



# County Waterford Election.

A List of the Freeholders of the Barony of MIDDLETHIRD, who will be competent to Vote at the approaching Election.

## FIFTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.	Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.
Anthony, James	Lieut. 40th Regt.	Smooemore	January 1813	McCormick, Michl.	Waterford	Knockaniffa	May 1810
Allen, Samuel	Now Ross	Reiske	July 1816	Murphy, Thomas	Greenhill	Ballinalough	March 1813
Barron, Wm	Carrigharron	Ballybeaden	April 1806	Morrissey, Denis	Dunhill	Ballingarora	May 1814
Backus, Robert	Butlerstown	Butlerstown	March 1816	Malone, Richard	Tramore	Upper Garranero-	do
Barron, John	Waterford	Kilteague	February 1823			bally	do
Barron, P. E. M.	Stephen's Green	Killyawn	July 1820	Murphy, Thomas	Kilmagmogue	Kilmagmogue	Oct. 1816
Barron, Pierre N	Ballymacaw	Lisavron	do	Murphy, Michael	Tramore	Tramore	May 1814
Barron, Wm	Waterford	Ballyrebin	do	Newport, William	Ballyradlock	Ballyradlock	Jan. 1829
Carr, George	Grange, Co. Wex-			O'Dell, J. Wm	Newpark	Crobally	do
	ford	Stonahouse	January 1802		Grove, Co. Limer-		do
Cole, Henry	Dublin	Ballynagurka	April 1806		rick	Carrickphillip	Jan. 1797
Carew, Thomas jun	Ballinamona	Munnahoga	October 1806	Power, Patrick	Tybraughing	Tramore	Jan. 1810
Christmas, Wm	Whitfield	Darigall	March 1824	Power, Robert	Lisduggan	Lisduggan	Feb. 1811
Dobbyn, Michael	Waterford			Power, Jeffrey	Shivros	Shivros	Feb. 1811
Dobbyn, Wm	do			Power, Edward	Knockanatten	Knockanatten	May 1814
Esmonde, Sir T. B.	Ballynastra	Pembrokestown	January 1818	Power, Nicholas	Shannalooone	Shannalooone	Oct. 1815
Esmonde, James	Tramore	Gaulstown, &c	April 1825	Power, Wm	Dunhill	Benoy	July 1825
Finucane, Brian	Ballyscanlan	Fenner	April 1801	Power, John	Knockanatten	Knockanatten	Feb. 1825
Fitzgerald, Wm	Ballydrisilano	Ballydrisilano	September 1821	Power, Richard	Sion Hill	Knockanatten	August 1828
Fleming, Arthur	Mount Congreve	Bawnfouna	August 1825	Rivers, Michael	Tybroughby	Lisduggan	Jan. 1825
Gamble, Thomas	Cullinagh	Cullinagh	July 1816	Roche, George	Tramore	Tramore	July 1829
Hearn, Nicholas	Killfarris	Killfarris	November 1814	Sherlock, Alexander	Killfarris	Butlerstown	October 1805
Hearn, John jun	Killfarris	Newtown	do	Sherlock, John	Waterford	Kilmagmogue	October 1810
Hunt, Arthur P	Cove Cottage	Ballyphilip	August 1826	Strangman, John	do	Carricklong	do
Irvine, Martin	Phoenix Park	Butlerstown	Nov. 1825	Shea, Matthew	do	Ballydrisilano	do
Kieravan, John	Kilmagmogue	Lower Kilmagmogue	Aug. 1807	Sullivan, Wm	Butlerstown Castle	Ballydrisilano	April 1814
Kieravan John sen	Hammond Ville	Pickardstown	May 1825	Tottenham, Edw W	Woodville	Munnahoga	August 1824
Kettlewell, J W	Waterford	Smooemore	July 1829	Thompson, James	Knockinglas	Shanganagh	March 1813
Lawson, James	Ballyduff	Ballyduff	October 1795	Wilson, Thomas	Carriekon Suir	Kilmagmogue	July 1814
Langley, Henry			June 1825	Wyre, Francis	Rathcullisbea	Castleradock	June 1825

## TWENTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.	Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.
Adams, Luke	Tramore	Tramore	Oct. 1827	O'Neill, Wm	Tramore	Tramore	Feb. 1825
Curtis, Robert	Waterford	Tramore	June 1823	Phelan, James	Kilmeehan	Kilmeehan	August 1823
Clarke, Pierre B	do	Smooemore	May 1825	Power, Thomas	Westown	Westown	August 1824
Casey, James	Ballybeaden	Ballybeaden	June 1825	Power, John	Tramore	Tramore	Feb. 1825
Congreve, Ambrose	Mount Congreve	Bawnfouna	Sept. 1825	Phelan, Maurice	do	do	do
Cheasty, Jeffrey	Ballyrobbin	Ballyrobbin	Sept. 1825	Power, Michael	Kilmagmogue East	Kilmagmogue East	May 1825
Doran, Daniel	Waterford	Darrigall	April 1814	Power, Thomas	Powersknock	Powersknock	June do
Dennis, Wm	do	Gartelode	July 1825	Power, Martin	Ballymorris	Ballymorris	do
Finucane, Benjamin	Ballyscanlan	Ballyscanlan	June 1825	Power, Patrick	Ballymorris	Ballymorris	June 1825
Flannigan, Thomas	Whitfield	Adamstown	do	Power, Alan	Kilmagmogue	Kilmagmogue	do
Fogarty, Richard	Tramore	Gaulstown	Oct. 1827	Power, Thomas	Kilcarina	Kilcarina	do
Cahan, Thomas	Gaulstown	Gaulstown	April 1825	Power, Richard	Whitfield	Whitfield	do
Hearn, Wm	Adamstown	Adamstown	June 1825	Phelan, James	Kilmeehan	Kilmeehan	July 1825
Hayes, Pierre	Three Mile Bridge	Adamstown	August 1825	Power, John	Kilcarina	Kilcarina	do
Harvey, Michael	Whitfield	Whitfield	do	Power, Edmund	Munnahoga	Munnahoga	do
Hogan, Wm	Clonmel	Dunhill	September 1825	Power, John	do	do	do
Hackett, John	Mount Prospect	Adamstown	April 1827	Power, Wm	Ballydrisilano	Ballydrisilano	Nov. 1825
Kerivan, Patrick	Mathewstown	Mathewstown	June 1825	Phelan, Michael	Upper Whitfield	Upper Whitfield	do
Kerivan, Michael	do	do	do	Richard Power	Tramore	Tramore	do
Kelly, John	Adamstown	Adamstown	do	Sheppard, Archibald	Tramore	Tramore	do
Kettlewell, J W	Waterford	Carricklong	Nov. 1825	Waters, George A	Crobally	Crobally	August 1825
Langley, John Wm	Ballyduff	Ballyduff	July 1829	Walsh, Richard	Waterford	Darrigall	do
Morrissey, Denis	Ballynagurka	Ballynagurka	July 1825				

