wn to you the operation of that department, for

Thouse to you use operation to the particulars.

It is grat.fying to find the revenues of the department, under the rates of postage new catablasted by law so rapidly increasing. The gross amount of postage during the last fiscal year, was amount of postage during the last fiscal year, was amount of postage during the last fiscal year, was amount of postage during the support processing. \$4,371,077, exceeding the annual average received for the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the act of the 3rd of March, 1845, by the sum of \$6,453, and exceeding the amount received. sum of \$6,453, and exceeding the amount received for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, by the sum of \$425,184.

country, and present us from asseming and mainstaining the first reak among audions, but a did to the Avorrel des much started us that the state of the state o

existed it furnished aliment to the National Bank, and tendered an increased taxation necessary to the amount of the interest exceeding seven millions of dollars annually.

This operated in harmony with the next branch of the new system, which was a high protective tadiff. This was to afford bounties to fayored classes and particular pursuits, at the expense of all others. A praposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of enriching a few, was too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was therefore veiled duder the plausible, but delusive pretext of a measure to protect home industry; and many of our people were, for a time, led to believe that a tax which, in the main, fell upon labor, was for the benefit of the laborer who paid it. This branch of the system involved a partnership between the government and the favored classes—the former receiving the profits on the tax imposed on articles imported, and the later the increased price of similar articles produced at home, caused by such lax. It is obvious that the portion to be received by the favored classes would, as a general rule, be increased in proportion to the increase of the rates of tax imposed, and diminished as those rates were reduced to the revenue standard required by the yants of the government. The states required to produce a sufficient revenue for this ordinary expenditures of government for necessary purposes, were not likely to give to the private partners in this scheme, profits sufficient to satisfy their cupidity, and hence a variety of expedients and pretexts were resorted to for the purpose of enlarging the expenditures, and thereby creating a necessity for keeping up a high protective tariff. The effect of this policy was to interpose an artificial restriction upon the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the interests of large capitalists and monopolies, at the expense of the great mass of the people, who were texed to increase their wealth. Another branch of this system was a comprehensive s

contité view in the remet in leur profession is contituined by the similar of the remet in leur profession is the remet in leur profession is the state of the remet in leur proposal by the Commissions of Miller Mark and the state of the remet in leur proposal by the Commissions of Miller Mark and the state of the remet leur proposal by the Commissions of Miller Mark and the state of the remet leur proposal by the Commissions of Miller Mark and the state of Miller Mark and the state of Miller Mark and the state of the state of Miller Mark and the state of the state of the state of Miller Mark and the state of the American system" consisted, was reared on no-other nor better foundation than forced implications and inferences of power which its authors assume, might be deduced by construction from the constitution.

But it has been urged that the National Bank which constituted so essential a branch of this combined system of measures, was not a new measure, and that its constitutionality had teen previously sanctioned, because a Bank had been chartered in 1701, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which this precedent, is entitled, as bearing upon the question of constitutionality.

Great division of opinion upon the subject existed in Congress. It is well Innown that President Washington entertained acrious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the mensure; and while the bill was before him for his official approval or disapproval, so great were these doubts that he required the opinion, in writing, of the members of his Cabinet to aid him in arriving at a decision. His Cabinet con their opinion, and were divided upon the subject—Gen. Hamilton in favor of, and Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Randolph being opposed to the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank. It is well known also, that President Washington retained the bill from Monday; the 14th, when it was presented to him, until Priday, the 15th, when it was presented to him, until Priday, the 26th of February—being the last moment permitted him by the constitution, to deliberate, when he finally yielded to it his reluctant assett, and gave it his signature. It is certain, as late as the 22d of February—being the last min and the day in which his action masset, and gave it his signature. It is certain, as late as the 22d of February—being the unit has presented to him—his high the forms him that "this bill was presented to him—his high the his action with his action was high on the terminal of the Ganstation, and the same and the day on which his action was high the his princi

The private contributed agreement of the Green and the Department of the Department of the Green and the Department of the Department of

None.

