[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] the 20th December 1848, secures to the citizen of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipu lates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport soross the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the mus, free of custom-house or other charges

by the Mexican government. These treaty stipulations with New Granada d Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying

them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated The transaction at Virgin character. April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Amer icans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presen-ted to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded.

A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaraugua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this de-mand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continne to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of those republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect

on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States. Against New Grenada we have long standing s of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that republic: and to these have been more recently ad ded the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama, in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Grenada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bo and was ratified by the government of amendments Grenada, but with certain It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Serate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our exist-ing causes of complaint against New Granada

on the subject of claims. Questions have arisen between the two governments, as to the right of New Granada to levy tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the ransit route; and also a tax upon the mail f the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed, that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxas, as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactomanner. A negotiation for that purpose as already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes nor is any anticipated under present circumstan

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invtte extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified however to be able to inform you from \$1.32 to about 49 cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same pro

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the emperor wil adopt this wise, just and equal policy. that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two centuries will

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, o very large amount: but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their set-tlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment. On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a

joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable, "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paragnay, in connection with the attack on the United States' steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to " in his annual message. And on the 12th July following, they le an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a comissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these difference in an amicable, and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope, that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government, that it is due both honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their

Should our commissioner prove unsuccess ful, after a sincere and earnest effort, to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alterpaising the object of his mission, then no atter-native will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Para-guay. In view of this contingency, the Secre-tary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing,

cal classes This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effect throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severe ly, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their produc tions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases, to the articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, iron manufacturers, in different States, probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of work men who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there is no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every por-

tion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufac tured articles, these cannot be sold, a sequently must cease to be produced. t be sold, and con-

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe to have been rushing to this causalant. Trainous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been rai a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of

any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least, for many years to come, that the com-mercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the power over the subject which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our un-bounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome in-dustry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement. will again smile throughout the prosperity land. It is vain, however to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil conse

quences.
In connexion with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that has proved inadequate to meet the revenue the revenue has proved manequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government.— To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of treasury notes; and this proving inadequate, they authorized by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of \$20,

000,000," "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise, that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large lebt in time of peace. It is our true policy, to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue penditures. It would be tuned to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the onfidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business To this, snrely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or measure, and which from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgement, specific duties

are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against the false and fradulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling agains adversity, the duties are dimished in the same proportion,

greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain rate per centum, to substit-

ute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in

which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight

in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June. 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23d, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents. (879, 273,869, 59). which amount, with the ents, (\$70,273,869.59,) which amount, with the cents. (\$70,215,069,087) When amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, (\$17,710,114,27), remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of the eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars

thousand nine numeric and eighty-six cents (\$87,983,983.56).

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents. (\$81,585,667,76) of which nine million six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents. cents, (\$81,585,067,69) or thousand five hundred hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$9,684,537,99.) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury

with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, (\$6,998,316.10).

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thouattorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents, (825,230,879.46,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-six cents, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-six depth of the source of the sour eight million five hundred thousand dollars, (\$33,500,000)) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy million one hun-dred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$70,129,-

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the resent fiscal year, were twenty-one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$21,708,-198 51;) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1,010,142 37) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of trensury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated ex-penditures, during the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, are fifty-two million, three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$52. ninety-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$52.357.698 48.) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine cents. (\$74.065.396 99.) being an excess of expenditure. beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of three million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and one dollars and forty-three cents, (\$3.930.701 43.) Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the resistue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiastue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotia ting the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty-

three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dol three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$7.063,298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1880, are sixty-two milions of dollars, (\$82,000,000), which, with the above estimated balance of seven millions sixty-

three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty seven cents, (\$7 063 298 57) make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of sixty-nine million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$69 063,298 57.) The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are seventy-three million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-six cents, (\$73,139,147 46.) which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year. commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of four million and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$4.075,848 89.) lars and fifty seven cents. (\$7 063 298 57) (\$4.075.848 89.)

and forty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$4.075,848 89.)

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three millions eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, (\$3,838.728) as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty nine cents, (\$7,914,576,89.) To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duy of making at their present loan, and would therefore strongly urge upor Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the rement of the present fiscal year, was \$25,155,977,66,

\$25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present fiscal year, the sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June. 1858-making the present outstanding public deb exclusive of treasury notes \$35,155,977 66. exclusive of treasury notes \$55,159,47 ob. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754.800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, \$54, 210,977 66. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

ocated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of th tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid reconomy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to earry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposos, essential to the defence. progress and prosperity of the republic,, but in aking care that none of this money shall be waste y mismanagement, in its application to the objects esignated by law.