## TEN POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Name of Landlord.	Date of Registry.	Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Name of Landlord.	Date of Registry.
Fleming, Edward	Tramore	Tramore	Lord Doneraile	3d June, 1829	Corbett, Michael	Tramore	Tramore	Lord Doneraile	20th July, 1829.
Phelan, Edmond	do	do	do	do	McGrath, Patrick	do	do	do	do
Hanlon, John	do	do	do	do	Lyons, Robert	do	do	do	do
Fitzgerald, Michael	Amber Hill	Glantworth	Elizabeth Worth-	do	Power, John	do	do	do	do
		vale	do	do	Conolly, Patrick	do	do	Patrick Power	do
			do	do	Barry, Robert	do	do	do	do
McGlow, James	Tramore	Tramore	Lord Doneraile	9th June, 1829.	Forahan, Wm	Kilteague	Kilteague	John Barron	do
Patto, Jeffrey	Ballyrobbin	Ballyrobbin	do	do	Power, John	do	do	do	do
Power, Darby	do	do	do	do	Cheasty, Wm	Ballygarron	Ballygarron	Pierre Marcus	do
Nowlan, John	Bawnfouna	Bawnfouna	John Congreve	do				Barron	do
Goff, Patrick	do	do	do	do	Fling, Patrick	do	do	do	do
Whelan, John	Kilteague	Kilteague	John Barron	do	Boland, Michael sen	Ballyleen	Ballyleen	Henry W. Barron	do
Power, Maurice	Ballydarmody	Ballydarmody	William Sullivan	do	Forahan, Thomas	do	do	do	do
Keogh, Michael	Tramore	Tramore	Lord Doneraile	do	Forahan, Edmond	do	do	do	do
Ryan Patrick	Shanganagh	Shanganagh	Marquis of Water-	do	Morrissey, Thomas	do	do	do	do
			ford	20th July 1829.	Morrissey, Michael	do	do	do	do
Sprigg, Samuel, jun	Upper Crobally	Upper Crobally	John Lyon	do	Morrissey, David	do	do	do	do
Brien, John	Tramore	Tramore	George Talbot	do	Boland, Patrick	do	do	do	do
Nowlan, Michael	Kilmeehan	Kilmeehan	Lord Doneraile	do	Mason, Joshua	Waterford	Precedstown and	John W Kettlewell	do
Barry, Patrick	Tramore	Tramore	do	do			Ballydrisilano	Ann Meahy	do
Lyons, Thomas	do	do	do	do	Russell, Thomas	Ballyearnane	Ballyearnane	Elizabeth Worth-	do
Power, Wm	do	do	do	do	Power, Michael	Amberhill	Amberhill	vale	do
Joy, John	do	do	do	do					

A List of the Freeholders of the Barony of GLENAHEIRY, who will be competent to vote at the approaching Election.

## FIFTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.
Benfield, Robert	Clonmel	Grenane	Sept. 1806
Barron, Wm	Saxville	Drungowry	August 1814
Barron, Morgan	do	do	do
Bagwell, Right Hon. Wm	Marfield	Kilmack	August 1823
Carey, Rev Richard	Clonmel	Kilmocinna	June 1817
Dunville, John	Clonmel	Grenane	Sept. 1806
English, Patrick	Clonmel	Kilmocinna	February 1813
English, John	Cappoquin	Clonmacor, &c.	January 1826
Flynn, Edmond	Carrigbtislin	Carrigbtislin	April 1796
Fling, Edmond	Ballyrohan	Ballyrohan	July 1815
Fitzpatrick, Jas	Ballydonogh	Knocklisheen	April 1828
Greene, Nuttal	Kilmashan	Kilmashan	January 1802
Greene, Gbillyay	Tramore	Drungowry	April 1807
Grace, George	Clonmel	Bulebryan	March 1800
Morton, Samuel	Clonmel	Commons of Clon-	Sept. 1806
		mel	do
Moore, Stephen	Salisbury	Grenane	do
McGrath, John	Nockmeal	Nockmeal	do
Mulcahy, Wm	Glasby	Towreagh	March 1809
Mulcahy, Edmond	Ballykillaue	Bulebryan	March 1821
Power, Edmond	Airmont	Drungowry	October 1814
Power, Edmond	Clonmel	Cullinagh	April 1821

## TWENTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.
Anthony, Abraham	Dungarvan	Curraghlickeen	July 1825
Butler, James	Kilmuck	Kilmuck	Sept. 1825
Butler, Patrick	do	do	do
Butler, Pierre	Ballydonahoe	Ballydonahoe	January 1826
Carew, Richard	Gillnabry	Gillnabry	Sept. 1825
Curran, Daniel	Kilmacina	Kilmacina	Nov. do
English, Edmond	Kilgroy	Curraghlickeen	Oct. 1826
Kelly, Denis	Drumbodge	Knockmeal	Sept. 1824
Lecher, John	Clonmel	Cullinagh	Sept. 1825
Lecher, John	Cleghon	Currageevornagh	Sept. 1825
Phelan, Michael	Clonmel	Russelstown	do
Phelan, Jeremiah	Kilmacina	Kilmacina	July 1828
Roberts, Patrick	Grenane	Grenane	Sept. 1825
Roberts, Thos. B	Waterford	Bulebryan	Nov. do
Shoohy, Edmond	Bawtown	Bawtown	January 1
Shoohy, John	do	do	do
Shoohy, James	do	do	do
Sause, John	Carrick-on-Suir	Tourcoora	January do

