

ed the establishment of post-offices at "Astoria, and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post-offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mail.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky mountains, will render it proper that authority be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend, also, that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed, and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them.—These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge.—The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the Western border of Missouri and Santa Fe.

These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose.

Some outrages have been perpetrated by portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenseless neighboring tribes.

Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act of June twenty-seventh, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-36 with that tribe, having executed their duties; and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last.

This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested, to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed.

This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families, instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practiced upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadron have displayed distinguished gallan-

try, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, their ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured, and held by the navy.—When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy.—The four war steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Hayona to Chagres across the isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class.

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States" "upon making proper compensation to the contractors therof."

Whilst these steam-ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American-built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postage received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world. I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the first of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all other Powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

On the arrival of the first of the American steamers, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage.

This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of

mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business.

A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for a full statement of the facts of the case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries.

Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will be necessary to confer additional power on the Postmaster General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries; and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and administration of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.

That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw, with "serious concern," the danger to our Union of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—"northern and southern, Atlantic and western"—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views," and warned his countrymen against it.

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think & to speak of it, as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these monitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessings of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, December, 1847.

NOTICE

To the heirs and legal representatives of JAMES CONERIN late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd; at an Orphans court held in and for the said county of Huntingdon on the second Monday, and eighth day of November, A. D. 1847, on motion of Titian J. Coffey Esq., a rule was granted upon the said heirs and legal representatives to come into Court on the first day of the next (January) term, being the 10th day of January, A. D. 1848, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of the said James Conerin, dec'd, should not be sold.

Attest,
JACOB MILLER, Clk.
December, 8, 1847.

DR. JAYNE MEDICINES.

KRATZER & BARRETT,
Clearfield, Pa.—and
I. L. BARRETT & CO.,
Clearfield Bridge,

Are the regularly authorized agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines, and have on hand a very large supply.—They also intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply.

June 10, 47.

G. W. HECKER,
Attorney at Law,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
July, 20, 1847.

LINKS for sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of alias Levier Executed, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 31st day of January, 1848, a certain tract of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, beginning of a post corner 122 perches east of a maple, being the north west corner of the warrant No. 1094, and being part of said warrant, thence east 106 perches to a hickory corner, thence south 153 perches to a post corner, thence west 106 perches to a black oak corner, thence north 153 perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety three acres and forty-four perches and seven tenths of a perch. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Kunes.

JOHN STITES, Shf.
Shf's office, Clearfield, Dec. 16, 1847.

LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran!

THE Court of Common Pleas of Chester county having appointed P. F. Smith, Trustee to sell and convey the lands belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, late of Chester county.

All persons wishing to purchase any portion of the lands in Brady township, will apply to the subscriber, and all those who are indebted for purchases from the former Trustee, are requested to come forward and make payment.

JOSIAH W. SMITH, Atty
for P. F. Smith, Trustee,
Borough of Clearfield, Sept. 30, 1847.—paid.

TEACHERS WANTED.

SEVEN School teachers wanted in Pike township, of good moral characters, and otherwise well qualified to teach the Common School, and to commence in two weeks, or as soon as teachers can be procured. The Board will meet at Curwensville, on Saturday, the 11th Dec., at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time those making application will be expected to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors, Curwensville, Nov. 24, 1847.

CAUTION

I hereby give to all persons not to harbor or trust on my account, a certain boy named George Barrett, who absconded from me. Said boy

is about 17 years of age, and was indentured to me until he attained the age of 21 years.

Wm. IRVIN.
Pike tp., Nov. 5, 1847.

TO RENT.

THE Tavern House and appurtenances, now occupied by Robert Ross, near Curwensville. Possession given on the first of April, or on the first of March if required. There is also, a BLACKSMITH SHOP, near the said Tavern, which will be for rent.

Apply to the subscriber.
Wm. IRVIN.
Pike township, Nov. 8, 1847.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber residing in Lawrence township, about the middle of July, a White and Black Heifer, macked with tar, and supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

AMOS REED, sen.
Lawrence, Nov. 24, 1847.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE undersigned having located themselves at Milesburg, at the head of Bald Eagle Canal Navigation, intend conducting the Forwarding and Commission Business, and solicit the friendship of the Farmers, Merchants, and others having produce to forward from the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, and other parts, and the patronage of Merchants who may want storage on their goods purchased in the cities.

From thirty years' experience in the Commission and Packet Business in the city of Baltimore, they hope to be able by strict attention, to render satisfaction to those employing them. They will be provided with store-house room for Grain and Goods, and yard room for storing Plaster, Coal, Lumber, Iron, &c. Grain and Lumber will be forwarded to a branch of their house in Baltimore, or to Philadelphia, in an experienced house there, whichever market may offer the best inducements, having quotations three times a week from each city.

Assuring those who favor them with their business, that no effort shall be wanting to give satisfaction, and that they may depend on quick sales, and returns of funds promptly made.

ELV BALDERSTON & CO., Agents.
REPRESENTS—VALENTINE & THOMAS, Gen.
JAMES IRVIN, ROTHROCK & LEIB.

Freight and storage to be paid on delivery of Goods. sep. 25.—6m.

WANTED.

A PERSON or persons to cut one hundred cords of WOOD, for which a reasonable price will be paid in CASH.

Wm. IRVIN.

CRANS & BROTHER have just received a new supply of Mrs. Bell's ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS and APPROVED TRUSSES.

LOVER SEED and BACON for sale by CRANS & BROTHER, Curwensville, May 11, 1847.

M'Allister's Ointment.



In sensible Perspiration.

THIS OINTMENT HAS POWER to cause all EXTERNAL SORES SCROFULOUS HUMORS, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their putrid matter and then heals them.

It is rightly termed All-healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was weak and debilitated.

I have had Ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the Bench, Aldermen, and Lawyers, gentlemen, of the highest reputation, and multitudes of the poor use it every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAllister's Ointment is good."

CONSUMPTION. It can rarely be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them and expels them from the system. It is curing persons of consumption continually.

HEADACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. Headache and Ear-Ache are helped with success.

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling when the pain of course ceases.

COLD FEET. Consumption, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or sore