President's Message. (Continued from first page.)

aristocracy which was upheld by the restrictiv policy. They forgot to look down upon the poorer classes of the English population, upon whose daily and yearly labor the great establishments they so much admired were sustained and sup-

ported. They failed to perceive that the scantily fed and half-clad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but were bound in chains of oppres-sive servitude for the benefit of favored classes, who were the exclusive objects of the care of the government.

It was not possible to re-construct society in the United States upon the European plan. Here there was a written constitution, by which orders and titles were not recognized or tolerated A system of measures was therefore devised, calcu-lated, if not intended, to withdraw power gradually and silently from the States and the mass of the people, and hy construction to approximate our government to the European models, substituting aristocracy of wealth for that of orders and ti-

Without reflecting upon the dissimilarity of our institutions, and of the condition of our people and those of Europe, they conceived the vain idea of try, to deceive and delude them. Were the taxes builling up in the United States a system similar to that which they admired abroad. Great Bri-tain had a national bank of large capital, in whose hands was concentrated the controlling monetary and financial power of the nation ; an institution wielding almost kingly power, and exerting vast influence upon all the operations of trade, and upon the policy of the government itself. An enormous public debt, and it had become a

part of her public policy to regard this as a "public blessing." Great Britain had also a restrictive policy, which placed fetters and burdens on trade, and trammelled the productive industry of the mass of the nation. By her combined system of policy, the landlords and other property-holders were protected and enriched by the enormous taxes which were levied upon the labor of their country for their advantage.

Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in cs tablishing 'the new system in the United States was the creation of a national bank. Not foreseeing the dangerous power and countless evils which such an institution might entail on the country, nor perceiving the connexion which it is it to be conceived that such immense powers was designed to form between the bank and the would have been left by the framers of the constiwas designed to form between the bank and the other branches of the miscalled "American sys-tem," feeling the embarrassment of the treasury, and of the business of the country, consequent upon the war, some of our statesmen who held different and sounder views were induced to yield their cerutiniae and indeed estitud convictions of their cerutiniae and indeed estitud convictions of structure of which the "American system" consisttheir scrutinies, and, indeed settled convictions of its unconstitutionality, and to give it their sanc-tion, as an expedient which they vainly hoped might produce relief. It was a most unfortunate error, as the subsequeut history and final catastrophy of that dangerous and corrupt institution

we abundantly proven. The bank, with its numerous branches ramified into the States, soon brought many of the active political and commerrial men in different sections of the country into the relation of debtors to it, and dependants upon it for pecuniary favors ; thus diffusing throughout the mass of society a great number of individuals of power and influence to give tone to public opinion, and to act in concert in cases of gency. The corrupt power of such a political engine is no longer a matter of speculation, having

been displayed in numerous instances, but most signally in the political struggles of 1832-'3-'4, in opposition to the public will resented by a fearand Patriotic President. But the Bank was but one branch of the new

the new system did not regard its speedy payment opposed to the constitutionality and expediency of essential to the public prosperity, but looked upon the bank. It is well known, also, that President its continuance as no national evil. Whilst the Washington retained the bill from Monday, 14th, debt existed, it furnished aliment to the national bank, and rendered increased taxation necessary to the amount of the interest, exceeding seven mil-by the construction to deliberate, when he finally ions of dollars annually. This operated in harmony with the next branch

classes and particular pursuits, at the expense of all others. A proposition to tax the whole e people for the purpose of enriching a few, was too monstrous openly made. The scheme was, therefore, celled under the plausible but delusive pretext of of our people were, for a time, led to believe that tax which in the main fell upon labor, was for he benefit of the laborer who paid it. This branch

blic patronage, and maintain a rich ually checked. and splendid government at the expense of a taxed and impoverished people. It is manifest that this scheme of enlarged_tax-

ation and expenditures, had it continued to prevail, must soon have converted the government of the Union, intended by its framers to be a plain, cheap and simple confederation of States, united together for common protection, and charged with a few pecific du

ties, relating, chiefly to our foreign affairs, into a consolidated empire, depriving the States of their reserved rights, and the people of their just power and control in the adm overnment. In this manner the whole of the form and character of the government would be changed, not by an amendment of the constitution but by resorting to an unwarrantable and unau thorized construction of that instrument. The indirect mode of levying the taxes by a du-

ty on imports, prevents the mass of the people of the payment of the present national debt, but its from perceiving the amount they pay, and has ena-bled the few, who have been thus enriched, and who seek to wield the political power of the coun-

collected by a direct levy upon the people, as is the case in the States, this would not occur. The whole system was resisted from its inception by many of our ablest statesmen, some of whom doubted its constitutionality and its expediency, while others believed it was, in all its branches, a flagrant and dangerous infraction of the constitu-

