constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the country.

From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territorles an opportunity to make steady progress in the developement of their agricultural and min-

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper

but necessary. I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and dicipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordinance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years.

navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting dicipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of eriod of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice-system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a ture adjustment. three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and grati-Tying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now affoat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs, over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and import-

acres: for which has been received the sum of \$8.821,414.

During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and general recognition of them both in Europe and Afor other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to remaking a total aggregate of thirty nine million ject, did not affirmatively act on the overtures of three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight bundred and seventy three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

roestions in this r the complication and progressive expansion of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the department; to the colonization of different bureaux of the col pension system; to the colonization of differ-ent Indian ribes, and the recommendations in ent Indian tribes, and the recommendations in

The report of the Postmaster General prereceipts \$7,620,801-making an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$2,787,046. The dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, \$330,000 is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country is very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

come of the Post Office Department under the give full effect to the principle, it would have receireduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendation of the Pustmaspenditures, must, for the present, make it deter General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the estab-

I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General resand commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in rela-

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satis-

The army during the past year has been so | Central America. The pretensions subsequently as- | made any communication in reply.

vill have been fully attained. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June 1854, which went into the British North American Provinces, with advan-tages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected ity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upor

the British Provinces in America. The exports of domestic articles to those provinces, during the last year, amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding by nearly seven millions of dollars and the imports therefrom, during the same period. amounted to more than twenty-one millions-an increase of six millions upon those of the previous

The improved condition of this branch of our com-

Provision was made in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery on the oast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been em ployed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for tituted in consequence of a serious difference of pinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by re-sort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues within the last few years.

The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 755, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 25, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 25, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the efficiency of the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of February 28, 255, 440 promote the law of Congress, of Congr thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the of the United States. The protection of both re European Powers interested in the subject; and the quired that the existing power in that state should manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrange-ment with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to the government for temporary sus-pension of definite action on its part, in consideraion of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States.

This question has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to fu-ture adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and maratime powers of Europe on the subject, will soon be concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a saf-

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has nich progress been made in the adjustment of pend-

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of hat intercourse have not yet been attended with any

ion of maratime nations, two principles for the se curity of neutral commerce; one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles.

These were not presented as new rules of interna-tional law; having been generally claimed by neu-trals, though not always admitted as belligerents. The aggregate sales of the public lands, du-ring the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,878 ral neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to ob-serve them for the present occasion, a favorable op-portunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a

> But Great Britain and France, in common with the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinja, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maratime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration maratime powers, and adding thereto the foll ent Indian fribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

of the enemy; and to the declaration, thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited by all the powers represented at Paris,

sents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last of the in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall send the constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where deficiency of this department is thus 744,000 been injurious to our commerce. As to the remainded a regater than for the year ending June ing article of the declaration of the conference of a practical violation of the rule thus defined, has Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished, I cannot certainly ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the un-questionable rule of maratime law in regard to pri-

vateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon ocean, although it might belong to the citzens of rgely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the inmode, which could be used with increased effective-

lishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress.

Would be theraby augmented, while the defensive a bility of others would be reduced. Though the sorender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the confere pecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Raifroad Company, value to one class of States, but of essential value o another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate sideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

> I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provi-ded that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immuniy of private property on the ocean from hostile cap-

To effect this object it is proposed to add the declaration that "privateering is and remains aboli-h-ed," the following amendment:

"And that the private property of subjects and citfactory adjustment.

The object of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April, 1850.

This amendment has been presented not only to the States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neurality and the common use of any transit way, or
interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of
Panama, which might be opened within the limits of

Panama, which might be opened within the limits of

tions on the subject made this government, especial-

times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the happy condition of other republics in America, and happy con great family of nations. But the unsettled condition to place ourselves in the calmness and conscio citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are

slow to redress.
Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a ance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the peogood understanding, that such complaints are most numerous, and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideraion which this government had a right to expect. which, during the period of my administration, has others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful citizens that redress which is indispensable to the and the establishment of constitutional order and continued friendly association of the two Repub-

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it impor-tant that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thorough fares across the isthmus connecting North and South America be regarded as a responsible government; and its d here only a short time. Soon thereafter the po-itical affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and, awaiting further de-velopments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending Grenada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights con-ferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinqui hed at that time it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been re-cently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton and, although the law hus not been put in force; ye the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that

The Congress of New Grenada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two militons of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum papably by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however would obviously contravine our treaty with New Granada, and in fringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of Sentember last, but the local authorities on the isthe have been induced to suspend its execution, and to wait for further instructions on the subject from the the determination of that government. If a measure to extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed

near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belong-

ing to the railroad company.