Comparison between the annual expenditure at

Comparison between the annual expenditure as the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been unpressently multiplied? or has the amount expennecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expen-ded upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been in-structed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy.

The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and

Interior Departments, have each been in some de gree reddeed; and unless a sudden and unforeseen gree reduced: and unless a studen and uniorseed emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter Linvite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny t

ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I prom ise them all the aid in my power in pursuing th investigation. I transmit herewith the reports made to me by

the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interio and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommenda-tions, to which I invite the attention of Congress. In my last annual message, I took occasion recommend the immediate construction of ter-steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of inreasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress re sponded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is

stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy I concur with him in the opinion, that a greate number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manne the persons and property of American citizens or the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I ordingly recommend the passage of an act for

The suggestions contained in the report of the ecretary of the Interior, especially those in regar-o the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congres. The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments For many years it was the policy of the governmen to render this a self-sustaining department; and it this cannot now be accomplished, in the presen

this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable. The Postmaster General is placed in a most em-barrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands on the treasury over and above what he received for postage; and over and move what he received no postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1858, to more that four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is es timated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,290,000. The sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for "compen-sation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of

free matter. The cause of these large deficits is mainly at The cause of these large denotes is mainly ac-tributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quar-ter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter, and for the service of 1859, it is es timated that it will amount to more than ten mil

lions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expediture, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In only by means of the fegislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmuster General, are to restore the former rates of postage upon single letters to five cents: to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for the single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carringes of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave con-These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this patients of the confirmation of the confirmat subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg

most respectfully to refer. most respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own imediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent. and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and the active and careful supervision of individual and private interest. The construction of the road ought, therefore. The construction of the road ought, therefore, be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress night then assist them in the work by grants of land or money, or of both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and

amunitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon diffculties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The

and atemphis, in less than twenty-nve days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between New York and this city. Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as as possible. possible. The first and most momentuous of these is, tha

such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east of and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to requir no illustration. no illustration.

But, again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the castern

front of our republic stret-hing along the Atiantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy and rapid intercommunication, we must accessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia.

Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation that has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable pra-requisite, that we shall first have a railroad through our temperate latitude which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut, J. N. Mafit, of the United States brig Dolphin, explured the slaver "Echo." (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lient Bra 'ford, of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston, on the 37th of August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered in Castle Pinckney, and afterward in Port Sumpter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the anvivors, two hundred and seven your land the United States mershal, for the district of South Carolina. They were placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterward in Port Sumpter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the anvivors, two hundred and seven youe in number, were delivered on hoard the United States mershal, for the district of south Carolina. They were placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterward in Port Sumpter, for the distrest terms when th

States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3rd March, 1819, "In addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "au-

slave trade."

Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangementa he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limit of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought. "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or sgents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels reized in the procedution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support and removal" of these negroes up til the time of their delivery to the agent out the coast of Africa, that no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might he ve been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Menroe, in his special message of 17th of Decem-

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th of Decem ber, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and nake provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he said that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and snakely to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question.—
There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia.

There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia.

Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is bergwith transmitted, under which the Society engaged for the consideration of forty-five thousend dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to reseive schooling; and all, whether children or adults to be instructed in the arts of civilization life, solitable to their condition.

This sgregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and lifty dellars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that under no circum-

the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that under no circumstances shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have us thing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, i could make no letter arrangement and there was no other alternative—During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the tack of providing for the captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater. nuch greater. There having been no outstanding appropriation ap-

There having over my constanting appropriate applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. It berefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to propriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

"ther captures of a similar character may, and probably wil, be made by our naval forces, and I sarnestly recommend, that Coursess may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1839, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of

Congress and the executive departments of the govern-ment, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its wel-fare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceable and orderly conduct of its resident inhabi-

peaceanie and orderly conduct of the tentamin inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification, that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last an nual message, by affording me sufficient thue before the configuration of the parametering of all the nual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that diguity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1558

DOOT AND SHOEMAKERS, TAKE

NOTICE:
J. F. COMBS.
CURRIER AND LEATHER DEALER.
HISO Market street, below 12th, Philodelphia,
has the most extensive assertment of SOLE AND UPPER
LEATHER of all descriptions: Red and tolk Sole Skirtins,
Slauchter, French and City Calf Skins, Rips, Wax-Upper,
Morocco, Linings, Leeings, Leather Apron Skins,
Shoe Tools, Lasts, Findings, &c., and every article
requisite for Boot and Shoemaking, Wholesale and
Retail, at the lowest prices, to which he invites the attenof the trade.