That a national bank, a protective tariff, levied not to raise the revenne needed, but for protection merely, internal improvements, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, are measures without the warrant of the constitution would, upon the maturest consideration, seem to be clear. It is remarkable that no one of these measures, involving such momentuous consequences, is authorized by any express grant of power in the constitution. No one of them is "incident to, as being necessary and proper for the execution of,

the specific powers' granted by the constitution. The authority under which it has been attempted to justify each of them is derived from inferences and constructions of the constitution which its letter and its whole object and design do not warrant.

its authors assumed might be deduced by construct tion 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 been pre iously sanctioned, because a bank had been charored in 1791, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which this precedent should be entitled as bearing upon the question of constitu-

tionality. Great division of opinion upon the subject existed in Congress. It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts as to the constitutionality and expediency of the measure; 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 system. A public delt of more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars existed; and it is not to be disguised that many of the authors of itavor ot, and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph being

yielded to its reluctant assent, and gave it his sigature. It is certain that as late as the 23d c of the new system, which was a high protective tariff. This was to afford bounties to favored presented to him—he had arrived at no satisfactory presente to min---ne na arrived at no satisfactory conclusion; for on that day he addressed a note to General Hamilton, in which he informs him that "this bill was presented to me by the joint com-mittee of Congress at 12 o'clock on Monday, 14th instant;" and he requested his opinion "to what measure to protect "home industry ;" and many precise period, by legal interpretation of the constitution, can the President retain it in his possession. before it becomes a law by the lapse of ten days." If the proper construction was, that the day on is negative merely, and not affirmative. He can vhich the bill was of the system involved a partnership between the government and the favored classes—the former receiving the proceeds of the tax imposed on arti-cles imported, and the latter the increased price of similar articles produced at home, caused by such tax. It is obvious that the portion to be received by the favored classes would, as a gentral rule, be imposed in memory. Gen. Hamilton on the same intermed an answer in which he carry out their wishes and partner and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and partner and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and partner and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and partner and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and public agents who will be active the president tax. It is obvious that the portion to be received by the favored classes would, as a gentral 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 wants of the government. The rates required to produce a sufficient revenue for the ordinary expenditures of government, for necessary purpos-or were not likely to give to the private partners expenditures of government, for necessary purpos-es, were not likely to give to the private partners in this scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cu-pidity; and hence a variety of expedients and pretexts were restored to for the purpose of enlarg-ing the expenditures, and thereby creating a neces-sity for keeping up a high protective tariff. The effect of this policy was to interpose artificial re-strictions upon the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the inte-rests of large capitalists and monopolists, at the expense of the great mass of the people, who ed another day for deliberation and it vess row that
 ers the 25th of February thas he signed the 501; this affording conclusive proof that be tad that to be defend their rights, the mere instrument views, consisting of a single member more than 0 the powers with which the sometitudion has investigated by a majority of a single view, in the powers with which the sometitudion has another discussed by a majority of a single view, in the powers with the theorem that it was high the transment view, and the whole number elected to that House. If the powers with the theorem that it was high the transment view, and the theorem the another discussed by the powers without resoring to the proscribed provide the a conviction that it was high they to view it was a state of the power prime papers of the somether that it was high they to the powers without the proscribed provide the analytic consideration which the practical alternative and the somether that it was high they the theorem they and at Congress, and now to the public provide the practical alternative and the somether that the somether that it was high they the theorem they and the theorem they are at the order the somether and the somether they are at the order they are at the order they and the somether they are at the somether and they the constitution or the public good.
 proper papers, it appears that President the somether and the somether and the somether and they they are at the somether and they they are at the somether and they the somether and they they are at the at the somether at they are at the somether at the somether at the somether at t expense of the great mass of the people, who ernment by an act of Congress, and now for the

to the amount of the interest, and render augment-ed taxes necessary. The operation and necessary effect of the whole system were, to encourage large and extravagant expenditures, and thereby to in

It is not doubted, that if this whole train of mea sures designed to take wealth from the many, and bestow it upon the few, were to prevail, the effect would be to change the entire character of the gov ernment. One only danger remains. It is the se ductions of that branch of the system, which conists in internal improvements, holding out, as it does, inducements to the people of particular sec tions and localities to embark the government in them without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so in-timately combined and linked with the others, that

as surely as an effect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resusicated and revived, and firmly established, it requires no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it the re-establishment of a national bank, the revival of a rotective tariff, the distribution of the land money.

annual increase. I entertain the solemn conviction, that if the in ternal improvement branch of the "American sys-tem" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole

series of measures composing it will be speedly re established, and the country be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity, which the ex-isting policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depression of prices, and pecuniary embarrassment through which we have passed during the last venty-five years.

