INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Without solicition on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty ruler of the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence, sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the U States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty.—While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and our safety abroad."

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which has been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

The most admirable and wisest system of well regulated self government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and, if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them, on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government, by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused.—When judiciously and properly exercised, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burden and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyment. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who lifts his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty that warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States, and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interest of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow-citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitution be preserved, —if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced,—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered, strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and sytems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed in some of them as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that, in "my judgment, the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of *revenue* should be the *object*, and *protection* the *incident*. To reverse this principle, and make *protection* the *object* and *revenue* the *incident*, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the *revenue principle*, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discrimination; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts; engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another, would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing *lowest* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and *highest* the necessaries of life, or article, of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate.

It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide-spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operations of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made her desire to come into our Union to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or a whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the re-union; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by armsand violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed—while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south western frontier against hostile aggression, as as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated states could not act successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New states have been admitted into the Union—new Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen states, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain special objects.—Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable;" and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi, adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterise all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the puble revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys entrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet in his official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to be continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1845.

PRESIDENT POLK'S INAUGURAL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5.

We publish our paper for Thursday morning many hours in advance of the proper time, in order to put our readers in possession of the Inaugural Address of President Polk. It came to our city by mail, in 25 hours from Washington—and arrived much sooner than we expected it. We believe it came by express to Cumberland.

From a hasty glance at this paper, we see that decision of tone which should have been expected from the pupil and friend of JACKSON. In his remarks on the blessings of the Union, the President is eloquent—in speaking of a national bank, he is positive and clear—of a Tariff, he has the same language he used during the campaign. We shall have more to say of the Inaugural hereafter.

"He shall have paper crowns to play withal,
But no coronation."

HENRY CLAY has been chosen President of the —American Colonization Society. How the words preceding the dash in this sentence would have made an ardent whig in a remote part of the world, hold his breath.

WON'T GO TO THE POOR HOUSE.—The city of Allegheny purchased a farm last summer for the purpose of settling its Poor thereon, and making them earn their own living. The houses for their reception having recently been completed, and officers appointed to take charge of it, the persons who had been maintained at the public charge in Allegheny, were informed that they must be removed and take up their residence at the Poor House Farm. Of upwards of 100 not more than about 25 were willing to go, and some were quite indignant at the mention of it—"*I* go to the Poor House indeed," said one—"ain't you ashamed to *even* mention such a thing to me. If I *must* work, I must, but I'll not go to the Poor House." One of the paupers, who could not possibly maintain himself, and would not go peaceably, was hauled out in a wagon.

A REGULAR HEROINE.—The daughter of Jeptha Sanborn, a judge of one of the new courts of Iowa, has killed two full grown bears the past winter. The animals came prowling about her father's premises in the absence of any of the men folks, when Miss S. up with a rifle and shot them. Oh! Jeptha, judge of Iowa, what a daughter hast thou!

FOR THE POST.

PRECISION.

The second section of the Ordinance, passed the 24th day of February, 1845, and published in your paper of yesterday, reads as follows, viz:

"Be it ordained and enacted, that *from and after the passage of this Ordidance*, all Ordinances now in force relative to city Printing, be and the same are hereby repealed."

The characteristic fullness and surplusage of legal phraseology is rather overdone in the above section. The words I have italicized, have the effect of obscuring the sentence, and might safely have been omitted. No advantage could have been gained by an attempt to construe the Ordinance wanting these words, to mean that the other Ordinances were or would be repealed *before* the passage of this one.

It is feared that the mania for *too much* law and legislation is descending from the legislatures to our city Solons. Q.

From the N. Y. Plebian.

THE POST OFFICE BILL AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE.

For every single letter, in manuscript, or paper of any kind by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs conveyed in the mail, for any distance under three hundred miles, five cents, and for any greater distance ten cents; double, treble, and quadruple letters to be charged proportionably; every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight to be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight less than a half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional postage. Drop letters—that is, those delivered in the city where they are deposited in the post office—are to be charged with the cost of advertising (two cents) in addition to the postage when delivered.