After so much experience it cannot be said that absolute/uncheaked power is safe in the bands of any one
set of Representatives, or that the capacity of the people for saff government, which is admitted in its broadest extent, is a conclusive argument to prove the prodence, wisdom and integrity of their Representatives.

a vote of two-thirds and of both Houses; but it has come.

After so much experience it cannot be said that absolute inchesked power is safe in the hands of any one set of Representatives, or that the capacity of the people for self government, which is admitted in its broader, wisdom and integrity of their Representatives.

The people, by the Constitution, twas commanded the President as much as they have commanded the President as much as they have commanded the President as much as they have commanded the legislative branch of the government, to execute their will; they have said to him, in the Constitution which they require he shall take a solemn oath to support, that if Congress pass any billy which he cannot approve, "he shall return it to the house in which'it originated, with his objections," In withholding from it his approval and signature he is executing the will of the people, constitution, ally expressed, as innuch as the Congress that passed it. No bill the presuned to be in accordance with the popular will until it shall have passed through all the branches of government required by the Constitution to make it a lew. A bill which passes the House of Representatives may be rejected by the House. In each case the respective houses exercise the veto power on the other.

Congress and each House hold under the constitution, a check upon the President shall take a bary as in the supposed of the vention of the government required by the Sonate, and so a bill passed by the Constitution of the government is consolidation and the States is invested with the power to declare, and has declared as of Congress, passed with the concurrence of he sproval of the President shall take a bary as the proven of the president shall take a cannot a right to demand that the arights of the constitution of

opinion; are responsible to the people of particular states, or distrigt, who compose their respective consiltuencies. To dony to the President the exercise of this power would be to repeal that provision of the constitution. Which confers it upon himber of the constitution which confers it upon himber of the constitution itself.

If the Presidental vato, he objected to on the ground literial, the people of the constitution itself.

If the Presidental vato, he objected to on the ground principle, the quality of people of the quality of the state of the constitution of a floration from New York and yet the one represents a floration from New York and yet the one represents a floration from New York and yet the one represents a floration from New York and yet the one represents a floration from New York and yet the one represents a floration of the Senator of the Senator for the Senator from the work of the ground of the Senator for the

the state of 1971, as expery of a paper made an early and an lock that he proposed to the contribution of the contribution of

insist as a just of the compact to which they gave their assent.

A hill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular state, and against the voice of its Benaturs and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to the interest of such state, it would be bound by it if the President shall oppose it, or it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds and of both Houses, but it may be debath Mary of the president shall oppose they are respectively a vote of two-thirds and of both Houses, but it had debath Mary of the constitutions of two the state of the constitutions of the constitution of the constitutions of the constitution of the constitu

Senate may be rejected by the House, in each case the respective houses exercise the veto power on the other.

Congress and each House held under the constitution, a check upon the Treitient, and he, by the power of the qualified veto, has a check upon the Treitient, and he, by the power of the qualified veto, has a check upon the Treitient, and he, by the power of the qualified veto, has a check upon the Treitient of approve them if passed by Congress. When the President recommends measures to Congress, when the Treitient and there is no consideration, or, has been influenced by improper or corrupt motives, or if from any other cause Congress, or either House of Congress, shall discove them if passed by Congress, the population of the court motives, or if from any other cause Congress, or either House of Congress, and there is no approve them if passed by the capatitution; none will be found to object to than, or wish them removed. If it has any proper thecks upon the Executive will, and because the exercise of such a power served.

If it has a sid that the Constitutional checks of the Executive, upon the legislative branch, should be presented to the legislative strates the people of the United States the people is a search member of the Legislative department represents the whole people of the United States as a cach member of the Legislative department represents portions of them.

The doctrine of restriction upon Legislative and Executive power while a will applicable the condition, and there is no which all other nations have been strangers.

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the prosident is responsible, not only to an enlightened public opinion, but to the people of the whole of the power of the county and because of the power of the county in the power of the county in the power of the county from the Constitution, and because the existing the power of the county from the Constitution, they work them to the proposition of the court is final, and there is no power of the county from the county i independence, and the rights of individuals.