To guard against consequences to ruinous, is a national importance, involving in ject of high ny judgment the continued prosperity of the cour . have felt it to be an imperative obligation to with

old my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two houses of Congress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the "American system," and conflicting in their provisions with the views here expressed This power conferred upon the President by the

astitution, I have on three occasions, during my ministration of the executive department of the government, deemed it my duty to exercise; and n this last occasion of making to Congress an anual communication "of the state of the Union

it is not deemed inappropriate to review the princi-ples and considerations which have governed my action. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly sixty years since the adop-tion of the constitution the previous of the more tion of the constitution, the propriety of the exer-cise of this undoubted constitutional power by the President has for the first time been drawn serious-

in question by a portion of my fellow-citizens. The constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he apwith his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at arge on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. The preservation of the constitution from infrac on is the President's highest duty. He is bound to discharge that duty, at whatever hazard of ir curring the displeasure of those who may differ with him in opinion. He is bound to discharge it, as well by his obligations to the people who have clothed him with his exalted trust, as by his oath of office, which he may not disregard. Nor are the obligations of the President in any degree lessened by the prevalence of views different from his own in one or both houses of Congress. It is not alone hasty and inconsiderate legislation that he is re-quired to check; but if at any time Congress shall, after apparently full deliberation, resolve on meaures which he deems subversive of the constitution or of the vital interests of the country, it is his solemn duty to stand in the breach and resist them The President is bound to approve, or disapprove, every bill which passes Congress and is presented to him for his signature. The constitution makes this his duty, and he cannot escape it if he would. He has no election. In deciding upon any bill presented to him, he must exercise his own best judg-

ment. If he cannot approve, the constitution com-mands him to return the bill to the House in which it originated, with his objections; and if he fail to do this in ten days, (Sundays excepted,) it shall become a law without his signature. Right, or wrong, he may be overruled by a vote of two-thirds ot each House; and, in that event, the bill becomes a law without his sanction. If his objections b not thus overruled, the subject is only postponed, and is referred to the States and the people for their consideration and decision. The President's power

manded the President, as much as they have commanded the legislative branch of the govern-ment, to exécute their will. They have said to him'in the constitution, which they require he shall take a solemn oath to support, that if Con-gress pass any bill which he cannot approve, "he shall return it to the House in which it or-iginated, with his objections." In withholding from it his approval and signature, he is execut-ing the will of the people constitutionally express-ed, as much as the Congress that poseed it. discenting State would become bound by a law which had not been passed according to the sanc-tion of the constitution. The objection to the exercise of the VETO pow-er is founded upon an idea respecting the popu-lar will, which, if carried out, would annihilate State sovereignty, and substitute for the present general government a consolidation, directed by a supposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would be subjected to laws to which they never had given their constitutional consent. the will of the people constitutionally express as much as the Congress that passed it. N with the po is presumed to be in accord ular will until it shall have passed through the

the branches of the government required by the constitution to make it a law, A bill which pass-es the House of Representatives may be rejected by the Senate; and so a bill passed by the Sen-ate may be rejected by the House. In each case The Supreme Court of the United States is in ested with the power to declare, and has hecla ed, acts of Congress passed with the concurrent of the Senate, the House of Representatives, of the Senate, the House of Kepresentatives, and the approval of the President, to be unconsitu-tional and void; and yet none, it is presumed, can be found, who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunai under the constitution of this acknowledged power—a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of indi-viduals. the respective houses exercise the veto power of the other.

Congress, and each House of Congress, hol under the constitution a check upon the Pres. Presi under the constitution a check upon the rrest-sident, and he, by the power of the qualified veto a check upon Congress. When the President recommends measures to Congress, he avows, in the most solemn form, his opinions, gives his voice in their favor, and pledges himself in ad-vance to approve them if passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration, or has been influenced by improper or corupt motives--or if iduals