## TEN POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Name of Landlord.	Date of Registry.	Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Name of Landlord.	Date of Registry.
Byrne, Thomas	Kilgreana	Kilgreana	Edmond Power	20th June, 1829	Limergan, Pat	Coolaspiscon	Coolaspiscon	Edmond Power	20th June, 1829
Foley, Thomas	Knockmeal	Knockmeal	do	do	Limergan, Edmond	do	do	do	do
Fitzpatrick, Martin	do	do	do	do	Limergan, Maurice	do	do	do	do
Power, William	do	do	do	do	Finn, John	Knockmeal	Knockmeal	do	do
Butler, Patrick	Lower Trougha	Kilgreary	do	do	Kerivan, John	do	do	do	22d July do
Candon, John	Coolaspiscon	Knockmeal	do	do	Carrigan, William	Knockaraha	Knockaraha	do	do

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been employed at the expense of harmony in the Legislative Councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just and liberal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorising it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hopes in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and pacific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience point out the necessity for an enlargement of those powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it was to be exercised, and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of Legislation referred to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the federal convention found it, in the State Governments.

Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, from my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State Sovereignty.—Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the federal system can never fail.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorised on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposit for security and for debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured. An authority to construct such houses is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credit, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imports were chiefly framed when the rates on imported goods, presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite sufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrasment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by the remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portion respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an accounting officer of the Treasury, not elected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavourably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficacy. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, as far as they relate to the superintendance and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing in all respects as the heads of the other Departments, receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his department as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys would hasten the collection of debts owed to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendance of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States.—In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired; one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorising the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to

the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or an atrocious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigour and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the base of enterprize; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a crushing power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress, numerous frauds on the treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purpose, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtleties, it ought to be made so plain, by legislative provisions, as to banish the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactments.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of fraud and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused until after the two years had elapsed.— Surely the statute ought not to run in favour of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and at least all in favour of a public officer who continues to demand the Treasury, and conceal the transaction, for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the laws as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connection with this subject, I invite the attention of the Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of Government, with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The Report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Artillery, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the Education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval Force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen, more especially those who have felt the bitterness of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character; both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The Act of Congress of the 21st March 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory Act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the Act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that Act—would remove this difficulty. It is so important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Thus, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of 2500 dollars, but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. The circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former Administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unjustly, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of eluding what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and all such of our graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension Law, for the purpose of extending its branches to every revolutionary soldier who should in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These claims of the war of independence have strong claims on their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective in not embracing within its provisions all those who were during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labour. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, as well as by the sympathies of the people, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived, that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late Administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it no act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred to the number of one hundred and fifty four, of which on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowance, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about 50,000 dollars; for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that without Legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the limitation of the dividends on that fund, which originally amounted to 100,000 dollars, and has recently been invested in United States three per cent stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general, receding farther and farther to the West, have retained their savage habits.— A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the state of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their present mode of life? The Constitution declares that "no new State shall be formed, or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of the members of the Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent Government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which overthrew our Federal Union, as a Sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits, which, having been originally defined in her Colonial Charter, and subsequently recognized in the Treaty of Peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the Articles of Cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians, within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent Government within their state? And unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate Republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be admitted, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed, and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of these States. Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncultivated possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of a savage, draw him to weakness and decay, and the rate of the Mortgage, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honour demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It

is too late to inquire whether it was best for the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of the States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional powers. But the people of these States, and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honour, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race.

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest for your consideration the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes.— There the revolution may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

The emigration should be voluntary; for it would be cruel and unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed, that if they remained within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have acquired by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose, that in this state of things, emigrants can be induced to leave their homes, and to venture on a distant and uncertain future, merely because they have seen them from the mountains, or passed them in the chariot. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment by that branch of our service during the present year. Continuing, as it does, the best standing security of the country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this report the Secretary has since the termination of the last year, have been in operation for its gradual improvement, as well as the efficiency of our national armaments. It will be seen, however, that notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many particulars, not yet been reached.