THE PEOPLES' HAT AND CAP STORE
NO. 201/2 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

SHULTZ & BROTHER, PRACTICAL HATTERS.

ALLARE INTERESTED!! ECONOMY IS WEALTH
The subscribers in returning thanks to a generous public for patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicit a
continuance of past favors, and invite particular attention
to their present assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, of every variety and
style.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, of every variety and style.

The superior excellence and beauty of which have never been excelled; causing a demand the most unprecedented. Which fact is mainly attributable to the vary low pance at which all their Hats and Caps are disposed of. Their motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," the "ewift six pence is better than the slow shilling."

All, therefore, who would practice economy in the urchase of HATS can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by calling at the HAT STORE, opposite Michael's Hotel, in North Queen street, Lancaster.

Good's add to Country Merchants at Philadelphia prices.

COUNTRY FURS beinght, and the highest cash price paid.

JOHN A. SHULITZ.

HENHY A. SHULITZ.

apr 27 1y 15

ATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Thirteenth year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It is the first paper of the kind published in the United States, and is distinctive in its character. It has lately passed into the hands of Geo. W. Matsell & Co., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Matsell was formerly Chief of Police of New York City, and he will no doubt reuder it one of the most interesting papers in the acter that should command for the paper and port.

Sabscriptions, \$2 per annum; \$1 for Six Months, to be remitted by Subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and state where they reside plainly,) to GEO. W. MATSELL & CO.

Editors and Proprietors of the National Police Gazette,

oct 27 tt 41 New York City

THE UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC

THE UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC RE VIEW is now in its Twentieth year—nearly the ace of human life. During this period many political Monthlies have been born, and have expired, leaving the field open, and, at present, unoccupied, except by this Review.

The previous numbers of the New Senzes having received the approval of the Democratic press throughout the country—and of all the old subscribers, with a large accession of new—it is hoped the present number will meet with at least equal favor.

| T E R M S | Single Subscribers, in advance | \$3 | Single Subscribers, in advance | \$12 | Single Subscribers | 12 | Singl 12 00 To one 23 00 Address Twenty, and the second C SWACKHAMER,
"U. S. DEMOCRATIC REVIEW."
335 Broadway, N. Y.

HARRISBURG PATRIOT & UNION PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

BY O. BARRETT & CO.

R. J. HALDEMAN, EDITOR.

The Daily Patriot & Union is forwarded to Mali Subscribers at the rate rate of FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

The Weekly Patriot & Union will be published, as heretofore, semi-weekly during the Session of the Legislature and once a week the remainder of the year, for \$2 in advance, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.

nov 2 if 42

UNDAY NOTICE...-Persons wishing Medicines on Sunday will please call between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., at Dr. WAYLAN'S Drug Store, No 60 North Queen street.

RAMPH'S CLOTHING STORE.

the and Heavy Over Coats, Business Coats, Frock Coats,
Sack Coats,
Sack Coats,
Cricket Jackets,
Walstcoats;
Fine Medium and Common Shirts and Suspenders; Shirt Cotton Handley Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Lembs-wood, Merino and Cotton; Woolen, Merino and Cotton Hodery and Gloves, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves and Mittens; Silk and Glogham Cravats; Stocks and Tyes; Silk and Merino Mufflers and Searfs; Seatch Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Bandans, Punges, India Silk. Linen and Cotton Umbrellas; Bandans, Punges, India Silk. Linen and Cotton Underlass, Seandans, Punges, India Stilk. Linen and Cotton Underlass; Sandans, Punges, India Silk. Linen and Cotton Underlass; Sandans, Punges, India Silk. Linen and Cotton Underlass, Also, on hand a gueeral assortiment of

and Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. in a variety of styles, patierus and prices. Also, on band a general assortment of CLOTIES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, UNIONS, VELVETS, &c for Over Coafe, Dieses Coats, Business Coats, and Pantaleons, together with a variety of Silk Velvet, Granadine, Valentia, Merino, Setin. English and Italian Silk Vestings, all of which will be made up to order in the most approved style, and with reasonable despatch.

spaces.
Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to is establishment, its present conductors shall endeavor merit a continuance of the same. oct 5 3m 38 S. S. RATH VON, Superintendent.

