ceed the amount of expenditures by at least fif-teen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, con-tinue to direct that the surplus revenue be ap-plied, so far as it can be judiciously and eco-nomically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commence-ment of the last fiscal year, was 67,340,628 20th day of November, 1854, the sum of 22, tional expense would be comparatively light. 365,172 dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding debt of only 44,975,456 dollars, redeemastocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to 238,179 dollars.

This statement exhibits the fact, that the anwhich the interest has ceased, but which have

administration of the government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different executive departments, at the last session, amounted to \$38,406,581; and the appropriations made, to the sum of \$58,116,958.

Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, propriations made, to the sum of \$58,116,958. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than \$20,000,000 was applicaence to the usual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced \$10,000,000 to meet the of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than \$40,000,000. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operanot protection, may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the de-

tails of a measure to that effect. In connection with this subject, I commend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express proviaion of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entered to the proposition of the several officers of the government, to be left in their officers for the several officers of the several officers of the government, to be left in their officers for the character of the several officers of the government, to be left in their officers for the character of the several officers of the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government, to be left in their officers for the government of the character of the government of the character of the cha sion of law, requiring the records and papers of tries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into notice of the present secretary of the treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, a.d Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above refered to, quite obvious.

For other material modifications of the reve nue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the secretary of the treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon com-

ditional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore of an entrangency of the recommendation of an entrangency of the recommendation of the recommendati eharacter, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have United States.

ed severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded.

upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid.

Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended

their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate the time of its creation, is now, and under existing sacred from all touch of our political salvation, the reservation of the people; at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the Nation can promptly gather in the hour of general to your early attention. danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maindanger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of main-taining a military peace establishment; but the theory of system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our ex-

ment of the last fiscal year, was 67,340,628 cessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of dollars; of which there had been paid, on the such urgency, it would be shown that the addi- extraordinary result of five and a half million sold, ex-

ble at different periods within fourteen years.

There are also remnants of other government stocks most of which are already investigation often directed to special objects and

This statement exhibits the fact, that the air and income of the government greatly exceeds and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining lage staff are from the control of the government greatly exceeds. the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be distinct the field, which are deemed requisite to duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to ment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the government.

duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of bigh command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the sense of honor which should be cultivated among administration of the government.

Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of offi-cers who, after meritorious and even distinguished capable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efthird article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were pride of the men who, by past services, have estab-lished a claim to high consideration. In again com-mending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of plac-ing officers on the retired list be limited to one year.

The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should tion of the revenue system for several succes- be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reprosive years, and as the general principle of reduced with any improvements which experience duction of duties with a view to revenue and may indicate. The present organization of the artiflery into regiments is hable to obvious objections.— The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery uld be more consistent with the nature of the duties. A large part of the troops now called artil-lery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being nearly nominaturation between the two arms being nearly nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no founda-

ment of a system, which would produce the happie results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the attention, and be deemed worthy of

the approval, of congress.

The recommendation of the secretary of the navy, their own possession important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present secretary of the treasury,

sistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded.

But limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and pros-pective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, terming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of

ships-of-war.

The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigenceies of the wealth and commerce of the United States.—
I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the secre-

tary of the navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of that the aid of the general government be prima nrine disasters of the most tragic nature, involv-great loss of human life, has produced intense lotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the oundation on which the mancial security of emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon comperce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes adsumptions and support of the last year furnishes adsumption of the last year furnishes adsumption and support of the support of the support of the last year furnishes adsumption and support of the support of

The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with im-The recurrence of such scenes can erous young men, would have a tendency to raise the be prevented by teaching these wild tribes character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving y be prevented by teaching these wild tribes power of, and their responsibility to, the ited States.

of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies: only possible to detach troops in small bodies: and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually sufferthe laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties provided to punish conductors In most of the of trains, engineers, and others employed in the tranportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on

Why should not the same principle be applied to The public mind of the country has been re-cently shocked by savage atrocities committed duct on the part of master and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, be-yond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congess? The whole subject is earnestly recom-mended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which

you are referred for many interesting details in re-lation to this important and rapidly extending branch man, imposing upon all, and especially such of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1851, including \$133,483 of balance due to foreign offices amounted to \$8,710,-907. The gross receipts during the same period a-mounted to \$6,955,586: exhibiting an expenditure to reconcile the largest liberty of the indiv over income of \$1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of \$361-,

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement of the class of men who enter the service.

