A restoration of the African slave grade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countananced by many of our citizens, and were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape figur our shores, for the purpose of making war uton the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we wore at peace.

In addition to these and other difficulties we experienced a revulsion in monetary nf." 'c vampled severity and of ruinous consequenas to all the great interests of the country. and deduct the amount of the Amistad When we take a referred for adjustment for the late line of the late line. Sums which they are entitied are referred for adjustment to a board of contrast this with its many regist prospective at the time of the late line. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted, convention to Congress, and recommend the regist prospective at the time of the late Pres-itential election, we have abandant reason to return our grateful thanks to that mercithit Providence, which neght forsaken, us as a nation in all our past trials.

# OUR FOREIGN RELATION.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. Our relations with Great Bristian are of

if e-most friendy character, Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty and from the right of series claimed by the British Govern-ment have been amiably and benorably adinsted

The discordant construction of the "thy, and balwer treaty between the two govers an appropriation role that purpose has passed and passed and passed and the sentences which at different period of the dist were contend that it should be submitted to and s. Shich at different period of the dis-cursion, horo a threatening aspect, have re-sulted up a final settlement entirely satisfac-tary to this Government. In my numual myssage I informed Congress that the Brit wernment with the repuplies of Hon-and Nebragua, in pre-vance of the datas not in fristin lift between the two coverments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that to root work will soon be accomplished e afaleat expectation ha sinde been tultilled

Her BE and Majesty concluded a treaty The Brance Majory concluded a treaty with H neuras particle 24th November, 18-9 and with Nutrazim on the 28th Aujes, 1850, relinquishing the Mesquita postectority. Besides, by the family, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of Ver-republic of Honduras. It may be observed tracific supulations of these treates conan inexery important particular to the , e ducats adopted by the Secret of the and states to the treaty concluded at d non the 19th of OesoLer, 1856. E offers a given mental. It will be not floated that his treaty was rejected by the Bern government because of its objection to ast as d unpertant, amendment of the Sen e to the article relating to Ruitin and the other island in the Bay of Huchers It must be a source of successively ten teal classes of our fellow etwore at especially to those engaged in foreign meases that the chain outside y at struct Benam, for ably to vieward search Americar merchant vessels on the lagh service the dipence, has been abardened. The was by far the most danger as  $q \in S^{+}$  with the point of the point of the two constraints would have  $q \in \{0,1\}$  since the war of 1812 = W1/1 (

on and open, they might it as mode use been procipitited into a war. The The origination open, only might at any monopole. With the Empiric of Austria, and the re-trice. From precipitated antica war. The second production of Austria, and the re-way rendered maintest by the existence in mining continental powers of Furipe, in where the dense manufactors the existence of the dense that of the Suffan, our relations can be units or duced by the for the sense of time to be of the most friendly character. c) must be incertify the torth is sense of Analy in merchant vessels by Be short sense of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people halod with provide reclaim the orders of the Sciencery. after Navy to our naval force in the first (CMexic), "to prefect all yes ds of the two distribution the digle seasity in seas." r de ertrad y the Assets of we

tion contracted by the tween the rayal for es-of the two countries. This was nost forth nately presented by net control of control

The city question of any injertanc which still remains open in the disjuited of American citizens out of the one fifth of title between the two governments to the 1-land d Sin Juan, in the vicinity of Wash\* Is not of Shrouan, in one viewes strikes a numer on American vesses at the present international terms of the question is still Canton, Shanghae, and Luchau, and it was noter regulation, it is not deemed a bus "Agreed that this amount shall be in full ble at the present moment to make any logindation of all claims of American entiallus, in to the subject

u arry, I is proved to be a most auspicious and 100,000 for Fuchau - were delivered consequences, it cannot fail. exemt. correspendent kindred and kindly for its  $x + c_0$  first may even actuate the given it times of thege parts to the agent selected by many and people of both countries in their our minister to receive the same p brocal and social intercourse with each.

