thorising the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tohuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments em-ployed in former messages in support of this meas-are. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes, between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this

subject.
I would also recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to congress that atthor-ity be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seiz-ure and confiscation in the ports of Maxico and the Bpanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and resolutions we condition. The he in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The ere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, provent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the

naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a constitution—that it would be a constitute appealing. transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking the war-declaring power to the executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place

sivo. A vory brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declure war." They along can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declured war, and provided the force necessary to cairy it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force is making war against the enemy.—

This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the wall-known intention of the framers of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no two the wall-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nawithin fisci not only water when he do not in-tions term a public or perfect war, but also an im-perfect war—and, in short, every species of hostili-ty, however confined or limited. Without the auority of Congress the President cannot fire a ho tile gan in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, au-thorize the President to employ the force at his command to soize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly cap-tured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case after-wards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to when it is too late? To confer this authority to moet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done.—In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not after. certain conditions which may or may not after-wards arise. Our history has already presented a ber of such cases. I shall refer only to the la-

Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Par-aguay." the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For

may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California. ing over the transit routes to and from Cantornia, or assailed by the science of their vessels in a force-in port? To deny this power is to render the navy, in a great degree, useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries? where neither protection nor redross can be

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Ofang appropriation for the service of the Pose Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860. This act also contained an appropriation. To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1859. I believe this is the first in-

which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislature, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of ning of August, and five of these ten not until Oc-

On the other hand, when I came to examine care-On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which fulled been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been ing on the 30th June next, there would have been in the sould be a ing on the 30th June next, there-would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only exceptional tracts (those with railroad companies only exceptional the list of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this the current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the set-

June, 1850. The department had entered into con-fracts in obedience, to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly ces of public revenue. The estimated receipts ces of public revenue. The estimated receipts entitled to their compensation as it became due.—
The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to \$3,868,728, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to

100,000 With the season recovery the company of \$1.296,009. With the scanty means at his command first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the flist December last. In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained, and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still, they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on overy viriciple of justice ought to receive interest from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principle had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and which would have resulted from convent.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a position of the earlier under the fifth section of the act of 3d March last, and once million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858, making six million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars (\$6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and forty-three million five hundred dollars (\$6,926,400) from the beauty sources of the public revenue—making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of soventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and extraordinary sources of the public revenue—making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of soventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four thousand four million five hundred dollars (\$5,926,400) from the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July,

bill, at as early a day as may be practicable to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as

gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by re-fusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only ar-rest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the Government, can no longer per form their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immedi-

and to Congress the passage of a law au- sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, six hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirsuden and alarming danger, loreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was already at the class of the last Congress. placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half, the States of the Union destitute of Representherefore, recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previ-ous to the 4th March in each year of odd number for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice Pres-

dent, and this measure has been approved by the I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the warmaking power. Besides, the Constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such z naval power by any other means. Rocky mountains in case of a war with a naval pow-

vent. The construction of this road ought, there fore, to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporative and individual in-terest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and ne-cossary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate for their

efence and protection.
We have yot scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our over-flowing treasury, during several years prior to the commoncement of my Administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The executive departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these bills should innovertently pass both houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time, we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means neces sary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care

that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended. Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the Government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President was titled by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper, in their discretion, to authorize, and without providowher in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events, and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they revealed the content of the ry expenses of the Government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports." I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best

> dergone no change.
>
> The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will f the Government.
>
> The receipts into the Treasury from all sources

(\$88,000,787.11).

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to eighty-three million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$83,751,511.57.) Of this sum seventeen million four hundred and display five dellars and five thousand two hundred and circle to the dellars and five thousand two hundred and circle to the dellars and five thousand two hundred and circle to the dellars and five thousand two hundred and circle to the dellars are five the first contact of the dellars and five thousand two hundred and circle to the dellars are five the first contact of the dellars are five to the first contact of the f our hundred and live thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents (\$17,405,-285.44) were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore sixty-six million three hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollers and thirteen cents (\$63.44.924.13) dollars and thirteen cents (\$66,346,226,13.)

