MARTIAL LAW IN UTAH.—(Continued from first page.)

ordered three citizens of the United States, one of them a physician, to be seized in the night time, taken out and shot, without trial and without cause. This was done in the midst of an unfortunate countrymen, who the moment engaged in the noble act of offering relief to the soldiers of both parties, who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when the Government was bound to exert its power to redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the troops of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained.

Never have I had a clearer conviction of any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government.

Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—European Governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory, a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

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

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history.—To prevent actual collision; and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon, as a a *posse comitatus* in the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka government; and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton constitution, which had been thus recognised at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission.

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitution.—It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object, should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficient strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region and to furnish it subsistence.

Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy.—An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the Heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period.

These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th of June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to $2,093,309 79, and for the year ending 30th June, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565 78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, the total expenditures of the Government in all its branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,402,465 46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71,901,129-77, and that for the year ending 30th June 1859, to $66,346,226 13.

Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of $59,848,474 72 for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, including $1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of $150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine." This sum, therefore, is justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $59,918,494 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of $55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to $3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of $55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of $58,579,780 08.

The result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming if advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of $2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or at the most $62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &c.

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

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad—of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact, that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office department.

I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon enquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the 33 States composing the confederacy were without representatives, and that consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the begining of August next until the months of October and November.

In my last message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden, and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

The temptations which *ad valorem* duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistable. His object is to pass his goods through the custom house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the custom house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the honest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the honest merchant and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants, whose character, throughout the world, is the pride of our country.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that *ad valorem* duties would, in theory, be most just and equal. But if the experience of this and all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an *ad valorem* duty this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

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

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

An impression, strangely enough, prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the *ad valorem* duties which it imposes, shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the *ad valorem* duties of a tariff into equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under the revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuation. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of *ad valorem* duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress; and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government, previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for the relief can be devised I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 3d December, 1860.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK EMPORIUM,
always on hand, and sold at the most reasonable rates.
My stock of School Books embraces every kind in use, and are sold to School Directors, Teachers and others, on the most accommodating terms.
The celebrated Franklin Globes at manufacturers' prices.
Pelton's Outline Maps,
Sanders' Charts,
Webb's Cards,
Holbrook's Complete School Apparatus,
Sargent's Standard Charts (with companion,) and in short every article used in College, Academy and Common School. Also the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Books, in which branch I defy competition.
My facilities for supplying any goods not on hand are complete, being in *daily receipt of packages from the city.*
PENS, INKS, ENVELOPES,
bought direct from the Manufacturers, and sold at the most reduced rates.
All the Monthlies, Periodicals, &c., for sale at the counter, or mailed to any part of the United States.
Purses, Portemonnaies, Tablets, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Cabas, &c., &c., &c.
THE CELEBRATED INDIA RUBBER PENS,
the nearest approach to a quill of any pen now in use, constantly on hand, at the following prices:
Pen and Holder, (warranted,) $2.00
" Gold Band " 2.50
" " Large " 3.00
Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me I hope, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of favors. J. M. WESTHAEFFER.
aug 28 tf 33

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY *FUR STORE.*
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th and 8th Sts., Philadelphia, (late of 718 Market St.) Importer. Manufacturer of and Dealer in
FANCY FURS.
Having *removed* to my *New Store*, 718 *Arch* St., and being now entirely engaged in the *Manufacture* and *Sale* of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of FURS for either Ladies or Children's Wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.
Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfactory compliance with their wishes.
aug 21 5m 32

ECONOMY IN FUEL.
Full 60 per cent. saved in Fuel by using
SILVER'S GAS STOVES,
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN KERSHAW, No. 1840 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Also—GAS COOK STOVES,
Kitchen Ranges, Heaters, Fireboard Stoves, to heat 2 or 3 rooms, and many others too numerous to mention, for offices, schools, parlors, chambers, halls, etc., etc. Ranges and Heaters repaired
Stoves, etc., delivered at the wharves and depots, free of charge. [sep 25 3m 37

FALL GOODS.
New styles for Fall Trade—now open.
WENTZ BROS.
Fall De Laines and Cashmeres. WENTZ BROS.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints—Beautiful Styles.
WENTZ BROS.
Black and White Brilliants, only 6¼ cents.
WENTZ BROS.
Our Fall Stock of Flannels are now open.
WENTZ BROS.
Children's Leather Satchels—Just received a large lot, only 87½ cents. WENTZ BROS.
Men and Boy's Wear, every variety. WENTZ BROS.
We are now prepared to offer one of the largest stock of FALL GOODS to be found in the city. WENTZ BROS.
BLACK SILKS—Best Goods for the money to be found—Our Dollar Silks "can't be beat." WENTZ BROS.
East King and Centre Square.
DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS—As usual our variety this season is full and complete.
STEEL HOOPED SKIRTS—The largest assortment of Hoop Skirts in the City. WENTZ BROS,
sep 4 tf 34] East King and Centre Square.