I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses The increase of the revenue of the department, for

> The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preced-ing year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean stea-mers, and commend the suggestion of the postmaster

extraordinary result of two and a hair minion sold, ex-ceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus in-creasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue pro-vided from this source for the federal treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790, no less than thir ty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands application it is not enough that the value of initial a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements.

A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee in this matter for the people of the States, is Lound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from

public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress.

A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications of at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thou-and miles of road, and grants to

Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable; is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works. the large dividends realized from the earlier works our to be furnished to those whose necessities over the great thoroughfares, and between the most ay require it—and to others in better circumimportant points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century:—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contem-plate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extrava-

with the most effective guards, there is danger of go

we may well pause before a proposition conten nearly one-third of the entire length of such wo now completed, in the United States, and which ca not cost, with equipments, less than one hundred a fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to sult from combinations of interests of this charact

can hardly be over-estimated. can hardly be over-estimated.

But independently of these considerations, wh is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive telligence, which shall discriminate between the lative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads eleven States and one Territory? Where will the condition of the second of o begin, and where end? If to enable these cor that the aid of the general government be prin given, the policy will present a problem so con hensive in its bearings, and important to our p

It was my intention to present, on this occa-some suggestions regarding internal improvem by the general government, which want of tim the close of the last session prevented my subr on the return to the House of Representatives objections, of the bill entitled, "An act making of Representatives, propriations for the repair, preservation and cor-tion of certain works heretofore commenced anthority of law; 25 but the space in this comm cation already occupied with other matter of it diate public exigency, constrains me to reserve subject for a special message, which will be t mitted to the two houses of Congress at an early

requires modification, and certain reforms manner of conducting the legal business of the dressed you upon both of these subjects at lengt fore, I have only to call your attention to the gestions then needs. gestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to ble provision for various objects of deep inter the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, a newed. Many of these objects partake largel national character, and are important indepenof their relation to the prosperity of the only erable organized community in the Union, unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such s as appear to me to be of particular interest portance, and, therefore, most worthy of conon during the short remaining period allott the labors of the present congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Co-

in acquiring their independence, and in found Republic of the United States of America, he volved upon us, their descendants, the great man, imposing upon all, and especially such public will may have invested, for the time with political functions, the most sacred obli-

We have to maintain inviolate the great to reconcile the largest liberty of the individu zen, with complete security of the public or render cheerful obedience to the laws of the to unite in enforcing their execution, and to to unite in enforcing their execution, and to indignantly upon all combinations to resist the nion, as the only sure foundation on which isand of civil liberty rest; to administer govern peace and friendship with foreign nations, ers, and commend the suggestion of the postmaster mand and exact equal justice from all, eneral to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy national policy and the domestic repose of

thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine intercourse of nations; and by such just and honora- alas! even in the sucred desk it finds advocates withstanding he had taken an OATH to keep such

common zeal and common efforts, we may, in hum-ble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States. FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, Dec. 4th, 1854.

THE BEDFORD CAZETTE. Bedford, Dec. 15, 1854.

d. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

OF We invite the especial attention of our readers the following "Card" from the Ladies connected gith the Lutheran Church of Bedford, and would ise all who can do so, to give them a call and nder them all the encouragement in their power. that this Fair will be conducted in a becoming and les concerned in its management, gives full assurnce. We wish them a profitable return for the exnse and trouble to which they have subjected Philistines.

LADIES FARES!

A Fair will be held at the Court House commend CHRISTMAS MORNING, and continue till Tuesday evning. Useful and Fancy articles, together with Rifreshments of every description, will be on hand.

The profits are to be applied to a benevolent purpose.

LADIES.

Dec. 16, 1854

THE POOR.

IF Under the present high prices of every ling eatable, connected with their scarcity, it not possible that a number of persons in the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain.

Even admitting the right on the part of Congress

our to be furnished to those whose necessities ances at its original cost. We will cheerfulbecome a member of such an ASSOCIA-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish to-day, at full length, the annual

BF JOHN P. REED, ESQ., of this Borough, has plating a simultaneous movement for the construction appointed agent for this county by the Merplating a simultaneous movement for the constitu-tion of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclichants' Insurance Company of Philadelphia, so that sive of the great Pacific road and all its branch all persons wishing to insure in this Institution can do so by calling on him, who is fully prepared to give all necessary information on the subject. The Company is said to be a good and reliable one.