I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that comexcept Great Britain and Turkey.

To the last of the two additional propositions—that government of New Grenada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of civizens of the United States who were killed, with full

demnity for the property pillaged or destroyed. The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, n so far as regards the security of persons and pro-cetty passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authoriting further outrages, without adequate measures fo having been taken, either by the State of Panama

or by the general government of New Grenada. Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protectionall which, and the continuance of the public adv tages involved, it is impossible for the government

f the United States to be indifferent. I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspanwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus.— And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withfraw the naval force now in these ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the Republic of New G nada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maratime States both of Europe and Ameri-

Meanwhile negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Grenada full indemnity for injures sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the ccasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of peace, greatness and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various de-partments of the government, and all the great pranches of the public service, civil and military, order to speak of the intelligence and integrity, which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but

its mariners whiten every sea; and the plow of its Shut out all who cannot Elend and to the weighty topics on which he writes, quires that it should be read entire, especially Central America. The pretensions subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, on or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main sulfing with others, parties to the conference of Parment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that territories, on or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, have delayed definite action upon it, only for the purpose of controlled States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations.

Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The proposition of the United States, have delayed definite action upon it, only for the purpose of contemplated by the original convention. It has termined that it in the purpose of contemplated by the original convention of the United States, have delayed definite action upon it, only for the purpose of contemplace of contemplated by the purpose of contemplated by the original convention.

I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in the courageous energy of our people is making of the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in the courageous energy of our people is making of the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in the courageous energy of our people is making of the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in the courageous energy of our people is making of the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of the treaty, bloomers, parties to controlled the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention.

The present as per trained to the world. These tr ror of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consant to the sentiments of this entitles of the country entirely from the influence of conflicting the country entirely from the country entirely entire effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American Provinces, with advantage of the States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American Provinces, with advantage of the States of the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American Provinces, with advantage of the state of the sentiments of this conficting that the approbation of all maratime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communication of the Constitutional who have voted regularly for the last forty or fifty who have voted regularly for the last forty or fifty and Mr. Watts a preacher. Mr. Watts a preacher. Mr. Watts as well as who have voted regularly for the last forty or fifty generation, remains the not less double task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States. We have, at length, reached the stage of the nation-The government of the United States has at all and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, nity of right, by the side of the greatest and wealthand thus increable of regular and first internal administration, has tended to embrarrass occasionally our lations, we have to guard against the shock of the public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our discontent, the ambition, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulse of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reli- those who are ignorant of the Latin, French and

my successor, and retire to private life with ments of protound gratitude to the good Providence ther one of whom have forgotten more good common continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our relations between ours and all other governments.

tranquility throughout the Union.
FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, DEC. 2, 1856.

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856. G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes-the Union of lands. The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands, And the flag of our Union forever!"

### Grand Concert.

The BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA. Chambersburg, composed of young gentlemen of high character, under the direction of J. K. Survoca, Esq., will give a grand Concert in Bedford this (THURSDAY) evening, Dec. 11, in the Court house. This band has been highly spoken of by the Press in different parts of the Commonwealth, and is considered equal to any in the State. We have, no doubt they will be liberally patronized by our citizens, of both sexes. The Court House will be handsomely lighted, and well cleaned, so that ladies will find as comfortable seats as they could desire.

Admission only 25 cents, which is simply intended to bear expenses, which are quite heavy.

PANORAMA OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. An illustration of Bunyan's immortal work, by painting, will be exhibited in the Court House in Bedford, on Wednesday evening, December 17. A visit to this Panorama cannot fail to prove instruc-

tive and entertaining in a high degree. The fight with Apolyon, the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and the Giant of Despair, especially, are presented with thrilling effect. Those who have witnes ed this beautiful Panorama, concur in the opinion that no work of the kind has given such universal satisfaction. Any one who has ever read Bunyon wil find in this Exhibition a new source of admiration of that most superior of fictions-The Pilgrim's Pro-

