ry where troops may be required. Owing to the remote situation of some of these positions, the detachments have not yet reached their destinations. Notwithstanding the extension of the limits of our country and the forces required in the new territories, it is confidently believed that our present military establishment is sufficient for all exigencies, so our peaceful relations remain undisturbed.

Of the amount of military contributions collected in Mexico, the sum of $769,650 was applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico. The further sum of $346,369 30 has been paid into the treasury, and unexpended balances still remain in the hands of disbursing officers, and those who were engaged in the collection of these moneys. After the proclamation of peace, no further disbursements were made of any unexpended money arising from this source. The balances on hand were directed to be paid into the Treasury, and individual claims on the fund will remain unadjusted until Congress shall authorize their settlement and payment. These claims are not considerable in number or amount.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to legislation on this subject.

Our Indian relations are presented in the most favorable view in the report from the War Department. The wisdom of our policy in regard to the tribes within our limits, is clearly manifested by their improved and rapidly improving condition.

A most important treaty with the Menomonies has been recently negotiated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in person, by which all their land in the State of Wisconsin—being about 4,000,000 of acres—has been ceded to the United States. This treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification at an early period of your present session.

Within the last four years, eight important treaties have been negotiated with different Indian tribes, and at a cost of $1,842,000; Indian lands to the amount of more than eighteen millions five hundred thousand acres have been ceded to the United States; and provision has been made for settling in the country west of the Mississippi the tribes which occupied this large extent of the public domain. The title to all the Indian lands within the several States of our Union, with the exception of a few small reservations, is now extinguished, and a vast region opened for settlement and cultivation.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a satisfactory exhibit of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service.

A number of small vessels, suitable for entering the mouths of rivers, were judiciously purchased during the war, and gave great efficiency to the Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. On the return of peace, when no longer suitable for Naval purposes, and liable to constant deterioration, they were sold, and the money placed in the Treasury.

The number of men in the Naval service, authorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the maximum fixed for the peace establishment. Adequate Squadrons are maintained in the several quarters of the globe where experience has shown their services may be most usefully employed; and the Naval service was never in a condition of higher discipline or greater efficiency.

I invite attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Marine Corps. The reduction of the corps at the end of the war required that four officers of each of the three lower grades should be dropped from the rolls. A board of officers made the selection; and those designated were necessarily dismissed, but without any alleged fault. I concur in opinion with the Secretary, that the service would be improved by reducing the number of landsmen, and increasing the Marines. Such a measure would justify an increase of the number of officers to the extent of the reduction by dismissal, and still the corps would have fewer officers than a corresponding number of men in the army.

The contracts for the transmission of the mail in steamships, convertible into War steamers promise to realize all the benefits to our commerce and to the Navy which were anticipated. The first steamer thus secured to the government was launched in January, 1847. There are now seven; and in another year there will probably be not less than seventeen afloat. While this great national advantage is secured, our civil and commercial intercourse is increased and promoted with Germany, Great Britain and other parts of Europe, with all the countries of the West coast of our continent, and especially with Oregon and California, and between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States. Considerable revenue may be expected from postages; but the connected line from Chagres, and thence across the Isthmus to Oregon cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence, not now to be estimated, in the interests of the manufactures, commerce, navigation, and currency, of the United States.

As an important part of the system, I recommend to your favorable consideration the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendships between the two republics, and in extending reciprocal benefits to the trade and manufactures of both.

The reports of the Postmaster General will make known to you the operations of that Department, for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the Department, under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly increasing. The gross amount of postage during the last fiscal year amounted to $4,371,077, exceeding the annual average receipts 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 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, by the sum of $425,184.

The expenditures for the year, excluding the sum of $94,672, allowed by Congress at its last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of $100,500 paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and New York, amounted to $4,198,845, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the Sale of 1845, by $300,748.

The mail-routes, on the 30th day of June last were 163,208 miles in extent—being an increase during the last year of 9,390 miles. The mails were transmitted over them, during the same time, 41,012,579 miles; making an increase of transportation for the year of 2,124,680 miles, whilst the expense was less than that of the previous year by $4,235.

The increase in the mail transportations within the last three years has been 5,378,310 miles, whilst the expenses were reduced $456,737—making an increase of service at the rate of fifteen per cent.

During the past year there have been employed, under contracts with the Post Office Department, two Ocean Steamers, in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, and one time since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston and Havana; and a contract has been made for the transmission of the Pacific mails across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate points on the 1st of January next, and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havana and Chagres, so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our Territories on the Pacific.

Notwithstanding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near $450,000 more than the expenditures.

The considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General, that, with certain modifications of the Act of 1845, the revenue may be still farther increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that Department sustain itself.

A well digested postage system is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people, and is of so much importance in a country so extensive as that of the United States, that I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its improvement.

Nothing can retard the onward progress of our country, and prevent us assuming and maintaining the first rank among nations, but a disregard of the experience of the past, a recurrence to an unwise public policy. We have just closed a foreign war by an honorable peace. A war rendered necessary and unavoidable in vindication of the national rights and honor. The present condition of the country is similar in some respects to that which existed immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815, and the occasion is deemed to be a proper one to take a retrospect of the measures of public policy which followed that war. There was at that period of our history a departure from our earlier policy. An enlargement of the powers of the Federal government by *construction* which obtained, was not warranted by any just interpretation of the Constitution. A few years after the close of that war a series of measures was adopted which, united and combined, constituted what was termed by its authors and advocates the "American System."