be paid to the claimants either by Spain or () Under this convention the government whilst at the same time they provide for the the United States. These terms I have of New Granada has specially acknowledged, payment of a considerable arguint towards addition to these and other difficulties. perion of a resultion in monetary ni-to the holders of the Cuban vining Indeed soon after my advent to power, of un-they have made a formal offer authorizing State Department to settle these claims,

All other claims of citizens of the U ited States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by

this convention referred to a board of con missioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any

were content that it should be submitted to board for examination and decision, like the other claim. Both governments were

A transmitted the proceedings of this corvention to the Scinite for their constitution-inflaction on the 3d of May, 1860, and of the 27th of the succeeding June they determine ed that they would "not advise and consent to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Soam in an awkward and embarrasing po section — It is more than probable that the fi-nal adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor

I reiterate the recommendation continued in my Annual Message of December, 1859, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in involving the faith of treaties, had, in the factor of the acquisition of Orba from Spain, come of their country, persistently denand by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such the observation of the acquisition of the involving the factor of the acquisition of Orba from Spain. an acquisition would contribute essentially to the wellbeing and posperity of both countries in all'future time, as well as provethe certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade the righent the world I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occase nor if I believed that the transfer of Fuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Space, justly tarnish the national bonca الما يت Namelion a disregard of the national honor f France for transferring. Louisinna to the

# Loced States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advartages. AUSTRIA A.

## ours. The friendly and peaceful policy pursued

by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. treaty of Trentsm of the 18th of June, 1858, has Len furtifully charved by the Chinese Teen furthfully closerved by the Chinese authentics. The convention of the Sth November, 1868, supplementary to this trenty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the chains of our citizens on China, re-

tack, equal to blout \$700,000, was stipu-lated to be pull in sitisfa 'ti in of the claims the receipts for toppage import, and export duties on Américan vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae, and Luchau and it was Ther allust in to the subject zens at the various ports to this date." The recent visit of the Prime of Wales, Debentures for this amount to with 300, in private character, to the people of this 000 tails for Canton 100,000 for Shanghao acording to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the cus Since that time the chains of our citizens

FRAME.
Well runce, our ancient and powerial in this signers appointed for that purpose under individual transfer. A decision baser of March 3 550 and thou awards, which proced sat factory to the channars, to be solution in the approbation of the function of th lise bein adjusted by the heard of com-Line law of France recognizing the name to some beneviolent object in which the convertence of the port on of the convertence of the sway under the sway to specify many be specify in the sway to specify the sway of the second the port of the port of the convertence of the stars of the first d have g become a citizen of the line and the way between Great Britan to of the constitutional government. Under the second the way be specified of the second to be the second the constitutional government. The and the thinse empire is the second to the constitutional government. The second the these circumstances I deemed at my due to the constitution of the constitutional government. List of States has changed not an enough neutral in the way between queat brown of U is last his parice character. He can and Transe and the Chinese empire all der these consumstances I deemed it my du is a therefore, he compalled to serve in the though, in conjunction with the Bussian ty to recommend to Concress in my last an I broch armony in case he should return to Sumster, he was ever ready and willing multimessage the employment of a sufficient is the case he should return to Sumster, he was ever ready and willing multimessage the employment of a sufficient two outves of France have been discharged decessor, to state that they have proven unity from the French army, because they had be equal to the dehate, trying and responsible be obtained. Nower have I had a clearer convention on any subject than of the pro-come American citizens. To employ the positions in which they have be different conviction on any subject than of the pro-curguage of our present Minister to France, because being positions been placed. No other alternative was left, except the second termination of the present different of the present of the presen JAPAN. intere abar lonment of our fellow-citize a The ratifications of the treaty with Japan,

itself to be responsible to our citizens. "for the satisfiction damages which were caused by the list at fellow-citizens. Panama on the 15th Afrik 1856." These KA

claims, together with other claims of our citizegs, phich had been long urged in vain legislation necessary to carry it into effect. COSTA BUA AND NICARAGUA.

Persessing efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica. inform you that these and I am happy to other claim against either party, with the have finally prevailed. A convention was single exception of the Cuban claim, was signed at the city of San Jose, on the second recognized by the convention. Indeed, the of July last, between the minister resident Spanish government did not invist that the of the United States in Costa Rica and the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus | plenipotenturies of that republic, referring recognized, notwithstanding its payment had these claims to a Board of Commissioners, been recommended to Congress by two of and providing for the payment of their my predocessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had pass. This contention will be submitted as appropriation for that purpose had pass. stitutional action. The clause of our citizens upon the re-

public of Nicaragua have not yet been pro-vided for by treaty, although diligent efforts bound respectively to pay the amounts for this purpose have been made by our awarded to the several claimants "at such minister resident to that republic. These cording to the tenor of said awards."

> MENICO Our rolations with Mexico remain in a most unsufisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively

the subject of these relations, and do not new propose to repeat to length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusive that our citizens, residing in Mexico and our merchants, trading, thereto, had suffered, a series of wrongs, such as we 

the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universitly be beyed they might commit these outrages up on American citizens with absolute impuni Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed his grouon that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Govern ment, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail."

Manual and the state of the sta ton of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the innugaration of a Presi deat. Within one (short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital

by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the government was assigned to General Zul aga. This usurper was in his is turn soon competb 1 to retire and give places to General Matanon. I to General Matanon.

been adopted. Selfor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic, and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority drivel from it that the civil, war commented, and still continues to be prose

The arborit the year 1858 the constitutrank protygics stronger and stronger. In the provides history of Mesico a success ful military revolution at the capital had To have ensure or our criticens on think, reaction of the reaction of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the present of control of the contro writed to in my last Annual Measure bas, number universally reaction. A majority of the Under this convention the sum of 500.000 – citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this gas recognized in April, 1859, by the government of the United States insouthority extended over a majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the oth r important sea ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico be or A to revive, and the constitutional govern peort has afforded it all the protection in

their power Meanwhile the government of Miramon will held sway at the capital and over the surrounding country and coatinued its out. rages against the few American divisions who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the effort After the fat-tle of Tacubiya, in April, 1850. Gen. Mar-

quez ordered three entrenes of the United Justice Had States, two of them physicality to be served as a non-in the located data to the United States and the served serve

tance and fate we can never technicillerent; for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a e meiderable arguint towards. Treasury show an netual expenditure of the satisfication of the claims of our injured. \$50,848,474.72, for the year ending on the the satisfication of the claims of our injured

KANSAS AND UTAH

At the period of my inauguration-I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and to maugurate what was called the Topeka government in its stead. To accom phish this object an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusty ed to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitu-tional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States. The hostile parties in Kausas had been

inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and the South to a degree of malignity without parallel in our his To prevent the actual collision, and to assist the civil magnitudes in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory ready to aid

the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon as a posse comitatus in the execution of civil and criminal process. Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have en permanently settled without an election the people — The ballot box is the surest by the people arbiter of disputes among free men. ,Under this conviction, avery proper effort was rm-ployed to induce the bostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State The insurgent party refused

to vote at either, lest this might b eonsie ered a recognition on their part of the term toral government established by Congress A better spirit, however seemed soon after o prevail, and the two parties met face to to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot box prov ed clearly that this narty were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war From that time we Lave heard little or nothing of the Topicka government, and all serious daiger of revolutionary troubles in

Kansas was then at an end, The Lecompton constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kan-sas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without vio lating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation were fair and regular on their face I then believe and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansus would have been best consulted by its ad mission as a staje into the Union, especial ly as the majority within a brief period ould have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure - If fraud existed in all or any of these proverlings of was net for the Precident, but for Congress to investigate and determine the question of fraul and what ought to be its consequen-If, at the two first elections, the CC4 pority related to to say a monat be material chise could invalicate an election tails held under lawful anthority even if this had not subsequently voted at the third eligibition. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as 1 alarys desired but the precedents are sumerous of the admossion of States into a Union without such submission

It would not comport with D present purpose to review the proceedin. gress upon the Lecompton construction. It is sufficient to observe that then L al action has removed the last vestige of serious, rev olutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled under a notorious out " law, in the nouthern portion of the Territo-ry to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doub not, be speedily subdued and brought to