For the same reason that the Executive velo should, according to the doctrine maintained, be rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the Constitution, this power of the court should also be rendered nugatory, and be expunged, because it reatrains the Legislailve and Executive will, and because the extreme of such a power by the court, may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern thomestwar. Indeed there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the Constitution, than there is for that of the qualified veto of the President, because the decision of the court is final, and can never be reversed, even though both Houses

The President's Message which we had telegraphed from Baltimore, excludes all editorial intended for this paper.

LIST OF LETTERS DEMAINING in the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 1, 1848. Persons inquiring for Letters on this lat, will please say they are advortised.

hey are advortised.
Longneeker Cath
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M'Coy Mr
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Loumbold Coybor

Two cents due on cach letter, in addition to the

December 6-3t

FOR RENT. WILL be rented by public outrry on the pre-mises, to the highest and best bidder, on Sat-unday, the Inin day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following property, situation in the bosoning of Dauphin, Middle Paxton township, Dauphin coun-

ty, to wit:

That well known taven stand, called the stand of the stan Suid property will be rented for one or more years,
together or seperate, as may best sit renters.
Conditions will be made knowledge of the seperate of the SAAO ECONER,
Admilatrator of the Estate of John Forrig, dep d.
Middle Paxton Tawariip, Nov. 88, 1848—81

President, and his Associate Judges, of the Court of Quarfer Sessions of the Peace for the county of Dauphin.

This petition of Daniel Collier respecifully shew chi.—That your petitioner occupies a commoditions home, situated in the town of Lykens, in the township of Wiconicco, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of atrangers and travelers. That, he is well provided with stabiling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the carculationer of situations and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a license to keep an Ins or Tonlie House of Entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, 40.

WE, the undersigned citizens of the township of Wiconicco forcesald, being personally acquainted with Daniel Collier; the show a manch petitioner, and also laving a knowledge of the house, to which the licenses is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and enteriam strangers or travelers that he is a person of good repute for housely and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreestore by to his petition.

Lyane Band, John Row, Jacob Moyer, John Wommer, Ecq., Jacob Eavrich, Daniel Hoffman, Richard Noten, I. D. Hoffman, Joseph Matter, Benj. Carman, Edward Meyers, Geo. E. Hoffman.

POTICE.

William M'Clure,

William M'Clure, complainant, and S. V. Mercick, President of said William M'Clure by the construction of the said Railroad company, and the Directors and other efficers of the americ Rnow yes that I have designated, as the place for the merting of said Jurors, the public house of Margaret Holabach, in said township, and Monday, the 11th day of December, 1848, at ten o'clock in the foreneon of said day, as the time of said motions of Marga

ELIAS FERTIG November 28-3,* Notice to the Heirs of Henry M'Gee, dec'd.

Nofilee to the Heirs of Henry M'Gee, dec'd.

TO Michael M'Gee, Rodney M'Gee, Dennia M'Gee, Bernard M'Gee, Sarah M'Gee, John M'Gue, Catharine, M'Gee, Margaret Ann M'Gee, who have for their Guandian John B. M'Gee; Sarah Intermarned with Daniel Labey, Nancy M'Gee, Manasses, M'Gee, and Catharine M'Geo;
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphan's Court, at an Orphan's Cout to be held at Sunfury, in the country of Northumberland, on the 1st day of Januery next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to accept or refuse the real eatlet of Henry M'Gee dec'd, situate in Chilliquanque township, in said county at the appraised valuation put upon thy an inguest duly avarded by the said court; of which the aforesaid here will take notice.

IAMES COVERT, Sheriff.

Shreitp's Optics, Sunbury, Nov. 22—61.

FORREST COUNTY.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

WIL!, he sold at public vendue in the town of W. Maristi, in Fortest county, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1819. Terms of sale:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand: one-fourth in air months: one-fourth in twelve most his, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, at which time a good and sufficient deed will be given by the subscriber.

CYRUS BLOOD.

Nov. 22—1m

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday morning the 20th inst., an indentured apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, by the name of JACOB SCHILLING; said boy is about five feet bigth, light hair, gray eyes, considerably freekled, and light complexion, he is a German by birth, speaks English tolerably well. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his delivery. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting and apprentice, as I will pay no debts of his contrasting.

