eration of these principles, range from one per cent. to more than two hundred per cent. They are prohibitory on some articles, and partiolly so in others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and but lightly on articles of luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of the government. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of lhxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist, who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the coun.ry are not, as nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it.

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression.

The well-known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time to vote in its favor, preclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinion unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. This advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favor of the manufacturing interest; and of this no other interest will complain.

I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary, and false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their place of *ad valorem* duties, as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the *ad valorem* principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of *ad valorem* revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on this subjeck, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the constitution of the United States it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly responsible to it, and under its control. The safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposite and safe-keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government. The first Congress under the constitution, by the act of the second September, 1789, "to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

That banks, national or state, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the treasury spoken of in the constitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifest from the fact, that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four State banks of limited capital existed in the country. Their employment as depositories was at first resorted to, to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in place of the treasury of the constitution When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it was from motives of supposed convenience.

Our experience has shown, that when banking corporations have been the keepers of the public money, and been thereby made in effect the treasury, the government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late Bank of the United States proved to be faithless. The State banks which were afterwards employed, were faithless. But a few years ago, with millions of public money in their keeping, the government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired, because of their inability or indisposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the only currency recognised by the constitution. The failure occurred in a period of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe keeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by them upon interest to the borrowers from them. The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of bank stockholders; and when called for, (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the pockets of the borrowers from the banks, instead of being in the public treasury contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should thus be converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are often tempted, by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposite with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation would be enlarged by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would, in consequence, be found in a safer and sonnder condition.

At present, State banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can bs secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, and defalcations, to which, from overissues, overtrading, an inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold, by the pledge of stocks of the United States, or such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deporite banks have given this description of security, and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be errated for the safe-keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currencp or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be independent of all banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the curtodp of agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution; agents who are directly responsible to the government, who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and who are subject to severe punishments for any embezzlement, private use, or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self-government.

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public money shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive discretion or control over it shall be removed, except such as may be necessary in directing its disbursement in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Under our present land system, limiting the minium price at which the public lands can be entered to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain unsold, because they will not command that price. From the records of the Generl Land Office it appears, that, of the public lands remaining unsold in the several States and Territories in which they are situated, thirty-one millions one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven acres have been in the market, subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty four acres for more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions seventy-four thousand and six hundred acres for more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions seventy-four thousands and six hundred acres for more than ten years; and one hundred and six millions one hundred and seventy-six thousands nine hundred and sixty-one acres for more than five years. Much the larges portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleable at the minimum price at which they are permitted to be sold, so long as large territories of lands from which the more valuable portions have not been selected are annually brought into market by the government. With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers and cultivators, in limited qualities. If graduated and reduced in price for a limited term to one dollar per acre, and after the expiration of that term for a second and third term to lower rates, a large portion of these lrnds would be purchased, and many worthy citizens who are unable to pay higher rates, could purchase homes for themselves and their families.—By adopting the policy of graduation and reduction of price, these inferior lands will be sold for their real value, while States in which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which they are subjected, in cosequence of the U. States continuing to own large quantities of public lands within their borders, not liable to taxation for the support of their local governments.

I recommend the continuance of the policy of granting pre-emptions, in its most liberal extent, to all those who have settled or may hereafier settle, public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, to which the Indian titlemay have been extinguished at the time of settlement.—It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combinations of purchasers and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than minimum rate establishes by law. The settlers on the public lands are, however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the public sales at that rate; because these combinations, by means of the capital they command, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in the market. By putting down all competition, these combinations of capitalists and speculators are usually enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at medimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes, or extort from them, according to their ability to pay double or duadruple the amount paid for them to the government. It is to the enterprise and perseverence of the hardy pioneers of the West, who penetrate the wilderness with their families, suffer the dangers, the privations, and hardships, attending the settlement of a new country, and prepare the way for the body of emigrants who, in the course of a few years, usually follow them, that we are in a great degree, indebted for the rapid extension and aggrandizement of our country.