Daniel Control

During the past year, a number of Ministers f the Gospel turned their attention almost exclusivegrog-shop. Where they did not venture to discourse only a goodly, and lawful, and noble carrying thus from the pulpit, they travelled around the counorrupt and demoralizing effect upon the young and inexperienced. Some "Ministers" who had not the hardihaad to acknowledge themselves MEMBERS of these organizations, advocated their doctrine as worthy of "encouragement"-such, for instance, was the case in the Methodist Advacate and Lutheran Observer, conducted by men who preach love and good will to ALL! But, to show that we are not merely expressing the opinion of politicians on this subject, we call the especial attention of the people to the following extract from a discourse recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. WADSWORTH, and published in the Preshyterian of the 2d inst., which sustains, in a ten-fold degree, all we have said on this subject. Whilst many ministers, in every State in the Union, have engaged in this infamous business, thus depriving themselves of the respect and confidence of the people, and bringing reproach upon the Church, it is truly gratifying to know that our glorious country is not deficient in Preachers who are always ready to promulgate "the promises of the Gospel issued in the death-cry from Calvary," AND NOTHing FLSE! No man ever was, or ever can be happy, who is destitute of GENUINE RELIGION-religion which commences at, and dwells in, THE HEART-and which directs the thoughts as well as the acts of a man in the right channel. Let not. therefore, the apostacy of certain TEACHERS, lead any to believe that there is no reality in Religion, but rather let all seek to drink at the fountain of eternal truth, and, by an upright walk and Godly conversation, exhibit the power of the Gospel in their own persons. We are digressing, however, having smply intended to call the attention of our readers to the following pointed and eloquent extract: From the Presbyterian, Dec. 2.

Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's Thanksgiving Sermon.

Thanksgiving day, on Politics in Religion, combinations of persons banded together by vows, which was required with much forces because of the purpose—where topics of the times, will be read with inter-

"There is a common, and indeed a popular is a curse and a sore wickedness. Take the spoils—and the man who would seek its coalition with any great moral and religious interests deserves at our hands an indignant rebuke, and will, at God's hand, surely meet a most sore retribution. And yet, alas for us! just such coalition is frequently sought by good men in the midst of us. Yea, more emphatically

in these latter days, that these standing places of God's messengers to a ruined world, become oft-times the mere platforms for political harangues. These altars of our God, where the broken heart is demanded as a sacrifice to Jehova, become oft-times only 'seats of custom,' were the worldly tribute is rendered to Cæsar. The precepts of the divine law, thundered from Sinai; the promises of the gospel issued in the death-cry from Calvary; alas! they are all set members of the Subordinate Lodges, be interrosacred profession so light, and their consequent leisure so abunbant; or because they regard the down-trodden masses of Europe with servility, if political questions; or, it may be, because they regard themselves as men of such prodigions powers and special inspiration, as to make it their extraordinary call to leave to their humbler and less gifted brethren the care of the ark in the fields of Beth-shemish, while they strive about the golden mice with the lords of the Philistines.

"Contain we are that for some years into of Cardinals at Rome." regard themselves as men of such prodigions reditable manner, the well known taste of the La- bler and less gifted brethren the care of the ark

> their religion, such as it is, they carry some of the veriest abominations of ruffian and radical politics. Their pulpits become platforms, where all questions of practical morals are discussed as side issues with some aim of the demagogues .-The cross of Christ is taken down from its high place, as the crowning glory of the sanctuary, and in its stead-as an engine of reform-is lifted the ballot box. And with this advocacy and patronage in the Church's high places, it has, not marvellously, come to pass that the edification of the audiences should be after their kind. Certain we are at least of the fact, that many a christian man looks to-day to the foulest machinery of partizan politics as an efficient auxiliary in a reformation of morals. Temperance-moral reform-religious educationversal brotherhood-indeed all things that are true, and pure, and lovely, and of good report, are—to speak technically—by a species of mor- al log-rolling, linked as twin issues with the Mr. Atonixsox, being absent Gen. Cass was unanitrue, and pure, and lovely, and of good report, foulest aims of ruffian demagogues seeking preferment and place. Nav. verily alas! these heavenly moral virtues, that as white robed an-House was called to order by Speaker Boyn. gels on radient wings should be all unsoiled by houses being thus organized, the President's Mesdust and soaring sweetly in God's sunshine, are harnessed side by side with bank charters, and tariff provisions, to drag the chariot of some unprincipled place-man into honour and power.