For the same reason that the Executive veto should, according to the doctrine maintained, be rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the constitutions this power of the court should also be rendered nugatory and be expung-ed form the constitutions this power of the expung-ed f because it restrains the legislative and exe-cutive will, and because the excercise of such a power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves. infinenced by improper or corrupt motives—or i from any other cause Congress, or either house of Congress, shall differ with him in opinion

they exercise their veto upon his recommenda-tions, and reject them; and there is no appeal from their decision, but to the people the bal-lot-box. These are proper checks upon the Ex-ecutive, wisely interposed by the constitution. None will be found to object to them, or to wish them removed. It is equally important that the constitutional checks of the Executive upon the legislative branch should be preserved themselves. Indeed, there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution here is that of the qualified veto of the Presilent; because the decision of the court is final. and can never be reversed, even though both houses of Congress and the President should be egislative branch should be preserved. If it be said that the representatives in the pop animous in opposition to it; whereas the veto of the President may be overruled by a vote of equal to the best of French Manufactu two-thirds of both bouses of Congress, or by the j

"at branch of Congress are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect th President. If both houses represent the State and the people, so does the President. The Pre eople at the polls. It is obvious that to preserve the system essident represents in the executive department the whole people of the United States, as each mem-ber of the legislative department represents porablished by the constitution each of the co-ordinate branches of the government-the execuive, legislative and judicial-must be left in

tions of them. The doctrine of restriction upon legislative and executive power, while a well settled public opinion is enabled within a reasonable time to accomplish its ends, has made our country what it is, and has opened to us a career of glory and happiness to which all other nations have been strangers the exercise of its appropriate powers. If the executive or the judicial branch be deprived of powers conferred upon either as checks upon the legislative, the preponderance of the latter will become disproportionate and absorbing, and th others impotent for the accomplishment of the trangers. great objects for which they were established. In the exercise of the power of the veto, the

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the President is responsible not only to an enlighten-ed public opinion, but to the people of the whole Union, who elected him, as the representatives in the legislative branches. who differ with him in opinion, are responsible to the people of par-ticular States, or districts, who compose their res-pective constituencies. To deny to the President the exercise of this power, would be to repeal that provision which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself. Organized as they are by the constitution, they work together harmoniously for the public good If the executive and the judiciary shall be de prived of the constitutional powers invested hem, and of their due proportions, the equilibium of the system must be destroyed, and con solidation, with the most pernicious results, must ensue—a consolidation of unchecked, despotic power, exercised by majorities of the leg islative branch.

vill, is to complain of the constitution itself. If the presidential veto be objected to upon the round that it checks and thwarts the public will, The executive, legislative, and judicial, each constitutes a separate co-ordinate department of the government; and each is independent of the others. In the performance of their respective ground that it enecks and inwarts the puone with upon the same principle the equality of the repre-sentation of the States in the Senate should be stricken out of the constitution. The vote of a Senator from Delaware has equal weight in decid. duties under the constitution, neither can. legitimate action, control the others. They each act upon their respective responsibilities ng upon the most important measures with the vote of a Senator from New York; and yet the one represents a State containing, according to in their respective spheres; but if the doctrines now maintained be correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislathe existing argoritoment of representatives in the House of Representatives, but one thirty-fourth part of the population of the other. By the constitutional composition of the Senate, a ma-jority of that body from the smaller States repre-sent less than one fourth of the people of the Union. There are thirty States; and, under the evisiting annotionment of the representatives tive, and the judiciary must become subordinat o both the legislative and the executive; and thus the whole power of the government would be merged in a single department. Whenever if ever, this shall occur, our glorious system of well-regulated self-government will crumble in-to runs—to be succeeded first by anarchy, and existing apportionment of the representatives here are two hundred and thirty members in th finally by monarchy or despotism. I am far from douse of representatives. Sixteen of the smaller fouse of representatives. Sixteen of the smaller states are represented in that House by but fifty nembers; and yet the senators from these States constitute a majority of the Senate. So that the Desident endously of the Senate. believing that this doctrine is the sentiment of the American people; and during the short period that remains in which it will be my duty administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and disresident may recommend a measure to Cor rress, and it may receive the sanction and appro al of more than three-fourths of the Ho charge its duties without infringing upon the du-ties or powers of either of the other depart-ments of the government.

Val of more than three-fourns of the House of Representatives, and of all the senators from the large States, containing more than three-fourths of the whole population of the United States; and yet the measure may be defeated by the votes of the senators from the smaller States. None, it in provinced can be found each. The power of the executive yeto was exercis ed by the first and most illustrious of my prede-cessors, and by four of his successors who pre-ceded me in the administration of the governs presumed, can be found ready to change t organization of the Senate on this account, or

organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body practically out of existence, by requiring that its action shall be conformed to the will-of the more numerous branch. Upon the same principle that the voto of the President should be practically abolished, the power of the Vice President to give the casting vote upon an equal division of the Senate should be abolished also. The Vice President exercises the veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his casting vote, as the President does by refusing to approve and sign it. This power has been ex-crcised by the Vice President in a few instances. and there is but little danger that it ever can be abused. No President will ever desire, unnehe cannot escape. Indeed, there is more danger that the President, from the repugnance he to approve and sign it. This power has been exercised by the Vice President in a few instances must always feel to come in collision with Conthe most of which was the rejection of the bil recharter the Bank of the United States in 1 gress, may fail to exercise it in cases where the

nting State would become bound by a law EUGENE ROUSSEL **Manufacturer** and **Importer** of