Experience has proved that no portion of our population are more patriotic than the hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more ready to obey the call of their country, and to defend her rights and her honor, whenever and by whatever enemy assailed. They should be protected from the grasping speculator, and secured at the minimum price of the public lands, in the humble homes which they have improved by their labor. With this end in view, all vexations or unnecessary restrictions imposed upon them by the existing pre-emption laws should be repealed or modified. It is the true policy of the government to afford facilities to its citizens to become the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate rates.

The present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States is believed to be readily defective. More than a million of acres of the public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of granting leases has proved to be not only unprofitable to the government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must, if continued, lay the foundation of much future difficulty between the government and the lessees. According to the official records, the amount of rents received by the government for the years 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844, was $6,354 74, while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaries of superintendents, agent, clerks, and incidental expenses, were twenty six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents—the income being less than one fourth the expenses. To this pecuniary loss may be added the injury sustained by the public in consequence of the destruction of timber, and the careless and wasteful manner of working the mines. The system has given rise to much litigation between the United States and individual citizens, producing irritation and excitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy additional expenditures. It is believed that similar losses and embarrassments will continue to occur, while the present system of leasing these lands remains unchanged. These lands are now under the superintendence and care of the War Department, with the ordinary duties of which they have no proper or natural connexion.

I recommend the repeal of the present system, and that these lands be placed under the superintendence and management of the General Land Office, as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may prescribe, reserving to the Government an equitable per centage of the gross amount of mineral product, and that the pre-emption principle be extended to resident miners and settlers upon them, at the minimum price which may be established by Congress.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army and its operations during the past year; the state of our defences; the condition of the public works; and our relations with the various Indian tribes within our limits or upon our borders. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest.

When orders were given during the past summer for concentrating a military force on the western frontier of Texas, our troops were widely dispersed, and in small detachments, occupying posts remote from each other. The prompt and expeditious manner in which an army, embracing more than half our peace establishment, was drawn together on an emergency so sudden, reflects great credit on the officers who were intrusted with the execution of these orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself. To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should commence hostilities, or invade her territories with a large army, which she threatened, I authorized the General assigned to the command of the army of occupation to make requisitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Texan territory, and which could most expeditiously furnish them, if, in his opinion, a larger force than that under his command, and the auxiliary aid which, under like circumstances, he was authorized to receive from Texas, should be required. The contingency upon which the exercise of this authority depended, has not occurred. The circumstances under which two companies of State artillery from the city of New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, are fully stated in the report of the Secretary of War. I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the payment of these troops, as a small number of Texan volunteers, whom the commanding General thought it necessary to receive or muster into our service.

During the last summer, the first regiment of dragoons made extensive excursions through the Indian country on our borders, a part of them advancing nearly to possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in the north, and a part as far as the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, and the head waters of the tributary streams of the Colorado of the West. The exhibition of this military force among the Indian tribes in those distant regions, and the councils held with them by the commanders of the expeditions, it is believed, will have a salutary influence in restraining them from hostilities among themselves, and maintaining friendly relations between them and the United States. An interesting account of one of these excursions accompanies the report of the Secretary of War. Under the directions of the War Department, Brevet Captain Fremont, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been employed since 1842 in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky mountains. Two expeditions have already been brought to a close, and the reports of that scientific and enterprising officer have furnished much interesting and valuable information. He is now engaged in a third expedition; but it is not expected that this arduous service will be completed in season to enable me to communicate the result to Congress at the present session.

Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a favorable character. The policy of removing them to a country designed for their permanent residence, west of the Mississipi and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground among them.

Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful; and there remains no probability that this desirable object can be accomplished without the aid of further legislation by Congress. I will, at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nation is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress as may enable the Executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long prevailed, and still prevail, among them.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for the present condition of that branch of the national defence, and for grave suggestions, having for their object the increase of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management. During the past year the officers and men have performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. The orders which have been given, have been executed with promptness and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one squadron under our flag, was readily concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico, and, apparently, without unusual effort. It is especially to be observed that, notwithstanding the union of so considerable a force, no just cause was afforded that even the jealousy of a strong fleted power could construe an act of aggression, and that the commanders of the squadron, and his officers, in strict conformity with their instructions, holding themselves ever ready for the most active duty, have achieved the still purer glory of contributing to the preservation of peace. It is to be wished that at all our foreign stations the honor of our flag has been maintained, and that, generally, our ships of war have been distinguished for the good discipline and order. I am happy to add that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer has been made wholly within the usual appropriations for the service of the year, so that no additional appropriations are required.