The introduction of the new policy was for a time favored by the condition of the country; by the heavy debt, which had been contracted during the war by the depression of the public credit; by the deranged state of the finances and the currency; and by the commercial and pecuniary embarrassment which extensively prevailed. These were not the only causes which led to its establishment. The events of the war with Great Britain, and the embarrassments which had attended its prosecution, had left on the minds of many of our Statesmen the impression that our government was not strong enough, and that to wield its resources successfully in great emergencies, and especially in War, more power should be concentrated into its hands. This increased power, they did not seek to obtain by the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amendment of the Constitution—but by *construction*.— They saw governments in the old world based upon different orders of society and so constituted as to throw the whole power of nations into the hands of a few, who taxed and controlled the many without responsibility or restraint. In that arrangement they conceived the strength of nations in war consisted. There was also something fascinating in this luxury and display of the higher orders, who drew their wealth from the toil of the laboring millions. The authors of the system drew their ideas of Political Economy from what they had witnessed in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain. They had viewed the enormous wealth concentrated in a few hands, and had seen the splendour of the overgrown establishments of an aristocracy which was upheld by the restrictive 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 supported. They failed to perceive that the scantily fed and half clad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but were bound in chains of oppressive servitude, for the benefit of favored classes, who are the exclusive objects of the care of the government.

It was not possible to reconstruct 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 devised, calculated, if not intended, to withdraw power gradually and silently from the States, and the mass of the people, and by *construction* to approximate our Government to the European models, substituting an aristocracy of wealth for that of orders and titles.

Without reflecting upon the dissimilarity of our institutions, and of the condition of our people and those of Europe, they conceive the vain idea of building up in the U. States, a system similar to that which they admired abroad. Great Britain had a National Bank of large capital, in whose hands was concentrated the 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. Great Britain had 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 trammeled 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 the country for their advantage.

Imitating this foreign policy the first step in establishing 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 connection which it was designed to form between the Bank and the other branches of the miscalled "American System," but feeling the embarrassments of the Treasury and of the business of the country, consequent upon the war, some of our statesmen, who had held different and sounder views, were induced to yield their scruples, and, indeed, settled convictions of its unconstitutionality, and to give it their sanction, as an expedient which they vainly hoped might produce relief. It was a most unfortunate error, as the subsequent history and final catastrophe of that dangerous and corrupt institution have abundantly proved. The Bank, and its numerous branches, ramified into the States, soon brought many of the active politicians and influential men, in different sections of the country, into the relation of debtors to it, and dependents upon its 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 emergency. 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 represented by a fearless and patriotic President.

But the Bank was but one branch of the new system. A public debt of more than $120,000,000 existed; and it is not to be disguised that many of the authors of the new system did not regard its speedy payment as essential to the public prosperity, but looked upon its continuance as no national evil. Whilst the debt existed, it furnished aliment to the National Bank, and rendered increased taxation necessary to the amount of the interest, exceeding 7,000,000 annually. This operated in harmony with the next branch of the new system, which was a high protective tariff. This was to afford bounties to favored classes and particular pursuits, at the expense of all others. A proposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of enriching the few, was too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was, therefore, veiled under 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 proceeds of the tax imposed on articles 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 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 wants of government. The rates required to produce a sufficient revenue for the ordinary expenditures of government for necessary purposes, were not likely to give to the private partners in this scheme profits sufficient to gratify 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 artificial restrictions upon the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the interests of large capitalists and monopolists at the expense of the great mass of the people, who were taxed to increase their wealth.

Another branch of this system was a comprehensive 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 to a protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent of any surplus which might at any time accumulate in the treasury, and of the taxes levied on the people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but for the avowed object of affording protection to the favored classes.

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an essential part of the system itself, was the scheme which at a later period, obtained, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states. Other expedients were devised to take money out of the Treasury, and prevent its coming in, from any other source than a protective tariff.— The authors and supporters of the system were the advocates of the largest expenditures, whether for necessary or useful purposes or not, because the larger the expenditures the greater was the pretext for high taxes, in the form of protective duties.

These several measures were sustained by popular names and plausible arguments, by which thousands were deluded. The Bank was represented to be an indispensable fiscal agent for the government, was to equalize exchanges, and to *regulate* and furnish a sound currency, always and everywhere of uniform value. The protective tariff was to give employment to "American Labor" at advanced prices; was to protect "home industry," and furnish a steady market for the farmer. Internal Improvements were to bring trade into every neighborhood, enhance the value of every man's property. The distribution of the public land money was to enrich the States, finish their public works, plant schools throughout their borders, and relieve them from taxation. But the fact that for every dollar taken out of the Treasury for these objects, a much larger sum was transferred from the pockets of the people to the favored classes, was continually concealed, as was also the tendency, if not the ultimate design of the system, to build up an aristocracy of wealth, to control the masses of society, and monopolise the political power of the country.

The several branches of this system were so intimately blended together, that in their operation each sustained and strengthened the others. Their joint operation was to add new burdens of taxation, and to encourage a largely increased and wasteful expenditure of public money. It was the interest of the bank that the revenue collected and the disbursement made by the Government should be large, because, being the depository of the public money, the larger the amount the greater would be the bank profits by its use. It was the interest of the favored 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 benefited for internal improvements, that the amount collected should be as large as possible, so 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 a Protective Tariff large enough to yield a sufficient revenue from that source, to meet the wants of the Government, without disturbing or taking from them the land fund; so that each of the branches constituting the system, had a common interest in swelling the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public debt unpaid, and increasing its amount, because this would produce annual increased drains upon the Treasury, to the amount of the interest, and render augmented taxes necessary. The operation and necessary effect of the whole system were to encourage large and extravagant expenditures, and thereby to increase the public patronage, and maintain a rich and splendid government at the expense of the taxed and impoverished people.