The balance remaining in the Treasury on

contracts sixty days more are allowed for the set-tlement of their accounts before the department could be called upon for payment. of treasury notes—the amount of sixteen mil-The great difficulty and the great hardship con-isted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th of five hundred and sixty-five dollars and eightyfour hundred dollars, (50,426,400.) Of this master General has managed to pay that amount, it is estimated that five million sev portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying eigenments.

holding a special session of Congress. and The expenditures during the first quarter For these reasons I recommend the passage of a of the present fiscal year were twenty million dollar thousand one hundred and seventy-four Four mill seventy-six cents, (\$20,007,17476. due to these last mentioned contractors, as not as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal seventy-six conts and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six conts and sixty-six dollars and were applied to the past 366 76) of this sum were applied to the past 366 76) of this sum the most only the pastor but the sexton of the church, filling and lighting the public debt and the redempt interest on the ton of the church, filling and lighting the of treasury notes, and the remif, the issues lamps, which he was compelled to buy him-fifteen million three hundred and to being self, kindling: the fires and sweeping out the (\$15,342,808,) were applied to ordinary expen-church. ditures during the quarter. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarhundred and ninety-five thousand five hun-

dred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-three

ty-four cents (\$2,886,621 34) are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The ascer-tained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are, accordingly, seven million five hundred and fifty thousand nine hun

dred and eighty-eight dollars and ten cents (\$7,550,988 10;) and for the ordinary expenditures of the Government fifty-three millions four hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-nin cents, (\$53,451,744 89,) making an aggregate of sixty-one millon two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-nin cents, (\$01,002,732 99.) leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of fourteen million three hundred and

eighty-one thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents, (\$14,381,808 40.) The estimated receipts during the next fis cal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six nillion two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$66,225,000,) which, with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, wil make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty million six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars

and forty cents (\$80,606,808 40.) The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty six million soven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollar and seventy-nine cts (\$66,714,928 79.) Of thi amount, three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty one dollars and thirty-four cents (\$3,386,621 34) will be required to pay the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum (f sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents (\$63,328,307 45,) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fisca year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treas ury on the 30th June, 1861, of thirteen mil lion eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and

sixty-one cents (\$13,391,879 61.)

But this balance, as well as that estimated o remain in the Treasury on the 1st of July 1860, will be reduced by such appropriation as shall be made by law to carry into effec certain Indian treaties during the present fis cal year, asked for by the Secretary of the In terior, to the amount of five hundred and this ty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dolars, (\$539,350,) and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General, for the service of his de partment the last fiscal year, ending 30th June. 1859, amounting to four million tw hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars, (\$4,296,009,) together with the fur-ther estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, (\$5,526,324,) making an aggregate of ten million three hundred and six y-one thousand six hundred and eighty-thre lollars, (\$10,361,683.)

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper departments, the bal-ance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hun-dred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one

cents, (\$3,530,196 61.) I transmit herewith the reports of the Secratary of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secre tary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the department for the next have been reduced nearly two minions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars low the amount granted for this year at the

last session of Congress.

The expenditure of the Post Office Departexplain in detail the operations of that department ment during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments The receipts into the Treasury from all sources the 30th June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of cvils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first seesion of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might have then instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the

those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.
It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be \$5,988,424,04, but that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed \$1,342,473,90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March retrenchments have been made in the expenditures amounting to \$1,-826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two self-sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration. The course of leg-The receipts into the Treasury during the islation recommended by the Postmaster General for the relief of the department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of

In conclusion, I would again recommend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCKANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859. THE TRUTH WILL OUT .- The Philadelphia News says that "the attempt of the Republicans in this State to make it appear that "protection to American industry" is a principle of that party, will deceive no man who has an ounce of brains." The News be it recollected. s a genuine American sheet, and knows whereof it affirms.

GREAT UNION MEETING .- The Easton Arcountry intend holding a grand Union meeting around the ballot-boxes in the autumu of 1860, when they will kill off Abolitionism very effectually-not with Connecticut pikes, but with little Dutch and English paper bullets. We are strongly inclined to the opinion that similar meetings for the same purpose will be general throughout the entire Union.