In time of peace we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. There is not wanted for this object more than the harbours, where, without proper cover, they rapidly decay, and, when under the best protection for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our direct vessels, which, though unshipped, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and look rather to the possession of a number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposits in navy yards, of timber, and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilled workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they could be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The yard in this district, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship building, will be competent to the supply of the two vessels by the Board as the best for the construction of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to open, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispersing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting in its stead, a board, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau charged with specific duties, would feel, in a high degree, that whole-some responsibility which cannot be divided without its loss. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy to the prosperity of which each would be compelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement, every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and a saving economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend to the marine corps be merged in the army or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, the corps has besides its Lieut. Colonel, Commandant, five Brevet Lieut. Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could be well made from the infantry, or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under

an energetic administration of its affairs, the navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its quarters have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you for other interesting details. Among these I would bespeak the attention of Congress, for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of the country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that department. Advice has been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agency we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. A uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and, existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens or others would be extended to all. The judicial system of the United States exists in its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union; to three circuits, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperiously extended, and to the remaining six, although desired. It has not been seen to what length the influence of the latter the advantages afforded by the Supreme Court to their fellow citizens in distant States, to the whole extent of the territory of the civil authority of the Federal Government. That this state of things ought to be remedied, it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disregarded that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the Union, and at the same time to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Circuit Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuit; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the people of the United States will, to insure the completion of that work under a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress. The great and constant increase of business in the department of State forced itself, in an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago it was, in Mr. Madison's last Message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has justified me in its justice. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the faculty of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations.— The remedy proposed is the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not therefore disposed to revive the recommendation; but am, on the less impressed with the importance of organizing that department, that a Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The Charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1830, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privilege. In order to avoid the evils resulting from pre-emption in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that it cannot, in justice to the public interest, be so long protracted. It is the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted that, in the event of a great deal of establishments, uniform and to our carrying.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is proposed to be established by the operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national Bank, founded upon the credit of the Government, and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all the difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country, that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commerce, Decatur, his officers, and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate *Philadelphia*, under the heavy batteries of Japan. Although a small and general rule of the impatriated Executive interference under a Government like ours, were every individual enjoying the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favourable consideration. Besides the justice of the claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, in various ways, to its better, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the need should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant crew.

Table with financial data including Bank Stock, Do. do. Com., Do. do. Red, Do. do. 3 1/2 p c, Do. do. 4 p, Do. do. 5 p, Do. do. 6 p, Do. do. 7 p, Do. do. 8 p, Do. do. 9 p, Do. do. 10 p, Do. do. 11 p, Do. do. 12 p, Do. do. 13 p, Do. do. 14 p, Do. do. 15 p, Do. do. 16 p, Do. do. 17 p, Do. do. 18 p, Do. do. 19 p, Do. do. 20 p.

Want of space con-... Rev. Collectors... Call on articles... THURSDAY

COUNTY WA...

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COUNTY WA...

The following BARRON to the... To the Gentlemen...

GENTLEMEN—So... body of Electors to... ventation of my n... Election, and exte... not, on that occas... manifesting its opp... mulate which for... Ireland, and which... perious away; I... made upon me.

In coming forward... shall be enabled to... to the cause in wh... most distinctly and... never have been, e... in any condition, of... alition, entrusted... this distinguished C...

A soldier by pro... elation would be, of my King and Co... the civil rights of... it will not be cons... these rights asser... by the King. In... to my opinion, that both... affections and cou... sild you confer... your Representati... every measure the... the public burthen... and it shall be an... by every means in... of party feuds and... constituents that... in the House of Con... in every division... interests, they will... Ireland repose be... To the Duke of... friend to liberty, and believing him... for the good of the... has been invested... will be ready, by c... carrying into effec... me calculated to p... large.

I shall be always... from any of me to... the County, witho... undertake to excu... my shillings. From the patri... tions of the Execu... dependent interest... most throughout... pledge myself not... circumstance shall... I would regret, to... every direction. I shall forthwith... in the course of it... ing upon you all. I u... Y... WATERFORD, Dec...