It is manifest that this scheme of enlarged taxation, and expenditure, 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 specific duties, 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 administration of their government. In this manner the whole form and character of the government would be changed, not by an amendment of the Constitution, but by resorting to an unwarrantable and unauthorized construction of that instrument.

The indirect mode of levying the taxes, by a duty on imports, prevents the mass of the people from readily perceiving the amount they pay, and has enabled the few, who are thus enriched, and who seek to wield the political power of the country, to deceive and delude them. Were the taxes collected by a direct levy upon the people, as is the case in the States, this could 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 Constitution.

That a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely; internal improvements, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, are measures without the warrants of the Constitution, would, upon the maturest consideration, seem to be clear. It is remarked that no one of those measures, involving such momentous consequences, is authorised by any express grant of power in the Constitution. No one of them is "incident to, as being necessary and proper for the exercise 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 whole object and design do not warrant. Is it to be conceived that such immense powers would have been left by the framers of that Constitution, to mere inferences and doubtful constructions? Had it been intended to confer them on the Federal Government, it is but reasonable to conclude that it would have been done by plain and unequivocal grants. This was not done; but the whole structure of which the "American System" consisted, was reared on no other or better foundation than forced implications and inferences of power, which its authors assumed might be declared 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 has been previously sanctioned, because a Bank had been chartered in 1791, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which the precedent should be entitled, as bearing upon the question of constitutionality.

Great diversity of opinion upon the subject, existed in Congress. It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts both 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 decision. His Cabinet gave their opinion, and were divided upon the subject—Gen. Hamilton being 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 Friday, the 25th of February—being the last moment permitted him by the Constitution to deliberate, when he finally yielded to it his reluctant assent, and gave it his signature. It is certain that as late as the 23d of February—being the ninth day after the bill was presented to him—he had arrived at no satisfactory conclusion; for on that day he addressed a note to Gen. Hamilton in which he informs him that 'this bill was presented to me by the joint Committee of Congress at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 14th inst.,' and he requested his opinion 'to what 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 which the bill was presented to the President, and the day on which his action was had upon it, were both to be counted inclusive, then the time allowed him within which it would be Constitutional for him to return it to the House in which it originated with his objections, would expire on Thursday the 24th of February. Gen. Hamilton, on the same day, returned an answer, in which he states: 'I give it as my opinion that you have ten days, exclusive of that on which the bill was delivered to you, and Sundays; hence, in the present case, if it is returned Friday, it will be in time.' By this construction, which the President adopted, he gained another day for deliberation, and it was not until the 25th of February that he signed the bill; thus affording conclusive proof that he had at least obtained his own consent to sign it, not without a great and almost insuperable difficulty. Additional light has been recently shed upon the serious doubts which he had on the subject, amounting at one time to a conviction that it was his duty to withhold his approval from the bill.— This is found among the manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to be purchased for the use of the government by an Act of the last session of Congress, and now for the first time accessible to the public. From these papers, it appears that President Washington, whilst he yet held the Bank bill in his hands, actually requested Mr. Madison, at that time a member of the House of Representatives, to prepare the draft of a Veto Message for him. Mr. Madison, at his request, did prepare the draft of such a Message, and sent it to him, on the 21st of February, 1791. A copy of this original draft in Mr. Madison's own handwriting, was carefully preserved by him and is among the papers lately purchased by Congress. It is preceded by a note, written on the same sheet, which is also in Mr. Madison's handwriting, and is as follows:

"FEBRUARY 21, 1791.

"Copy of a paper made out and sent to the President at his request, to be ready in case his judgment should finally decide against the bill for incorporating a National Bank, the bill being then before him."

Among the objections assigned in this paper to the bill, and which were submitted for the consideration of the President, are the following:

"I object to the bill, because it is an essential principle of the government that one power not delegated by the Constitution cannot be rightfully exercised; 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 express power by fair and safe rules of interpretation."

The weight of the precedent, the Bank of 1791, and the sanction of the great name of Washington which has been so often invoked in its support, and greatly weakened by the developement of these facts. The experiment of that Bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of twenty years Congress refused to recharter it. It would have been fortunate for the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, had our public men resisted the temporary pressure of the times upon our financial and pecuniary interests, and refused to charter the second Bank. Of this the country became abundantly satisfied at the close of its twenty years duration; as in the case of the first Bank, it also ceased to exist; under the repeated blows of President Jackson it reeled and fell, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by the veto of President Tyler.

Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter in 1816, did so upon the ground of the respect due to the precedent; and as he subsequently declared) "the Bank of the United States, though on the original question, held to be unconstitutional received the executive signature."

It is probable that neither the Bank of 1791 nor that of 1816, would have been chartered but for the embarrassments of the Government in its finances, the derangement of the currency, and the pecuniary pressure which existed; the first, the consequence of the war of the Revolution, and the second, the consequence of the war of 1812. Both were resorted to, in the delusive hope that they would restore public credit, and afford relief to the Government, and to the business of the country.