H. K. KILLIAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 1 Marrit Strift. Anjoining Hage & Bros.

Der Goods Store,

Offers for sale the largest, most complete, and best selected stock of CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES and

CASSIMERES VESTINGS, ver found in the city of Lancaster. READY MADE CLOTHING, Men's and Boys' Over Couts. Frock. Dress and Sack Coats. Cassimers and Sathnett Pan'aloons. Velvet, Plush. Slik and Worsted Vests and everything olse pertaining to hiline. All of which have been made up under his direct supervision in the u. et substantial and best manner, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Please call and examine. sep 7 tf 34

EMOVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
F.P. DONNELLY (formerly or Donnelly & Smalling) informs his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has left the old clothes' business to his former partner, and located himself at No. 65 North Queen street, in the room formerly occupied by Geo. K. Bryan, as a merchant tailoring establishment, where he has opened a large and beautiful assortment of

tailoring establishment, where he has spened a large and beauting assortment of CAOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which are intended exclusively for customer work, and to which he invites the attention of those who wish their work well made, so every article coming from this establishment is warranted to suit the purchaser in every particular, or no sale.

Thankful for the extensive patronage heretofore bestowed on me, (whilst in connection with the other establishment I home by incurrents and close similarities to home.) do n me, (whilst in connection with the other establishment) I hope by promptness and close application to business to ment a continuance of the same layors.

Remember the place, No. 65 North Queen street, next loor to M'Grann's Hotel.

F. P. DONNELLY, AGENT.

door to M'Grann's Hotel.

F. P. DONNELLY, Agent,
GEO. K. BRYAN. Having re-inquished the merchastattoring business, can with confidence recommend to the unstonners Mr. Donnelly as a mechanic who will estdeav to give them satisfaction in every department of his baseness. [sep 14 3 cm 35] GFRGE K BRYAN. ETZELT & M'EVOY, STILL CON-Tinuc no MERCHANT TAIL RING BUSINESS in the THE GRANITE BUILDING. No. 65a, North Queen St. Our stock consists of the choicest 1: SENCH CLOTHS, such as Baiolnes, Samonies and

Selfsame finest Cloths of various colors; the choicest french Cassimeres; Black Doeskin Cassimeres; Fancy Lassimeres, the best selection; Vestings of all descriptions, and a large ussortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING 900DS. We respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon our pred-ressor, and trust by strict attention to business to receive it. One of the firm has had considerable experience in one the largest and most fashionable Merchant Tailoring Establishments in Philadelphia, and flatters himself that he will be able to render satisfaction to the patrons of the firm.

PETZELT & MCEVOY of 12

apl 7

CLOTHING: CLOTHING::

FOR FALL AND WINTER!!

JOHN A ERBEN.

SIGN OF THE STRIFED COAT.

No. 42 North Queen street, east side, near Orange street,

Luncuster, Ph.,

Has now in store the largest and cheapest assortment of
MEN'S AND BYS FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
in the Office I lunguage. MEN'S AND BAYS FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING in the City of Lancaster All Clothing sold at this estab-ishment is of the proprietor's own manufacture, and guar-nited to be well swed, and warranced to prove the same is represented at the time of purchase. Among his extensive assortment may be found the fol-owing:

Among his extensive assortment may be found the following:

Overcoasts and Bangups, from \$\$3 00 to 15 00 Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats. \$6 50 **13 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$\$10 00 \$

Interelias.

Just received, a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSI-IERES and VESTINGS, Black French Doeskin Cassi-MERES and VESTINGS, Black French Doeskin Cassismers, Larcy Cassimers, Satus, Velvet, Plushes, &c., which with be made up to order at short notice, in the latest fashfor and on the most reasonable terms.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attent in to business and end-avering to please customers, to receive a continuance of public patronage. JOHN A ERIEK, United States Clothing Store, sign of the striped Cost, No. 42 North Queen street, east side, near the crurer of Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.

THE AMERICAN WATCH, So justly celebrated for its accuracy as a time-keeper, d its adaptability to every kind of use, is offered for sale variety, by

and its adaptability to every kind of use, is affered for sale in variety, by

II. L. & E. J. Z. A. H. M.

Corner of North Quenaproct and Contro Synare.

There are three qualities of the American Watch.

Mass: the irrst quality is marked in
the works: Appleban, Tracy & Oo, Willham, Mass: 'A list
the second quelity "Chast. Therefore, Waltham, Mass: 'A list
these qualities are manufactured by one company, and are
cuaranteed by them to be made of good materials, and to
passes every requisite bor a good fine-piece. The movement
is quick train, which prevents it from being affected by
railread or other travel, and should any part be broken, it
can be replaced with a part from the factory, equally as
well finished as the original.

Appleton, Treey & Oo, the manufacturers of the American Watch, have no Special Agents in any city of the Union,
but sell to all dealers at precisely the same rates. We can
furnish these watches in Silver or Gold cases, of any style
required, at as low a rate as the genuine watch can be sold
anywhere in the United States.