"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW." -In a recent lecture, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave an account of his first year in the ministry, the first flock which he gather-

'n. tion at Charleston, widge by the Conven-

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 5, 1860.

Delegate Election.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic Standing Committee met at the public house of J. Heiser, on the 24th December, 1859, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Cumberland county, be requested to meet at their usual places of holding township, ward or borough elections, on Saturday the 7th day of January next, and elect two delegates from each township, ward and borough, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 9th day of January, at 10) o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Cumberland county in the next Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That said election for delegates be held in the several townships between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, and in the boroughs between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Resolved, That these proceeding be publish ed in the Democratic papers of the county. E. Cornnan, Chairman.

JNO. SANDERSON, Sect'y. Democratic Ward Meetings.

A meeting of the Democrats of the West Ward, will be held at Raymond's Hotel, on to-morrow evening, (FRIDAY) for the purse of nominating delegates to the County Convention.

The Democrats of the East Ward, will meet at Noaker's Hotel, at the same time and for the same purpose. The meetings will convene at 61 o'clock:

Congress.-No Speaker yet.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of this State assembled at the Capitol on Tuesday. The Senate was organized by the election of Mr. Francis, (Rep.) Mr. Ward's conduct in China in respecting of Lawrence county, as Speaker, and Russel the customs of the government and the peo-ERRET, of Pittsburg, as Clerk. . The House organized at 12 o'clock, by electing Mr. Law-dent. Paraguay, in a friendly spirit, acceded RENCE, (Rep.) of Daupkin, as Speaker, and to the demands of the United States, and new E. H. RAUCH, of Lehigh, Chief Clerk. The treaties of friendship and commerce have been Democrats supported Mr. DUNLAP, of Philadelphia, for Speaker, and JACOB ZEIGLER, of ized, both Houses adjourned... The Governor's Message will be given in our next.

LIVELY TIMES .- Our citizens continue to make good use of the snow, and the livery stable proprietors are reaping a pecuniary harvest.

THE FIRE PLUGS .- Now that the cold weather is upon us, and there is danger of the wa- continue their correspondence without any ter freezing every day in the fire plugs, we danger from the hasty action of subordinates. would call the attention of councils to the ne- The trouble we have with Mexico is referred A little care in this respect may be the means of saving much valuable property. Should a zen, the consequences would be most lamentable.

THE. WEATHER. - Monday last was emphatcally the colder day of the season. The mer-cury in the thermometer humiliated itself by shrinking almost into its crystal bulb. Every pane of glass in the borough was as closely work as though it had been treated to a solution of benzoin. The milkmen made their he pint. The day, however, in other respects the rays of the sun were unbroken.

THE WEATHER AND THE POOR .- The preser give a "red" to aid the poor, all for want Pacific Railroad is recommended and reasons of taking thought on the subject. Now is given why it is required as a measure of pubyour time, oh, yechristians, to show the world lie policy. The attention of Congress is also that your professions are not all empty words. called to the duty of reducing the expendihope they may not forget that it is more bles- standard consistent with public interests. sed to give than to receive. "He who giveth From the report of the Secretary of the Trealike the security, down with the dust.

The old year was hustled out and the new one ushered in on Saturday night with any amount of noise and confusion. Halfgrown youngsters, as well as full grown men, with pistols and pop-guns, kept up such a firing as would have led a person to suppose that the lager had been stopped on our poputable. We will pay a handsome reward to any one who will give us the name of the man or boy who committed this outrage. It is time our citizens take some action for their gus says that the Democrats of that region of in our midst more worthless, wicked villains appointed, cost what it may.

