Message of the President,

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th, inst., whether in my "judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force;" and, if so, 'what those circumstances are.' I have to express the opinion, that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2nd of December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period I have seen no real cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary reasons exist, which in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that an additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before the appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared by my sanction, by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that those recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a wise maxim of the Father of his country, that "to be prepared for war is the most efficient means of preserving peace," and that, "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace;" we should "remember also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain, and while as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and war like preparations, naval and military both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be made use of against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding in part at least with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the dangers of a rupture. If on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilitities for the maintenance of our just rights without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may, the additional charge upon the treasury in making the necessary preparations will not be lost: while in the event of such collision they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honour.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The minister of the United States to Mexico, at the dates of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two thirds of our army on the south-western frontier. In doing this, many of our regular posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances" it is my "judgment" that an "increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At this time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve both with Mexico and Great Britain, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintainance of our just rights.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1846.

Late from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune has papers from Vera Cruz to the 14th inst.

Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa. Letters from Vera Cruz, dated the eleventh inst., represent that he must soon leave Jalapa—it was uncertain whether for the capital or Vera Cruz—the better opinion at Vera Cruz was that he would repair to the capital, or, in other words, that he would be received by the present Government. On this subject *La Hesperia* of the 4th says that in consequence of a note addressed by Mr. Slidell from Jalapa, a Government Council had been called to deliberate whether or not he should be received; that opinions differed as to the result, but that it was well understood that Mr. S. had named eight days as the latest term to which he would wait for a reply. The Vera Cruz papers say that there can be no doubt that the Government will follow the advice of the Council and refuse to receive him, save in the limited capacity of Envoy to settle the question of Texas Annexation. They anticipate decided action on the part of this country upon the reception of this refusal. Still the hope is indulged that when it comes to the pinch, Mr. Slidell will consent to remain in the less dignified capacity.

A verbal report is to the effect that Mr. Slidell was expected in Vera Cruz on the fifteenth inst.

The U. S. brig of war Somers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. There were lying at Sacrificios the frigate Cumberland, and three sloops of war, all belonging to the Gulf squadron. One British sloop of war was also lying there.

Our latest papers from the city of Mexico are to the 7th inst. only. At that time rumors had reached the capital of the advance of our army upon the Rio Grande; it was even said that the advanced troops had seized the pilots of Matamoras, to force them into the service of the vessels of war collecting about the Brazos, Santiago and the Boca Chica. From every quarter—the Pacific, the Gulf, and by the Rio Grande—the prospect to Mexico from the United States, according to the papers, was deemed most hostile. Of course a great deal of this hue and cry was all stuff, the different editors entertaining the most exaggerated notions as regards the naval and land forces of the United States in the neighborhood of the Gulf.

Gen. Mexia had pushed forward 400 infantry to protect the Point Sta, Isabel and Gen. Parodi was very busy in drumming up supplies to repel invasion. The Mexicans think they will be able to concentrate 8000 men on the Rio Bravo by the first of April.

The Memorial Historico—the old *Siglo XIX*—has been transformed into *El Republicano*, to show its antipathy, we infer, to the doctrines of *El Tiempo*, the royalist journal. The war between the two divisions of the Mexican press appears to be waxing fierce, but we see no mention made in the papers before us of the suppression of *El Tiempo;* on the contrary, that paper would appear to maintain its ground with signal zeal and ability; but the opposition to the course of the paper has forced a denial that its course is approved by the Administration,

A private letter, dated on the 7th inst. informs us that some twenty United States soldiers, who had deserted from Corpus Christi, had arrived at the city of Mexico, and been set at liberty by the Government. They are represented by our correspondent as in a most wretched condition, many of them going about begging, and despised by both Mexicans and foreigners. They say they have been much deceived about Mexico, and heartily wish themselves back in Gen. Taylor's camp again. Good enough for them.

Gen. Ampudia is said to have reached as far as St. Louis Potosi, on his way to the command of the 'Army of the North.'

Still Later.