We have also on hand and for sule low, a large stock of
Fractish and Swiss Lower from the mast approach many and many

required, at as tow a rate as the genuine watch can be sold ann where in the United States.

We have also on hand and for sale low, a large stock of English and swiss Levers, from the most approved manufactories, among these the "Equilibrium Lever," an accurate and reliable watch.

110—"SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH"—10

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND

SILVER WARE—JAMES P. DYSART, NO. 10
WEST KING St., (near Market) takes pleasure in inviting attention to his now and large stock of Goods, which comprises as great a variety of all articles in his line as can be found in the city, consisting in part of Leadies' Fine 15 Carat Hunting Lever Watches.

"Open-faced Levers.
Silver Hunting Case"

"Open-faced Levers.
Silver Hunting Case"

prises as great a variety of all articles in his line 2s can be found in the city, consisting in part of Ladies' Fine 15 Carat Hunting Lever Watches. Fine 60d Hunting Levers.

"Open-faced Levers.
Silver Hunting Case"

"Open faced "
a good assortment of LEVERS and LEPINES of Silver and Composition Cases; QUARTIERS and ENGLISH WATCH-ES (first and second handed), all of which are warranted to keep time or no sale.
His assortment of JEWELRY is the most extensive ever offered to the citizens or Lancaster, part of which are the following styles: FINE PAINTED BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS AND BRACELETS to match; CAMEO SETTS, FLORENTINE MOSALC, and PLAIN EAR RINGS and BREASTPINS, all of which for beauty, style and cheapness cannot be surpassed in the cit. Also, a fine assortment of PLAIN and CHASED BRACELETS and BANDS, with Cameo Setts and Medallions. Particular attention paid to Jawelry of Gentlemen's wear, comprising Sleeve Buttons, Studis, Guard, Breast and Fob Chains of the best quality; Ribbon Sildes, Gold and Silver Tooth Picks, etc. Always on hand a good assortment of Such as Spoons, Tea, Table, Dessert, Sugar, Mustard and Salt; Dinner and Tea Forks; Naphin Rings; Butter and Fruit Knives; Salt Cellers; Cups, Pie Knives, Pickle Knives and Forks, set to of Knives, Pickle Knives and Forks, set to of Knives, Forks and Spoons for Misses.—Also a beautiful lot of Port Monnsies for Ladies and Gents, Combs and Bruness of all kinds, Accredeons, &c. Clocks from \$1.25 to \$50, all warranted.

**The undersigned has, at considerable expense, got up a Card of Hair Work Patterns, for which he receives orders—to be executed in Philadalphia in the most classed and durable style, and at short notice. The public are in vited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.

**Implementaries of the Big Watch, No. 10, West King St., Lancaster Pa.

JAMES P. DYSART.

Pa.

June 1 tf 20

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

AT REDUCKD PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. B. SHULTZ.

914 Market street, above 9tb, South side, Philadelphia. WATCHES AT GREATLY REDUCED

H. L. & E. J. Z A H M 'S

Corner of North Queen street and Centre Square.

Every WATCH sold by us is warranted to be what it is represented.

What it is represented.

ET We call especial attention to the new EQUILIBRIUM LEVER, which cannot be sur-WATCHES carefully repaired. july 6 6m 25 WATCHES CATCHITY PEPAITED.

TAUFFER & HARLEY.
CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Wholesale and Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch
and Jaweiry Store" No. 118 (old No. 96) NORTH
SECOND Street, Corner of Quarry. Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 earet cases,
Gold Lepine, 18 caret.
Silver Lever, full Jewelled.

Silver Levine. jeweis.
Superior Quartiers.
Gold Speedacles.

7 00
Gold Speedacles.

Lady's Gold Pen ils. Lady's Gold Pen. ils.

Silver Tea Spoons, set,
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder.

Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cts. to \$80; Watch Glasses
plain 12½ cts. patent 1854, Lunet 25; other articles is
proportion. All goods warranted what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

APON hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepine.

still lower than the above prices.