"I am not, of course, condemning, nor will I Indiana, to preside over the body until the arrival of Mr. Archinson, who is not expected in Washington be misunderstood as condemning, any conscienessage of President Pierce, satisfied that it will tions endeavor to legislate crime out of a comfrom the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continne operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money,
but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tenbusiness in this matter? Is it wise
to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of suddem wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes
does not of interest at this moment paid to continmunity. O no. I hold it to be my right (and
I will not insult your understandings by attempting proof of such a trueism.) I hold it to be my
most bounden duty, to seek all honorable legis
lation to aid me in the suppression of popular
does the spirit, which has produced such results,
read with deep interest by all into hands it may
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lil. It dependent upon the action of Congress?

Does the spirit, which has produced such results, orkings of the machinery of our great government.

Does the spirit, which has produced such results, orkings of the machinery of our great government.

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great catalogue of flagrant immoralities, are as the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the whole
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great catalogue of flagrant immoralities, are as the spirit of the whole
great catalogue of flagrant immoralities, are as the the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together pon him by the Freemen of this Republic, a fact
and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative which will be admitted by all candid men who careschemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that ally read his message.

at Ostend, was referred to the Committee on Foreign
Adlairs. The message of the President, at the close
of the last session, vetoing the River and Harber Bill,
was considered and discussed, and on the question of
that government, not asking as a favor, but gard the government is created, I can come to that government, not asking as a favor, but 55, noes 80. Not being two-thirds, the bill fell. claiming as a right, that it protect me and my beloved ones from such foul felonies on my interests.

"But then, as Christian freemen, in a highclaiming as a right, that it protect me and my be-

"But then, as Christian freemen, in a highninded and manly way, to seek legislative ac- submitted. Both branches adjourned over till Mon tion in maintenance of these great moral inter- day. ests, this is one thing-but another thing is it altogether, to enter into foul partnership with political partizans for the sake of such legislation—making temperance and Sabbath-keeping, and the Bible in schools, and all or any great practical morality twin-measures, co-ordinate and coequal issues, with the charter of a Sabbathly to politics, prostituting their sacred desks to poli-breaking railroad, or a swindling banking house. tical harangues that would have disgraced the veriest or a monopolizing gas company. The first is try secretly sowing the seeds of discord, hatred, and while the last is manifestly an ignoble carrying revenge, to a dreadful extent—some even heading or- of politics—politics in its most vulgar and abganizations banded together by an OATH revolting horrent sense, with all its monstrons shapes and to every principle of free government, to say nothing gigantic abominations-politics - politics in re-

From the Pennsylvanian.

KNOW NOTHING-ISM IN DANCER:

Every Member of the Order subject to a Criminul Prosecution, according to the Opinion of JAMES M. PORTER, one of the ablest Judges in Pennsylvania.

The infamous and unconstitutional organization tion, as the facts were elicited from the lips of mem- lect. bers themselves. The witnesses there examined. acknowledged that a disclosure of the secrets of the mountains and valleys-spending the greater Order would subject them to punishment by the laws portion of his life in the quiet scences of counof the land. One Judge has been found in this State try life, and habituated to the calm contemplawho has charged a Grand Jury directly upon the sub- tion of all subjects worthy of his investigating ject, and informed them that the Order was a legiti- mind-no man that we know of in this State mate object of criminal indictment. There will be could have been selected by the Society more many other Judges found who will take the same suitable to the delivery of the annual address. view, and thereby test the Constitutional character of the organization. We have heard several eminent Lawyers in Philadelphia declare that the first mem- cannot fail to perceive in it the workings of a ber of the secret order brought to trial would be convicted, if the facts as made public, were proven, as composition. The author must be a man who the organization was in clear violation of the laws has carefully studied the standard works of our and the constitution. We copy the following notice language. We venture to assert that Milton, of the CHARGE of Hon. JAMES M. PORTER to Addison, Macauley and Shakspeare are his daithe Grand Jury of Wayne County a few days since:

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wayne county, at Honesdale, on the 5th inst. His Honor, JAMES M. PORTER, President Judge, after recapitulating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, in regard to the rights of conscience and other civil rights of the citizen, whether native The Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's discourse on naturalized, proceeded in an able and lucid manner, to strongly charge the Grand Jury against all which was received with much favour, has ER ACCOMPLISHED OR NOT-of depriving any citizen, been published. The following extract, on native or naturalized, of any right or rights give

His Honor told the Grand Jury, in strong and decided language, that if they, or any of them, knew of any such combination, or if complaint should be lesense in which to carry politics into religion, gally made to them of the existence of any such combination in this county, it was clearly ther duty, unword politics in its vulgar and most perverted meaning, as denoting the paltry chicanery of they might be dealt with according to the common placeman for power-the low artifices of pros- law, which, by its wisdom and plasticity, happily a- to admire the scholarship of the Chief Justice,

and patrons.