The commerce of the United States, and with it the navy, thg interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, until, it is believed, we are now second to but one Power in the world, and at no distant day we shall probably be inferior to none. Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to these important interests protection with our ships of war, distributed in the great highways of trade throughout the world. For more than thirty years appropriations have been made, and annually expended, for the gradual increase of our naval forces. In peace, our navy performs the important duty of protecting our commerce, and in the event of war, will be, as it has been, a most efficient means of defence.

The successful use of steam navigation on the ocean has been followed by the introduction of war steamers in great and increasing numbers into the navies of the principal maritime powers of the world. A due regard to our own safety and to an efficient protection to our large and increasing commerce demands a corresponding increase on our part. No country has greater facilities for the construction of this description of vessels than ours, or can promise itself greater advantages from their employment. They are admirably adapted to the protection of our commerce, to the rapid transmission of intelligence, and to the coast defence. In pursuance of the wise policy of the gradual increase of our navy, large supplies of live oak timber, and other materials for ship building, have been collected, and are now under shelter and in a state of good preservation while iron steamers can be built with great facility in various parts of the Union. The use of iron as a material, especially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbors along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of greater draught, and the practicability of constructing them in the interior, strongly recommends that liberal appropriations should be made for that object.—Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier stages of the government, when the nation was in its infancy, our shipping interests and commerce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population sparse and scarcely extending beyond the limits of the original thirteen states, that policy must be essentially different, now that we have grown from three to more than twenty millions of people—that our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found in every sea, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our long line of coast, on the ocean and on the lakes, can be successfully defended against foreign aggression by means of fortifications alone. These are essential at important commercial and military points, but our chief reliance for this object must be on a well organized, efficient navy. The benefits resulting from such a navy are not confined to the Atlantic states. The productions of the interior which seek a market abroad, are directly dependent on the safety and freedom of our commerce. The occupation of the Balize below New Orleans by a hostile force would embarrass, if not stagnate, the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

It has never been our policy to maintain large standing armies in time of peace. They are contrary to the genius of our free institutions, would impose heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to public liberty. Our reliance for protection and defence on the land must be mainly on our citizen soldiers, who will be ever ready, as they ever have been ready in times past, to rally with alacrity, at the call of their country, to her defence. This description of force, however, cannot defend our coast, harbors, and inland seas; nor protect our commerce on the ocean or the lakes. These must be protected by our navy.

Considering an increased naval force, and especially of steam vessels, corresponding with our growth and importance as a nation, and proportionate to the increased and increasing naval power of other nations, of vast importance as regards our safety, and the great and growing interests to be protected by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General herewith communicated, contains a detailed statement of the operations of his department during the past year. It will be seen that the income from postages will fall far short of the expenditures for the year between one and two millions of dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage, which was made by the act of the third of March last. No principle has been more generally acquiesced in by the people than that this department should sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its income. Congress has never sought to make it a source of revenue for general purposes, except for a short period during the last war with Great Britain, nor should it ever become a charge on the general revenue. If Congress shall adhere to this principle, as I think they ought, it will be necessary either to curtail the present mail service, so as to reduce the expenditures, or so to modify the act of the third of March last as to improve its revenues. The extension of the mail service, and the additional facilities which will be demanded by the rapid extension and increase of population on our western frontier, will not admit of such curtailment as will materially reduce the present expenditures. In the adjustment of the tariff of postages the interests of the people demand, that the lowest rates be adopted which will produce the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures of the department. I invite the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General on this subject, under the belief that such a modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury, and with very little change in the present rates of postage.

Proper measures have been taken, in pursuance of the act of 3d March last, for the establishment of lines of mail steamers between this and foreign countries. The importance of this service commends itself strongly to favorable consideration.

With the growth of our country, the public business which devolves on the heads of the several Executive Departments has greatly increased. In some respects, the distribution of duties among them seems to be incongruous and many of these might be transferred from one to another with advantage to the public interests. A more auspicious time for the consideration of this subject has perhaps not existed since the organization of the several departments, and a more appropriate division of the public business, will not probably occur.