Those of our public men who opposed the whole "American System" at its commencement, and throughout its progress foresaw and predicted that it was fraught with incalculable mischiefs, and must result in serious injury to the best interests of the country. For a series of years their wise counsels were unheeded and the system was established. It was soon apparent that its practical operation was unequal and unjust upon different portions of the country, and upon the people engaged in different pursuits; and all were equally entitled to the favor and protection of the government. It fostered and elevated the money power, and enriched the favored few by taxing labor, and at the expense of the many. Its effects was "to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." Its tendency was to create distinctions in society, based on wealth, and to give to 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 and measures, the country witnessed alternate seasons of temporary apparent prosperity; of undue and disastrous commercial revulsions; of unprecedented fluctuation of prices, and depression of the great interests of agriculture, navigation, and commerce; and general pecuniary suffering, and of final bankruptcy of thousands! After a severe struggle of more than half a century, the system was finally overthrown.

The Bank, has been succeeded by a practical system of finance, conducted and controlled solely by the government; the Constitutional currency has been restored; the public credit maintained unimpaired, even in a period of a foreign war; and the whole country has become satisfied that banks, national or state, are not necessary as fiscal agents of the government. Revenue duties have taken the place of the protective tariff. The distribution of money derived from the sale of public lands have been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped, has been effectually checked.

It is not doubted, that if this old train of measures, 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 Government. One only danger remains. It is the seductions of that branch of the system, which consists in internal improvements, holding out as it does, inducements to the people of particular sections and localities, to embark the Government in them, without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so intimately combined and linked with the others, that as surely as a defect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitated and revived, and firmly established, it required no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it the re-establishment of a National Bank, the revival of a Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the Land Money, and not only the postponement to the distant future of the payment of the present national debt, but its annual increase.

I entertain the solemn conviction, if the internal improvement branch of the "American System" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it, will be speedily re-established, and the country will be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depressions of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments through which we have passed during the last twenty-five years.

To guard against consequences so ruinous, is an object of high national importance, involving the continued prosperity of the country.

I have felt it to be an imperative obligation to withhold my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two Houses of Congress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the "America System," and conflicting in their provisions with the views here expressed.

The power, conferred upon the President by the Constitution, I have on three occasions, during my administration of the Executive Department of the Government, deemed it my duty to exercise; and on this occasion of making to Congress an annual communication "of the state of the Union," it is not deemed inappropriate to review the principles and considerations which have governed my action. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly sixty years since the adoption of the Constitution, the propriety of the exercise of this undoubted constitutional power by the President, has for the first time been drawn seriously 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 becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he SHALL sign it; but if not, he SHALL return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it."

The preservation of the Constitution from infraction is the President's highest duty. He is bound to discharge that duty, at whatever hazard of incurring 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 required to check; but if at any time Congress shall, after apparently full deliberation, resolve on measures 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 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 judgment. If he cannot approve, the constitution commands him to return the bill to the source from which it originates, with his objections, and if he fail to do this within 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 of each house, and in that event, the bill becomes a law without his sanction. If his objections be not thus overruled, the subject is only postponed or is referred to the States and the people for their consideration and decision. The President's power is negative, merely, and not affirmative. He can enact no law. The only effect, therefore, of his approbation of the bill passed by Congress, is to suffer the existing laws to remain unchanged, and the delay occasioned is only that required to enable the States and the people to reconsider and act upon the object, in the election of public agents who shall show their wishes and instructions; any attempt of the President to yield his sanction to measures which he cannot approve, would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, palpable and flagrant; and if successful would break down the independence of the Executive Department, and 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 power with which the Constitution has invested his office, would effect a practical alteration of that instrument, without resorting to the proscribed process of amendment.

With the motives or causes which may induce Congress to pass any bill, the President can have nothing to do;—he must presume them to be as pure as his own, and look only to the practical effect of their measures, when compared with the Constitution or the public good.

But it has been urged by those who object to the exercise of this undoubted Constitutional power, that it assails the representative principle and the capacity of the people to govern themselves; that there is greater safety in the numerous representative body, than in the single Executive created by the Constitution; and that the Executive veto is a "one-man power," despotic in its character.

To expose the fallacy of this objection, it is only necessary to consider the true character of our system. Ours is not a consolidated empire, but a confederated Union. The States, before the adoption of the Constitution, were co-ordinate, co-equal, and separate, independent sovereignties, and by its adoption they did not lose that character. They clothed the Federal government with certain powers, and reserved all others, including their own sovereignty, to themselves. They regarded their own rights as States, and the rights of the people, by the very limitation which they incorporated into the Federal Constitution, whereby the different departments of the General Government were checks upon each other. That the majority should govern, is a general principle, controverted by none; but they must govern according to the Constitution, and not according to the undefined and unrestrained discretion, whereby they may oppress the minority.

The people of the United States are not blind to the fact that they may be temporarily misled, and that their representative, legislative and executive, may be mistaken or influenced in their action by improper motives. They have therefore interposed between themselves and the laws which may be passed by their public agents, various representations, such as Assemblies, Senates, and Governors, in their several States,—a House of Representatives, a Senate, and a President of the United States. The people can, by their own direct agency make no law nor can the House of Representatives immediately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the President, or a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.—

Happily for themselves, the people, in framing our admirable system of Government, were conscious of the infirmities of their representatives; and, in delegating to them the power of legislation, they have fenced them around with checks to guard against the effects of hasty action, of error, of combination, and of possible corruption. Error, selfishness, and faction have often sought to rend asunder this best of checks, and subject the government to the control of fanatics and sinister influences; but their efforts have only satisfied the people of the wisdom of the checks which they have imposed, and of the necessity of preserving them unimpaired.

