

The taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system, the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations. The favored classes, who, under the unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favor. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess; but of this none will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount, on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one-third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost one-half its value. With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufacturers will continue to prosper, realizing in well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made or shall hereafter make, their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates, because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy, result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High protective duties from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system, the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy, we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other arti-

cles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; commerce and navigation have received a new impulse; labor and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of breadstuffs; and it is confidently believed that other Powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy.

Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of government, but, by the unequal operations of the protective policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a ready sale, and at better prices, for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, butter, lard, cheese, and other articles, which they produce. The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason, that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of our trade, is equally certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended; and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate; and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shall become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the sixth August last, "to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds, preparing and securing proper places for the safekeeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

In connection with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch of the mint of the United

States at New York. Two-thirds of the revenue derived from customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duty will be large; and a branch mint, where foreign coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, at the minimum rate authorized by existing laws, and remain unsold, influences me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration. Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten or twenty years; and being of an inferior quality, they must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the States in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning lands within their limits, in which it has been adopted. They have been demonstrated also by the United States, acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale of their lands, were, in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate rates, of freeholds of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependents of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers, or persons purchasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last annual message, I submitted for the consideration of Congress, the present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States, and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of the eleventh of July last, the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, were authorized to be sold. The act is confined, in its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lands."

A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores, is represented to be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorizing the sale of those lands, upon such terms and conditions, from their supposed value, may, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable, having due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be located among them.

It will be important, during your present session, to establish a territorial government and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and commerce with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and for the purpose of executing them, and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom-houses, and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens, who now reside in that distant region, have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

The report of the Secretary of War contains detailed information relative to the several branches of the public service con-

ducted with that department. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying character.

I recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embarrassment is likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the agents employed in the several States and Territories to pay the revolutionary and other pensioners the amounts allowed them by law. Your attention is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War on this subject. These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other disbursing officers.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have existed among the Cherokee for many years past, have been healed. Since my last annual message important treaties have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indian title to large tracts of valuable land, within the limits of the States and Territories, has been extinguished, and arrangements made for removing them to the country west of the Mississippi. Between three or four thousand, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty stipulations, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

In our intercourse with the several tribes particular attention has been given to the important subject of education. The number of schools established among them has been increased, and additional means provided, not only for teaching them the rudiments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive that while the war with Mexico rendered it necessary to employ an unusual number of our armed vessels on her coasts, the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war; and I am happy to know that the officers and men anxiously desire to devote themselves to the service of their country, in any enterprise, however difficult of execution.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and especially desiring attention, the establishment at Pensacola of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the vessels of the navy employed in the Gulf of Mexico.

There are other suggestions in the report which deserve, and I doubt not, will receive your consideration.

The progress and condition of the mail service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Postmaster General. The revenue for the year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to three million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars, which is eight hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents less than that of the preceding year. The payments for that department during the same time amounted to four million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, and were drawn from the treasury. The disbursements for the year were two hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents less than those of the preceding year. While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by a new mail route of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine miles; an increase of transportation of one million seven hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and forty-five miles, and the establishment of four hundred and eighty-two new post offices. Contractors, postmasters, and others, engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duty with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For any interesting details connected with the operations of the establishment, you are referred to the report of the Postmaster General; and his suggestions for improving its revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the best mode of increasing the revenue should be so regulated that the revenue derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures, and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster General, without changing the present rates of postage.

With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of my deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every constitutional effort to promote the welfare and maintain the honor of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1846.

PLEURISY is caused by the corrupt humors of the blood being deposited on the membrane, or inside lining of the breast, called the Pleura, producing inflammation of the parts, a violent pricking pain in one of the sides, among the ribs, frequent cough, &c. In order to cure the Indian Vegetable Pills must be immediately taken, and the same dose repeated every six or eight hours, until the pain and difficulty of breathing have subsided. This course, if closely followed up, will, in a short time, completely rid the body from those morbid humors which are the cause of all kinds of inflammation and pain, and will most assuredly make a speedy, safe, and certain cure of pleurisy.