COAL AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. The und-relened baving receiving their stock of PINE GROVE,
BAUTIMORE COMPANY,
VYKENS VALLEY,
SHAMDEN AND
TRENTON COALS,

Will deliver the same to purchasers, carefully screened, at the very lowest prices, for cash. 23. Always on band, Limeburners' and Blacksmith Coal. GEO. CALDER'& CO., Office, East Orange, near North Quest street. Yard, at Graeff's Linding, on the Conestoga. HAVANNA SEGARS.--5000 Imported
Havanna Segars of the most approved brands. Just

AVAN as a Barsana Segars of the most appearance ired and for sale at DR. JOHN WAYLAN'S Drug Store, No. 60 North Queen Street. CPICES, &c...-Cinnamon, Cloves, Sala-RATUS, BAKING SODA, CREAM TABTAR, NUT-MEGS, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELLMARE'S Drug & Chemical Store, West King street, Lanc's, feb 9

PEED, McGRANN, KELLY & CO.,

BAN. KERS S. S. LANCE,

GRANITE BUILDING, NORTH QUEEN ST., LANCE,

Will receive money on Deposit and pay interest thereon as

follows:

5 per cent. for any length of time.

55% for one year.

Collections made in all parts of the United States

Money and the Collections made in all parts of the United States Collections made in all parts of the United States.

Money sent to England, Ireland, Germany, France, &c.

Passage certificates for sale from Liverpool to New York

Passage certificates for sale from Liverpool to New Avan, r Lancaster.

Land warrants and uncurrent money bought and sold. Spanish and Maxican dollars, old U. S. gold and silver colus bought at a premium.

Special attention will be paid by G. K. Reed to the Negotiation of Commercial paper, Stocks, Loans, and all marketable securities in New York or Philadelphia.

Our friends may rely upon promptness, and our personal

OACH MAKING.—The subscriber respectfully inferins his friends and the public generality that he still carries on the COACH MAKING.

in all its various branches, at his shop, in the alley running cast from the Court House, rear of Speccher's and Lechler's Holels Lancaster, where he continues to make trader, and at the lowest possible prices, CARRIAGES of every description, of the best materials and in the most substantial manner.

25 All new work warranted Repairing also attended to with dispatch Herespectually solicits a share of public patronage.

ully solicits a share of public patronage.

my 5 by 16 WILLIAM COX. I

SAVING FUND.

Company.

OF 187 CLASS.
Fresh Fish,
Nuts in Bags,
Porter & Ale in bottles,
Poultry in coops,
Perk. (fresh.)
Poultry, (dressed.) Wrapping Pape ARTICLES OF 2D CLASS. Molasses, Melons, Oils in casks or barrel-

Paper in boxes. Pasteboard. Peaches. (dried.) Hard ware. Sw Hops. Tot Iron, heep, band or sheet. Te Leather. Ty Liquor in w od. Ta Marble Slabs and Marble Tu Meauments. Va Varnish.
ARTICLES OF 3D CLASS.

Potatoes, Turnips, Vinegar, Coffee, Hides, (green.) Oysters & Clams, (in shell.) Tobacco. (manufactured) ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS. Codfish, Salt, Tobacco, (leaf., Tin, Tar, Whiskey.

Vails and Spikes,

For further information, apply to E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila. E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Columbia. E. K. BOICE, Freight Agent, Columbia. W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancast by 30

aug 11

NICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME.
BEGINNING WITH THE JULY NUMBER.
LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK.
DE. JAMES O. NOYES.
JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher.

Arrangements have been made with the following popular authors for contributions to the succeeding volumes of the KNICKEBROCKER, comprising, we believe, a greater amount and variety of tulent than have ever been enlisted for any magazine in the country: tor any magazine in the country:
FITZ GREEN HALLECK,
DR. J. W. FRANCIS,
DR. OLIVER W. HOLMES,
OULIAN C. VERPLAN:
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
H. T. TUCKERMAN,
H. T. TUCKERMAN,
GEORGE W. CURTIS,
JOHN G. SAXE,
ALFRED B. STREET,
DR. J. W. PALMER,
E. L. GODDAHN.
B. H. STODDAHN.
MANTON M. MARBLE JOHN G. SAXE.
ALFRED B. STREET,
PROF. EDWARD NORTH
MANTON M. MARBLE.
FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, . H. STODDARD, OHN PHENIX. . WILDER.

R. H. STODDARD.

JOHN PHENIX.

T. B. ALDRICH,

AS PLEEBRUNT,

MISS W. MORRIS,

MISS E. KEY BLUNT,

As heretofore, its pages will be devoted to the cultivation of Literature, Art, and Humor. Leaving to others the discussion of rexed political and polemical questions, it will yet be the aim of the editors to procure for the body of the Magazine the most brillian tarticles upon the topics of the day; and the large resources at their command will enable them to make the pages of the Knickerbocker unsurprissed in excellence and variety of matter. Mr. Clark's time being now bestowed mainly upon the "Billor's Tuble," the inimitable feature of the Knickerbocker, he will labor to make it the most delightful repository of wit, humor, and of literary gems, in the English language.

