

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message, which was read in Congress on Tuesday, reached us on Thursday morning last, through the columns of the Philadelphia Ledger. Not having room for the whole Message, we shall lay before our readers to-day the most important and interesting portions of it, entire, with a brief reference to the less important parts.

The Message commences, as usual, by referring up thanks to the Supreme Being, for the parental care and protection extended to us as a people, under all the trials and difficulties to which we have been exposed. On the subject of our foreign relations, the Message then proceeds:

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has relaxed no effort to render more amicable the relations of amity which happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandise themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights.

After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of the country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty-second and fifty-fourth 40' of North latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights, or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time, it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendations contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts at such places on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them; so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

In regard to the detention of American vessels by British Cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, an adjustment will soon take place.

On the subject of our fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia, no answer has yet been received from the British Government.

Several other small matters in relation to export duties have also been laid before the British Government.

In regard to our relations with France, Austria, Russia and other powers, the Message says:

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria and Russia, as well as with the other powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover—when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old and so far as her continental possessions are concerned its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1834, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and consists at this time of more than twenty German States, and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, which has already led to a greatly increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty upon tobacco.

Probably the most important topic in the Message are the following views of the President in relation to Texas:

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. It is designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question as a fit subject for the calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Re-

presentatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such course, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part, of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized States. Mexico, notwithstanding her reverses in her plans of conquest, and failures to recover, in her independence. The predatory incursions, to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unnumbered, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime unpunished, and immorality to pass uncorrected. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive.

The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and his fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The U. States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practice all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the efforts of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of the stronger and more powerful nations, which intend only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States.

We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, untrammelled by force and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecates a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased.

There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years' struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognized as such by other Powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States throw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a long period, has the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognizing the obligations which she incurred on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate.

While, therefore, the Executive would deprecate any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; and will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the United States have long since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the People to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in a small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade, to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unkindly aspect.

The instalments of the claims recently settled by the Convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission in pursuance of the Convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

With the other American States our relations of amity and good-will have remained uninterrupted. Our Minister near the Republic of New Granada, has succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the claim upon that Government for the schr. "By Chance," which had been pending for many years. The claim for the brig "Morris," which had its origin, during the existence of the Republic of Columbia, and indemnification for which, since the dissolution of that Republic, has devolved on its several members, will be urged with renewed zeal.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon that Government in the case of the schooner "John S. Bryan," and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same spirit of justice will influence its councils in arriving at an early decision upon the remaining claims; thereby removing all cause of discussion between two powers whose interests are to some extent interwoven with each other.

Our Minister at Chili has succeeded in inducing a recognition by that Government, of the adjustment effected by his predecessor of the first claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claimants in the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Peru, which will take place at Lima, has not yet reached this country, but is shortly expected to be received, when the claims upon that Republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid.

The misunderstanding between this Government and Buenos Ayres has been adjusted, and a restoration of diplomatic relations is recommended. The Message then proceeds:

Under the provisions of an act of Congress of the last session, a Minister was despatched from the United States to China, in August of the present year, who, from the latest accounts we have from him, was at Suiz, in Egypt, on the 25th of September last, on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to inspire them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by artful and designing men—and this, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year, 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty-three millions of dollars. By the Act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year, will show that the loans and Treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of October last, there was a balance in the Treasury in consequence of the provision thus made of \$3,914,072.77, yet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at the close of the present fiscal year.

There are outstanding Treasury notes to amount the amount of four millions six hundred thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not however regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to \$5,672,976.88, falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of upwards of about four millions of dollars.

The delusion incident to an enormously excessive paper circulation, which gave a factitious value to every thing, and stimulated an extravagant speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, and thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of things has been introduced. This transition, although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with such embarrassment to the Government, in its financial concerns, so long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immensurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large and the revenues of the Government become unimportant.

But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or barter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced a Congress, from 1837 to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them.

The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the country and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such measures as may, in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises." This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant.

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control and at the disposal of the Government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In seasons of which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of general financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1831, should regard it as suicidal in a season of financial embarrassment, either to alienate the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be entrusted the administration of public affairs is to guard the public credit.

In re-establishing the credit of the central Government in the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremes can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the Central Government, and the fact that the present day fully establishes the fact that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a just proportion, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation that amidst all the embarrassments arising from surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Government should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to effect a loan of seven millions of dollars to redeem that amount of Treasury notes, on terms more favorable than any that have been offered for many years. And the six per cent stock which was created in 1842 has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly twenty per cent, above its par value.

The confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government has thus been signally manifested. These opinions relative to the public lands do not in any manner conflict with the observance of the most liberal policy towards those of our fellow citizens who press forward into the wilderness, and are the pioneers in the work of its reclamation. In securing to all such their right of free emigration, the Government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy insures and the happiness which it imports.

Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation of Congress, I do not but you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important part of legislation, is to secure the best and most judicious mode of raising revenue, and that the interests of the whole Union, in all things, which is as indispensable a necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as of the animal system. In our political organization, no one section of the country should desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but Union being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions and the cultivation of that spirit of compromise from which the constitution itself proceeds.

In recommending the issue of Treasury Notes as a circulating medium, the President says:

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me, to present to the consideration of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting in no degree with the Constitution, or with the rights of the States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the Executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in the payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable every where, and to establish at various points, depositories of gold and silver to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to insure their convertibility into specie.

After giving some general views on the subject of the currency, the President says:

Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress, at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its resolution to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The Army may be regarded in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each Company and Regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet its services are so important, that it is properly one of the most important matters, which by an act of the most important nature, should be employed in the midst of the several States, and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to recruit the corps of Dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in a course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any require it. An efficient navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, evinces its support feelings of pride and confidence which brilliant deeds and heroic valor heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's Report which has reference to recent experiments in the application of steam and in the construction of war steamers, made under the supervision of distinguished officers of the navy. In addition to other manifest improvements in the construction of the steam engine and application of the motive power, which has rendered them more appropriate to the uses of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steamship most formidable either for attack or defence. I cannot too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my entire conviction of its great importance.

The Report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that Department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service in a year require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation, has afforded so many facilities for the transmission of mail matter, out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the Department to restrain the same much more than in former times. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The Department, nevertheless, has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained, at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

The President then refers to the burning of the Steam Ship Missouri, at Gibraltar, while taking out Mr. Cushing, our Minister to China, and pays a merited compliment to the British officers, for their aid in endeavoring to arrest the progress of the flames.

Appropriations are then recommended for the improvement of the lakes and rivers of the West.

The interests of the District of Columbia are also recommended to the attention of Congress,—carrying into effect the Smithsonian bequest is also urged.

After commenting upon the difficulties through which we have passed, the Message concludes by saying:

As a necessary consequence of the blight which has fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the shops of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government, fully and perfectly re-established.

Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the reward of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results, and the only distress which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.  
WASHINGTON, December, 1843.



**THE AMERICAN.**  
Saturday, Dec. 9, 1843.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. Henry Frick, for early intelligence from Washington.

The Governor, it will be seen, has issued his Proclamation for a day of "THANKSGIVING," for early copies, of which, we are indebted to the Democratic Union and to the Harrisburg Argus.

At the late Union County Meeting, we observed with regret, that some resolutions were passed, couched in language rather disrespectful, denouncing the democracy of this country, and attributing to them the late defeat of the Hon. John Snyder. We merely suggest to our democratic friends of Union, that such proceedings can do no good, and may be the means of doing such harm.

We perceive that the name of Henry C. Eyer, Esq. was placed at the head of the committee to draft the resolutions. Now, as we were present at the meeting, we happen to know that Mr. Eyer was not on the committee, and took no part in the proceedings.

WASHINGTON PENNIES.—We begin to think that these pennies, of which it is said but 13 were coined, are something like Fall-staff's "men in buckram,"—they grow prodigiously fast. Mr. Samuel P. Fetter, of this place, sent us one for examination a few days since. On one side was an intended likeness of Washington, with the words "Washington, President." On the obverse was a spread eagle, with the date, "1791."

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A new counterfeit on the Daylestone Bank, of the denomination of \$20, has made its appearance.—Letter A, dated Aug. 13, 1843.—Vignette, Blacksmith at his forge; on the right end, cattle, &c.; on the left, railroad train. The title of the bank a light impression and much blotted, very unlike the genuine.

CURETENS.  
Both Houses of Congress were organized on Monday last. Some objections were raised at first, to the reading of the names of the New Hampshire delegation, elected under the old district system. The House, however, sustained the clerk, after which an election for Speaker took place, when J. W. Jones, of Virginia, was elected. Mr. Jones received 128 votes; John White, of Kentucky, 59; Wm. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, 1. The "one hour" rule was again adopted, as was also the famous 21st rule, excluding abolition petitions.

The Catholic dissension in New Orleans rages, though not so fiercely as at first. The Bishop has withdrawn the priests from the Church of St. Louis—and a proposition has been made by anti-bishopotes, to settle the matter by an appeal to the civil courts.

New York State Election.—The next Assembly in this State will stand precisely as it stood the last. All the trouble for nothing.