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Amongst the various articles, ne would particu-larly call attention to the following: Roussel's unrivalled premium Shaving Cream, the best and cheapest article for shaving. Roussel's Liquid Hair Dye, warranted to dye in-stantaneously the hair of a beautiful jet black, or because without injust the object.

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M. A. ROOT. 140 Chestnut st., 3d door below

White Swan Hotel.

White swan Hotel: THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the White Swan Hotel and Stage House, No. 108, Race Street, formerly kept by J. Peters & Son. The House being large and convenient, and in the business part of the City, they hope, by strict atten-tion to business, that their friends will give them a call; they pledge themselves, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make their guests feel at home. Terms, \$1 per day. L REX PFTERS, of Philadelphia. JOS. HOWETT, Formerly of Lancaster.

JOS. HOWETT, Formerly of Lancaster August 22, 1848 Spectaeles, 2008 Gold and Silver, With Every Description of Glasses, to suit the Sight. Wath Every Description of Glasses, to suit the Sight. WATCH REPAIRING promptly attended to by experienced workmen. BEAUTIFUL GOODS.-Persons in want of good WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine the subcriber's choice selection, at his New Store, No. 206 Chesnut Street, above Eighth. C. EVEREST Sept 12

Also for sale, GAS UVERS, and a ground Stoves at prices which cannot fail to please. Give us a call. PETERS & CO., Detail dec.

ment, and, it is believed, in no instance prejudi cially to the public interests. It has never been

f Patterns for Iron Railing. Their goods are all made of the best material,

I have fel

ed publi

Highly Important. THE subscribers being the only appointed Agents in this city for the sale of the BEST and most approved WARM-AIR FURNACES and COOKING RANGES, beg leave to call the attention of a discerning pub-

of the syste i a partnership between the were taxed to increase their wealth.

Another branch of this system was a compre hensive scheme of internal improvements, capable of indefinite enlargement, and sufficient to swallow up as many millions annually as could be exacted from the foreign commerce of the country. This was a convenient and necessary adjunct of the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent any surplus which might at any time accumi late in the treasury, and of the taxes levied on the people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but for he avowed object of affording protection to the favored classe

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an e sontial part of the system itself, was not an es-which at a later period, obtained, for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. Other schemes were devised for taking money out of the treasury, and prevent its coming in from any other source than the protec tive tariff. The authors and supporters of the system were the advocates of the largest expenditures, whether for necessary or useful purposes or ot, because the larger the expenditures the greater was the pretext for high taxes in the form of

These several measures were sustained by pop-ular names and plausible arguments, by which thou-sands were deluded. The bank was represented These several measures were sustained by popular names and plausible arguments, by which those sands were deluded. The bank was represented the and furnish a sound currency, always and every ment; was to equifize exchanges, and to regulate a construction also, "at a dot the protective triff was to give employment to 'A merican labor," at a dot the Divide States, and the laws which may be therefore a more triff was to every doling the the triff was to be an indispensable fiscal agent for the govern the triff was to give employment to 'A merican labor," at a dot the triff was the triff

All a protection of the States, name of the states of the properties the money power, and enriched, the favored of the states d classes, who were enriched by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that protection as high as possible; for the higher those rates, the greater would be their advantage. It was the interest of the people of all those sections and localities who expected to be benefitted by exand localities who expected to be benefitted by ex-penditures for internal improvements, that the amount collected should be as large as possible, to the and that the sum disbursed might also be the larger. The States being the beneficiaries in the distribution of the land money, had an interest in having the rates of tax imposed by the protec-tive tariff large enough to yield a sufficient revenue from that source to meet the wants of the govern-to the source to meet the wants of the gov and localities who expected to be benefitted by expenditures for internal improvements, that the amount collected should be as large as possible, to the and that the sum disbursed might also be the larger. The States being the beneficiaries in having the rates of tax imposed by the protective tariff large enough to yield a sufficient revenue from that source to meet the wants of the government. The constitutional currency has the system had a common interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintained uning the government. Revenue duties have taken the to and on State, are not necessary as fiscal agents of the government. Revenue duties have taken the to an annual increased drain upon the treasury.