The most important duties of the State Department relate to our foreign affairs. By the great enlargement of the family of nations, the increase of our commerce, and the corresponding extension of our consular system, the business of this department has been greatly increased. In its present organization, many duties of a domestic nature, and consisting of details, are devolved on the Secretary of State, which do not appropriately belong to the foreign department of the government, and may properly be transferred to some other department. One of these grows out of the present state of the law concerning the Patent Office, which, a few years since, was a subordinate bshp, but has since become a distinct bureau of great importance. With an excellent internal organization, it is still connected with the State Department. In the transaction of its business, questions of much importance to inventors, and to the community, frequently arise, which, by existing laws, are referred for decision to a board, of which the Secretary of State is member. The questions are legal, and the connexion which now exists between the State Department and the Patent Office, may, with great propriety and advantage, be transferred to the Attorney General.

In his last annual message to Congress, Mr. Madison invited attention to a proper provision for the Attorney General as an important improvement in the executive establishment. This recommendation was repeated by some of his successors. The official duties of the Attorney General have been much increased within a few years, and his office has become one of great importance. The duties may be still farther increased with advantage to the public interests. As an executive officer, his residence and constant attention at the seat of government are required. Legal questions, involving important principles, and large amounts of public money, are constantly referred to him by the President and Executive Departments for his examination and decision. The public business under his official management before the judiciary has been so augmented by the extension of our territory and the acts of Congress, authorizing suits against the United States for large bodies of valuable public lands, as greatly to increase his labors and responsibilities. I therefore recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing with the Heads of the other Executive Departments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his Department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved on him.

Congress possess the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia; and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favorable consideration.—The people of this district have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local as well as their general interests to representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no control. Each member of the National Legislature should consider himself as their immediate representative, and should be the more ready to give his attention to their interests and wants, because so far it is in his power he may be their legislator.

I cannot but hope that a liberal and generous spirit may characterise your measures in relation to them. I shall ever be disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes and, within constitutional limits, shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you for the advancement of their welfare.

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating an advanced period of our republic years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. His death was happy, as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unflattering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved so well.

He departed amidst the benedictions of millions of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his tomb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rig ts of man. In his language on a similar occasion to the present, I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties, which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, *December 2.*

A Special Meeting of Lodge 45, A Y Masons, will be held this evening, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Wood and 3d sts. A general attendance of the members is requested, as the officers elect will be installed for the ensuing Masonic year.

By order of the Worshipful Master.
JOHN A PARKINSON, Sec.

For Rent or Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to rent or sell his Tavern Stand in the borough of Beaver: sign of the *Pennsylvanian House*. The stand is a good one, and any person wishing to purchase or rent will find it desirable. Terms easy.

JOHN LIGHT.
Beaver, Dec. 3, 1845. dec. 5, tf.
N. B. For further information enquire at this office.

For Cincinnati.

THE new and fast running Steamer MILWAUKIE, CHAS. E. CLARKE, Master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, positively. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
J N JONES.
dec 5

For New Orleans.

THE new and splendid Steamer ROBERT MORRIS, H. CARPENTER, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the first rise of the river. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ROBERTSON & MINNIS,
Dec. 5. tf. Wood st.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!

YOU CAN always find at G. Schneck's on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Fresh oysters served up in every style on the shortest notice.—Also, Candies, Fruits and Pastry's of the choicest kinds. Call and see. nov10-tf

Bank Notes and Exchange.

CORRECTED DAILY BY
A. KRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER,
CORNER OF THIRD AND WOOD STREETS.

SPECIE STANDARD.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Scrip	par
Exchange Bank Scrip	1
Currency	1
Berks County Scrip	1

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	prem
New York	prem
Boston	prem.
Baltimore	prem.

SPECIE.

Gold	prem
Silver	par

PENNSYLVANIA.—PITTSBURGH.

Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' bank	par
Exchange "	par
Do. Hollidaysburgh	par

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of North America	par
Do Northern Liberties	par
Do Pennsylvania	par
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	par
Kensington bank	par
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	par
Mechanics	par
Moyamensing	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Schuylkill "	par
Southwark "	par
Western "	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Girard bank	par
U. S bank and branches	35

COUNTRY BANKS.