THE popularity of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS has proved a strong bait to unprincipled men, who, instigated by the hope of gain, attempt to palm off a spurious article on the unsuspecting. To detect the wicked designs of such men, we have procured new labels, and the signature of William Wright will be found on each box. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE, AND TO COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY.

Remember, the only original and genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have the WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Agent for Clearfield, R. Shaw. For other agencies in Clearfield & other counties, see advertisement in another column.

BY THE MOUTH, BOTH THE BODY LIVE.—No one is so foolish as to suppose for a moment that we can live without eating, any more than a tree could derive nutriment from the air alone, without the soil. All therefore know that it is what we put into the stomach which causes us to live. We make over our bodies from the stomach, in from three to five years we make over our bodies entirely. Thus, what is part of pie to-day, is absolutely not a part of us to-morrow. The secretions,

such as perspiration and other evacuations, continually make our bodies waste, and it is from the stomach that we supply this waste. All we have to do to make our bodies ultimately healthy is to prevent unhealthy particles from mixing with the blood. Purgation does this for us, provided the purgative we employ contains in it nothing that will weaken or do us injury. Brandroth's Vegetable Universal Pills, for this purpose, will be found all that is required; because they purge from the stomach and bowels the superabundance of humors that may have accumulated in the system, before they have time to produce putrefaction, and its natural consequence—death.

MARRIED—On the 3d inst, by the Rev. John Wigglesworth. Mr. DAVID WINSLOW to Miss SAMANTHA, daughter of Thew Johnson, both of Elk county.

DIED—On the 7th inst, at his residence in Brady township, Mr. GEORGE SHAFER, aged 61 years.

ACADEMY ELECTION.

THE stockholders of the Clearfield Academy are informed that an election will be held at said Academy on Monday the 4th day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing nine Trustees and three Auditors for said Academy, for the ensuing year.

R. WALLACE, Sec'y.
P. S. For the purpose of ascertaining properly, who are stockholders in said Academy, it is required by a resolution of the board of Trustees, that all transfers of stock shall be filed with the Secretary, and entered of record. Every person therefore, claiming to be a stockholder, by virtue of any transfer, is required to file the same with the Secretary, preceding said election.

Dec. 17, 1846.

A Card.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the stockholders of the Clearfield Academy for the confidence reposed in him by electing him one of the trustees of said institution for the last nine successive years, and he now informs them that he humbly declines being re-elected for the coming year. He also returns his thanks to the citizens of the borough of Clearfield, for the confidence they have reposed in him by electing him as one of the Town council, successively for the last five years; and he now informs them also, that he humbly declines being re-elected.

ROBERT WALLACE.
Dec. 17, 1846.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the School Directors of the borough of Clearfield, until the 1st day of January next, for building a School house in said Borough, two stories high, built of frame, finished off complete and painted, to be 46 feet by 40 feet. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of Barrett & Gordon, where any information desired will be given.

G. R. BARRETT,
Pres't. of Board of S. Directors.
Dec. 10, 1846.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that a charter of incorporation has been granted to the "First Presbyterian Church of Mount Pleasant," by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and the same will be presented to the next Court of Common Pleas for confirmation, to be held on the first Monday of Feb'y next.

WM. C. WELCH, Proth'y.
Dec. 10, 1846.

ELK SALT WORKS.

THE stockholders of the Elk Salt Works company are requested to meet at the school house near said works, on Saturday the 26th December next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,
WM. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.
November 30, 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Lamborn, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment without delay, and those having demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH W. LAMBORN,
SAM'L K. HEGARTY,
Administrators.
Dec. 10, 1846.

TO COLLECTORS.

THE Collectors of the several townships in the county of Clearfield, for years preceding 1846, are hereby informed that in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed the 29th day of April, 1844, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged on the several balances due by them for State tax from and after the 2nd Tuesday of January last. The collectors for 1846 are also notified that interest at the same rate will be charged on any balance of State tax that may remain unpaid by them from and after the 2nd Tuesday of January, 1847. They will therefore see the necessity of immediately paying off their duplicates.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. P. THOMPSON, CPA,
Comm'r's Office, Clearfield, 14th Nov. 1846.