Every Number of the succeeding volume will contain a ster-lpiate engraving, and illustrated articles will frequent. and of iterial years in the succeeding volume will contain a ste-l-plate engraving, and illustrated articles will frequently grace the pages of the Magazina.

All communications connected with the Business Department of the Kyickermoerer should be addressed to Joun A. Gray, 16 and 18 Jacob street. All Articles designed for publication—all Literary Inquiries—all New Books and Publications should be addressed to either of the Editors.

TERMS:

Single copies, one year, \$3 00 Two copies, 5 00 A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY:

WHO SUBSCRIBES FOR THE
NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS,
A beautifully illustrated Family Newspaper. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS is one of the best literary papers of the day. A large Quarto containing TWENTY PAGES, or SIXTY COLUMNS, of entertaining matter; and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED overy week A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$1000,00 will be sent to ch subscriber on receipt of the subcription money.

..\$1000 00. 100 do. 300 Ladies' Gold Watches post paid.

All communications must be addressed to
DANIEL ADEE, Publish
211 Centra street, Now 1

. In 127 200 1 TALL OPENING OF MILLINERY.—
Mrs M. SCHELL has opened at her new establishment, N. E. corner of 9th and Cherry streets, a rich assortment of MILLINERY, comprising BONNETS, DRSS CAPS, HEAD DRSSSES, FIENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c. &c.; including, also, a handsome assortment of Freach Pattern Hats. [oct 12 3m 9]

the MOUNT JOY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, located in Mount Joy Borough, Lancaster county, with a capital stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, will apply at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the privilege of increasing its capital stock Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with the further privilege of increasing the same to One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and for power to change its name to the "MOUNT JOY BANK," and under that name. In its present location, to issue bank notes, and in addition to its present privileges, to exercise and enjoy general banking privileges, under the general laws of the Commonwealth regulating Banks. By order of the Directors.

HENRY EBERLE, President.

JACOB R. LONG, Treasurer. OFS.

JACOB R. LONG, Treasurer.

Mount Joy, Penna., June 22, 1868. [june 22 6m 23]

E AR AND EYE. DEAFNESS, TOTAL OR PARTIAL, ENTIRELY R. M. DEAFNESS, TOTAL OR PARTIAL, ENTIRELY R. E. M. O. V. E. D. DR. H. ENWOD. Sn., beys leave to call the attention of those suffering under a partial or total loss of the sense of bearing to the following facts: He treats diseases of the mid die and internal ear with medicated douches, such as is practised in the Infirmaries of Berlin, Lepisic, Brussels, Hamburg and Petersburg, and lately by the most distinguished London aurists, with the most wonderful success; indeed, it is the only method that has been universally successful.

Money sent to England, Ireland, Germany, France, & C. Land warrels and uncurrent money bought and sold. Spanish and Maxican dollars, old U. S. gold and silver coins bought at a premium.

Special attention will be paid by G. K. Reed to the Negotiation of Commercial paper, Stocks, Loans, and all market-able securities in New York or Ehiladelphia.

Our friends may rely upon promptness, and our personal attention to their interests in the transaction of any business which may be intrusted to us, and we hold curelever individually liable for all money intrusted to our care.

RICHARD MOGRANN, ST., PATRICK RELLY, A. MOGNOMY.

DLATED-WARE, FROM THE BEST factories in the United States, Scanada, New Brunwick and Nova Scotia, PATRICK RELLY, A. MOGNOMY.

DLATED-WARE, FROM THE BEST factories in the United States, sold at manufacturer's relate by H. L. E. J. 7. A H. M.

Cover North Queen street and Centre Synaure.

TEASETTS, COMMUNION SENTS, OBBLETS, SPOONS.

FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, 4c. 6m 25

TOWES TIN AND COPPER WARE.

THE MEETS, COMMUNION SENTS, OBBLETS, SPOONS.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his old friends and patrons, and to the public that he continues to keep on hand a large assortment of Cooking Parlot, Office and other STOVES, of the latest and most approved patterns. He also continues to carry on extensively the manufacture of the continues to keep on hand a large assortment of Cooking Parlot, Office and other STOVES, of the latest and most approved patterns. He also continues to carry on extensively the manufacture of the continues to the continues to the continues to the continues to the search and most substantial manner.

Order the Marks and the the public generality. The specifully infortis his friends and the public generality in the continues to carry on extensively the manufacture of the continues to the continues to the continues to carry on extensively the manufacture of the continues to carry on extensively the manufact

Consult of the best and Dunb—illusted d with steal Free treation of the same of the same of the tree. Nature and Freetreent of the Deat and Dumb—illusted d with steal Treatment of the Deat and Dumb—if usted d with stee plates—price \$1.)

