Gen Armstrong who was in Florida when Gen. Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace, and from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there; hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the Territory. That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for the marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have, all been designated, but, the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The navy as will appear from the accompaying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, & in the gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consi[illegible] ran away. [illegible]gate Constellation [illegible]er to behold and kno[illegible] Boston, under Com[illegible] haps I see thee dea[illegible] is now on its way to [illegible] Indian seas, for the purseest me, but [illegible]ding to our interests in that our look- and Com[illegible]ost ner Aulick, in the [illegible]ncop-of-war [illegible]ell, well, m[illegible] has been in-[illegible]ructed [illegible] poor fools a[illegible]dwich and So[illegible] Perhaps little Mary [illegible] of New Zea-[illegible] ing at the remembr[illegible] together with other [illegible] frequented by our the snuffers, and wo[illegible] purpose of giving of me. [illegible]ce and protection, MELAN[illegible] required. Other smaller (TWIN[illegible] have been, and still are employ-[illegible] prosecuting the survey of the Mo[illegible]sts of the United States, directed [illegible] various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have thus far been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 60o 2' south, longitude 155o 27' east and afterwards in latitude 66o 31' south, longitude 153o 40' east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it; is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer of state, that he appears to have performed the duties assigned to him with an ardor, ability and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that Department the last year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promtitude; and the whole service of the Department has been maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for the years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample, and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected and the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipitated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the proceeding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the circumstance reforced to having had no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure great, er regularity to the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter-postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community and is respectfullp recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that race that was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most unusally resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been dispatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers it appears that the trade is now principaly carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave-coast has, in a degree, arrested the prostitution of American the flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic which may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with prosecution of the slave-trade, are, it is understood freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories, and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all natons in this respect, which, if fairly followed cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON December 5, 1840.

Inaugural ADDRESS

OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO, DELIVERED TO BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE, December 16, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Having been properly advised of my election to the office of Governor of the State, I am here in obedience to the law, to enter upon the discharge of those duties which the Constitution and laws of Ohio devolve upon that officer.

Few and comparatively unimportant as [illegible] the duties which our Constitution [illegible] to the Chief Executive *Ma[illegible]bia Valley Post.*

still it is obvious that [illegible]ASURE CORN IN [illegible] charge of these is due to [illegible]EAR.

as the just expectations of [illegible]

Whilst I am fully impressed [illegible] believing the fol-[illegible] so prominent in all systems of re[illegible]ce for it government, that every public functionary [illegible]est I sen by the people is that the instrument se[illegible]ted for the execution of those principles of government which prompt the bestowment of their suffrages upon him, yet I cannot omit the present as the most proper occasion for expressing the deep sense I entertain, of the honor which, in this instance, that selection has conferred upon me. The grateful recollection which I shall ever cherish of this distinguished testimonial of its confidence, with the interest I cannot but feel in common with every citizen, for the advancement of the lasting prosperity and true glory of the State, will I trust, furnish at all times adequate motives to myself, and sure guaranties to the people, for at least an honest and faithful effort, in all things falling within the constitutional limits of Executive duty. The narrow limits within which Executive power is circumscribed by the Constitution of Ohio, has been the subject of much curious speculation, of no little censure by some, and of high encomium by others. Neither the Constitution of the United States, nor those of few, if any of the States in the Union, furnish a parallel to this strongly defined feature in ours. With us the Executive has no agency whatever in the enactment of laws; except the very feeble and humble one, if agency it may be called of "recommending such measures as he may deem expedient." The laws, when passed through both branches of the Legislature, are not submitted for Executive approval, nor has he in any contingency that "Veto power," which by one class of political philosophers, has been deemed essential to protect the people against a supposed hasty, impolitic, or unconstitutional action of the legislative department. Except in one or two instances of very subordinate character, the power of appointment to office by the Governor is limited to such vacancies as may occur in the recess of the Legislature; and such appointments, when made, expire by express limitation; at the close of the next succeeding session of that body. The admirers of a strong Executive, have in my judgment, most erroneously supposed, that a large patronage, resulting from the power of appointment to office, was a necessary branch of Executive power, in order to give stability to the government, and secure a prompt and faithful execution of the laws. The denial of this, as well as the Veto power, to the Executive, by our Constitution, (forming as they do a striking peculiarity,) can probably only be rationally accounted for, by reference to the history of the times that gave it birth.

The Constitution of Ohio was formed in November 1802, very soon after a most animated struggle between two great political parties in the United States, which had resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency. Of the questions which divided the people of that day, that touching the powers and patronage of the Executive was prominent. They who favored a restricted power, and stinted Executive patronage prevailed; and of this school (then denominated Republican) was the convention that framed our Constitution. A fearful jealousy of Executive power, with a strong conviction of the pernicious influence of Executive patronage, all will agree, are indelibly impressed upon their work; and our experience of nearly forty years, has given abundant proofs of the wisdom which (in this respect at least) exerted its influence upon their labors. Under this system Ohio, it is believed has advanced, with a pace equal to any of her sister States, in the augmentation of her population, and in the developement of her resources: nor in those laws and social institutions which advance the intellectual and moral condition of a people, need she fear a comparison with much older communities, governed by different organic laws. Under this Constitution, the rights of person and property have been fully protected; all the great guaranties of civil liberty have been preserved and in the vicissitudes of war and peace, the laws have in general been promptly and vigorously enforced. If occasional, and even flagrant exceptions, to this view of our history, are to be found it will be readily seen that they were of short duration, and had not their origin in the want of Executive power to prevent or control them. After an interval of forty years, the people of the United States have again agitated the subject of a strong or restricted Executive action in the Federal Government, and again decided it, as they did in 1800, furnishing to the citizen of Ohio another proud testimonial of the excellence, in this particular, of the Constitution under which he lives.