IMPORTANCE OF EXTENDING THE PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD TO THE SUSQUEHANNA, AT SENEBERT.—The necessity of the completion of this great improvement, struck us most forcibly while on a visit to Philadelphia, the beginning of last month. The sudden cold weather, which then lasted about a week, had nearly suspended canal navigation, and but a few boats were willing to leave home on a voyage of two or three weeks, at the risk of being frozen up on the way. A number of Merchants were then on their way to the city to make purchases, but how to get their merchandise home if the cold weather should continue, was a matter of doubt. We then learned, that the Reading Rail Road Company was carrying merchandise from Philadelphia to Pottsville, at \$3.50 per ton, and a number of merchants on the Susquehanna, were sending their goods that route, to be hauled by wagons over the mountains. Now, the distance from Sunbury to Pottsville by the contemplated rail road, is forty-five miles, or just half the distance from Pottsville to Philadelphia. At the same rate of freight, merchandise could be delivered at Sunbury from Philadelphia, at \$5.25 per ton. The lowest prices by the Tide Water Canal, has been from \$7 to \$7.50 per ton. But what is of much greater advantage, is the great despatch with which merchandise can be forwarded on the rail road. And this, at the close of the season, is of the utmost importance. By the Tide Water Canal, a trip with a boat from this place, cannot be made in less than fifteen days, which defers at least seven-eighths of the business from venturing on a trip, after the first of November. From Sunbury to Philadelphia, by the proposed rail road, the same load of produce could be placed on the cars, taken to Philadelphia, sold, and a return cargo brought back in three days.

As Sunbury is situated immediately below the junction of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, a more desirable point to divert the river trade of these branches, as well as that of the canal, could not be found. Boatmen would be willing to come to this point at the latest period of the season. Thus, it will be seen, that the whole, or very nearly all the immense trade of the valleys of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, would find its way to the seaboard, through this channel, to Philadelphia. The benefit Philadelphia would derive from this immense trade, may be readily conceived by those who have any knowledge of the vast trade of the Susquehanna. The great importance of the early completion of this road to the Reading Rail Road, should not be overlooked by that company. The travel alone, which would be attracted by this route, over the Reading road, would be an item itself of considerable importance. When once known that passengers could travel from this place to Philadelphia in nine hours, many of the western travellers would take this route on this way to the city of New York, in preference to travelling over that state. Heretofore, the great difficulty that prevented the completion of this road, was the number of inclined planes on the old route. It is now pretty well understood that these planes can be all avoided, by constructing a road on a new route, the length of which will not exceed twenty-five miles, and the highest grade not to exceed eighty feet. The same grade is easily overcome on the Western Rail Road between Albany and Boston. We intend, hereafter, to point out some of the other numerous advantages that would accrue in the early completion of this road.

The cost of the New York City Watch is stated to be \$225,567.64. That of Boston is \$15,746.88.

A foreign correspondent attributes the origin of the fire on board of the ill-fated Missouri, to the spontaneous combustion of a copy of "Ahasuerus," intended as a present to the Emperor of China.

It is said that the total expense of fortifying Paris, will exceed \$10,400,000.

No less than 16,721 barrels of flour were entered at the Albany office on Wednesday last.

Ladies' elastic garters are now made in London of such delicate materials that they may be sent in an ordinary letter.

Fallersleben, the popular German poet, has been driven to the necessity of writing songs for the newsboys of London.

An article called marine glue has been invented in England, which it is thought will supersede the use of copper for the bottoms of vessels.

The Grecian ladies counted their age from their marriage.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—In Liver Complaint, when the bile (Nature's Purgative) is not secreted in a proper quality, the bowels become inactive, and the humors which should pass off in this way, are retained in the body, taken up by the circulation, and added to the impurity of the blood. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*, not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but stimulate the blood to purify itself, by depositing its impurities into the bowels, and by repeated doses of these Pills, disease is literally drained from the body.

The genuine Pills with no druggist are found. Although many Counterfeits with them abound.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the Agents, published in another part of this paper.

MARKED.  
At Danville, on Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Lightner, Mr. CHARLES C. COOK, editor of the "Danville Democrat," to Miss HANNAH HALL, all of that place.

DIED.  
On Tuesday last, HOWARD, son of Mr. Jacob Paine, of this borough, aged about 6 years.

On the 1st inst., Mr. DANIEL KELLER, of this borough, aged 48 years.

On the 24th ult., Mr. JOHN MYERS, of Augusta township, aged about 60 years.

Printer's Ink.  
A few kegs for sale, at a small advance for cash, by Dec. 9. H. B. MASSER.