NEW YEAR:-Another year with its vicissitudes has closed. The faint dream of some have been more than realized, while the most by hope for cheaper ice next year than we reasonable expectations of others have been have had during the year or two past. disappointed. The conflicts of life both with individuals and nations have given birth to and whetted the appetite of vengeance. The nomination, victor, not forgetting the price paid for success, and the vanquished, treasuring the recollection of each blow, anxious to return it with interest. But shall we not "let the dead bury their dead," and commence the New an articlesidency.—The Milford Herald, has Year with hearts only alive to the sublime ters, to June 30, 1860, are forty million nine | Hon. John C. 2r of the nomination of the | virtues of love and charity, being prepared to extend a friendly greeting to all-forgive and to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will cents, (\$40,995,558 23.) Of which sum two bare been productive of great good. In a time of million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand Black.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we and its sentiments will, we feel satisfied, meet the approbation of a large majority of the the impress of the tried experience, wise statesmanship, and mature judgment, of its tone of hopeful confidence and calm reliance in the good sense of the people, with which it treats the dangers that apparently threaten ower and greatness. The President, in the opening of his Message, alludes to the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry, and compares the excitement that has arisen from them to the volcanic fires

the fertility of the land. The slavery agita-

tion will have its day, and will then die out,

like the thousand issues which preceded it .-

The events at Harper's Ferry will cause

acts are fraught, and with reflection will come the cure of the mischief. The true principle of territorial control over slavery having been established by the Supreme Court, Kansas has settled down into peace, and new territories will hereafter come into the Union without all the political agitation which attended the admission of that Territory. All lawful means are actively employ- of which they were stigmatized with the re- bangs a tame lion and cuffs a sickly figed against the African slave trade, and the proach of cowardice if they refused to do so. about in a wooden cage. great evils of re-opening it are pointed out .ple, meets with the approbation of the Presientered into. 'Our relations with all the governments of Europe are friendly, except with the feeling which would probably find expres-Butler, for Clerk. After being thus organ- Spain, which government yet neglects to set- sion in the Legislature of our own or of any tle the just claims against her, and no reasonable prospect of settling these claims exists in the President's opinion, unless the nego tiations embrace the acquisition of Cuba. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty difficulty, it is believed, will be settled in good time. The San Juan dispute has been placed by General Scott in a position that both governments can and that it appears, by the action of the comvæiled.

cessity of securing them in a proper manner. to, and the recommendation renewed that authority be given to establish military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chiserious fire occur, and the water be found fro- hunhua, as a protection to Americans and Mexicans against Indian incursions. A treaty with Nicaragua, ratified by that government, will be laid before the United States Senate The recommendation that the President be nuthorized to employ the naval force for the protection of the Isthmus travel is again carnestly urged, with the additional recommendation that the authority be extended to covered with miniature shrubbery in frost be used against Mexican and South American governments disposed to lawless scizure of American property. The peaceful terminaappearance with frozen merchandise—cream tion of the Paraguayan expedition is cited as served to Biddy by the square inch-instead of an illustration that the power would not be marked, the number of persons who do write abused. The necessity of providing for the was a pleasant one. The sky overhead was claims of the contractors for carrying the brilliant, but the only approximation to a mails is referred to, and the attention of Conthaw came during the middle of the day, when gress called to the danger of leaving the government without the necessary appropriations for carrying on the several departments. ent spell of weather will no doubt have a ten- In connection with this subject he recommends dency to put many a poor family into a tight the passage of a law requiring the Congresplace for bread and butter. Think of that ye sional representation to be filled before the who have an abundance of this world's goods, 4th of March in each year of old number, so feel cross and crusty, and drive them away present arrangement, summoning Congress empty-handed. There are many careless peo- together at the close of one term would leave ple who really have good hearts, but who nev- a number of the States unrepresented. The Sinners, too, are apt to be charitable, and we tures of government to the lowest possible to the poor lendeth-to-the Lord." If you sury, the President believes that it is doubtful if, for the present and succeeding year, the revenue will be sufficient to meet all the expenditures, and a revision of the Tariff, by an increase of the duties on imports, upon the

THE SIDEWAYS .- Many of the sideways are lation, and that they had risen in insurrection in an unpleasant condition, and walking is in consequence. Some scoundrels loaded their extremely dangerous, inasmuch as a pedespieces with buckshot and ball, and fired at trian's heels seem to suddenly become posiouses and stables, in all parts of the town. sessed of an ungovernable propensity to re-A rifle or pistol ball was shot through the verse the laws of gravitation and fly up, eithfront window of the Post Office, and after er forwards or backwards. A liberal applistriking against the wall, fell on the mailing cation of ashes on such occasions would improve the condition of things wonderfully.

plan suggested in his last annual Message, to

which he still adheres, is recommended in

preference to a resort to loans.