# AN ADJOURNED COURT

Was held in Bedford on last Tuesday. . Present, Messrs. HARTLEY and SNIVELY. Among the other business transacted, was the selection by the Court of a Crier and tip-staff. Andrew Jackson Baylon, Esq., was selected to fill the first post-and Mr. Wm. LEARY the second. Two better selections could not have been made, and we congratulate the public up on this judicions act of the Court. The Black Re publicars kicked hard against the change, even re-I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite monstrated, notwithstanding the Court gave them an your affection to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Grenada.—
On the 15th day of April last, a riotous assemblage of within three days of the late election. We never

> One of the DRAWINGS for the new House at person who may find or know where it is, will o- his own county. He has been an entire failure! blige the Company by leaving it at this office, or with Col. Go-SLER, at the Washington Hotel.

The building of the new House at the Springs. has been allotted to Mr. John Davidson, for the sum of nine thousand dollars. It is to be finished and ready for the reception of visitors by the first of June next. Those who have been in the habit of visiting leaving out the letters g and h. A certain gentlethis beautiful watering place, (unsurpassed by any other in the land for natural advantages.) Will scarce ly know it on their return next summer. Col. ties cannot be relied upon to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditawill spare no pains to make the place the admiration of all who visit it. The furniture will be new, neat, and clean. The chambers will all be carpeted with appropriate fixings. The walks will be handsomely fitted up-and new Baths erected on the most approved plan. We expect the President elect to be a mong the visitors at the Bedford Springs next Sum mer, accompanied by some of his Cabinet.

Col. E. L. Anderson has purchased the lots of Dr. Anderson made vacant by the fire in Bedford few months since, and intends to improve them hand somely. The work is already in progress on one of the lots. This, with other anticipated improvements will add greatly to the appearance of the town.

Mr. WM. HARTLEY is handsomely repairing the property be purchased from Messrs. Kelly & Dugdale. The spirit of improvement is evidently on the advance in Bedford.

We copy the following paragraph extraordina y from the Philadelphia News, of the 8th inst. The News is the organ of Mr. Fillmore:

COL. FREMONT .- "Pink," the New York corres pondent of the Charleston Courier, writes: "I have heard it reported that Fremont has been arrested three times at the complaint of his creditors—they alleging it as their belief that he intended leaving the State. Horace Greeley went his security in on case, and Brown & McNamee in the second.

"Was it the hope of office which set the Republicans to work."-North American.

Yes, and nothing else. Had it not been for th hope of office, Black Republicanism would never have had a name among men. It was considered a grand humbug to mislead unsuspecting people, and bence its adoption by those whose patriotism never look be vond a selfish motive.

The Harrisburg Telegraph charges Mr. Fill. MORE with having taken the third degree oath of the

The Philadelphia News, in its issue of December 8, proposes to shut out from the elective franmisfortune of a great many of the old people, especially, of the present day, to lack this inestimable power of every man to educate his children, had he the State in October! If the News had had votes leading Filmore organ would deny them the right to Therein lies the mystery! It is no uncommon thing to find many of the FATHERS in every county in the State and in the Union who sign their name by a mark; and these, rel is at present progressing between Mr. Butts and too, ranking among our most respectable citizens, Mr. Watts, of Rochester. Mr. Butts is an editor and disgrace them for life. The News carries out retorts that Mr. Watts is a usfoul and leprous the figure with the assumption that "intelligence preacher. Mr. Watts wonders how long "Christia should be the BASIS of the elective franchise," ing our rulers. The Abolition leaders in Bedford that the columns of Mr. Butts' paper are efreighted take up the same cry, so that we may soon look for with corruption and charged with moral death; and the issue against the Democracy to be, a war upon Mr. Butts declares that Mr. Watts' sern the uneducated portion of the country, regardless of "charged with moral death and freighted with cortheir integrity and devotion to the Union. Proba- ruption," bly they will add to the list to be thus disfranchised Greek languages. How long will honest men follow the lead of such foois? Why, we have men in Bedsense than a regiment of these "intelligences" ever possessed.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION OF MR. BU-CHANAN. The North Amerikan, of Philadelphia, in a late or