I advert to this subject now with no view to particular legislation, but upon the supposition that a contingency may arise when it may become the duty of the legislature to express, in the usual way the opinions of the State upon it, reference to some modification of the Executive power, as defined in the Constitution of the U. States.

Under our complex system of governme[illegible] and. subject has given rise to greater [illegible]nteri-[illegible] variety of opinion [illegible] the shortest notice. of legisla[illegible]

WM, RICKETS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THESE justly celebrated Pills have been before the American public over 5 years, their restorative and curative properties are fully estimated by hundreds of thousands of both sexes, and they are still growing in repute where ever they are known. Wherever a prejudice exists, it is because counterfeit pills have been used. Ask any one who has used the genuine Pills, and a hearty recommendation will be the sure result.

The great principle of "PURGING" in sickness is beginning to be appreciated. It is [illegible] much more [illegible]

[illegible]ficers of the General State authorities, to fix its true interpetration. When we regard, however the invariable tendency of power to reach after still further and more extended dominion; and when we consider the obvious advantage, which the National Government enjoys in a conflict with a single State of the Union, arising from its greater wealth and patronage, and by consequence its superior influence over public opinion, it becomes the obvious duty of the State Legislatures to watch with vigilance, and, on all questions not within the province of the judiciary, to assert in a peaceful, yet resolute tone, the claims and powers of the weaker party.

The present financial condition of our State, as well as the intrinsic importance of the subject, will I am sure, justify me in bestowing at this time, a passing notice, on a claim often preferred by Ohio, with many other States in the Union, the adjustment of which, though at one time on the point of completion, still remains a subject open for the consideration and final action of Congress.

Several years ago, Congress, by very full majorities in both branches, passed an act providing for distributing the moneys arising from the sale of the public lands among the States. This act was predicated upon the proposition that the public lands were held by Congress in trust; and the objects of the trust were specified in the deeds of cession comprehending these lands; that these deeds of cession were compacts; that the parties of these compacts had agreed that the lands so ceded should be sold by the General Government, and the moneys arising from the sale should be appropriated to the payment of the then national debt, and then the remainder should be distributed amongst the several States of the Union in a specified proportion. At the time of the passage of this bill the national debt was entirely extinguished, and it was believed by Congress that the contingency had occurred, upon which the distribution among the States should commence. This argument, derived from the notion of a compact embracing the subject matter of the bill, did did not comprehend that portion of the public domain embraced within the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, ceded directly to the General Government, by France and Spain respectively.

The propriety of subjecting this last class to the principle of distribution, was founded on a variety of considerations. It was believed by many, whose opinions are entitled to great consideration, that the public domain was not properly, nor even should be, considered a source of revenue to the national treasury. A belief then prevailed, to such extent as to amount to almost universal admission, that under any properly adjusted system of impost duties on foreign goods, the moneys arising from that source would be always equal to the wants of the General Government in time of peace, whilst those wants should be limited by that strict economy and republican simplicity which should always characterize the institutions of a free people. The principles of admiration, then and since avowed by the General Government, also give to this claim of the states an equity which, under other circumstances might not so clearly appear.—With very few exceptions, the General Government will expend no money out of the national treasury for the internal improvement of the country. This necessarily left the whole expense of prosecuting a system of internal improvement to be borne by the States, and for which the States have contracted debt that bear heavily upon the citizens, in the shape of direct taxes. Many of the works thus undertaken, were of a character truly national, and demanded alike by the enterprising spirit of the age, and the true interests of the whole country. In the same spirit of enlightendd patriotism, and believing that our institutions are based upon equality, and that every such system implies equality in knowledge, and the means of attaining to it as nearly as possible; systems of common school education, carrying its benefits alike to the high and the lowly, the rich and the poor, have been adopted by [illegible] the States. [illegible]ption of Boots [illegible] be filled on reasonable no-[illegible] taxes upon [illegible] the most satisfactory terms. which, tho[illegible]over, Nov., 19, 1839.

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and esse[illegible]te the attention of the afflicted, D[illegible] doors [illegible]le preparations of Medicines, what[illegible] and [illegible]roved most signally successful in resooh-[illegible] the sick and afflicted to the blessings sico[illegible] health. He has the satisfaction of knowing of hundreds of cases that were considered hopeless, being cured by the use of his medicines after all other remedies had failed. They are medicines approved and extensively used by the most eminent Physicians in the state whose testimonials, and that of many others of the first respectability, may be seen where the medicines are for sale

HIS PREPARATIONS ARE.

HIS ELIXER OF HEALTH!!

This medicine has been extensively used for the last eight years and has proved more successful than any other known combination of medicines for all persons in a weakly and delicate state of health, Loss of appetite, Weakness and debility. Indigestion Oppression from food Sour Stomach Nervous Affections, Pains in the stomach, sides, shoulders, and breast Costiveness, Weariness, Sh[illegible] Palpitation [illegible]

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