Bank of Germantown	par
" *Chester county*	par
" *Delaware county*	par
" *Montgomery county*	par
" *Northumberland*	par
Farmers' bank of Bucks county	par
Eastonbank	par
Doylestown bank	par
Franklin bank of Washington	par
Bank of Chambersburgh	1
" *Middletown*	1
" *Gettysburgh*	1
" *Lewistown*	1
" *Susquehanna county*	1
Berks county bank	no sale
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	par
Carlisle bank	par
Erie bank	1
Farmers and Drovers' bank	1
" *Bank of Lancaster*	par
" *Bank of Reading*	par
Harrisburg bank	1
Honesdale "	1
Lancaster "	par
Lancaster co. "	par
Lebanon "	1
Miners' bank of Pottsville	1
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	par
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	2
Northampton bank	no sale
Towanda bank	no sale
Wyoming bank	1
West Branch bank	1
York bank	1
Lehigh county bank	5

OHIO.

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville	1
Clinton bank of Columbus	1
Columbiana bank of New Lisbon	1
Circleville (Lawrence, cashier)	1
" *(Warren, cashier)*	no sale
Cincinnati banks	1
Chillicothe bank	1
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	1
Dayton bank	1
Franklin bank of Columbus	1
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville	1
Farmers' bank of Canton	20
Granges	1
Granville	45
Hamilton	10
Lancaster	10
Marietta	1
Massillon	1
Mechanics' and Traders', Cincinnati	5
Mount Pleasant	1
Norwalk	1
Putnam	1
Sandusky	1
Scioto	10
Urbana	45
Wooster	1
Xenia	1
Zanesville	1
Bank of Cleveland	5

INDIANA.

State bank and branches	1
State Scrip	par

KENTUCKY

All banks	1

ILLINOIS.

State bank	40
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	75

VIRGINIA.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia	1
Bank of Virginia	1
Exchange bank of Virginia	1
Farmers' bank of Virginia	1
North-Westernbank of Virginia	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Virginia	1
Branches	1
Bank at Morgantown	1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City banks	par
All other solvent banks	1

NORTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	2

SOUTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	2

GEORGIA.

All solvent banks	2½

ALABAMA

Mobile banks	2
Country banks	8

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans banks (good)	2

TENNESSEE.

All banks	3

MICHIGAN.

Bank of St. Clair St. Clair	75
Bank of the River Raisin, Monroe	10
Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, Detroit	60
Michigan Insurance Co. Detroit	5
Oakland County Bank, Pontiac	10

For Sale,

TWO Lots of Ground in Flemming's plan of Lots, on Sandusky st, in Allegheny City; these lots are in a desirable situation for building on, as they belong to a widow lady whose object is to have the interest annually, a very small sum on the purchase money will be required, and the balance may remain for a number of years, secured on the property. Title good and without any incumbrance.

Apply to
nov 14 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Farms of various sizes and prices in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Fifteen lots of ground, 40 feet by 200, near the village of Spring Garden, (Yogiley's Run.)

Two neat dwellings near the Canal, Liberty st.

One lot and dwelling house on Penn st.

Two lots of ground on Pike st.

Four lots of ground on Liberty st.

A number of Lots to lease in the 5th ward for 19 years. Apply to
nov 14 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

SILVER WARE.

ON hand and constantly *Manufacturing*, Silver Spoons of all kinds;
Table Spoons;
Tea do
Desert do
Soup Ladles;
Sugar Tongs, &c., &c.

Also, Silver Forks, of all patterns and sizes, furnished promptly to order, as cheap as they can be procured at from the East.

WANTED.

500 oz old Silver and Spanish coin for which the highest price will be given in cash or trade.
W W WILSON,
nov 20 corner of 4th and Market st.

Axes.

10 DOZ Holmes cast steel falling axes warranted. 2 " " double bitaxes, for sale by
nov21 GEO. COCHRAN,

Patronized by Everybody.