The true theory of our system is not to govern by the acts or decrees of any one set of representatives. The Constitution imposes checks upon all branches of the Government in order to give time for error to be corrected, and delusion to pass away; but if the people settle down into a firm conviction different from that of their representatives they give effect to their opinions by changing the public servants. The checks which the people imposed on their public servants in the adoption of the constitution are the best evidence of their capacity for self-government. They know that the men whom they elect to public stations, are of like infirmities and passions with themselves, and not to be trusted without being restricted by co-ordinate authorities and constitutional 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 demanded by the public good have been carried?— Who will deny that in the State Governments, by combinations of individuals and sections, in derogation of the general interest, banks have been chartered, systems of internal improvement have been suggested—repressing their growth and impairing their energies for years to come.

After so much experience, it cannot be said that absolute, unchecked 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 broadest extent, is a conclusive argument to prove the prudence, wisdom, and integrity of their representatives.

The people, by the Constitution, 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, 'if Congress pass any bill which he shall not approve, he shall return it to the house in which it shall have originated, with his objections thereto.' In withholding from it his approval and signature, he is executing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, as much as the Congress which passed it. No bill is presumed to be in accordance with the popular will until it shall have passed through all the hands of the government requisite to make it a law. A bill passed by the House may be rejected by the Senate, and one passed by the Senate may be rejected by the House. In each case both Houses exercise the veto power on the other.

Congress, and each house of Congress, hold under the Constitution a check upon the President, 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 advance to approve them if passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration, or has been influenced by improper or corrupt motives—or if, from any other cause, Congress, or either house of Congress, shall differ with him, they exercise *their veto* upon his recommendations, and reject them, and there is no appeal from their decision but to the people at the ballot box. These are proper checks. 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.

If it be said that the representatives in the popular branch of Congress are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect the President. If both houses represent the state and the people, so does the President. The President represents in the executive department the whole people of the U. S., as each member of the legislative department represents portions 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.

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the President is responsible not only to an enlightened 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 particular states or districts.— To the president the exercise of this power could be to repeal that provision of the constitution which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

If the presidential veto be objected to upon the ground that it checks and thwarts the public will, upon the same principle, the equality of representation of the States in the Senate should be stricken out of the Constitution.— The vote of a Senator from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures, with the vote of a Senator from New York; and yet the one represents a State containing, according to the existing apportionment of Representatives in the House, representatives of but one thirty fourth part of the population of the other. By the constitutional composition of the Senate, a majority of that body from the smaller states, represent less than one-fourth of the people of the Union. There are thirty states, and under the existing apportionment of representation there are 240 members in the House of Representatives; 16 of the smaller states are represented in that House by but fifty members; and yet the Senators from these states constitute a majority of the Senate; so that the President may recommend a measure to Congress and it may receive the sanction and approval of more than three-quarters of the House of Representatives, and of all the Senators from the large states containing more than three-fourths of the whole population; and yet the measure may be defeated by the vote of the Senators from the smaller states. None, it is presumed, can be found ready to change the organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body, practically, out of existence, by requiring that its actions shall be conformed to the will of the more numerous branch.

Upon the same principle that the veto 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 or sign it. This power has been exercised in some instances by the Vice President on the most important of which was the rejection of the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States in 1846. It may happen that a bill may be passed by a large majority of the House of Representatives, and may be supported by the Senators from the largest States, and the Vice President may reject the bill by his vote with the Senators from the small states; and yet none, it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the exercise of this power under the Constitution.

But it is in point of fact untrue, that an act 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 of Congress constitutes a quorum, and the majority of that quorum is competent to pass laws. It might happen that a quorum of the House of Representatives consisting of a single member more than half of the whole number elected, might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote, and yet in that case a fraction more than one fourth of the people of the United States would be represented by those who voted for it. It might happen that the same bill might be passed by a majority of one of a quorum of the Senate, composed of Senators from the 15 smaller States, and a single Senator from a sixteenth State; and if the Senators voting for it happened to be from the eight of the smallest of those States, it would be passed by the votes of Senators from States having but fourteen Representatives, and containing less than 1-16th of the whole population of the United States.

This extreme case is stated to illustrate the fact that the mere passage of a bill by Congress is no conclusive evidence that those who passed it represent the majority of the people of the United States, or truly reflect their will. If such an extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that approximate it are of constant occurrence. It is believed that not a single law has been passed since the adoption of the constitution, upon which all the members elected to both houses have been present and voted. Many of the most important acts which have passed Congress, have been carried by a close vote in these houses. Many instances of this might be given, indeed our experience proves that many of the most important acts of Congress are postponed to the last days, and often the last hours of a session when they are disposed of in the house, and by houses but little exceeding the number necessary to constitute a quorum.

Besides, in the most of the States the members of the Lower House are chosen by pluralities and not by majorities of all the voters in their respective districts, and it may happen that a majority of that house may be returned by a less aggregate vote of the people than that received by the minority.