gated by the constitution cannot be rightfully ex ercised; because the power proposed by the bill to be exercised is not expressly delegated, and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any ex-press power by fair and saferules of interpretation." Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter of 1816, did so upon the ground of the re-

the favored classes undue control and sway in our government. It was an organized money power,

which resisted the popular will, and sought to shape and control the public policy. Under the pernicious workings of this combined system of measures, the country witnessed alternate

act no law. The only effect therefore withholding his approval of a bill passed by Con-gress, is to suffer the existing laws to remain un-changed, and the delay occasioned is only that re-

constitution, parpable and tagrant; and it successfal, would break down the independence of the executive department, and make the President, elected by the people, and clothed by the constitution with power to defend their rights, the mere instrument of a majority of Congress. A surrender, on his part, of the powers with which the constitution has invested bis office would affect a practical alterities of their

The people of the United States are not blind to the fact that they may be temporarily misled, and that their representatives, legislative and executive, may be mistaken or influenced in their action by

sentatives, they give effect to their opinions by changing their public servants. The checks which the people imposed on their public servants in the adoption of the constitution, are the best evi-dence of their capacity for self government. They how that the monuther the electron is the set of ir opinions by checks which servaits in the best evi-mment. They ad constitu-intessed the thirty years in c in which we have a right to insist, as a part of the servaits in the best evi-mment. They equal representation with the laiger States in the Senate; and they agreed to be bound by all the laws passed by Congress upon the xepress and constitu-tinessed the thirty years ic on which is the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of two-thirds of both houses. know that the men whom they elect to public sta

tions are of like infimities and passions with themselves, and not to be trusted without being restricted by co-ordinate authorities and constitu-tional limitations. Who that has witnessed the legislation of Congress for the last thirty years will say that he knows of no instance in which measures not demonded by thearbline we do

reservation of the constitut It may happen that a bill may be passed by a large majority of the House of Representatives, and or the public good, may demand it, than that he ever will exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly. During the period I have administered the ex-ecutive department of the government, great gress, is to suffer the existing laws to remain un-changed, and the delay occasioned is only that re-quired to enable the States and the people to con-sider and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and instructions. Any attempt to coerce the President to yield his sanction to measures which he cannot approve, would be a violation of the suirit of the approve, would be a violation of the suirit of the questions of public policy, foreign and domestic have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administra-

ion has fallen upon eventful times most sensibly the weight of the high responsibility devolved upon me. With no other object passed by Congress is conclusive evidence that it is an emanation of the popular will. A majority of the whole number elected to each House o Congress constitutes a quorum, and a majority o than the public good, the enduring fame, and permanent prosperity of my country, I have pur-sued the convictions of my own best judgment. that quorum is competent to pass laws. It might happen that a quorum of theHouse of Representa-The impartial arbitrament of enlighten tives, consisting of a single member mo half of the whole number elected to that opinion, present and future, will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have from time to time recommen ed, may have tended to advance or retard the public prosperity at home, and to elevate or de-press the estimate of our national character

abroad. Invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations at your present important session, my ardent hope is, that in a spirit of harmony and concord. you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the

happiness, the honor, and the glory of our belo ed country. JAMES K. POLK. Washington, December 5, 1848. A few paragraphs referring to subject ot of immediate interest are omitted. They will be published in our next.]

Philadelphia Advertisements, B. PARMER, AGENT, THIRD AND CHESNUT ST DOWLBY & BRENNER, No. 69, MARKET STREET, PHILA he subscribers offer for sale for cash or appr ed credit, one of the largest and most extensi sortments o FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, utlery and Tools, to which they particularly in ite the attention of the Merchants of Lancaste

Purchasing their goods in very large quantities, direct from manufacturers, (thereby saving the com-mission.) which are selected from the choicest pat-

mission.) which are selected from the choicest pat-terns of the various makers, and constantly receiv-ing fresh additions, they feel confident that the inducements they offer in a very superior assort-ment, comprising all the new improvements, with the lowness of price, will make it an object to pur-chasers to visit their establishment. Feb. 29, 1848. 5-1y Philadelphia New and Second Hand Furniture Store. Hand Furniture store. THE subscribers keep, as usual, on hand, a large assortment of furniture of all descriptions, composing in part, Sofas, Divans, Lounges, Dressing and plain Bureaus, Secretary's and Book Cases, High Post and French Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Sideboard's, Tables and Chairs of all descriptions, French Mirrors and plated ware, Beds, Office-Furniture, &c., all of which we offer for sale at the most reasonable prices. We re-spectfully invite persons about purchasing furniture to call before they purchase elsewhere. COHEN & LOBE,

115 South 2d Street, 4th door below Dock, opposite the Old Custom House September 12. *4m-33.

Strong Alcohol. superior article for Burning Fluid, manufac tured and for sale by JOHN W. RVAN JOHN W. RYAN, JOHN W. RYAN, Washington and Swanson Street, Southwark, Phila Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol and Burning Fluid, also for sale, at the lowest prices. All orders, through the post office or otherwise, attend-ed to with punctuality and dispatch. sept 26 5m-35 sept 26

Watches, Jewlery & Silver Ware

Hardware and Cutelry.