Mu is letters must be registered by the Post Mister May be forther must be registered by such any win bear outstake. Correspondents must enclose postage

Mearines, appearatus, &c., sent to any part of any ex-erse and risk
Address,
and 30m 29

H. EAWOOD, Sn.,
P. oktov N.Y.

CARD FROM DR. A ATES M.

AMBET, or AFT NAWY: X AT GIVEN M.

FILMARY - Myonine floof of the past 222 cocywith
the above institution, as Cinet Physician, on the twolocal reasonable of its shift of discovering the two years of a color and its said advantage of pathological
research - discovering in the said advantage of pathological
research - discovering to the formation of advantage of pathological
research - discovering the said advantage of pathological
research - discovering the said advantage of pathological
research and the said that a citie is a beginned to the positive and
radiant one of advances of the Taront, Lungs and AirProceeds. By this attached socient he discovered pathological
discovering the said through advances of pathological
tradiation of an kind of the exclusion of particular,
and although to constrain the another plane at the diment;
and although to constrain the another plane at the diment; WALNUT STREET, SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THOLD, PILLADELPHIA.

WALNUT STREET, SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THOLD, PILLADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENN'A.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST.

Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 8 o'clock

HON, HENRY L. BRENNER, President.

WM. J. REED, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry L. Brenner,
Edward L. Carter,
Kobert Solfridge.
Samuel K. Ashton,
C. Landreth Munus.

M. Loster,
Money is received and payments made in ooth daily without notice.

The increase of the second without the second of the second without the second of the second



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOV-ERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, ha liscovered, in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy discovered, in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofills down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtus, at within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimplos or the face. n the tace. Two to three bottles will clear the system of Biles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker se mouth or stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case

of Erysipelas. One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warminted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst
cases of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bettles are warranted to cure the sal

houm.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and
a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case.— Reader, I peddied over a thousand octate of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case,—So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never soid a bottle of it, but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear surprising, first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its vaine has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor In order to give some idea of the sudden rise, and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I pedded it and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thou and bottles per day for the per day of it.

Some of the wholes of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, creat and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

—but since its introduction as a general simily medicine, creat and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles.—0, what a mercy if it prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them az-d people, cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, pain in the side. Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kineya, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of flist ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

Directrons ron Use.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years test spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manusactured by DONALD KENNEDY.

No. 120 Waren st., Roxbury, Mass.

Price, \$1,00. Price, §1,00.
Wholesale Agents.—New York city, C. M. Clicknor, 81
Barclay street; C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; Rushton &
Clark, 175 Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st.,
Sold in Rochester by J. Bryan & Co., Wholesale Agents,

A. Heinitsh and John F. Long. aug 4 Iy 29

ASTROLOGY

O O D N E W S A N D G O O D LUCK
TFOR M.L.

43° CAUTION!—ASTROLOGY!—Look out! Good News
for All!—The never-tailing Miss. VAN 11-16. Is the very
best! she is sure to succeed when all thers have failed.
All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trilled with; all whose four! hopes have been
crushed and blasted by take promises; all who have had
bad luck, from whatever cause, if y to her for advice and
comfort. In love affairs she was never known to fail. She
has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite
sex. It is this fact whi h induces illiterate prelenders to
try to limitate her. She shews you the likeness of your
inture wife, husband, or absent filend. It is well known
to the public at large that she is the first and only person
in this country who can shew the likeness in reality, and
can give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life,
which can be tested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eag-riy visit her. She also
calculates incky days and lucky numbers. Unse one I
come all! to No. 1236 L/MBARD STREET, between Juniper and Bood. Philadelphia. [June 16 line 22

HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—The HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .-- The

testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Bunckle having previously been published, the following is now added:—
From Prof. McCLOS-KLY, formerly Professor of Theory, and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Protessor of Surgery in the American college of Medicine, &c.

Mr. Joseph E. Hover:—A trial of your LiQUID HAIR DYE will convince the most skeptical, that it is a safe, elegant and effections preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous cruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

tation in commending it to those requiring such an application.
Yery respectfully, J. F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.,
475 Race St., above 13th.
HOVER'S WRITING INES, including HOVER'S WRITING FLUID, and HOVER'S INDELIBLE INKS, still
maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has
continued uninterrupted until the present.
Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE St.
above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive
prompt attention by
dae 15 tf 48 JUSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

A MERICAN GOLD WANTED, At highest current rates, paying 4 per cent for Gold, 8 " "Silver. REED. M'GRANN, KELLY & 00.