If the principle insisted on be sound, then the Constitution should be so changed that no bill shall become a law unless it is voted for by members representing in each House a majority of the whole people of the United States. We must remodel our whole system, strike down and abolish not only the salutary check lodged in the executive branch, but must strike out and abolish those lodged in the Senate also, and thus practically invest the whole power of the Government in the majority of a single assembly, a majority uncontrolled and absolute, and which may become despotic. To conform to the doctrine of the right of majorities to rule independent of the checks and limitations of the Constitution we must revolutionize our whole system. We must destroy the Constitutional compact by which the several States agreed to form a Federal Union, and rush into Consolidation, which must end in monarchy or despotism. No one advocates such a proposition, and yet the doctrine maintained if carried out must lead to this result.

One great object of the Constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative upon the legislation of Congress, was to prevent minorities from injustice and oppression by majorities. The equality of their representation in the senate and the veto power of the President in the Congress, are guarantees which the smaller states have that their rights will be respected. Without these guaranties all their interests would be at the mercy of majorities in Congress, representing larger states. To the smaller and weaker states, therefore, the preservation of the power, and its exercise upon proper occasions demanding it, is of vital importance. They ceded the Constitution, and entered into the Union, securing to themselves an equal representation with the larger states in the Senate, and they agreed to be bound by a Constitution, framed by Congress, upon the express condition and none other, that they should be approved by the President, or passed, his objections to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of two-thirds of both houses. Upon this condition they have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to which they gave their assent.

A bill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular state, and against the votes of its senators and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to the interest of such a state, it would be bound by it, if the President should approve it, or it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; but it has a right to demand that the President shall exercise his constitutional power, and arrest it, if his judgment is against it. If he surrender this power, or fail to exercise it in a case where he cannot approve, it would make his formal approval a mere mockery, and would be itself a violation of the Constitution, and the dissenting state would become bound by a law which had not been passed according to the sanction of the constitution.

The objection to the exercise of the veto power, is founded upon an idea respecting the popular will, which, if carried out, would annihilate state sovereignty, and substitute for the present Federal Government a consolidation directed by a supposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would silently be effected, and the states would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent.

The Supreme Court of the United States is invested with the power to declare, and has declared, acts of Congress, passed with the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the approval of the President, to be unconstitutional and void; and yet none, it is presumed, can be found who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunal under the Constitution of this acknowledged power—a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals.

For the same reason that the executive veto 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 restrains the legislative and executive will, and because the exercise of such a power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Indeed, there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution than there is 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 of Congress and the President, should be unanimous in opposition to it; whereas the veto of the President may be overruled by a vote of two thirds of both houses of Congress, or by the people at the polls.

It is obvious that to preserve the system established by the Constitution, each of the co-ordinate branches of the government—the Executive—the Legislature and the Judicary—must be left in the exercise of its appropriate powers. If the Executive or the Judicial branch be deprived of power conferred upon either as checks on the Legislature, the preponderance of the latter will become disproportionate and absorbing, and the others impotent for the accomplishment of that for which they were established. Organized as they were, by the constitution, they harmonize together harmoniously for the public good. If the Executive and the Judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers invested in them, and of their due proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation of unchecked despotic power exercised by majorities of the Legislative branch.

The executive, legislative, and judicial, each constitute a separate, co-ordinate department of the government; and each is independent of the others. And in the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can, in its legislative action, control others. They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective spheres; but if the doctrine now maintained be correct, the Executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the judiciary must become subordinate to both, and thus the whole power of the government would become merged in a single department. Whenever, if ever, this shall occur, our glorious system of well regulated self-government will crumble into ruins, to be succeeded, first by anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism.

I am far from believing that this doctrine is the sentiment of the American people; and during the short period which remains for me to administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and discharge its duties without infringing upon the powers or duties of either of the other departments of government.

The power of the Executive as exercised by the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, and by four of his successors who preceded me in the administration of the government. It is believed in no instance prejudicially to the public interest has never been exercised. No President will ever desire unnecessarily to place his opinion in opposition to that of Congress. He must always exercise the power, reluctantly, and only in cases where his convictions make it a matter of stern duty, which he cannot escape. Indeed there is more danger that the President, from the repugnance he must always feel to come into collision with Congress may fail to exercise it in cases where the preservation of the Constitution, or the public good may demand it, than he will exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly.

During the period I have administered the Executive Department of the Government, great, and important 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 administration has fallen to [illegible] times. I have felt most sensibly the weight of the high responsibilities devolving upon me. With no other object than the public good, the enduring fame and permanent prosperity of my country, I have pursued the convictions of my own best judgment. The impartial arbitrament of enlightened public opinion in the present and the future will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have recommended, may have tended to advance or retard the public prosperity at home, and to elevate or depress 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 concert, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the happiness, the honor and the glory of our beloved country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1848.

New Millinery, Silks, Velvets, &c.

Just received from New York, a choice selection of elegant rich Silks, Satins, White Ribbons, French Flowers, Plumes, &c. A handsome assortment of Winter Bonnets, Hoods, Capes, Cardinals, Visettes, &c. on hand and made to order in the latest style, at the shortest notice. MRS. DUFF,
dec6 No. 10 St. Clair st. (West side.)

Monongahela Navigation Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on Monday, the first day of January, 1849, (being the first Monday of the month,) at the office of the said Company, in the Odeon Building, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
WM. BAKEWELL,
dec2 Secretary.

[The Pittsburgh Morn. Post, the Herald of Brownsville, the Washington Examiner, and Waynesburg Messenger, publish till the election, and send paper to the Secretary.]

A Card.

