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them in Centre, Mifflin, Clinton and Clearfield
counties.

LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE

## JAMES BUCHANAN

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FFIJOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND House of Representatives .- Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its ma-terial interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvest has been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Dur commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In chort, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within

very recent period.

extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these Message is threatened with destruction? The long-continued interference of the of the Northern people with the question of pending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Con-gress or the territorial legislatures to exclude So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as otherwhere), in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incases and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced them with vague notions of freeden from thoughout the North for the last many produced them with vague notions of freeden from the slaves, and many reflection, will aurely be declared young the many to great his constitution, will aurely be declared young the savery no longer that the fact that the incase against the slavery whenever it shall be produced them with vague notions of freeden from the constitution, will aurely be declared young the many gears of toil privation, and blood to established a perfect flower name and blood to established that this apprehension is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the forder to carry into the tit these powers, and the history as well as the character of the first many find the slavery and the fact that the incase and violent agitation of the slavery and with the greatest care, it was submitted that the greatest care, it was submitted the several passed of the first men of the country. Its oppose and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory. Such an act, however, plainly the rights of property secured by the formal produced them with vague notions of free word by The judiciary whenever it shall be proved them with vague notions of free word by The judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration of the grade formal produced them with the fact that it is always of the proved the fact that many formal produced them with vague notions of free contents.

Only three days after my inauguration of slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the exedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feel ing of peace at home has given place to ap-prehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at

night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning.— Should this apprehension of danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will beome mentable. Self preservation in the n the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political union, how ever fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and fire-ides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived, and my prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout

pled by Hon. Jas T Hale

A CARD.

Messay Hale & Hor will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of constitutional and obnoxious enactments.

FARE REDUCED.

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 & 508 Market Street, above sixth.

G.W. HINKLE, Proprietor.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so unless we shall rashly bring it upon our

secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the The long-continued interference of the Northern people with the question of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produce I its natural effects. The different against each other, and the time has arrived, so much decaded by the Father of his Country, when geographical parties have formed. I have long foreseen and often formed. I have long foreseen and often formed. I have long foreseen and often forwarded my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed. them there under the protection of the Constitution. So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States gle between the first intellects of this or the Supreme Court of the United States selembly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decisions has been extensively impugued before the parent cause the moment that any State felt her been extensively impugned before the peo-

to annul the secred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden Frezy State legislature in the lamin is for bidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest soy proposed to state constitution. In like manner, the cannot be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution proparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Their and not until then, knowledged. Such authority is behaved to by the Federal Constitution to exercise was then met and related by the constitution for Every State legislature in the Union is for imaging of 10th January, 1855 transmit

\*\*ATTORNES AT 18 ME AND STATES AT 18 ME AND ST

a course By this process a 1 mon might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many

the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty strug ple, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judg to popular assemblies would, if they could transfer with the proved against those who dreaded transfer will be in the country to popular assemblies would, if they could transfer with the country to the count to popular assemblies would, if they could invest a territorial legislature with power is, that it was not until many jents after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive

tures, and all executive and judicial officers. States, shall be bound by onth or affirma-tion to support this Constitution."

and executes its own decrees by the agency its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to maktablish a Government which could act di-

Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several case its power over the people of all these States in the enumerated cases, that each

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This has been accomplished by the Constitution followers the Constitution of the Const

one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but "reserved to the States respective, or to the people."

To the extent of the deligated powers, the Constitution of the I mited States is as much a part of the constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually meeted there in Thirs Government, therefore is a great and powerful Covernment, therefore is a great and powerful Covernment, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special sulfices to which its authority extends Its franker never intended to implait in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor some the special soulhests to win destruction, nor among the specific and counterated powers.

concerns of this flovernment affirst in [1961]
a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a selear constitution, to which all the States are parties, violation of a selear constitution, to which all the States are parties, violation of a selear constitution, to which all the States are parties, violation of a selear constitutional rights of each time is not to make, but to execute, the laws; and it is a remarkable faut in our factors, and it is a remarkable faut in our factors, which is not to make, but to execute, the laws; and it is a remarkable faut in our factors, which is not constituted to the states of the anti-slave yearty, no single at has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Comprosion, impairing in the alightest degree, the rights of the State shall read the excess shall be its coverein a state whenever this shall be its coverein the present or the next Congress. Row State whenever this shall be its coverein the present or the next Congress. Name of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Histors, either in the present of the next Congress. Row and it may also be observed, judg ling from present indentions, that no passibly except the Missouri can be provided to the present or the next Congress. Row and the constitution of the present or the next Congress. In a special covered the subject of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Histors, either in the present of the next Congress. Row and the constitution of the present of the next Congress. In a special covered the subject of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Histors, either in the present of the next Congress. In a special covered the present of the next Congress. In a special covered the present of the next Congress and the present of the next Congress and the present of the next Congress and the present of the passage of such an act.

It is

Confidence, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spoke property by force; but if in this I should mending to the Legislature of the several prove to be mistaken, the officer in command. States the remedy for cristing evils, which of the force has received orders to act strictly the Constitution has its I provided for its "both of the United States and of the several on the defensive. In such according oncy, own preservation. This has been tried at States, shall be bound by onth or affirmation to support this Constitution."

This has been tried at the responsibility for consequences would different critical periods of our history, and rightfully rest upon the heads of the assail-always with eminent success. It is to be rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailance.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the both House of Congress and have been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the rolations herefore ix isting between them, much less to arknowledge the independence of that State. This will be to invest a mere Executive office its arknowledge to invest a mere Executive office. with the power of recognising the dissolution press, or of the right of pention. To this of the Confederacy among our thirty three we are also indebted for the Bill of Rights sovereign States. It hears no resemblane to which secures the people against any abuse they often declined to comply with such requisions. It thus became necessary, for the quisions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing this barrier and "in purpose of removing this barrier and "in ment, involving no such responsibility. Any were the apprehensions justly entertained by attempt to do this would, on his part, he as the friends of the States rights at that period naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, as to have rendered it extremely doubtful

question whether you possess the power, by tives, in February, 1803. This amendment force of arms, to compel a State to remain was rendered necessary to prevent a recur-The article for its own amendment was inThe question fairly stated is. Has the tended to secure the amicable adjustment of