, rendered the act a matter of serious duty.

It will be seen from that report, that the Secretary of the Treasury has been ordered to call for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which, if correctly viewed, by that department, rendered the act a matter of serious duty.

These portions of two of the southern tribes which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it.

My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength.

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

Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements, which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service.

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

The progressive increase in the income from postage has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department.

The many distressing accidents which have occurred, and the loss of property, and the loss of property, and the loss of property, and the loss of property.

As much political consequence has been attached to the movement of troops to Alabama, in which, at the first, we participated, it may not be amiss for us now, upon better information, to avow our disbelief of its having any connexion with the recent misunderstanding between the two Governments.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1833.

The leaving of our paper to-day has been delayed somewhat beyond the usual hour, in order to give the latest intelligence from Richmond.

In to-day's paper, we shall present the Message—in our next, we will commence the Governor's—a document, which for length exceeds any thing of the kind within our recollection.

We have also on hand, Mr. DUANE's reply to the charges lately made against him by the Globe, in reference to the reasons which led to his removal from the Cabinet.

U. S. Bank.—This institution has at length come out with a reply to the denunciations which Gen. Jackson has so inauspiciously heaped upon it.

Indications are strong that the present will be a stormy session. The party feeling exhibited at the opening, is an omen of what we may expect before the close.

The election of Mr. Franklin, to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, is a striking indication of the new consolidation of party in the House.

The Federal Court now in session at Richmond has granted to J. B. RAYMOND, a writ of Habeas Corpus. His case was taken up for trial on the 4th, but was postponed till the 17th instant.

The election of Mr. Stevenson, and the defeat of Mr. Clarke, indicate a decided preponderance of Jacksonism in the House of Representatives.

The luminous meteors of the 13th November were seen at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in all their splendor.

Legislature of Virginia.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1833.

The two houses were organized this day, at a quarter before 12. In the Senate, GEORGE C. DANCLOCKS, of Brunswick, was re-elected Speaker, without opposition.

The usual communications were received from the 1st and 2d Auditors, and about 1 o'clock the Governor's Message was presented and read.

The subject of internal improvement, has received a very proper attention, and its claims upon the Legislature have been urged with ability and zeal.

Several petitions and resolutions on local matters were presented, and the great subject of the James River improvement was introduced by Mr. McDowell and Mr. Cabell.

The committees will commence work forthwith, and will soon carve out business for the action of the house.

It is not easy to anticipate all the engrossing subjects of the session—those likely to call forth earnest discussion—but I feel satisfied the U. S. bank topic will be one, as well the removal of the deposits as the main question of a re-charter.

The organization of the House of Representatives was completed on Tuesday, by the re-election of the old Sergeant-at-Arms, and the re-appointment of the other officers.

The House proceeded to ballot, and Messrs. Mason, Williams, and Wardwell were appointed to count the votes.

On Friday, the principal business was the election of a public printer for one year. Considerable debate took place, which will no doubt be reported.

Mr. Rutherford nominated Thomas Ritchie, and Mr. Parrott nominated Samuel Shepherd. Messrs. Gregory, Wilson, of Botetourt, Faulkner, Gilmer, Holleman, Nash, and Brown, participated in the debate.

The usual communications were received from the 1st and 2d Auditors, and about 1 o'clock the Governor's Message was presented and read.

The subject of internal improvement, has received a very proper attention, and its claims upon the Legislature have been urged with ability and zeal.

Several petitions and resolutions on local matters were presented, and the great subject of the James River improvement was introduced by Mr. McDowell and Mr. Cabell.

The committees will commence work forthwith, and will soon carve out business for the action of the house.

It is not easy to anticipate all the engrossing subjects of the session—those likely to call forth earnest discussion—but I feel satisfied the U. S. bank topic will be one, as well the removal of the deposits as the main question of a re-charter.

The organization of the House of Representatives was completed on Tuesday, by the re-election of the old Sergeant-at-Arms, and the re-appointment of the other officers.

The House proceeded to ballot, and Messrs. Mason, Williams, and Wardwell were appointed to count the votes.

Devoted to Politics

The Speaker then laid before the House the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the public debt.

On Thursday, a Message was received from the President of the United States, returning the Law which was passed at the last Congress, with his reasons, at the request of the President.

On Friday, the principal business was the election of a public printer for one year. Considerable debate took place, which will no doubt be reported.

On Monday, the 12th inst., the House of Representatives was organized, and the Governor's Message was presented and read.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the House of Representatives was organized, and the Governor's Message was presented and read.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the House of Representatives was organized, and the Governor's Message was presented and read.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., the House of Representatives was organized, and the Governor's Message was presented and read.

On Friday, the 16th inst., the House of Representatives was organized, and the Governor's Message was presented and read.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., the House of Representatives was organized, and the Governor's Message was presented and read.