Mr. Slidell—Mexico—Santa Anna.—The United States brig Somers, Commander Ingraham, direct from Vera Cruz, arrived at Pensacola on the 26th ult., and the despatches brought by her probably reached Washington on Tuesday evening. The "Union" of that date has no notice of them. The National Intelligencer has the following summary of the news:

Our information is, that on the sixteenth of March, a letter was received from Mr. Parrott, of the United States Legation by a gentleman at Vera Cruz, stating that Mr. Slidell, who was at Jalapa, had demanded his passports, the Mexican Government having refused to receive him as Minister, though the Mexican cabinet expressed a willingness to treat with him as *Commissioner*, or with another Commissioner, on the Texas question. Mr. P. also wrote that Mr. Slidell would be in Vera Cruz in the course of a week, and would forthwith return to the United States; and the St. Mary's sloop of war was in readiness to bring him home.

On the eighteenth, Mr. Black, the U. S. Consul in Mexico, wrote to a gentleman at Vera Cruz, and stated that the receipt in Mexico of the news from England, brought by the Cambria to the United States, if it had been had before the decision of the Mexican Cabinet, would probably have occasioned Mr. Slidell to have been received, and that the Mexican Government may yet, at the last moment, agree to receive him. Indeed, the Vera Cruz "Locomotor," of the 18th March, under the head of "Interior News," contains this paragraph: "Mr. Slidell received despatches from Mexico, but it appears that they do not yet resolve the question of his reception:"

The state of Mexican affairs is terrible. A revolution is daily expected at the capital. Santa Anna is expected at Vera Cruz. Their councils are distracted and irresolute, as to their internal affairs. Our naval force at Vera Cruz is greatly dreaded by the Vera Cruzans, or at least so the papers indicate. The Mexican navy has been taken in tow by steamers to a place of safety far up one of the neighboring rivers. The people of Vera Cruz are sincerely desirous of peace with this country, and though really attached to the Mexican revolutionary Government, threaten a *pronunciamento* against the present rulers if their wish to have the questions of difference with the United States amicably settled is not complied with. Still, we learn, the letters received in this city do not look to the reception of Mr. Slidell or the peaceful adjustment of our differences with Mexico as probable. It is hoped, however, that the discussion of the monarchy question in Mexico may be of service to the United States, as nine-tenths of the people are believed to be devoted Republicans, the Royalist party being chiefly to be found among the higher clergy and the rich aristocracy.

We learn that the British Ambassador in Mexico a few weeks since wrote to the British naval commander on that station that he found difficulty in convincing the Mexicans opposed to the United States that Great Britain would not co-operate with them against us in case of a war.—They affected to believe, and sought to persuade the populace, that Great Britain will aid Mexico. The British minister unequivocally stated that such hopes will not be realized, and that Great Britain will remain neutral. So we are informed.

General Paredes is denounced in the Republican press for an outrage on the liberty of the press, in strong terms. The anticipated revolution will be to overthrow his party. He is believed to be at the head of the Royalist party.

The 'Locomotor' of the 18th says, Gen Ampudia's Army, which had been ordered to the frontier of Texas had revolted, and about one thousand refused to march any further in that direction; and the remainder, about two thousand, not being very desirous to proceed themselves, would not force the others, so they came to a halt.

Letters received at Vera Cruz, from Jalapa, state that several of the southern provinces of Mexico are about to secede from the confederacy, and that the revolution in Yucatan has certainly succeeded.

We learn that the Raritan frigate, Captain Gregory, which arrived at Pensacola a few days since, has taken in wood and water, and was to sail on the first of April to join Commodore Connor at Vera Cruz.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A diligent searching of all the items of foreign news, brings us to the conclusion that the British government are somewhat perplexed at the aspect of affairs in India. Their journals appear alarmed. It is certain that the Anglo-Indian army has been met with a resistance more determined, and a power greater and better disciplined, than they have heretofore encountered in the long course of their acquisitions in that distant empire. The Sikhs show no disposition to retreat upon their own territory, but appear willing to wage warfare on the borders of the British dominion; and a bitter and unrelenting war they seem desirous of making it. We have heretofore alluded to the English accounts of the "victory" said to have been gained by Sir H. Hardinge over this nation, in the valley of the Sutlej, and confess our faith in them is weaker than ever, when, a few days after this boasted victory, we read in the same English prints, that an army of 70 or 80,000 Sikhs, well officered and found in all the essentials of war, are ready and eager to fight the battle over again, and discover, too, that the British force *has not advanced;* a sure evidence that they are not strong enough to do so. But we must await further advices, before any thing like an estimate can be formed of the actual position and doings of the opposing nations.