Had Ethested the Lecompton constitution

our follow citizens are interested, were 're-ognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of rati-fications." The payment of the present a dotailed statement of their streaminities agreed to the pay is the opinion in advance that they are fications." The payment of the present is a contraveray been streaminities agreed to the payment of the present during and commercial interests of the streaminister to demand his paysports chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto be paid to the claimants either by Spain or -claim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim; " but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wastor chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wasto chaim;" but in any ovent the balance wastor chaim;" but in any o 30th of June, 1860 including \$1 040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of \$4 296 009 26, with the interest npon it of \$450 000, appropriated by the act of the 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues

of samplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Poat Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth-of June, one thou and eight hundred and fffysnine? This sum, therefore, justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be de-ducted from the sum of \$59,848 474 72 m order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th of June, J860, which tion. leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of \$55 402 465 46. The interest on the public debt including Treasury notes for the same fixed year ending of the 30th of June, 1860, amounted to \$3,177,314.68, which, added to the above sum of \$55,402. 465 46, makes an aggregate of \$58 579 780

(18). It ought in justice, to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending on the 30th June 1860 were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,000,500 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may bo safely asserted that the sum of S61 000 000 or at the most \$62. (00),000 is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures

This result has been attained to a consid erable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate department's in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfored with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deciming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each care on the proper head of the department, with the gen ral instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and test bid-It has ever been my opinion that pubder he contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites , but that in all such cases public officer is bound to act for the Govcriment as a prudent individual would act for himself

#### AFRICAN SLAVIE TRADE &C.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that since the date of my last Annual-Message not a single slave has been immorted into the United States in violation the laws' prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our follow entirens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from theare and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration . It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again re-ceive countenince in our country or depart from aut, shared scient repetition to no more then refer with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Partie railroad of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the visionity for the protection of the lives and property of our follow cutzens, passing in transitiover the different Central American routes against the sudden and lawless out breaks and depredations ; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their cri and cargoes against violent and unlawful sciences and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be a disturbed and revolutionary condition It is my settled convic tion, that without such a power we do not afford protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand

no (lovernment except that of the Union. JAMES BUCHANAN. house, and to other, expedients to defraud the floverninent. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the arti-cles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures impor-ted from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been nade to fiz their value. The foreign mailufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest sale necessary to escape detec-In this manner the dishonest import er and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a deorded advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has al-

ready driven from the pursuits of honorab commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants whose throughout the world, is the pride of our country

The remedy for those evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be prac-ticable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom house into the actual cost or value of the article and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. ~ They present no temptations to the apprus-ers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a cases, render themselves independent.

Bendes, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another " Under our advalorem system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraise ment of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression straigely brough prevails to some extent that the specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more falacious Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue frou imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of the 25d of January, 1860, between France and England, one of

have discriminated in favor of large and i

ten truly remarked that this incidental

which always operates against him

tection decreases when the manufacturer

needs it most and increases when he needs

the articles provides that the ad valories duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from points : its date, and these are to be ascertained by. making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse The reverse of the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because a mitch larger amount of

revenue would be collected by merely con- the common Territories throughout their verting the an valorem dutics of a tariff into territorial existence, and until they shall be equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the admitted as States into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitutions may proportion the specific duties might be diprescribe

A like recognition of the right of the Specific duties would secure to the Amermaster to have his slave, who has escaped ican inanufacturer the incidental protection from one State to another, restored and "de-hvered up" to him, and of the validity of the to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State have gone further, and in a liberal spirit laws impairing or defeating this right are riolations of the Constitution, and are conse quently null and void. ful branches of our manufactures, not by

raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is We believe this view is nothing more than what rightfully belongs to the South, and the same in effect, by admitting articles free has any isocurate and should be willtheir fabries Under the present system it has been of-