CLICKENER'S SUGAR COATED PILLS

PREPARED BY CLICKENER

The Wonderful Vegetable Purgative,
FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dispepsia, Scurvy, Small Pox, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the Throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fever of all kinds, Female Complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Quinsey, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver-Complaint, Erysipelas, Dropsies, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Nervous complaints, and a variety of other diseases, arising from Impurities of the blood, and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

[*From the Agent at Quebec, L. C.*]

DISEASE OF THE LIVER.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to your desire, I write to keep you apprized of the prospects of the Clickener Sugar Coated Purgative Pill, in this city. You may recollect, when I first commenced selling your medicine, which was in May, 1844, we little dreamed of the success that would crown the undertaking. Our premises had been so completely flooded by the one thousand and one unsaleable remedy for every possible complaint under the sun, that I seriously contemplated having nothing more to do with any thing of the kind. However, at the most urgent solicitation, we consented to make a trial of yours. At first we found considerable difficulty in attracting public attention towards them. People had been so often deceived by the vile compounds which have flooded the country for the last 15 years or more, that they determined, if possible, never to be "taken in" again; and the consequente was, they could hardly be persuaded to accept of the Pills, as the saving is, for "love nor money." Thus matters proceeded for a week or two, when, as good luck would have it, "Mrs. X———, a lady of our city, who had long suffered from an affection of the Liver, accompanied by indigestion of the most obstinate character, was persuaded to accept of a box, on condition that nothing was to be paid for it, if they did not afford her the necessary relief. I must confess, we ourselves had very little faith in the matter, knowing as we did, that her complaint was due of long standing, and had been unsuccessfully treated by the most eminent Physicians of this and several neighbouring towns. But we had determined to give the medicine a fair trial, and if it proved to be worthless, it would be a source of satisfaction to know it, both to you and to us. No less to our joy then surprise, however, only a few days had elapsed, when the lady again presented herself at our counter and enquired for another box. "I really think, Mr. Williams," says she, "that your Pills are beginning to work a great change in my health, and altogether for the better. When I took the second dose, I began to feel much better than I did at first; the pain in my side was considerably relieved; my appetite began to improve; and the blood seemed to circulate through my veins as it did in my youthful days. Since then, I have taken the remainder of the Pills, and my improvement has been steadily progressing at every repetition of the dose. I have no doubt that a few more boxes will effectually cure me." The result was as she predicted. Her health is completely restored. The flush of youth and beauty has returned to her cheeks, and the prospect of a long and a happy life is before her. I am satisfied she will never forget the Clickener Sugar-Coated Pills. As might naturally be supposed, the news of this extraordinary cure was rapidly disseminated throughout the city and adjacent country; and scarcely a week had elapsed, before enquiries began to be made for Clickener's Sugar-Coated Purgative Pills; and the demand has already increased to such an extent, that we find the greatest difficulty in supplying it. In fact, if it did not seem like exaggeration, I might almost say that we are literally besieged by women and children, labouring under every possible ailment which "human flesh is heir to." The halt, the lame, and the blind; the asthmatic, consumptive, and dyspeptic, are throwing our doors in pursuit of the never-failing Panacea.—Testimonials of its salutary effects are voluntarily flowing in upon us from every quarter. One person informs us he has been relieved of a most desperate Dyspepsia. Another has just recovered from a serious attack of Apoplexy. A third has succeeded in expelling from his system the symptoms of Jaundice. And a fourth has just recovered from an attack of Pulmonary Consumption, which had confined him to his bed for many months.—Some go. But do not fail to keep us supplied. Besides our Retail Trade, we have standing orders from the country to a large amount. Send 30 Gross at your earliest convenience.

Yours, &c. R. H. WILLIAMS.

Quebec, L. C., April 14, 1840.

REMEMBER, DR. C. V. CLICKENER, is the original inventor of the Sugar Coated Pills; and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in June, 1843, as will be seen by the following:

PREMIUM.

This Diploma was awarded by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at the Annual Fair, held in the city of New York, October, 1843, to C. V. CLICKENER, for the Invention of SUGAR COATED PILLS.

JAMES TALLMADGE, President.
T. B. WAKEMAN, Corresponding Secretary.
GURDON L. LEEDS, Recording Secretary.

☞ TO AVOID COUNTERFEITS.—Purchasers must always ask for Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and see that each box has upon it his signature; all others are counterfeit.

WM. JACKSON, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, is Dr. Clickener's agent for Pittsburgh and v