16—THE WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE—JAMES P. DYSART, NO. 16 WEST KING St., (near Market) takes pleasure in inviting attention to his new and large stock of Golds, which comprises a great variety of all articles in his line as can be found in the city, consisting in part of—
Ladies' Fine 18 Carat Hunting Lever Watches,
Fine Gold Hunting Levers,
" " Open-faced Levers,
Silver Hunting Case " "
" Open-faced " "
a good assortment of LEVERS and LEPINES of Silver and Composition Cases; QUARTERS and ENGLISH WATCHES (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 of Lancaster, part of which are the following styles: FINE PAINTED BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS AND BRACELETS to match; CAMEO SETTS, FLORENTINE MOSAIC, and PLAIN EAR RINGS and BREASTPINS, all of which for beauty, style and cheapness cannot be surpassed in the city. Also, a fine assortment of PLAIN and CHASED BRACELETS and BANDS, with Cameo Setts and Medallions. Particular attention paid to Jewelry of Gentlemen's wear, comprising Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Guard, Breast and Fob Chains of the best quality; Ribbon Slides, Gold and Silver Tooth Picks, etc. Always on hand a good assortment of
SILVER WARE,
such as Spoons, Tea, Table, Dessert, Sugar, Mustard and Salt; Dinner and Tea Forks; Napkin Rings; Butter and Fruit Knives; Salt Cellars; Cups, Pie Knives, Pickle Knives and Forks, sets of Knives, Forks and Spoons for Misses.—Also a beautiful lot of Port Monnaies for Ladies and Gents; Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Accordeons, &c.
Clocks from $1.25 to $50, all warranted.
Watches undergoing Repair at considerable expense, got up a Card of Hair Work Patterns, for which he receives orders—to be executed in Philadelphia in the most chaste and durable style, and at short notice. The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. JAMES P. DYSART,
Sign of the Big Watch, No. 16, West King St., Lancaster Pa. June 1 tf 20

THE AMERICAN WATCH,
So justly celebrated for its accuracy as a time-keeper, and its adaptability to every kind of use, is offered for sale in variety, by
H. L. & B. J. ZAHM,
Corner of North Queen street and Centre Square.
There are *three* qualities of the American Watch, manufactured by the American Watch Co., at Waltham, Mass.; the first quality is marked *on the works "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass;"* the second quality "Chas. T. Parker, Waltham, Mass;" and the third quality "P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass." All of these qualities are manufactured by one company, and are guaranteed by them to be made of good materials, and to possess every requisite for a good time-piece. The movement is *quick train*, which prevents it from being affected by railroad 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.
Apprentices to 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 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. HARRY L. ZAHM,
aug 31 tf 33 EDW. J. ZAHM.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.
A REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. S. SHULTZ,
914 Market street, above 9th, South side, Philadelphia. june 21 y 20

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.
FIFTY-FIFTH VOLUME.
LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, DR. JAMES O. NOYES, EDITORS.
The present number closes the fifty-fourth volume of the KNICKERBOCKER, and while we thank our patrons for their past favors, we shall strive to increase their number by redoubled care and effort in every department of the Magazine. We expect in our next number to be able to announce a series of articles on Popular Astronomy, by the most distinguished writer upon that science in the land. "Stories and Pictures" of the Hudson will be completed during the year, and the two volumes will contain the best sketches, tales, poems, etc., that can be procured for the entertainment of our readers.
PREMIUM FOR 1860.
In order to increase the already large circulation of the KNICKERBOCKER, we publish this month a splendid line engraving of Frith's picture of "Merry-Making in the Olden Time," which we shall present exclusively to the $3 subscribers to the Magazine for 1860, whether old or new. The subject represents the pastimes of our ancestors, and is eminently of a genial, domestic character. The plate, engraved in England at an expense of 2000 dollars, is entirely new, measures twenty-five by nineteen and a half inches in size, contains thirty-nine figures, and is beyond comparison the finest work of the kind ever offered as a premium in this country.
"The engraving of Frith's picture of Merry-Making in the Olden Time, represents the humors of an English holiday in the country in those good old times when the men wore cocked-hats and knee-breeches, and the women stays and hoops—a costume not essentially differing from the corset and crinoline of the present day. Almost in the centre of the picture and a little to the back-ground is a country dance on the green, with a hard-featured fiddler perched on a high seat, and another musician in a tie-wig standing near, playing with all their might. On the right two bouncing girls are gally pulling toward the dance a gray-haired man, who seems vainly to remonstrate that his 'dancing days are over,' while a waggish little child pushes him forward from behind, greatly to the amusement of his spouse, who is still sitting at the tea-table, from which he has been dragged. On the left, under a magnificent spreading oak, sit the squire and his wife, whom a countryman with his hat off is respectfully inviting to take part in the dance. To the left of the 'squire is a young couple—one of the gentry—to whom a gipsy with an infant on her shoulder is telling their fortune. Over the shoulders of this couple is seen a group engaged in quoit-playing, and back of the whole is a landscape of gentle slopes and copses. The picture has the expression of gayety throughout, and the engraving is splendidly executed. It is fresh from the burin of HOLL, not having yet been published in England."
TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per number, or $3 per annum, in advance; two copies $5; three copies $6. The postage on the Magazine (twenty-four cents per annum) to be paid in all cases at the office where it is