"I reed not tell you that it has come to pass and void, if the secret was to be kept among the members of an illegal combination.

STARTLING EXPOSURE.

Hear what a subordinate Know Nothing Lodge says of the GRAND Council in New York!

It appears that the Grand Council of Know-Nothaside and forgotten, that these embassadors of gated under oath as to how they voted at the recent God may discourse political declamation upon election in that State. Some of the Lodges in Brookmoot-points that divide our political parties .- lyn have refused to comply with the insolent man-Either because these men find the duties of their date, and have denounced the tyranny of the act in care of souls so trivial a concern in comparison they themselves are prepared to submit to so degradwith the general enlightment of society on these ing a thraldom. We give the resolutions passed in one of the Brooklyn Lodges:

"Certain we are that for some reason, into of Cardinals at Rome.
"Resolved, That any American assenting or yield-

ing obedience to such degrading and Inquisitorial requisitions, inherits not the spirit of his revolutionary sires, and is unworthy the name of a son of '76, and

descends to the level of an ignorant Papist.

*Resolved, That we recommend our brethren to panse and camly reflect, before they aid in centralizing so dangerous a power in the hands of a body, who, however pure they may be, may at some future time, be composed of unprincipled men, who, regardless of the public interests, will wield it for their own personal aggrandizement."

The tendency of all such bodies is not only to demoralize their own members, but also to destroy all confidence and security in our citizens generally. To obey the order of the Grand Council in this particular, would be a complete surrender of individual liberty, and a death blow to the hopes of prtriots every-

Meeting of Congress.

mously elected to preside over the body. The General accepted the honor, but declined anything more sage was sent in about 2 o'clock, and read. In the Senate 10,000 extra copies of the Messages, with the accompanying documents, and in the House 20,000 ere ordered to be printed.
On Tuesday, the Senate elected Mr. Bright, of

for two or three weeks. In the House a variety of

and the Pension and Indian Appropriation bills were

JUDGE BLACK'S ADDRESS.

The following notice of the address and of its distinguished Author, appeared lately in the columns of the "Iron City," and meeting, as it does, our full and decided approbation, we transfer it to our columns with pleasure:

"The above is the title of a pamphlet which has been placed on our table, and which has recently been issued from the press. It contains about sixteen pages, and comes forth, of course, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Somerset county.

We always read the productions of Chief Justice Black with care his legal opinions as published in the newspapers-although not possessing much interest with the general reader outside of the legal profession-are perused by us with a degree of earnestness which we can scarcely account for. It may be because we have known the man for many years, and because we like the elements which constitute his personal and private character. We have always since our first acquaintance with him, looked upon him as a man of great abilities and decided character. Whenthat delights in this cognomen, is fast approaching a lever he sets the massive machinery of his brain position from which it will not be able to escape .- at work-whether in private converse or public The exposition in one of the Massachusetts Courts, task-his friends need have no nervousness exhibited the dangerous character of the combina- or solicitude about the emanations of his intel-

Born and reared in a locality diversified by

In a literary point of view, this production must command more than respect. A scholar mind well trained in the rules that regulate ly companions, when his duties permit him to indulge in general reading. His style is really refreshing and inspiring in these days of longspun sentences and sickening verbiage. He always, in his compositions, gives us an example which is worthy of imitation.

But he is not acomplished merely in his knowledge of the great English masters. He shows a thorough familiarity with the ancient classics. And this, in him, is not idle display, or vain pedantry.

How beautifully his classic lore is made subservient and delightful, in an address to a rural people not much accustomed to the fables of mythology, is evident in the simple yet facinating manner in which he speaks to them of the dawn of Agriculture, and recounts the achievements of Ceres. We have not lately seen anything half so enchanting. These things cause us nd the and to point him out as a model to our young

barristers and judges. He has not a particle of affectation. His style is felicitous, perspicaous, easy and flow-