(10LD LEVERS, 18 carat cases, full jewelled, \$35 to \$50; Gold Lepine, 18 carat cases, jew-elled, \$25 to \$30; Silver Levers, full jewelled, \$17 to \$30; Silver plain and Lepine, \$6 to \$14; Gold Pencils, \$1,50 to \$4.

COHEN & LOBE,

Pencits, \$1,50 to \$4. Together with a large assortment of Breast Pins, Bracelets, Finger Rings, &c., of diamond, opal, turquois, garnet, &c., at the lowest prices, and war-ranted to be equal to any sold in the city. Also, a large stock of Silver Ware, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c. Tea Spoons as low as \$4,25, the silver warranted to be equal to half dollars. Britannia and Plated Ware, of the latest pattern and finest quality, sold at a small advance on the ind finest quality, sold at a small advance on the

nporting price. Cooper, (London,) Tobias and Robinson Watches

Persons wishing to purchase any thing in the above line, are requested to call, after having look-ed elsewhere. S. M. HOPPER, Feb. 1, 1848. No. 66 Chesnut st., Phila. DATENT SAFETY FUSE FOR BLASTING,-A LEAT SAFEAT A fresh supply of the above, for sale by the barrel at manufacturers prices, by BOWLBY & BRENNER,

Feb. 29, 1848-5-1y] No. 69 Market st., Phile

6mo-30 Cheap Watches, Silver Ware, and

Gold Guard, Vest and Fok Chains, Gold and Silver Gold Guard, Vest and Fok Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, Finger Rings, and Thimbles, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Fancy Card Cases, Fans, &c. Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Tea Setts, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Cups, &c. Fine Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Can-dlesticks, Britannia Ware, Waiters, DIACON'S PATENT LAMPS, &c. Also, Gold Patent Lever Watcnes, from 340 to \$150. Watches and Clocks repaired. Superior Diamond Point Gold Pens at \$150. J. & W. L. WARD, 106, Chesnut st., above 2d st., Philada.

\$150. J. & W. L. WARD, 106, Chesnut st., above 2d st., Philada. Feb. 8, 1848. 2-1y

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Store.

Daguerreotypes, N 0. 234 North Second Street, N. W. corner of Callowhill Street, Philadelphia. The Like-known establishment, for One Dollar, and univer-sally conceded to be equal in every respect to any in the city. Pictures taken equally well in cloudy and clear weather. A large assortment of Medal-lions and Lockets on hand, at from \$2 to \$5, inclu-Determined to spare no pains to accommodate purchasers, and by steady adherence to business, they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage thus favored up on them. GEORGE D. SPRECHER, lions and Lockets on hand, at from \$2 to \$5, inclu-

ding the picture. The Subscribers respectfully invite the citizens of Lancaster county, to call and examine spicimens of the latest improvements in the art of Daguerreotyp-ing which will be exhibited cheerfully and with-out charge.

T. & J. C. TENNET. July 4, 1848. 6то-23. Miller & Co.'s Express.

Miller & Co.'s Express. In their own Cars and in charge of Messengers. I snow running daily between Philadelphia, Lan-caster, Columbia, Wrightsville, York, Baltimore, South and West, and also from Philadelphia to New York, North and East, for the forwarding by mail trains. of valuables, parcels, bundles, light bores and the transaction of any commissions en-trusted to them at very reasonable rates. The Express leaves Philadelphia at midnight, thus enabling persons sending by it to have their.

thus enabling persons sending by it to have their orders filled and received the following morning. A messenger always accompanies each car, who will receive and deliver at all the offices on the

Way. The proprietors wish to make their line a general public convenience and pledge themselves nothing shall remain undone which the public convenience the

YOLD Levers, full jewelled, (13 jewels.) \$40 J Silver Patent Levers, \$20 old Guard Chains, \$12 \$15 Gold Pencils, Silver Tela Sprons, Silver Telable Spoons, Silver Desert Spoons, Gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains of every Gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains of every style, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Miniature Cases, Diamond Pointed Pens in Gold and Silver Cases, Diamond Finger Rings, Pins, Bracelets, &c., Silver Cups, Tea Sets, Butter Knives, Ladles, Purse Clasps, Brittania ware, Plated Castors, Cake Bas-kets, Candlesticks, &c., Time Pieces, Work Boores, Fans, China Figures, Cologne Bottles, Riding Whips, with a great variety of Fancy Goods at the *lowest prices*. The highest price paid for Gold and Silver.