The cold weather has brought us the ice harvest, in seasonable time. The creeks own protection, for it is quite evident we have and ponds from which the crop is usually gathered, are frozen over with a mass of pure Bolivar, in Polk county, Mo., was the scene than any town in the State. Let a police be crystal ice, some six or eight inches thick, of much excitement on Mondhy night, from a which the owners of our ice-houses are now busily employed in cutting and storing away have been few in numbers, were driven to the for summer consumption. An abundant supply will be secured, so that we may reasona-

For Breckinginge.—The Ægis, a spirited animosities that still linger, though their ex- and able Democratic paper, published at Bel desire of his nearest and dearest friends, and citing cause has almost ebbed into forgetful- Air, Md., raises the name of John C. Breck- the approval of his physician. A statement ness. The success of some has not been suffi- inridge to its mast-head as its choice for the is affoat that he will go to Europe as soon as cient to appease their hate, while the defeat of others has given point to the tooth of envy, strong and well-written article in favor of his fatigue of travel.

> Mr. B. is strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people, and his chances for the Charleston nomination are daily strengthening.

urday night, by the bursting of a gun.

Daniel E. Sickels.—This gentleman made an effective speech in the House, on Tuesday

Duelling in Virginia.

An interesting debate recently occurred in publish this morning the able annual Message | the Senate of Virginia in regard to the prac- nition of the term "Professor." 'Acco of President Buchanan. The Message is tice of duelling. Under an existing law no that journal the most sadly persecuted amnesty have been adopted relieving all condisabilities up to the time of their passage.-The last act of this character was adopted in which burn themselves out by their own violence, and the ashes of which help to enrich In the course of the debate it was emphatically stated that public opinion so strongly, the people to pause and reflect upon the favors the practice of duelling that a man who perils to our institutions with which such tation. Another member expressed his sym-

No definite action has yet been taken upon the bill to which we have referred, further than that the Committee for Courts reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the sub-The debate strikingly illustrates the force of by Silliman and Robinson. Virginia sentiment in favor of the practice of other Northern State under similar circumstances. At the same time, it is but just to remark that the proposed new law was strenously opposed for grave public reasons, and the Senate of Virginia, with much ability, Intittee, their views have for the present pre-

Grammatical Writing. Everybody writes as well as reads in these days of common schools and universal enlightenment, and everybody knows something the number of those who write grammatically s surprisingly few. Surprisingly few, we re peat, because the art of expressing ideas correctly on paper is one of the most important grammatical writing we mean simply the art of writing in a manner that leaves no doubt of the ideas intended to be expressed. This simple art may be rapidly learned by any person of ordinary capacity who will take the trouble to do it; yet, as we have already retions of learning to dead languages were given to a study of the English, good writers would be much more abundant than they are at present. It is possible to write very incorrectly and yet very clearly, as far as making one's self understood is concerned; but grammatical writing is never obscure or ambiguistyle was inelegant in the extreme. It was lent insects perished from the fumes. not more so, however, than that of many of our newspaper writers who continually make use a seaman, who got leave of absence to spend of such expressions as "more perfect," "more Chrisimas with his friends, in Philadelphia complete," "very exact," and so on, as though was stabled to death on Saturday evening there were any degree of comparison in com- last, by a Fourth Ward rowdy named Gor pleteness, perfection, and exactness.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION FRAUD. The Republicans have been detected in the perpetration of gross frauds in the State of New York. Commissioner by a majority of about 250 on to make blunders in footing up the returns so time ago." It is as follows: as to place Mr. Skinner in the minority. The Democratic State canvassers had to send them back for correction. The election of Skinner was important, as it gave the Democrats a majority of the contracting board, which has the disposal of the canal patronage.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SEWARD. - Senator Seward, who has been absent on a tour through Europe, arrived at New York in the steamer Arago, on Wednesday last. He was met at the wharf by a large concourse of people, and, amidst the firing of cannon and shouts of the masses, escorted to his lodgings. His reception was a complete ovation.