The extreme length of the Message pre-

Pine Grove is perhaps one of the most pleasant villages in the County. It numbers The revenues of the country are subject to sim-ilar fluctation lustead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under over two hundred inhabitants, and over two nundren miniations, and in n are located three very neat churches, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist, the latter of which is not quite completed, a good Acade-my, in successful operation under the super-vision of Prof J E. Thomas. Four Minis-terian Device the super-In it are a system of specific duties they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system ters of the Gospel reside in the town, Rev's of specific duties which would afford addiof apecine during which would award which tional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injus-ture to any interest of the country. This Mosses T. Fletcher "Lutheran. Rev. Moore Presbyterian, and Rev. Crosthwait Methodist Peace and harmony prevails among the dif-ferent christian denominations. The minisaccomplished by ascertaining the ferent christian denominations The minis-ters living together, not only- as neighbors, average value of any given article for a series. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CONCRESS. I gam recontinend to Congress the pass age of a law in pursuance of the provisions upon it which might be deemed necessary respondent, on the evening of the sixth inst, of the Constitutions and which might be deemed necessary respondent, on the evening of the sixth inst, the device has already be nextercised with g n wild be connerbalanced by a lesser amount is now) one of the cleverest men living. The occasion of this meeting, was to wither external and the united bar and the aggreate would be connerbalanced by a lesser amount is a provide the connerbalanced by a lesser amount is a provide the service of the service of the service of the service of the the service of the s , was performed by the Rev. D. Mosser, afte , was performed by the flow. D Mosser, after which we surounded the Captan's table, a discription of which I will not attempt, shi-floe to say, it was loaded with an abundance of everything good and taking all things to gether, from the fair bride, down to the most tiny cake, there seemed to be but one opinion -- that it was one of the nicest weddings ever attended

BELLEFONTE: PENN'A. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860 FOR SALE. The undersigned being desirous of abau A no older signed being desirate of a bain doning the Printing business, offers for sale his interest in the Democratic Watchman.— The establishment is a paying one, having about 1,000 subscribers and a fair share of Job Work and Advertising. Any person wishing to embark in the business, would out find a more interaction. Business not find a more pleasant location. Posses-

THE WATCHMAN.

5. 8. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS

I cordially commend to your favorable rigard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to

the people of the States, they can appeal to

WASHINGTON CITY, 3d December, 1860.

UNIT ADDATED

### sion given on the first day of January next. S. S. SEELY.

## President's Message.

The last Annual Message of President Buchanan is before the people. It is an able document, and is worthyan attentive, sober investigation, by men of all political parties. It is calm, and so far as possible, takes a middle course between the two extremes --The abstract right of secession has been discussod, claiming that it is neither more nor less than revolution.<sup>2</sup> The President asks the South to pause and bear the ills they have been complaining about, rather than rush into others which they know not of He supplicates the North to retrace its steps, and sug-

gests a practical remedy in an amendment to the Constitution for the Territorial question. This explanation would be intended to

settle the true interpretation of the Constitution flually and forever, on the following

1 An express recognition of the righ of property in slaves in the States where I

now exists or may hereafter exist. 2 The duty of protocting this right in all the common Territories throughout their

ing to grant them.

cludes further comment.

Corespondence from Pine Grove.

least and constitutes a sliding scal

sion, "I do not thus, our French naturalized a fellow citizens will hereafter experience much aunovance on this subject " I ven the back and the subject of the prime and the structure of a line of the subject that when the other continental powers will a light the same wise and just policy which a light the same wise and just policy which his done so much honor to the enlightcoul "geveriment of the Emperor." In any event, our Government is bound to protect the material and influence, our trade and without striking a single blow. The con-intervention and influence of the striking a single blow. The con-intervention and influence of the striking a single blow. The con-intervention and influence of the striking a single blow. The con-intervention and influence of the striking a single blow. The con-tent of the striking a single blow. rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of and naturalized citizens.

#### RUBSIA.

~ -veen the great empire of Russia and rd States the mutual friendship and which has so long existed still con-freenil, and, if possible, to increase for relations with that Empire are could desire.