The highest price paid for Gold and Silver. J. & W. L. WARD,

106 Chesnut street, above 3d, Philadeiphia 2y-7 March 14, 1848.

Philadelphia Daguerreotype Establishment,

XCHANGE, 3d story, Rooms 25-27.-Daguer-reotype Portraits of all sizes, either singly or a family groups, colored or without colors, are taken every day, in any weather. Copies of Daguer-reotypes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c., may also be procured. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine specimens.

April 18, 1848.

ISAAC BARTON,

WHOLESALE GROCER, Wine and Liquor Store, 135, 137 North Second Street, Phila-June 13, '48-20-1y.

Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-Ware Store.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Store. CHEAP FOR CASH.
 No. 35 South Third, above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The subscriber has established, and suffering no losses, he is enabled and determined to sell BOOTS AND SHOES by the package of dozen, at lower prices than any other regular Shoe dozen, at lower prices than any other regular Shoe in this city.

 He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, of East.
 Trachasers will please examine the market thor foughly, and they will find there is no deception in this city.

 Muchasers will please examine the market thor foughly, and they will find there is no deception in this advertisement. THOMAS L. EVANS, No. 35 South Third, above Chesnut street.
 Mo. 234 North Second Street, N. W. corner of Callowhill Street, Philadelphia. The Like-neutron beautifully colored at this weil known establishment, for One Dollar, and univer.

 Mo. 234 North Second Street, N. W. corner of Callowhill Street, Philadelphia. The Like-neutron the organization of young beginners is particularly colored at this weil known establishment, for One Dollar, and univer.

GEORGE D. SPRECHER, REUBEN S. ROHRER. Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for jan !2–50

Conestoga Foundry.

STOVES! STOVES !! STOVES !!! 2000 assortment ever kept in Pennsylvania. The following list includes a part of the most pop-ular kind:--

ular kind :---Hathawaay's Improved Cook Stores. Buck's Superior Cook do. The very celebrated "Victory"do. The "Paragon" Cook do. Also, a, new Cooking Stove, called the "Farmer." Application has been made by the proprietor-for Letters Patent for this stove, which he has desig-nated "THE FARMER," in view of its complete adaption to the wants and uses of this elass of the community. It has been constructed with great care, upon the most scientific and approved princi-ples, and bids fair to become the most celebrated Cooking Stove in the country.

Cooking Stove in the country. In addition to the above, the subscriber has an assortment of other COOKING STOVES adapted to association of order wood, such as the "Complete Cook," the "Parlour Cook," &c., &c., with all sizes of NINE PLATE WOOD STOVES, and a large variety of COAL STOVES for parlours, dinin rooms and offices.

So The proprietor of the Conestoga Foundry has purchased the right for manufacturing and selling the Hathaway and Buck's Patent Cook Stove for

Lancaster county. The castings at this foundry are made of the best No. 1 Codorus and Conowingo Iron, long celebra-

No. 1 Codorus and CASTINGS made to order. STAll kinds of CASTINGS made to order. ST Stoves will be sold and orders for castings received either at the Foundry or at the store of the subscriber in East King Street, a few doors from the city of Lancaster. June, 13, '48-20-tf.] C. KIEFFER.

J. GISH'S GENERAL AGENCY for . the sale of all Genuine Popular Patent Medi-cines, Store immediately opposite Mrs. Kaufinan's Hotel, and next door to the Examiner '& Herald office, North Queen Street, Lancaster-where is kept on hand a full supply of all the leading articles of GENUINE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES & Every article is warranted fresh and genuine. Sept 26 6m-35

DONNELLY, Attorney at Law: Office in South Queen Street, in the room formerly occupied by J. R. Montgomery, Eq. [jm 4 48:49

may require. All goods must be marked by "Miller & Co.'s Express." CHAS. NAUMAN, Agent for Miller & Co.'s Express, Railroad Office, Lancaster, 89 Chesnut, corner of Third street, Philadelphia, Columbia, Wrightsville, York, and Iyuseum Building, Baltimore. [nov 9 '47-41-tf 5m-35 Importers of Watches and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.