The passage of the "notice" resolutions by the House, brings out the great guns of the English press upon the subject, but without presenting any thing new.

There is again a disposition to struggle for liberty in Poland. Without a well laid, maturely formed, extended, and cautious rising takes place, the fate of those who participate in it may be read in the fate of every popular attempt in that land of romance and misfortune, since the days of Kosciusko. The patriots there struggle against a despotism as blighting and unfeeling as ever existed on earth—but it is powerful, and resistance to it is almost hopeless.

These are the principal topics of the "news." We find no rumor of war with the United States to arouse the patriotism of the friends of fifty-four forty; to hasten the movements of those in favor of forty-nine, or that need alarm the nervous who never think of aught else than a fall of stocks, a rise in flour, or the bombardment of the town they happen to reside in.

Pennsylvanian.

Great Freshets.—Serious freshets have occurred in Maine, especially at Bangor, causing great destruction to property. On the St. Johns and Aroostook rivers many of the bridges were swept off—among them the bridges built by the British Government over the Aroostook. The people of Bangor have gone actively to work to repair their misfortunes.

Sat. Eve. Post.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *vendition exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Monday the 4th day of May next, at the court house in Clearfield, a tract of land situate in Houston township, Clearfield county, beginning at a post standing on the bank of Bennetts branch of Sinnemahoning creek and in the southerly part of a tract of 317 acres and 152 perches from the southeasterly corner of said tract of 317 and from said post south 161 ps to a post, N 70 degrees E 61 ps to a Spanish oak, N 20 deg W to the place of beginning, containing 28 acres. *ALSO*—One other piece of land, situate in said township and county, beginning at a post on the easterly line of the whole tract of 317 acres conveyed to Jonathan Nichols by Edward Burd, and from the aforesaid post N 20 deg W 154 ps to a post, S 70 deg W 186 ps to a post, S 20 deg E 169 ps to a post standing by the road, N 55 deg E 31 ps to a post, N 63 ps to a post, E 145 ps to the place of beginning containing 151 acres—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Macumber, jr.

ALSO—a tract of land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, surveyed on warrant to Wheeland Howell, bounded on the west by Joseph Govett's survey, on the east by Gustavus Risburg's survey and lands in possession of Richard Curry, containing —— acres, on which there is about 45 acres cleared—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of Robert Glenn, dec'd, with notice to Wm. Glenn, terre tenant, and to Richard Curry, guardian of the minor children, &c.

ALSO—the undivided half of a tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, bounded by the Susquehanna river and lands of John Graham, containing 404 acres and 50 perches, duly patented to Robert Graham, deceased, and being the same premises conveyed by George Leech, Esq., late Sheriff of Clearfield county, by deed poll acknowledged in open court of Common Pleas on the 2d September, 1841, to Henry Hegarty—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of Archibald Campbell.

ALSO—a tract of land situate in Jordan township, Clearfield county, beginning at a sugar tree on line of Jacob Bowman, thence south 35 deg. E 229 ps. along said line to a hemlock, thence N 40 deg. W 77 ps. to a post, thence N 35 deg. W — ps. to a post, thence N 30 deg. E 80 ps. to the place of beginning—containing one hundred acres and allowances, warranted in the name of Wm. King.—ALSO—All the defendants interest in the pine timber on the balance of the Wm. King tract. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stacy W. Thompson and Isaac H. Thompson.

ALSO—the defendants interest in a tract of land situate in Beggs township, Clearfield county, beginning at a post on line of Patrick Dolan, thence N 88½ W 124 ps to a sassafras, thence N 1¼ E 47¾ ps to a post, thence N 20 W 44 & 7-10 ps to a chesnut, thence N 88¼ W 140 & 5-10 ps to a pine corner, and from thence to the place of beginning, containing 47 acres and 53 ps, surveyed for —— Fern sides on the Eliza Hootman tract, with a house, stable and about 14 acres cleared thereon. *ALSO*—one other tract in said township, beginning at a post on line of another tract owned by said defendant, thence N 88¼ W 112 ps to a hemlock, thence S 1¼ W 159 ps to a post, thence N 87 E 105 ps to a post, thence to place of beginning containing 100 acres and 130 ps, with house, stable and about 15 acres cleared, being on the Richard White tract—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of Patrick Nolan,

by ELLIS IRWIN, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's office, Clearfield, Feb. 20, 1846.