NEW OUTBREAK IN MISSOURI.-The town of negro outbreak. The negroes, who seem to woods, and have since been mostly captured the following preamble and resolutions were and imprisoned.

RECOVERED.—Gerrit Smith has so nearly been restored to complete health, that he, day J. Duncan Stevenson. Therefore, before vesterday, returned to his home by the Resolved, That in this sudden and afflicting before yesterday, returned to his home by the

gy, of our late friend and commander.

Resolved, That the Junior Cadets will went the usual hadge of mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to their late commander, and reflects, and surveys itself with judgment, and regrets its former course. Pliny said sickness was the period of philosophical Insurance.—A young man was severely inured at Shepherdstown, this county, last Saturday night, by the bursting of a gun.

Insurance.—A young man was severely insaid sickhess was the period of philosophical
reflection, and it would be well for us if we
would on recovery perform what we promised

Insurance.—A young man was severely insaid sickhess was the period of philosophical
reflection, and it would be well for us if we
would on recovery perform what we promised jured at Shepherdstown, this county, last Sat- reflection, and it would be well for us if we would on recovery perform what we promised when sick.

ment, at Fort Pitt Foundry, in Pittsburg.

The Buffalo Express has given a go or President Buchana. and forcible style, person who has been implicated in a duel has in our language is Professor. It once in written in a plain, clear, and forcible style, person who has been implicated in a duel has in our language is Professor. It once in the style is the style in the the right to hold any office connected with the ted a class of learned men, who filled Government of the State, yet a Mr. Douglas, highest seats in the universities, and implementations of the State, yet a Mr. Douglas, people. It is conservative in tone and patripeople. It is conservative in the language of of honor, was last fall elected a member of ments. Professors, for the most part, were otic in sentiment. To use the hanguage to, our able cotemporary of the Reading Gazette, the Senate, in defiance of the enactment, and gentlemen of great refinement of manners, and gentlemen of great refinement of great refinemen our able coremporary of the reading with the full knowledge on his own part, and customed to the best society, and welcomed to the best society. on the part of his constituents, that unless its as men of most agreeable manuers and con provisions could in some manner be evaded, city for affording solid and rational enterting statesmanship, and mature judgments, or distinguished author. Even those who distinguished author. Even those who distinguished author is a state of the debate in author and author is difficult to distinguish, in the debate is a state of the debate of the debate is a state of the debate is a state of the debate is a state of the debate of the debate of the debate is a state of the debate of distinguished author. Eyen those who which gave rise to the debate in question was graceless time, between the legion of pens. opinions it advances, will be pleased with the specially introduced for the purpose of legalting his election, as well las to incidentally prefix, until the character of their business relieve all other persons from the disabilities known, We were informed, a day or incurred by the anti-duelling law up to this since, that "Professor-" would enter !. the existence of the Republic, and looks for time. The first anti-duelling act imposing cages of certain wild animals in a travelthe existence of the Republic, and looks for ward to its continued stability, and growth in political disabilities upon those concerned in a menagerie, and were really at a loss to keep ward to its continued stability, and growth in duel, appears to have been passed in 1810; and whether the astounding announcement m since that time, on several occasions acts of credible. It might possibly be that learned theologian, desirous of practically nected in such affrays from these political lustrating "Daniel in the Lion's Den," ventured on this singular method. Or, k haps, some other learned professor, devoted 1858. There had previously been a constituthe advancement of learning, had chosen tional amnesty in 1850, and a relief measure occasion to study the habits of wild animal adopted in the revisal of the criminal code in for the benefit of his college; but our doug 1847-8, as well as in the Constitution of 1829. were dissipated by reading that he was he uccessor of Van Amburgh, the caravan mu

A man may be a professor by simply pro fessing an art or trade. In this sense, even should refuse to accept a challenge is scouted physician, attorney, clergyman, mechanic, by his companions, driven from woman's pre- blackleg is a professor, and the menageric man sence with scorn, and utterly blasted in repu- was therefore literally correct when he ambitiously appropriated the title. The word has pathy with those who had been connected with not until a very recent time, been applied to duels in Virginia, because they lived in a so- any other than one who tenches in a seminary ciety by the laws of which they were forbid- of learning, and Professor Agassiz would at den to fight duels, and by the public opinion wish to be classed with "Professor "who