Newspapers, of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, may be transmitted through the mail to within thirty miles of where they are published free of postage; if sent over thirty miles, the samepostage charged as at present.

Private circular letters, unsealed, are subject to a postage of two cents.

The franking privilege, as it now exists, is utterly abrogated and repealed; and officers of the Government of the United States, heretofore having the franking privilege, are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department to which they are attached. The assistant postmasters general are allowed to frank, but must endorse their letters or packages "official business," and if they should not be on official business, they are liable to a penalty of three hundred dollars for each offence. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty five dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them.

Governors of States are allowed to transmit by the mail, free of postage, certain books and documents; and members of Congress, the Secretary of State, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, can frank all public printed documents, and leaves the franking privileges of the Senators and Representatives, on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, the same as it now is; and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session, as well as thirty days before and after the same. The Postmaster General is to keep an account of the charge on all matter that goes through the mail free, which is to be refunded from the contingent fund or from the Treasury.

Newspapers, pamphlets, books and periodicals, can be sent out of the mail, over the mail routes, by publishers, agents, or others, without hindrance from the Department.

Private expresses, to perform regular trips, on mail routes, and transport mailable matter, are expressly prohibited under a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars for each offence. Stage coaches, steamboats, railroad cars, packet boats, &c., with the owners, managers, servants, crews, &c., performing regular trips on post routes, are prohibited from carrying letters or magazines, unless they relate to the cargo or some part of it, or the articles conveyed in the stage coach, car, or other vehicle, under a penalty of hundred dollars for each offence, to be paid by the owner, and fifty dollars by the captain, driver, or other person in charge, not being an owner in whole or in part.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the Department, in case of any deficiency in its income, caused by the general reduction of postage made by this act.

Newspapers are defined to be any printed publication, issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of any such publication.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to repeal the laws heretofore enacted, granting the franking privilege to the widows of the ex-Presidents Madison and Harrison.

A GOOD ONE.—The Aristocracy are speaking of George Jones, "the American Tragedian," says that till he wrote of "Tecumseh," Col Johnson alone had the honor of murdering that chief—*now it is divided.*

To Let.

THE STORE on the corner of Fifth and Union streets now occupied by J. Patterson.
Apply to JAMES MAY.
mar 6

Large and extensive Sale of New and Second hand Furniture at Auction.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, to-day, Thursday, March 6th, at 2 o'clock, P M., will be sold the furniture of a private family declining house-keeping, comprising in part: cane seat chairs; do do Rocking do; windsor rocking chairs; fancy and common chairs; bedsteads and sacking bottoms; wash stands; mahogany veneered dining tables; cherry breakfast tables; 1 mantel clock; cradle and clothes horse, with a variety of kitchen utensils. Also, at the same time the balance of Stock of a Cabinet maker declining business, viz: 29 curled maple, cherry and poplar high post bedsteads; 22 French do do; 6 trundle bedsteads; 15 cherry and poplar breakfast tables, with several other articles in the furniture line. Also, 1 glass or bow window, with shutters; 1 glass case; a lot of buckets and seats. J D DAVIS.
mar 6 Avctioneer.

WANTING,

PLACES for several Gardeners, Farmers and Laborers, with and without small families. Also, for several Clerks, Salesmen, Warehouse Men, in wholesale and retail Stores and Commission warehouses. Also, for Waiters in private families, Boarding houses, Hotels, and Steam and Canal Boats. &c. ☞ Cooks, Chambermaids and girls for all work provided for families, &c. at short notice. ☞ A number of colored men, boys, women and girls, want places in private families or in Hotels, Canal or Steam Boats. All kinds of agencies attended to at the shortest notice and for moderate charges. Please call at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9, Fifth street. mar 6-1w

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of James Hughes, of Pitt Township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
JAMES HUGHES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pitt township, do certify, that James Hughes, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James C. Cummins,	David Jones,
John Hays,	E. D. Gazzam,
Ewd. Foran,	John Leacock,
Jno. B. Butler,	James M'Kelvy,
John Farrell,	Henry Little,
Jackson Hessin,	B. Kane.

m6–13t.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Eliza Pomeroy, of Ross Township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth

That your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house in the city aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
ELIZA POMEROY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Ross Township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Thomson,	Robert M'Donald,
Michael Brannon,	A. Miller,
R. Thomson,	Samuel Metcer,
Abraham Sarber,	William Flagg,
John Lambie,	Reuben Snider,
William M'Farland,	James R. Holmes.

m6–d3t.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of William Weaver, of Findlay Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
WILLIAM WEAVER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Findlay Township, do certify, that William Weaver the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

G P Nelson,	Charles Aten,
Hormce M'Murtrie,	A B Smith,
Isaac Onstot,	M A Armer,
William Eaton,	Wm A Thompson,
James Morgan,	John Swearingen,
Alexander Asdale,	John Pollock.

mar 6-3td*

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mar 5 corner of Wood and 3d sts.
☞ American and Gazette copy.

Cash Store Removed.

THE subscribers have removed their Wholesale Dry Goods establishment from No 99. to No 123 Wood street, one door above the corner of Fifth, where they are now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of Dry Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of country merchants and dealers generally. This is the only Wholesale Dry Good house in this city, that confines its sales to cash only, and as we are willing to sell goods at the very lowest grade, and at uniform prices to all, it is an object for merchants visiting this city to make purchases for cash, to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.
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m5—2wd. 123 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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I HAVE in store and for sale low, a large assortment of Bunk Frames, Swinging Cots, Canvass Frames, Cushions, Mattrasses, Quilts, Sheets, Slips, Pillows, &c. &c.
WM. NOBLE,
Bedding Warehouse, near the
mar 5 corner of Wood and Water sts.

Building Lots For Sale.

TWO large lots on the Fourth-street road, bounded on the east and west by Mr. Miller's property, opposite to G. Gumbert's. One lot is 45 feet front on the road, and 120 back, to a 24 foot alley; the other is 47 feet 11 inches, also fronting on the road, by 120 deep. These lots will be sold together or divided, to suit purchasers.

Also, Four lots in Laceyville, fronting on Overhill-street, 20 feet front by 100 back.

All the above Lots are pleasantly situated, those on the Fourth-street Road particularly so, having a beautiful sycamore tree, which would shade a house admirably.

The above property, if not sold previous to the 22d day of March next, will be offered at public sale on that day at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the ground, on the Fourth-street Road, and in Laceyville at 4 o'clock.

The terms will be liberal. For further particulars apply to Anthony Beelen, Commission Merchant, Front street, Geo. L Rice, near the Toll-gates; or to David Beeler, Peebles township, on the Fourth-street Road. mar 3-d&w

S. H. Molasses.

50 BBLS. "Goodales" S. H. Molasses, just received and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,
mar 1 Water street.

New Oil Store.

JOHN M'MASTERS, JR., AGENT.

DEALER in Sperm, Elephant, Seal, Whale, Lard, Tanners' and Linseed Oils. Sperm and Wax Candles; Spirits of Turpentine, White Lead, &c. &c.
N. E. Corner of Hand and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar 3-d3m

McGUFFEY'S Eclectic School Books; Cobb's new series of Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; Smith's new Arithmetic and Grammar; Smith's Mitchell's, Olney's, and Morse's Geographies; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Parley's Common School History; Sander's Speller and Readers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; just received and for sale cheap for cash or good clean rags by J. H. MELLOR,
m4. 122, Wood street.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of Benj Carpenter, of Versailles tp., in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment.—And you petitioner as in duty bound, will pray.
BENJ. CARPENTER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Versailles township, do certify, that Benj Carpenter, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Miller,	John A Robinson,
George Miller,	Jacob Keister,
John Michael,	Wm Day,
Isaac Taylor,	Larkin Stinchcombe,
W Michael,	Levi Miller,
Danl Long,	John Howell.

m5—3t.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of James M'Aleer, Ross Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
JAMES M'ALEER,

We, the subscribers, citizens of Ross Township, do certify, that James M'Aleer, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Robert Hare, jr.,	Nicholas Good,
Robert Morrow,	John Houlson,
John Morrow,	Joseph Bradley,
Thomas Morrow,	Daniel Burnes,
Baltasar Good,	Peter Ivory, jr,
James Boyd,	Peter Ivory, sr.

m4-3d*

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions