THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Wednesday, February 23, 1859.

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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

AST READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TO The Democratic State Convention for

1859, will meet at Harrisburg on the 16th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A HANDSOME PRESENT,-We have received

from Mrs. Harriet Watson, of McConnellstown, two large heads of cabbage. (considerably larger than our own,) for which she will ed, but to our great surprise, a dozen "huge please accept our thanks.

Huntingdon County Legislation.

By reference to the abstract of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature published in another column of this day's paper, it will be seen that there are three measures of interest to the citizens of this county, before the House of Representatives. These are, the proposition to attach a part of our extreme south-eastern township -Dublin-to the county of Fulton; to create a bank of issue, to be located in this borough, and to be called the Huntingdon County Bank; and to run and mark that portion of the boundary line between this county and the county of Mifflin, which crosses Kishaeoquillas valley. These are all subjects of considerable importance to our citizens, and should receive proper and seasonable attention.

Pennsylvania Legislature. [Correspondence of The Globe.]

MONDAY, Feb. 14. SENATE .- Mr. Baldwin offered a reso MONDAY, Feb. 14. SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to inform the Senate whether any demand had been made by him on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, for the tonnage tax due the Commonwealth for last year, which, under the rule was laid over. The American Improvement and Loan Association bill, passed the Committee of the Whole. House.—Petitions presented: for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent; for a new county to be called a new county to be calle Marion; one from Cambria county for the removal of the sent of justice from Elemsburg to the borough of Wilmore; one for a law to require railroad companies to fence their roads; for a new county to be called Pine; to prevent negroes and mulattees from acquiring a residence in the State; three for the repeal of the tonnage tax; for a new

county to be called Ligonier.

Tuesday. Senate.—Prayer by Rev. De Witt, (Presbyterian.) Petitions presented; one from citizens of Huntingdon county in regard to certain tax laws; for a new county out of parts of Venango, Crawford and Warren; for a ty out of parts of Venango, Crawford and Warren: for a new county to be called Ligonier: one from the members of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and one from citizens of manufacturing counties, for the repeal of the tonnage tax. The bill incorporating the American Improvement and Loan Company came up on second reading, and was lost; yeas 8 nays 18. The General Banking bill was next considered in Committee of the Whole. It was in charge of Mr. Randall, who advocated its passage and defended its provisions with much corpostness and was in charge of Mr. Randall, who advocated its passage and defended its provisions with much earnestness and force. He was followed in debate by a number of Senators on both sides of the question. Before the bill was entirely considered, the Committer rose with permission to sit again. Horse,—Prayer by Rev. Cane. of the German Reformed Church. The bills on the private calendar came up and were laid over for a second reading. During the afternoon session a number of said bills were passed finally. The whole of this day's session was consumed in the consideration of bills of a private and local character. ry. The whole of this day is essential was consideration of bills of a private and local character.

Wednesday. Senage.—Prayer by Rev. Hay, of the English Lutheran Church. Bills were reported: to incorporate the Northumberland and Juniata Rail Road Company; relative to Banks, (with a negative recommendation.) and a number incorporating passenger railway companies in the city of Philadelphia also with a negative recommendation. Bills were read in place as follows, viz. relative to executors, administrators and guardians; a supplement to the general banking law: a supplement to the act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke of the act to encourage the manufacture of from with coke or mineral coal; by Mr. Schell, "a supplement to an act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to manage and develop the same;" also, one to repeal the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads. In presenting this bill. Mr. Schell stated that it was prepared in his district, and as he was requested to present it, he did so, as was his duty, but did not wish to be considered to be foverable to or present it. The General Ranking hill to be favorable to or against it. The General Banking bill passed the Committee of the Whole. The bill concerning passed the Committee of the Whole. The bill concerning turnpike, plank road and bridge companies, was taken up and passed finally. The afternoon session was consumed in the consideration and passage of bills of a local nature. House,—Prayer by Rev. Bartine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A joint resolution that both Houses should adjourn to-day until next Wednesday, was lost by a vote of 32 year to 50 nays. The Committee appointed to try the case of David R. McClean, a sitting member of the Houle, whose seat has been contested, made a report that William H. Matthews is entitled to said McClean's seat.—Mr. Matthews was then sworn and took his seat as a rep-Mr. Matthews was then sworn and took his seat as a representative from the third district of the city of Philadelphia. Local bills—for there seems to be few of any other character—engaged the attention of the House up to the

hour of adjournment.

Thursday. Senate.—Prayer by Rev. Bartine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A bill was reported, entitled "a supplement to an act. approved June 16, 1835, relative to stay of executions," with a negative recommendation. A bill was read in place for the regulation of the feretions in the township of Jackson, in the centry of Huntingdon; twelve from different portions of the State, for the repeal of the tonnage tax. The resolution relative to the final adjournment of the Legi-lature, fixing the 8th day of March, was stended in Committee of the Whole, the time was extended to the 15th of March, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

MONDAY, Peb. Clsr, 1859.

COLUMBUS, N. T., Feb. 7, 1859. DEAR GLOBE: - Surely the time has come, when we know the seasons only by the putting forth and falling of the leaves. Such beautiful winter weather I never saw, until try during winter, it is rather more agreeable last vestige of it away in a deer chase. Now don't expect an invitation, Mr. Globe, to dine quite abundant here at present. Buffalo and ferred to in the first section of this act; Elk are plenty on Wood River, about seventyfive miles west of this place. If any of the monwealth; and in case either of said comparare fun, let them try some of the monarchs of our western prairies. I recollect quite well, my debut at buffalo hunting. After dinner, I set out on foot with a friend, in pursuit of a "short horn"-two greener nimrods, perhaps, never shouldered rifles, however, what we lacked in skill we made up in enthusiasm. A walk of about four miles brought us within close rifle shot of three large buffaloes .-We soon selected our target-Jack counted three-and both fired, our game was woundcritters" that had been lying in the tall grass, sprang up and squared for a charge; and such a noise-well, perhaps it was their martial music, and for aught I know, it may have been their National air, but I remember well it was hideous to my cars, and discretion being the better part of our valor, we laid as close to "Mother Earth" as possible, in order to secrete ourselves from our very good rounded us. To show our heads above the grass, would have been as much as to say "we'll take a horn," which, just at that time and kind, we had no particular desire for .-Suspense is always cruel, this was torture, like Laon's dream-

"Two hours whose mighty circle did embrace more time, Than might make grey the infant world, Roll'd thus a weary and tunnituous space,"

we escaped, got back to camp, hungry, tired, and our arder for buffale hunting cooled quite considerably. We told our adventure, which was a good joke for the old ones. Next day we returned to the hunt undaunted and with the Convention, as follows:

Our latest news bring us the intelligence that Montgomery, the Kansas desperado, has Marion; one from Cambria county for the removal of the conversation to-day with a gentleman from lived on the Big Blue, where he had a claim | in any movements that may be deemed nepretty well improved, his house was burned, his crops destroyed, his wife and three children in crossing the Weeping Willow, got full attendance which marks our present present have made their first appearance .wet and so benumbed with cold, that they were unable to get to a house. They were found, but it was too late, the vital spark had fled. My informant told me that a short time ago, Montgomery had said he had revenge, and was willing to die.

The emigration to the mines continues .-Two men passed through here to-day on foot. They said they had walked five hundred miles and expect to reach Cherry Creek about the middle of March. They were poorly clothed, but seemed in good spirits.

Repeal of the Tonnage Tax. On Feb. 16th, Mr. Schell read the follow-

ing bill in place.

Mr. Schell desired to make a statement previous to reading the following bill in place. It had been prepared at the request of a number of business men in his district, and he presented it, in compliance with their request and his duty as a Senator, without wishing to be considered as favorable or unfavorable to it. He desired its publication in the Dai-Record; which, on his motion, was ordered to be done.

The bill is as follows:

An Act to repeal the tonnage duty or toll on the Pennsylvania railroad, and on the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad, on certain conditions. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the acts incorpo- be his sphere of operation, who does not is more enlightened since the invention of the relative to stay of executions," with a negative recommendation. A bill was read in place for the regulation of the construction of passenger railways. The resolution offered on Monday, by Mr. Baldwin, requesting the State Treasurer to inform the Senate whether the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company had paid the tonnage tax due the Commonwealth, was so amended as to include all railroad companies which are subject to the payment of such tax, and passed. The bill relating to evidence came up on second reading, and elicited a long, interesting, and able discussion. House,—Prayer by Rev. Colder. Petitions presented: two from citizens of Dublin township. Huntingdon county, praying that said township may be an nexed to Fulton county; for the new county of Monongahela; for the new county of Ligonier; one from the county of Blair, and several from other counties, praying for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent: for the new county of Marion; to change the place of holding elections in the township of Jackson, in the county of Huntingdon; twelve from different portions of the State, the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act, reduce and lesson their several and respective tolls and charges, that is to say, their several and respective present pubwhole, the time was extended to the 15th of March, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

FERDAT. SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Miles of the Baptist Church. Eleven petitions for the repeal of the tonnage tax were presented. Adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock? P. M. House.—Prayer by Rev. Castleman. Bills were reported as follows, viz: relative to void marriages; suppliement to the act regulating the rate of interest; relative to perpetuating testimony in certain cases; relative to the act regulating the value of interest; relative to the county to the county of Fulton; to run and define a part of the boundary line between the counties of Millin and Huntingdon; to incorporate the Huntingdon County Bank; to change the place of holding clections in Jackson township, Huntingdon county (this bill was pursed;) to repeal all laws taxing money at interest; relative to the repeal of the tonnage tax. Adjourned until Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock

The effort to fix, at this stage of the session, a day for the final adjournment when a great portion of the General Assembly than to despatch the public business. Members are now paid a salary of seven hundred dollars, and they are not entitled to much credit foraffecting an early adjournment when a great portion of the business of the people remains untouched. The last session continued until the 22nd day of April, and these are now on the file of the Senate, one hundred and seventeen the day of the control of the file of the file of the senate of the file of lished and existing winter rates of tolls and

hereby severally required, in case they, or nity on its possossor, if rightly administered either of them, accept of and agree to the it is a fruitful source of good to the commuterms and provisions of this act, within thir- nity. When guided by just principles and ty days from and after the passage of the directed to salutary ends, the power we exsame, to give notice to the Governor, in due ercise, like the generous sunshine, diffuses and proper manner, and formed so as to be greatful warmth and light, and at once inbinding on the said several companies, in vigorates and refreshes; when controlled by and according to the judgment of the At- evil motives, and perverted to base purposes,

and in force; and in case the said companies, or either of them, shall and do so accept the the present time. It has been pleasant even | terms and provisions of this act, the said comshall, and are hereby required, at the time of giving notice, as aforesaid, to deliver to him than Spring. To-day, I had premonitory true, full and correct copies and lists, verified symptoms of "Spring fever," but wore the to be such by the affidavits of either the presidents or general superintendents of said companies, of the several and respective published rates of tolls and charges on the local tonnage with me to-morrow on venison steak, for the and freight of and within this Commanwealth; fun of the chase was my only reward. Game is of said several companies mentioned and rewhich said copies and lists shall forthwith be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Com-Huntingdon sportsmen wish to have some nies shall, after so accepting the terms and provisions of this act, thereafter charge and receive any greater amount of tolls and charfending, as debts of like amount may be tesy and if, as may sometimes be inevitable, recovered in this Commonwealth; and we are compelled to sacrifice an offending copies duly certified by the Secretary of cotemporary, let us the Commonwealth, of the lists of tolls Carve him as a feast and charges above mentioned, to be filed as aforesaid, or of either of them, are hereby declared to be evidence in any suit or proceeding in this Commonwealth wherein the same

any such suit or proceeding.
Sec. 3. The right to repeal this act, and thereby to restore the imposition of said tonnage duties and tolls on said companies and railroads, by any future Legislature of this Commonwealth, is hereby expressly reserved natured neighbors, who had now almost sur- in case it shall hereafter be deemed advisable or proper, or conducive to the public interest to repeal the same, and thereby again impose said tonnage duties and tolls on said compa

nies and railroads.

Editorial State Convention. A Convention of Editors assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and adjourned a seat in the Convention as an ex-Editor.

Morton M'Michael, Esq., of the Philadelphia North American, President of the

Convention, on taking the Chair, addressed

Gentlemen of the Editorial Union .- As the your time by any preliminary discussion or Kansas, who doubts the report. From what them. It is enough for me to say, in this connection, that in the conclusions to which I could learn, Montgomery has been deeply the Convention may come I shall cheerfully wronged during the Kansas troubles. He concur, and that I shall carnestly co-operate cessary for the accomplishment of whatever I passed through the poor boy's college, in may be resolved upon.

I passed through the poor boy's college, in making my way through life. My first place

session. The profession in all parts of the floor. From the margin of the mighty lake banks of the swelling rivers that unite their tile valleys that stretch in rich luxuriance in all parts of our wide-spread limits; from the summits of our loftiest mountains; from re- to be a poor man was to be a serf and a slave. of the furnace; from the vast metropolis that | you send your army, the most potent malabors with its thousand sinewed industry. and heaves with its infinitely varied life, down near the sounding sea, as well as the of our own Pennsylvania; come here while the representatives of the people are assembled for the discharge of their legislative duorable craft of which we are members, to declare our devotion to the good old Commonwealth of which we are citizens.

And, gentlemen, this is a proper timehere is a proper place for our meeting, for we too, are representatives of the people-representatives holding commissions not less honorable, exercising functions not less imporant charged with obligations not less weighty, and subject to responsibilities not less grave, than those who, by virtue of popular election, occupy seats in this and the adjoining chamber. In the best and most significant sense we constitute an elective body. There is no one of us, however narrow may day there is more patriotism, that the country speak for a constituency by whom he has printing press? Certainly not, it is that the been adopted as their exponent—a constituency which holds him to an account as strict. | presses enlighten the world; and in enlightrequires from his service as ample, canvasses his conduct with a freedom as absolute, and pronounces judgment upon it with a decision as stern as are everapplied to or exacted from any Senator or Representative of them all .-Indeed, gentlemen, it may be said, without disparagement to others, that just in proportion as we are chosen primarily not by an discriminate for accidental favor, and are maintained in our relations by a continuing preference which does not depend upon the good or ill-will of mere partizans, but has its foundation upon the broader basis of recognized usefulness,-just in that proportion we may claim that ours is a superior mission .-And, while it is true that, in the direct settlement of public affairs through delegated authority, we have no vote, it is also true that we have to make, embody, or at least, express, the public sentiment, without the endorsement of which, voting would be an idle form; and thus, if in the formation of the laws, we have no direct personal participation, to us is assigned the higher duty of subsequent revision and ultimate adjudication.

The office we fill, gentlemen, is truly one of lofty and imposing character. It is an of-SEC. 2. The said railroad companies are | fice which if rightly appreciated confers dig-

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. er they, or either of them, severally, accept of marshes, it induces moral gloom and pestiand agree to the terms and provisions of this lence and death. It becomes us then, gentle act, on and according to the condition men, to look well to our conduct. It becomes tioned and specified in the first section thereof; otherwise and on the failure of said comof; otherwise and on the failure of said comces of our acts. It becomes us to see that that her sons would recognise no North, no panies, or either one or other of them, to we do not mislead from ignorance those who do the same, this act shall not be operative look to us for information; or corrupt by false teaching those who accept from us lessons of morality. And as we exercise the functions of apostles-as we preach to others as May, and as we have no rain in this coun- panies, or company, so accepting the same, a gospel we would have them adopt—as we denounce wee to those who sin-as we would be a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well, let us take care that we do not fall below the standard we prescribe; that we keep our own hands clean and our own hearts pure, and our own consciences undefiled .-And above all, as we desire to enforce respect from others let us respect ourselves-let us respect our calling-let us respect our line of march taken up for the White House, brethren-let us respect our common human- and the whole space in front of the porch ity-let us respect our immortal destiny. In all the controversies which circumstances may | The President, in response to long and recompel between us, let us bear in mind that peated calls, appeared at a window. just as we depreciate each other the world will depreciate us; that foul epithets, like demonstration, that the Oregon bill had pasother filth, soil those by whom they are cast sed. It had not yet come to him, but when ges on the said local tonnage and freight of not less than those at whom they are thrown; it did he rather thought that he should not and within this Commonwealth than is allow- and that those who wilfully degrade themed to be charged under and according to the selves cannot hope to be elevated by any .terms and provisions and true intent and mean- And in our editorial combats let us be gov-

> Carve him as a feast fit for the gods, Not hew him like a carcass fit for hounds.

Gentlemen, I am happy to be here with you. am proud of the distinction you have conferred upon me, by elevating me to this chair; may be relevant and pertinent to the issue; and now in calling the convention to order, I and the expenses or cost of such said certified have again to express an earnest hope that all copies shall be taxed as part of the costs in its deliberations may tend to the good of our performed by the Marine Band. whole profession and that its results may redound to the glory and prosperity of our

> Col. Tate moved that the Secretary call over the roll of officers of the association; which

Governor Packer having been invited 40 take a seat in the Convention, appeared and was introduced by the Chair, when the Governor addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHER EDITORS :-Your worthy President has done me too much honor, certainly. When I was invited to take a seat among my brother editors-for I sine die on Thursday evening. Some fifty or am proud to call myself still an editor, alsixty lived Eitors were in attendance. A. W. though it is a long time, some fifteen years, Benedict, Esq., of this place, was admitted to since I have had anything to do with the publication of a newspaper—I did not expect to be thus specially honored. Nearly forty years ago, I entered a printing office. when I was a small boy. I went through all the grades, from the lowest printer's apprentice, to that of the conductor of a public business topics which require your action journal, and I published a paper for some will be presented to you by a committee, to fifteen or twenty years. I certainly did not whom that duty has been especially delega- distinguish myself as an editor, as my friend given himself up to the authorities. I had a ted, it is not necessary that I should occupy on my left has done, although I believe he never was a practical printer.

> The President: -I have never had that honor, and I am very sorry that I had not. Gov. PACKER: -- Brother Editors: it is the highest honor that has ever been conferred upon me, and I look back to it with pleasure. I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the was that in which many of the editors here Printers and Editors have a right to be proud Commonwealth is largely represented on this of their art. I need not say to you, my fellow-citizens, that I did not come here to make that forms our remotest frontier; from the a speech, because you will learn that before I am through. Printers, I say, have a right waters near our cherished iron city; from the to be proud of their art. Cast your eyes borders of coterminous States; from the fer- back for a few centuries when they were no printers, and you will find that the whole world was enveloped in darkness, and that gions swarthy with the dust of the mine, of Now, civilization, and the arts and sciences, lurid with the glow of the forge and the flame | march behind the printing press. Wherever chine that goes with that army, more formidable than the cannon, more terrible than the sword, is the printing press that is carlittle hamlet struggling into existence in the ried with it; every platoon contains a prinnewly opened wildernesss; from the North ter, and in every battle that has been fought and the South, from the East and the West, on this continent, the printers have not only we have come here, gentlemen, to the capital | done their part with the sword, but with the printing press; and to-day the printing press is most feared by the tyrants of this worldfor it is the tyrant's foe and the people's ties; come here to show our fealty to the hon- friend. The printing press is more feared this day, among the old rotten aristocracy of Europe, than all the armies of the world .-What is it that Louis Napoleon most fears? If two hundred thousand resolute soldiers were to appear at Paris to-morrow, they would not alarm him half so much as the news that two hundred thousand newspapers, containing the true record of his government, had been circulated within the city of Paris. Only four hundred years ago there were no printing presses. Contrast that period with the present, and see the advancement that has been made in all the elements of greatness. How do you account for it? Do you think at this sheets that come from off the toiling printing ening the millions, you promote their welfare and comfort.

Mr. President :- I do not come as I said before, to make a speech. I thank my brother editors for doing me the honor of inviting me here—I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Whatever affects the printer, affects me, for I feel myself a printer. Whatever affects an editor, affects me, for I have been myself an editor. I again thank you gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred on

Washington.

From the Washington Union, 13th.] As soon as it was noised abroad last eveninto the Union, that Oregon had taken her place among the sisters of the Confederacy, it was resolved to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. · About half-past nine a large concourse of citizens, headed by the full Marine band, marched to Brown's Hotel .-After several stirring airs had been executed by the band, Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, appeared upon the balcony and briefly introduced to the assemblage Gen. Joseph Lane, Senator elect from the State of Oregon, who addressed them in a few pithy

He said that he regarded the action of today, as a great national blessing, every way calculated to strengthen the bonds of Union among the several States. A bulwark had to-day been raised on the shores of the Pacific torney General of the Commonwealth, wheth- like the noxious exhalations from twilight against foreign invaders, and a fresh assu- Hair Restorative in another column

rance had been given of the perpetuity of Important Message from the President--the Union. Oregon had been settled by the hardy and enterprising from every section of South, no East, no West in the fulfillment of their duties as citizens of the whole Union. Gen. Lane then thanked them for the pleasing compliment they had seen fit to pay him, and

retired. He was succeeded by D. W. Voorhees, Esq., United States District Attorney for the State of Indiana; Hon. M. H. Nichols, of Ohio; Senator Green of Missouri; Hon. Chas. L. Scott, of California; Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia, and others, who made short congratulatory speeches, which was received with great enthusiasm by the crowd.

A procession was then formed, and the was speedily filled by an immense throng .-

He presumed, he said, from this handsome veto it. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious confederacy of republicsing of this act, any such excess so charged and erned by the spirit of the gallant knight, rath- a State, too, situated on the very shores of received may be recovered by the person or er than that of the brutal prize fighter—that the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, an persons so charged and thereby aggrieved, of even when the contest is a l'outrance the tru- exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noand from either of said companies so of- est chivalry is blended with the highest cour- ble Democrats. The elevation of General Lane, who had proved himself a gallant soldier, in war, and a true statesman in peace. was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an act authorizing the President, under such an honor that he had fairly deserved by his restrictions as they may deem proper, to emexertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansions was in future the policy of our country; cowards alone feared and opposed it. Thanking them for the honor paid him, Mr. Buchanan concluded by calling for Yankee Doodle, which was admirably From the Executive Mansion the procession

marched to the residence of Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts. Mr. Thayer thanked them for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon him by the visit. They were celebrating the birth of a new and sovereign State. The part which he had contributed to this result had been in accordance with his convictions of duty, without hopes of approbation or fear of condemnation. He rejoiced with those before him, and welcomed to our embrace those pioneers of our national progress, not as aliens or strangers, but as friends and brothers, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." Another pledge have we now of the permanency of this Union; for having firmly bound to the Republic our remotest possessions, we have hemmed in and secured all intermediate parts of our national domain .-He had no great respect for assurances of the permanency of this Union. The Union is and will be! It is not a thing to be advocated and argued for, but a thing fixed, settled and determined. After some further remarks, he closed by again thanking them, and, with the best wishes for Oregon and the

Republic, he bade them good-night. Crossing the avenue to Willard's Hotel, Mr. Comins was loudly called for, and was these ports to demand prompt redress for greeted with cheers as he appeared on the outrages committed, the offending parties balcony. He said that they had taken him are well aware that in case of refusal the by surprise, and he thanked them for the unexpected compliments. Regarding Oregon | strate. He can resort to no hostile act. The as one of the oldest of the Territories, com- question must then be referred to diplomacy, ing with a regularly formed Constitution, he | and in many cases adequate redress can nevhad deemed it his duty to bid her wel- er be obtained. Thus American citizens are come. The new State had presented herself | deprived of the same protection under the flag at the door of the Union-should it have been of their country which the subjects of other naclosed against her? Should she have been tions enjoy. The remedy for this state of shut out or bid to come in? Regarding the things can only be supplied by Congress, admission of new States in no party light, he since the Constitution has confided to that rejoiced that it was his pleasure, as well as body alone the power to make war. Without his privilege, to contribute to the vote which the authority of Congress the Executive canhad added another star to the glorious con- not lawfully direct any force, however near stellation of States. Again returning his it may be to the scene of difficulty to enter the thanks for the honor conferred, he bade the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua or new Gre-

party good-night. Speaker of the House of Representatives, it even though they may be violently assailed was announced that he had retired for the | whilst passing in peaceable transit over the night, and that he appreciated the honor con- Tehuantepec, Nicaragua or Panama routes. ferred upon him by the visit of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, though loudly called for, was unable to respond, in consequence of the fatigue incident to his the lives of our countrymen on shore or to labors in behalf of the very result which had obtain redress for an outrage on their propercaused such general rejoicing in the metropolis of the Union. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, speaking for Mr. Stephens, returned thanks for the compliment tendered to him. He ties, might make a sudden descent on Vera hoped that the event of the day would redound to the honor and interest of the country, as he was satisfied that it would.

Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Vice President of the United States, responded briefly but happily. It did not amount to much in the United States to admit a new State, for that was done every year or two, and they expected to continue to do it, until we have a whole hemisphere dotted over with new States from the Polar seas to the tropics .-He confessed that he felt a deep interest in this question, in his limited sphere, and whenever he could be gave the bill a push. He did not doubt that the President would sign the bill on Monday next, and he expected then to swear both Senators in to stand by the Constitution. Being called upon to say something about Cuba, he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing, she did it and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the English Channel, England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but he would act with any portion of his fellow citizens in using all honorable means to ac-

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, also responded to the call made upon him, and congratulated his hearers upon the admission of a new star to the confederacy. Kentucky would rejoice Oregon Admitted .-- Demonstrations in at this, as she was one of the first that had been admitted, and was now nearly the centre of the confederacy. He expressed his belief that the Union would not be dissolved, ng, that another State had been admitted and felt satisfied that Oregon would ever be true to it and the Consitution.

The procession moved on, and the band kept up a lively air, but the lateness of the hour compelled our reporter to leave it.

The 22d, during the day-time, and up to the hour of going to press, passed off without any very great-enthusiasm or patriotism. The Magazines for March received,

and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Farmer, Gardener, and Builder, will see advertisement of New Books in another column.

Protection to the Lives and Property of Our Citizens Abroad.

Washington, Feb. 18 .- The President today transmitted the following Message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action before its termination for the protection of American citizens and their property whilst in transit across the Isthmus routes between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall this subject to your notice.

I have heretofore presented it in my An nual Messages, both of December, 1857, and December, 1858, to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter, I state that the Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the eniployment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility. Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of ploy the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being abstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interference in their progress and to lawless violence. A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of Panama and the Tehuantepee routes.

Another subject equally important, commanded the attention of the Senate at the last session of Congress. The Republics south of the United States on this continent, have unfortunately been frequently in a state of revolution and civil war ever since thev achieved their independence. As one or the other party has prevailed and obtained possession of the ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens by fixed loans and other violent proceedings to enable them to carry on hostilities. The Executive governments of Great Britain, France and other countries, possessing the war-making power, can promptly employ the necessary means to enforce immediate redress for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so with the Executive Government of the United States. If the President orders a vessel of war to any of commander could do no more than remonnada, for the purpose of defending the per-Upon arriving at the residence of Mr. Orr, sons and property of American citizens, He cannot, without transcending the Constitutional powers, direct a gun to be fired into a port or land a scaman or marine to protect ty. The banditti which invest our neighboring Republic of Mexico, always claiming to belong to one or the other of the hostile par-Cruz or the Tehuantepec route, and he would

have no power to employ the force on shipboard in the vicinity, for their relief, either to prevent the plunder of our merchants or the destruction of the Transit. In reference to countries where the local authorities are strong enough to enforce the laws, the difficulty here indicated can seldom happen; but where this is not the case, and the local authorities do not possess the physical power, even if they possess the will, to protect our citizens within their limits, recent experience has shown that the American Executive should itself be authorized to render this protection. Such a grant of authority thus limited in its extent, could in no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the warmaking power to the Executive, but only as an appropriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it exclusively belongs. The riot at Panama, in 1856, in which a great number of our citizens lost their lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the necessity which may arise for the exertion of this au-

thority. I therefore earnestly recommend to Congress, on whom the responsibility exclusively rests, to pass a law before their adjournment conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the cases which I have indicated, under such restrictions and conditons as they may deem advisable. The knowledge that such a law exists would of itself go far to prevent the outrages which it is intended to redress, and render the employment of force unnecessary: Without this the President of the United States may be placed in a painful position before the meeting of the next Congress. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and one or more of the other Repub lics South of us, no person can foresee what occurrences may take place before that period. In case of emergency, our citizens seeing that they do not enjoy the same protection with subjects of European governments, will have just cause to complain. On the other hand, should the Executive interfere, and especially should the result prove disas. trous and valuable lives be lost, he might subject himself to severe censure for having assumed a power not conceded to him by the Constitu-

cy that I now appeal to Congress. Having thus recommended to Congress a measure I deem necessary and expedient for the interest and honor of the country, I leave See advertisement of Prof. Wood's the whole subject to their wisdom and discre-JAMES BUCHANAN.

tion. It is to guard against this contingen-