X. MILLER,

Nov. 23—3t

Boot and Shoemaker.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS: of administratum on the estate of John Fertig, late of Middle Paxion township, Dauphin county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; notice is hereby given to all persons, indebted to said state, to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement of NAC BOGNER, Administrator.

Middle Paxton township, Nov. 28, 1848-61

NOTICE.

Augustus O. Hiester, the Court of The Pennsylvain Railroad Company. Quarter-Season of Dauphin county, to the Sheriff, directing him to aummon twenty discreet and disinterested persons, freeholders, of said county, to net an Jurors in assessing the dawages done said Augustus O. Hiester by the construction of the said Railroad over and through his land, in Susquehanna township, in said county.

To Augustus O. Hiester, complainant, and S. V. Merrick, President of said Railroad company, and the Directors and other officers of the same the Know ye that I lave designated, as the place from meeting of said Jutors, the pupile house of Ma atternet Holabach, in said township, and Tuesday, the 12th dayof December nest, at test o clock in the forencon of said day, as the time of said meeting, when and where you and each of you are are requested to attend.

November 25, 1816 of Dauphin County, Pa.

Sheriff of Daurhin County, Pa. November 25, 1848.

NOTICE.

Lutier Riley.

Lutier Riley.

Precept from the Court of the Said Railroad over and through his land; in bisquehanna township, in said county.

To Luther Riley, complainant, and \$\forall \text{V}. Merrick, President of said Railroad over and through his land; in bisquehanna township, in said county.

To Luther Riley, complainant, and \$\forall \text{V}. Merrick, President of said Railroad company, and the Directors and other officers of the same: - Know ye that I have designated as the place for meeting of said Jurors the Court House, in the borough of Herriburg, and Saiurday, the 5th day of December, 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenous of said day, as the time of said peting; when and where you and each of you are requested to attend.

[ACOB SHELL, Luther Rijey,

JACOB SHELL, Sheriff of Dauphin County, Po.

COAL, COAL, COAL, -Cheaper than the cheaper coal, 19 BRANT & ZIEGLER.

BRANT & ZIEGLER.

LYKENS VALLEY COAL. -- 100 tons Lykens Valley Coul for sale by FUNK & MILLER. November 28-2m BROOMS AND BUCKETS.-10 dos. Corn Brooms, Did dosen Wooden Buckets, for sale by November 28-2m. FUNK & MILLER.

Borough Bonds.

TO those who are destions of making a judicious I am' profitable investment, the subscriber offerstor ale Harrisburg Borough Bonds, in numbers to suit a relusors.

E. A. LESLEY,
Office, opposite Goverly's Hotel.

Nov. 1—3m

Nov. 1-3m Nov. 1-3m

A NUALS FOR 1849.—The Snow Flake, General of Beauty Laurel Wreath, Gift of Friendship, and a variety of Annuals for 1840, bound in spinoidityle, and embelished with numerous engravings, but received from New York, and for sale very low at the cheap book and periodical store of GEO, BERGNER, Nov. 15.

Next to the court house.

Telegraph Notice. A LL persons having claims against the American A Te'graph Company owning the line from their rising to Baltinore, as requested to leave their listor settlement, with Mr. WESTERCOK, at the Telegraph Office in this berough.

Mr. 20-21.

Nov. 22-31 New Music ... To the Ladies.

W E have received a beautiful assortment of all the latest Music from New York Call and exemine it at BLANOHE & CRAP. ne it at Oot. 18, 1818 CHEAP FLUTES, FLAGELETS, FIFES and CHEAP FLUTES, FLAGELETS, FIFES and Linatruotion Books, Guitar and Bango Strings, &c., &c., for sale by BLANCHE & CRAP.

&c., for sale by BLANCHE & CRAP.

Pinno Fortos.

W Pinno Fortos and Organs, and to supply any kind of Musical listruments.

Oct. 18, 1849.

BLANCHE & CRAP.

SHELLBARKS. - 50 bushels for sale by FUNK & MILLER. Oct. 21-2m

ALMANACS—A large variety of Emplish and A Garman almanacs for 1840, just received and for sale by the dogsn or gross, very law. Call at the cheap book and periodical store of CEO. BERGNER, Next to the court house