Borough Ordinances.

The following ordinances were passed by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Clearfield, on March 11, 1846.

An Ordinance relating to feeding and milking Cows.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and town Council of the borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That no inhabitant of the borough of Clearfield be allowed to feed their cows, horses or hogs on the streets or pavements in front of their houses; nor shall any inhabitant be allowed to milk their cows on the streets, or in front of their dwellings, under the penalty of not less than fifty cents nor more than two dollars, for each and every such offence, to be recovered for the use of the borough agreeably to law.

An Ordinance relating to laying Stone-coal on the pavements and side-walks.

Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That no inhabitant of the borough be allowed to place stone-coal on any part of the pavements or side walks of said borough, to remain any time longer than ten hours, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence, to be recovered for the use of the borough agreeably to law.

JOSIAH W. SMITH, *Burgess.*

ATTESTED,

R. WALLACE, *Clerk.*

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of C. D. WATSON.

28th Nov.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against intertering in any way with the following property, now in the possession of Peter Lamm, of Girard township, as said property was sold at Constable's sale and purchased by us on the 9th Feb. 1846, and is in his possession on loan, viz:

A lot of shingles, a lot of square timber, a lot of scantling, one oak log, a lot of boards, a lot of oak plank, 1 plough and harrow, one sleigh, 1 grind-stone, 1 sledge, 1 bar, 1 pick, 1 mason hammer, four chairs, 2 wash-tubs, 1 spade, one shovel, 1 set of blacksmith tools, 1 timber sled, 1 two horse sled, two set of harness, 2 set do. one brown mare, 1 cutting box, 1 buggy, two buffalo robes, 1 iron kettle, 1 cook stove, 2 beds, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 boy's saddle, 2 trunks, 1 work bench, and 10 bushel potatoes.

JACOB MAURER,
SOLOMON MAURER,
WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

Feb. 19, 1846.

BLACKSMITHING.

Hollenback & Hoover

WILL commence the above business on the first of April next, in the shop at present occupied by John Beaumont. Farmers and others by giving them a call will have their work done in a good and substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. By strict attention to their business they expect to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAS. HOLLENBACK.
MARTIN L. HOOVER.

Clearfield, 6th March, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to sell or buy, remove or meddle with a blacksmith shop, or other buildings, or timber belonging to the place now occupied by John F. Williams, in Bradford tp. Clearfield county, as I am determined to deal with all persons trespassing on said premises as the law directs, without respect to persons.

GEORGE GLENN.

Mechanicsville, Centre co. Feb. 2, 1846.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Potter Goff, late of Jay township, Elk county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having any claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all persons being indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN M. GOFF

Jay, Dec. 18, 1845.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that on account of his health he intends to suspend the business of Blacksmithing in the borough of Clearfield, for a year or so from the first of April next, and therefore wishes those having dealings with him to come forward on or before the 1st of May and make settlement. Those that cannot pay will be required to give their notes.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

Feb. 10, 1846.—pd.

Popular Remedies.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills will be used and appreciated They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they only remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

Sold by the following Agents in Clearfield co.
E. & W F Irwin, Clearfield.
John Irvin, Curwensville.
David Irvin, Luthersburg.
James McGirk, Philipsburg, Centre county.
OFFICE—No. 241 Broadway New York.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

June 1, 1845.—1 yr.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims or demands against the estate of Samuel Harrier, late of Bradford township, deceased, are requested to make known the same to the subscribers without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and settle without any delay.

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
WM. WOOLDRIDGE,
Administrators.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims or demands against the estate of Archibald Campbell, sen. dec'd, are requested to make known the same to the subscribers without delay, and also all persons indebted to said estate are required to come forward and make payment immediately.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
JOHN SHIREY,
Administrators.

Bradford tp. Jan. 24, 1846.