Every dancing master is now-a-days Professor; plain Mister is altogether put asile, and Rarcy, the horse tamer, claims the title which is so well and honorably borne by Agasject-this report being still unacted upon. - siz, the naturalist, Hitchcock, the geologist,

The great naturalist, whose intimate as duelling, and presents a strong contrast to quaintance with nature enables him to construct a fish from its broken and fragmentar bones; the learned gentleman who, from his study, sends out editions of the classics, e writes most profound mental and moral di quisitions, is professor with the sable perso: age who removes spots from old broadcloth from an anxious desire to check the prevailing or the less respectable quack, who advertise passion for duelling, by several members of his nostrums and his cures. The title is no longer redolent of the atmosphere of and laden with recollections of the laboratory It is now a convenient caption for dabblen in all sorts of arts, the aim of which is to get a living out of the public with the least posi-

capital, except impudence. Alas! for the once honored word; the time about the arbitrary rules of grammar; but has come for it, like furniture worn out, to be turned out for the use of the "1 wer classes.

ble labor, and requiring the exercise of m

How RATS MAY BE EXPELLED A gentle man whose house was literally overrun with phical method to dislodge them: Opening the floor at several places in the upper stor e. his house, he placed there vessels containing a mixture of sulphuric acid; black oxide manganese and common salt and closed dow the boards. The result was a slow chemica decomposition and re-combining of elements correctly, is very small. If one tenth of the in the progress of which the heavy, stifli time which is devoted in most of our institu- gas, chlorine, was disengaged. This made it way along the open spaces and to the cellar. A few breaths of the poisonous atmosphere served to convince the rats that danger was at hand. Seizing what of their accumulated plunder they could, they hastened to abandon the premises, sneezing and weeping as they went, from having inhaled the noxious chief ous. When an Irish farmer described the rine. Many months passed before one of the and don't hold off until hunger compels them that Congress can be summoned at any period mark on his cow as "a round circle like an O," number ventured to return. An army dis to come to your doors, when you may perhaps when its services are required. Under the he made his meaning perfectly clear, but his ants, moths, bugs, roaches, and other pestignature.

> A young man named Scott Anderson man. When the police arrested the murderen he fired two barrels of a revolver at them.

WINTER PICTURE.—The leaden sky, they white streets, the snow-covered houses, the Mr. Skinner, Democrat, was elected Canal frost-ornamented windows, and the dreary ap pearance of all mundane things, just now, rea poll of over 800,000 votes. The Republican cals a "beautiful" picture of winter by a west returning officers in many counties contrived tern poet, which we recollect reading "long

> "Tis winter, and no more the breezes Buzz among the budding treezes; And while the boy with ragged trouses, Shivering, homeward drives his cowses, Nearly frost bit are his toses, And, bless my life, how cold his nose is."

EMBARRASSMENTS IN READING ALOUD.—All who have read aloud for a family have felt the embarrassment of coming to a word which does not sound as it looks—requiring that you should stop and spell it to be understood The Evening Post gives us the following it stance:

"Wife, make me some dumplings of dough, They're botter than meat for my cough, Pray, let them be boiled till hot through, But not until they're heavy or tough. But not until they re nearly.

Now, I must be off to my plough,
And the boys, (when they've had engagh,)

Must keep the flies off with a bough,
While the old mare drinks at the trough.

At a special meeting of the Junior C dets, held on the 31st day of December, 185% adopted:

WHEREAS, an all-wise Providence hathseen fit to take from us our late beloved Captain, dispensation we feel again the solemn warning "that in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That we shall miss with heartfelt

C. D. LAW, W. B. PARKER, Committe.

Veremiah S. ries of the past, and suffer not the festivities of last week. He has been warmly greeted five tons, was cast last Friday for the Governs likely, whether the animal has the hydrophobia or not, to get mad.