TO THE ENTERPRISING.—A rare chance is now presented for the safe investment in a business entirely new; one adapted to the man of limited, as well as to the man of extensive resources; yielding a profit from capital and enterprise beyond any operation of the day. It is the complete monopoly of a staple article, absolutely necessary and essential to every family, as well as indispensable to the mechanic, artizan and professional man. To capitalists, an opportunity offers itself for a lucrative employment of either large or small sums, bringing immediate and highly satisfactory returns.— Those desirous of embarking in a pleasant, genteel business, are invited, with others, to call at the office of the undersigned, examine the article, and form their own judgment, from the facts presented.

Office—Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street, next door to Esquire Johns' office.
dec6tf COLVER & MYERS.

Flowers for the Winter Season.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Bouquets for Weddings, Balls, or Parties, composed of rich, fragrant Flowers. Orders left with W. T. Bown, Jr. St. Clair street, or through the Post Office, will be delivered promptly.
nov23-1m* JAMES WARDROP, Manchester.

NEW JEWELRY.—1 doz. Gold Pat. Lever Watches;
1 " Silver " "
1 " Detached " "
Also, a complete assortment of other Jewelry, at
dec5 Z. KINZEY'S, 57 Market st.

VELVET RIBBONS.—30 pcs. col'd Velvet Ribbons, assorted colors.
30 pcs. Black Velvet Ribbons.
8 " Embroidery Gimp.
10 " Plain Gimp, &c. Just received at
dec5 ZEBULON KINSEY'S, 57 Market st.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—A small Iron Foundry, with Patterns, Tools, &c., all ready for operation, will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for iron or goods.

This offers an excellent opportunity to a young man to commence the Iron Foundry business. Enquire of SCAIFE & ATKINSON,
dec5 1st, near Wood street.

A Card.

GENTLEMEN about to provide themselves with CLOTHING for the coming season, are respectfully invited (before purchasing elsewhere) to examine the stock of JAS. McGUIRE, Tailor,
Third street, near Wood.
nov29 St. Charles Buildings.
[Chronicle copy.]

TO BE SOLD—Three burying lots in the Mt. Union Cemetry, elegantly situated. Apply to
WM. DAVIDSON,
oct7 4th Ward, Allegheny.

APPRENTICES WANTED—Fifteen to twenty young lads from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the Stocking manufacturing business. Apply at M. DALY'S Store, on Fifth street, or at his Factory in Lawrenceville.
nov14

Drugs and Medicines.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL, procured from a well in Kentucky, [illegible] on the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Spinal [illegible], Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, [illegible], Inflammatory Sore Throat, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Piles, Ulcers, Fever Sores, and

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM,

which yields to its effects in a surprising manner. It has never yet failed when used according to directions. Read the following:

MANCHESTER, Allegheny co., Pa., November 13, 1846.

This is to certify, that my wife, Margaret Ghreist, was cured of a Rheumatic Complaint of seven years standing, by which she was obliged to use crutches. In one week she was cured by using the American Oil, and could walk about as usual without her crutches. JONATHAN GHREIST.

The following is communicated by Mr. Wm. Nash, Mr. Jackson's agent for Steubenville, who had not been able to put either of his feet to the ground for twelve years, in consequence of lameness, by the use of one bottle, was enabled to walk two miles to a township election. It is likewise a sovereign remedy for

CONTRACTION OF THE MUSCLES AND TENDONS.

The following is communicated by Mr. Wm. Nash, Mr. Jackson's agent for Steubenville:

A lady residing in Steubenville, the finger of whose hand was so contracted as to deprive her of the use of it for thirty-five years was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of the Oil, so that she now has the perfect use of her hand fully equal to the other which had never been affected. It has also been found to be a safe and infallible agent in the speedy and certain cure of

DEAFNESS,

in all cases not organically incurable.

A lady residing in Allegheny city was effectually cured of obstinate deafness, of years' continuance, by the use of less than one bottle of the Oil, so that she can hear better than she had ever done before.

A gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, was cured of deafness of nine years' standing, by the use of a small quantity of the Oil. The names and residences of the lady and gentleman will be given to those who desire it, at the office of the advertiser.

Its properties are highly developed in the certain and surprisingly speedy cure of all cases of

CHOLIC, CRAMP, AND SPASMS.

Several cases of Cramp Cholic have been effectually cured by one dose of the Oil in the short space of half an hour, when the parties have been agonized with pain. Its curative properties have been remarkably manifested in the radical cure of

DISEASES OF THE SPINE.

A lady, the wife of a planter in Kentucky, was cured effectually of one of the worst cases of diseased Spine, which had confined her to her bed for a considerable time, in which she could not turn herself. It is also a sure remedy and perfect cure for pains in the small of the back, and

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Read the following:

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18, 1846.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in the small of my back and kidneys, which affected me so much that I could not stand upright. By rubbing externally, and using half a teaspoonful internally, night and morning, I was entirely cured. JOHN RIDDLE.

A gentleman of [illegible] near Warren, Armstrong co., Pa., [illegible] of Pittsburgh, afflicted with a violent inflammation of the kidneys—the pain of which caused him to faint—was completely cured, in three days, by the use of the American Oil.

The qualities of this

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

is extremely penetrating and anti-inflammatory, consequently it is confidently recommended as a sovereign remedy wherever inflammation exists, either external or internal. Used immediately after a cut, bruise or wound, it will cure and prevent

GANGRENE AND MORTIFICATION.

It has, in addition, been found a salutary, pleasing and effective remedy for those very unpleasant and inconvenient diseases,

GRAVEL AND URINARY COMPLAINTS.