BPAIN.

though less dangerous charachough less dangerous characbaye been for many years .-

bong held, and continue to bong held, and continue to the grainst the Sphnish ad been ably urged the diff successive di-the diff successive di-the diff successive di-the diff successive diaccessive di-Madrid, but The Spanish j firstitute a ini-

institute a joint character. errent of

arch, 1860,

Trpose with WILE a Under this S. B.-Ant whinated to pres Bept. 3-37-14

LINE! LINE The subscriber resp public that he has orthogen the Borough of Bellefonts, which Lime of a superior quality - which to be as white and pure as the Vi be actor is to given is a trial, and h to be as white and put to be as white and put he asks is to give it a trial, and new he asks is to give it a trial, and new here the second second second second second LEON A pl 12-90-W.

the ratifications of the treaty were excent = and would have been ready and willing, toing people will rapidly increase. For this the extent of its ability to do us justice In addition-and I deem this a most im purpose the Lycoon and accredited three or the advisor duration - European govern-his most distinguished subjects as envoys portant consideration - European govern-extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary ments would have been deprived of all pre-

buo were received and treated with marked text to interfere in the territorial and do-distinction and kindness both by the Govern- mestic concerns of Mexico. We should ment and people of the United States, thus have been relieved from the statiprovail, and, if possible, to increase have returned to their native land entirely, come necessary, any attempt by these governetations with that Empire are satisfied with their visit, and inspired by eraments to deprive our neighboring repub-

is no present danger that such a contingency will happen. Having discovered that my recommenda-

idental causes, for which neither party is sotion of that boby, it would be improper for ditures of the Government in all its branches

a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound poincy therefore as well as humanity required that this object should, if possible be accomplished without the effusion o blood This could only be effected by send This had to consider the should return to muster, he was even right and willing and massage the employment of a some out to blood. This could only be effected by send in this active country. These principles were that the opportunity offered to couple this matrix force to penetrate into the interior ing a military force into the Territory sufficiently the French Muster is a dimensioned to our present minister and mappe interior of the Jaurez government, though the same time to offer them a pardon for past two curves of France have been discharged by the the the state of the section of the same time to offer them a pardon for past two curves of France have been discharged in the the state that they have proved hilly it was not doubted that this consent could fing the opportunity offered submission of the state of the section. clearer sion to the Government. This policy was the jus-pursued with emineat success ; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large det nent of the army to that remote region and to furnish it who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the millitary force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check

and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions. FINANCES.

In my first anotual message 1 promised to employ my best exertions, in co operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be grad the neutrino termines buth for the states, thus have been releved from the obligation time and extravagance which could only be grad, ment and people of the United States, thus have been releved from the obligation time and patterne. I applied myself dil-There is every reason to believe that they of resisting, even by force, should this be, gently to this task from the beginning, and have returned to their native hard entryly come necessary, any attempt by these gov-was added by the able and energetic efforts. the most friendly feelings for our country how for for those of her territory, a duty from partments. The result of our labors in this Let us ardently hope, in the langunge of which we could hot shrink without abandon- good cause du not appear in the sum total the treaty itself, that "there shall hence- ing the traditional and establised policy of our expenditues for the first two years, forward he perpetual peace and friendship the American people. I am happy to ob- mainly in consequence of the extraor/inary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Ulah his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingence of the expenses of Congress during this performance. revenue tariff.

BRAZIL. Will happen. Will happen. With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our the next alternative was to accomplish, in relation continue to be of the most antreable character. Will happen. Will happen. Having discovered that my recommenda-tion would not be sustained by Congress, ing 30th June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage of the members. For the year end ing 30th June, 1859, whilst the pay and ing 30th June, 1859, whilst the pay and the next alternative was to accomplish, in the next alternative was to accomplish. by treaty stipulations with the constitution-for the year ending 3(th June, 1859, whilst the next alternative was to accomplish. by treaty stipulations with the constitution-for the year ending 3(th June, 1859, whilst

of the Constitution apply intring a day certain for revenue purposes, into the form of a to see the above named initiaters and ladies provides to the tho of March in each year of specific duty. Such an arrangement could together with a large company of friends and members the though of the the though of the t an odd number for the election of represen-tatives throughout the Cates A similar (ral approbation, in the appointment of the the election of clectors for President and the election of clectors for the election of the similar the election of clectors for the election of the election election