out-throats who lead the opposition to him, "unborn generations will call him blessed." But if, on the other hand, he takes the constitution as his guide, College since their organization in January, 1863, his term of office will be attended only by public turnioil, by the greatest disquietude to hiniself, and must end amidst a whirlwind of popular commotion." What balderdash-what superlative trash-to errahate from any body, but particularly from a paper professing to represent "all the talent and decency" of the great city of the Commonwealth. On one thing the North American and its hangers on may bis election to the highest office in the gift of a free afely rely, and that is, that Mr. EUCHANAN would not give a pinch of snuff to secure their friendship or vard off their blows. He was triumphantly elected against all the dirty slanders their dirty minds and nited States, he was determined to be President o wicked hearts could invent, (the North American standing in the front rank,) and now when his acts of sublic policy will speak for themselves, the venom of the slanderers will fall still more harmless than before. Mr. Buchanan's well balanced mind is too firmly fixed to be "disquieted" by the attacks of such trimmers as control the North America Why, all they said and published during the late campaign, never gave Mr. B. even a moment's unpasiness. Conscious of his own rectitude, he scarcey knew of the ravings of the fanatics and demaogues who proclaimed themselves ready and willng to vote for any thing, white or black, to beat him,

The North American, in the same article, says urther :- "We should heartily rejoice to see the inoming administration enter on such a course as would give peace to the country and permanence to our institutions." This is a deliberate, premeditated falsehood, uttered with malice aforethought. The North American desires anything but a peacefe state of the country. His party could no more live without AGITATION than could fish on dry land .-They would readily delage the land in blood to get hold of the purse strings of the Nation. They never acceeded at any Presidential or Gubernatoriai elec ion, except by means of unnatural excitement, man factured for the occasion. The people thus swinlled, never failed to kick them out of office at the first opportunity which presented itself. They de-

Fr. Jordan & Co. say that if the opposition to the Democracy had united upon the Abolition candidate, as they should, "Pennsylvania would have gone against Buchanan by at least ten thousand." Another of their wholesale fabrications, as proved by the fact, officially announced, that Mr. Buchanan has a clear majority over both Filmore and Fremont. Had Filmore been out of the way, Mr. Buchanan would have beaten Fremont at least fifty thousand ings to victory." Fudge. Why he couldn't get the the Bedford Springs has been lost or mislaid. Any delegates in three counties in the State-not even in

# STRAIT-Out!

The next time straight gentlemen undertake to criticise the productions of others, they had better try and get themselves straight before they do it Judge Snively, in applying the word "straight-out to the consistent Fillmore men, wrote it strait-out man who walks very straight sometimes undertook to straighten up the matter, and bring the Judge to an account for gross violations of the first rules of Orthography. The gentlemen's Shakespearean efforts will not do to convince the people that he is a great States, man and smart, unless he studies Webster a little

The Judge was right, and spells well, but runs etter. He ran straight through at the late election, and left the briefless CRITIC and the Hon. Wm. Griffith to creep out at the little end of the horn, making ugly mouths.

The Somerset Herald is out for Francis Joran for Speaker of the Senate, now that the woollies have a majority in that body. We say, let him be the man. After the dirty part he took in trading off Fillmore for the Abolition candidate, in violation o his solemn pledges to his party, they should make him their presiding officer by all means-especially when they refer to his letter of Oct. 2, to the Chairnan of the Black Republican committee, in which e says: "You know my views, but I am afraid you are a little too fast. Any such arrangements made before the October election, will injure us here on the County and State Ticket."

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The last annual Message of President PIERCE, is published entire in this week's Gazette, It is a cirar and concisely written paper, and does credit to the intellect and statesmanship of its author. A large portion is devoted to a review of the dangers through which the country has but recently safely passed, and a discussion of the causes which led to the violence of sectional feeling and hostility between the hitherto harmonious geographical divisions of the Union, which disturbed its peace, and threatened its swift destruction. The policy of the government, in reference to the question of slavery, is vindicated that when the present generation had passed a-

person to read, and because justice to the author, mong them, however humble his position, who

quires that it should be read entire, especially every citizen who values his citizenship sufficien to take an interest in public affairs.

The Daily News is of the opinion that if the chise all who cannot read and write! Now, it is the "Loco Foco Party had been defeated in October, Mr. Buchanan would not have had the ghost of a claim of success in November." Some people think M: blessing. When they were boys it was not in the Euchanan's name had something to do with carrying nough, Mr. B. certainly would have been defeated

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL. - A very pretty quar. Butts is a "foul and leprons" editor, and Mr. Butt. families" will read Mr. Butts' paper; and Mr. Butts will listen to Mr. Watts' sermons. Mr. Watts says

The Harrisburg Telegraph goes for Thomas Jordan, of Bedford, for Speaker of the Senate. No such man in these diggings, we believe. Strange

Congratulatory Visit to the President Elect by the Students of Franklin and Marshell College.