☞ Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Caution—Be on Your Guard.

The surprising excellence and growing popularity of the American Oil, has induced some dishonest persons to palm upon the public, miserable imitations of this truly valuable medicine, for the purpose of deceiving the unwary and defrauding the Proprietor.

In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, observe the following requirements:

1st. See that the name "Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty st. head of Wood st." is printed on the label of the wrapper of each bottle, to imitate which is felony.

2d. That each bottle is inclosed in a pamphlet containing the full directions for use, and also containing the name and address of Wm. Jackson, General Agent for the proprietors; likewise, the name and address of the proprietors, D. Hall & Co., Kentucky.

3d. Purchase ONLY of the advertised Agents, all of whom have a show bill, on which is printed the names of the Proprietors and General Agents—thus: D. Hall & Co., Proprietors, Kentucky; Wm. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, and part of Ohio and Western Virginia; and the printed names of M'Allister & Shryock, Pittsburgh—printed at the bottom of said show bill.

4th. Observe—the genuine American Oil is of a dark green color, without any sediment, and its specific gravity lighter than water. The counterfeits are made of a black color;—some white, like Spirits of Turpentine, said to be refined and clarified;—some Seneca Oil—others a mixture of other common oils; and one [illegible] looking mixture, purporting to come from the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Co." None of these counterfeits possess either the virtue or the power of the true AMERICAN OIL.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. JACKSON, General and Sole Agent for the Proprietor in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Northern Ohio; and by the following duly appointed Agents in Allegheny county, Pa.:

A. M. Marshall, Dr. Brown, J. E. Johnson, Allegheny city;
Jonathan Ghriest, Manchester;
Alexander Aedale, Wylie street;
F. R. H. Jacques, Birmingham;
Wm. J. Smith, Temperanceville;
G. H. Starr, Sewickley;
Edward Thompson, Wilkinsburgh;
Daniel Negley, East Liberty;
H. Z. Mitchell, Wilkinsburgh;
Thomas Aiken, Sharpsburgh;
H. Rowland & Son, M'Keesport;
C. F. Diehl, Elizabeth;
John Black, Turtle Creek;
[illegible] M'Eldowney, Bakerstown;
Samuel Springer, Clinton;
James M'Kee, Stewartstown;
Riley M'Laughlin, Plum township;
J. Fallon, Tarentum;
Jeremiah Fleming, Lawrenceville;
Robert Williams, Arthursville.
aug15-d&wly

FROM the New York GAZETTE, Oct 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla.—It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, every now and then, one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself which has been eulogized by nearly all the press of the western country, and we do not, just indulged. It has in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles, and in the engraved labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the "sovereignest in the world," as every person must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, gentle reader, and see whether you do agree with us on this point.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
feb24 cor. of 1st and Wood and 6th and Wood sts.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND TIC DOLOREUX.— A respectable gentleman called at our office, as he said, to inform us that he had been afflicted for 15 years with Rheumatism or Gout, and occasionally with Tic Doloreux; that he had been frequently confined to his room for months together, and often suffered the most intense and excruciating pain, but that lately he had been using *Jayne's Alterative*, from which he found the most signal and unexpected relief. He says he found the medicine very pleasant and effective, and that he now considers himself perfectly cured.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A gentleman of Scrofulous habit, from indiscretion in his younger days, became affected with Ulcerations in the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable eruption of the Skin. Indeed, his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive ulcers, and were as hollow and porous as an honey-comb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of Jayne's Alterative, and having taken sixteen bottles, is now perfectly cured.

The Alterative operates through the circulation, and purifies the blood and eradicates disease from the system, wherever located, and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the skin, cancer, scrofula, goitre, liver complaint, dyspepsia and other chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.—*Spirit of the Times.*

☞ For sale in Pittsburgh, at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE versus SCROFULA.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: It was sometime before the people here would try your Medicines, but after they found out their real virtues, I sold out your Expectorant and Alterative directly, and could have sold several dozen more of each since they gave out. Your Sanative Pills are rising very high in the estimation of the people, and I shall be out of them in a few days. Several persons here speak well of the Hair Tonic. There is a young man in this neighborhood who has been reduced to his bed by Scrofula; his physician told me that he must die; I told him that I thought that Jayne's Alterative would help him. He said, "all the medicines in the world would not save him." I think, said I, Doctor, if you are done with him, I will try him. His reply was, "if you can cure him, the medicine is worth a fortune." I sent the sick man a bottle of your alterative, which he took, and in one month was able to visit his neighbors. The medicines, however, gave out before he was entirely well. I wish you, therefore to send me more as soon as possible. I also gave the Alterative in a case of Cancer, with great success. In short, although I thought very little of your articles at first, I now think, like I heard an old Methodist Preacher say the other day, publicly, that yours were the "best medicines in the world."

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN M'MILLAN, P. M.,
At Marion C. House, S. C.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. sep27

THERE is a numerous class of ailments which readily give way to the purifying and tonic powers of *Jones' Italian Chemical Soap*. It is adapted to all diseases of the skin, such as Tan, Freckles, Morphew, Blotches, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, &c. &c. Those who desire a clear, healthy Complexion, would do well to give this admirable preparation a trial. It costs but 4s. for a large cake. Be sure to ask for Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. For sale by
WM. JACKSON, Agent,
sep18 89 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

Henry Boyles.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Steubenville, Ohio.* ☞ Warehouse on Water street, north of Washington. Wharf-Boat at Washington Street Wharf. aug25