ject from the fact that the 36th Congress in his report to kingress, and to recommend terminated on the 3d of March, 1859 with that measures he promptly adopted to enable dy for this omission, and an immediate call. I brewith transmit to Congress the re-of the present Congress was the natural re-ports of the Secretary of War, of the Navy, sort Upon enquiry, however, Lagertained that fifteen out of the thirty three States. The recommendations and suggestions which composing the Confederacy were without they contain are ingbly valuable and deserve

minished

these fifteen States would be disfranchised. The report of the Postmaster General de-

by such a call. These fifteen States will be 'tails the circumstances under which Cornel-in the same condition on the 4th of March line Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in next. Ten of them cannot elect represent the month of July last, to carry the ocean 'tailyes, according to existing State laws, un-inails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It different memory actionation for the second state of the second state til different periods, extending from the be- lisd he not thus acted, this important interginning of August next until the months of communication must have been suspended. October and November. In my last message I gave warning that, eral had no power to make him any other

in a time of sudden and alarming danger, compensation than the postages on the mail the salvation of our institutions might de matter which he might carry. It was known pend upon the power of the President imme- at the time, that these postages would fall diately to assemble a full Congress, to meet far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service the emergency.

#### TAB/FP.

TARPP. It is now quite evident that the financial Wanderbilt in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely fipon the justice of Congress

General, were I to omit the mention of his last two anomal messages, in tavor of impos-mg specific mstead of ad valorem duties on all important articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I and convinced that specific purporting to have been made by the Mexidistinguished services in the measures a-dopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous purporting to have been made by the Mexiduties are necessary, both to protect the can government previous to the treaty of cossion. The successful opposition to these revenue and secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental oncournufacturing cossion. The successful opposition to these tal encour claims has saved to the United States public agement which unavoidably results from a property worth many millions of dollars and

had previously cost the Government.

to individuals holding title; under them at least au equal amount. It has been represented to me, from source As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and all other commertheory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and all other commer-cial nations has demonstrated that such du-ties caunot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valor em duty, the must be the result. Under it the investigate of the second to the se some degree, if possible the same objects tingent expenses rose to \$2.093 309 79, and Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valor by treaty stipulations with the constitution for the year ending 30th June, 1859 whilst from duty, this must be the result. Under it al government. Such treaties were according to be availed to \$3.99 79, and indeed, from the very nature of an ad valor ingly concluded by our late able and extend. 66 the contingent expenses amounted to \$1, goods will be entered at less than their true bet minuster to Martin and extend to the form the very last to be so general that it cannot be re-NEW GRANDAL. The exchange of ratification of the con-vention with the republic of New Granada, isgned at government. Such treaties were accord-to pay and mileage amounted to \$859.093. The exchange of ratification of the con-vention with the republic of New Granada, isgned at Washington on the 10th Septem-ber, 1857, has been long delayed from ac-igential causes, for which neither party is indental causes, for which neither party is

# - A QUEST.

We would add, that accompanying the above notice we received from the happy couple a most delicious sponge cake, for which they will please except the heart felt thanks of the editor-aye, every hand in the office We enjoyed this little luxury as the compliments of hearts glowing in the very sunshine and summer of their existance .-We are not to old to forget the pleasant incidents of a similar occasion. These incidents were as sunny chapters in our life's history as in theirs. May the stream of time bear them gently onward. We hope their connu-- Mr.bial joy may exceed their most glowing anticipations-their fondest dreams.-ED.

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Col. Curtin, Governor elect, seems to be favorable to the repeal of the laws of this State which conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law. In a speech delivered in Philadelphia, on last Saturday, at a dinner given by the Republicans of that city to Col. Alexander McClure, Mr. Ourtin said :

"The law-making power of this state has never designedly placed upon our statute book laws to contravene or obstruct the execution of any act of the Federal Government: but if there be any statutes on our book which in effect, du contravene, or conflie with any legislation of the National Govern-

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# ate the recommendation contained in my