Or Friday of last week the Students of this College, numbering over one hundred, accompanied The North American, of Panladelpina, in a late title on the administration of Mr. Buchanan, says, sic, paid their respects to His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, where a highly interby the President and Faculty, and a fine Band esting interview took place. Mr. Buchanan has been the President of the Board of Trustees of the and has always feit a deep interest in its prosperity, and taken an active part in its affairs. He was, there fore, very natural that the Students should feel a desire to tender to him their warm congratulations This was the first time in the history of our coun try that the President of the Board of any College was visited by its Students to congratulate him on people. When, in 1853, Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President of this College, our opponents jeeringly said, "as he could not be elected President of the U something!

Mr. WM. A. DUNCAN, of Pa., on behalf of the Students, addressed Mr. Buchanan, substantially as

Mr. WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, of Cashtown, Pa., delivered the congratulatory address. He said he appeared before his Excellency, the President elect of the United States, to give expression, in behalf of his fellow students there assembled, to their sentiments, in view of the peculiar relation which they sustained to him as President of the Board of Trustees of their beloved Alma Mater. They came not as Democrats, flushed with success, to shout in loud huzzas the triumph of party; nor did they come as the vanquished opposition to express any dissent from the result of the late campaign; but they came, happily, as members of college - most of them as Pennsylvanians - all of them as children of this mighty and glorious Repubic-with warm young hearts, to extend to him

their heart-felt congratulations. They felt honored, he said, in knowing that their principal officer had been selected as the pilot to guide our "noble ship of state" through all the vicissitudes that may encompass her .--All fears which might have darkly gathered, were now dispelled-their hopes were buoyant -as they now heard the welkin ringing with joyful approbation at his election to the chief nagistracy of the Union. They loved their country-they loved her institutions-her government and her rulers-they loved the glorious Union of the States, and rejoiced in their prosperity; but they especially rejoiced now, when they saw in the President elect both the favorite son of the Keystone State and the warm patron of the arts and sciences; and they would bail the time when that favorite sonhe nation's choice—shall take the reinso ernment and watch over our national inter-

Most willingly will they place in his hands our rights and sacred liberties; and if, perchance, continued Mr. Dencan, the dark clouds of difficulty lower, and the political firmament grow black, and angry storms arise, they would not fear, but confidently repose their trust, under God, in the skill and experience of our national mariner. Their hearts heat with honest pride when, from the lofty tower of their Colege, they could view the residence of the President of their Board of Trustees and the most distinguished Statesman of Pennsylvania; but what must now be their gratification when, from that eminence, they can not only view the residence of the distinguished Statesman, but even that of the President of the United

In conclusion, Mr. Duncan eloquently and with earnest feeling, wished the subject of his remarks a prolonged life of usefulness-a successful, peaceful, honorable and blessed administration-that our great nation might rejoice in his wise and naternal direction of its affairs -that he might live to retire from office with the benedictions of Gop and man to cheer his declining years, and that the shades of time might ever fall lightly over his honored head.

#### Mar. Benchaman's Reply. Mr. Buchanan said, in reply, that he felt

greatly indebted to his young friends for their visit. He had the assurance that, at least, their congratulations were sincere, as they sprung from the warm hearts of youth, which had not yet had time to become corrupted and hardened in the ways of the world. The bosom of youth was the abode of sincerity and truth, and it was indeed a pleasure and an honor to receive the warm out-pourings of their hearts. He said he had always felt a great solicitude for the interests of Franklin and Marshall College; it was a noble institution and he was proud to be the President of its Board of Directors. He was extremely gratified to learn it had fair prospects, not only of a large number of students, but of great usefulness. It was gratifying to see so large a number of worthy young men already enroled on its lists of students. He reby facts and arguments of irresistible force.

The Message presents a highly favorable and gratifying picture of the financial condition of the government, and the growing prosperity of all the material interests of the country; as well as a satisfactory of the country; as well as a satisfactory of the country and of presents of the dislocation with the nations. statement of its diplomatic relations with the nations of the world. We have made no synopsis of it, because it is not too long for even the most impatient tion. There was not, he said, a young man action.