Il remain in its present condition.

make this suggestion by example of the city of Mexico. repeat the recommendation made in my pired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

cially those within the limits of North but as a means of preventing actual war.

ndispensable duty.

a employed by both parties to extort money lawless and preserving peace along the border. the Government to attempt to enforce payt in money of the claims of American cit-

ome of them arising out of the violation of an of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

Spain by honorable negotiation. If This state of affairs was brought to a crisis is their only object. They have no objection accomplished, the last relic of the in May last by the promulgation of a decree that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair ave-trade would instantly disappear. levying a contribution pro rata upon all the compensation from companies and individuals and not, if we could, acquire Cuba in capital in the Republic, between certain specifi- who may traverse the route; but they insist manner. This is due to our national ed amounts, whether held by Mexicans or that it shall never be closed again by an arbi-All the territory which we have foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree trary decree, as it was by the Walker-Rivas nce the origin of the Government in the light of a "forced loan," formally pro- government. or fair purchase, from France, Spain | tested against its application to his countrymen, o or by the free and voluntary act and advised them not to pay the contribution lependent State of Texas, in blending but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting nies with our own. This course we upon this advice, an American citizen refused ted States to employ force to keep the route pursue, unless circumstances should to pay the contribution, and his property seized thich we do not now anticipate, render- by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not con- her duty in this respect. He concludes this parture clearly justigable, under the tent with this the Government proceeded still and overruling law of self-preserva- further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our Minister immediately noti-Island of Cuba from its geographical fied them that if this decree should be carried transit from being obstructed or closed by lawcommands the mouth of the Mississ- into execution, he would feel it to be his duty less violence, and in protecting the lives of its immence and annually increasing to adopt "the most decided measures that be American citizens traveling thereupon. We oreign and coastwise, from the valley long to the powers and obligations of the repnoble river, now embracing half the resentative office." Notwithstanding the warn-demand, it speaks for itself. A similar necessity States of the Union. With that Is- ing, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. ler the dominion of a distant foreign Forsyth promptly announced to the Govern- protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec this trade, of vital importance to these ment the suspension of the political relations routes. The President discusses some length s exposed to the danger of being des- of his legation with them, until the pleasure of the claims the United States has against Nicatime of war, and it has hitherto been his own Government should be ascertained.

to perpetual injury and annoyance This Government did not regard the contri-f peace. Our relations with Spain, bution imposed by the decree of the 15th of bught to be of the most friendly charac May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," st always be placed in jeopardy, whilst and as such prohibited by the tenth article of country. He adds but little to what he said ing Bolonial Government over the Is- treaty of 1820 between Great Britain and on the subject in his last annual message Our Mexico, to the benefits of which American cit- manufacturers have everywhere suffered in the hilst the yossession of the island would be izen are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition late revulsion; but this was not because of the apportance to the United States its val- of the contribution upon foreigners was consid- tariff of 1857. The same ruinous consequences is, comparatively, unimportant. - | ered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, | would have followed in the United States, under as the relative situation of the parties internal factions in other parts of the republic the tariff of 1846. They were the inevitable great Napoleon transferred Louisiana were at the same time levying similar exactions result of our unsound and extravagant system United States. Jealous, as he ever was, upon the property of our citizens, and interrupt- of bank credits and inflated currency, and the ational honor and interests of France, ing their commerce. There had been an entire periodical revulsions to which we have been throughout the world has imputed failure on the part of our Minister to secure subjected must continue to return at intervals, him, for accepting a pecuniary equiv- redress for the wrongs our citizens had endured so long as our present unbounded system of notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And bank credits shall prevail. The President therepublicity which has been given to our from the temper manifested by the Mexican fore, renews the recommendation in favor of hegotiations upon this subject, and the Government, he had repeatedly assured us that the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, appliperopriation which may be required to no favorable change could be expected until the cable to banking institutions. This is all the purpose, render it expedient, before United States should "give striking evidence other attempt at negotiation, that I of their will and power to protect their citizens," Federal government possesses.] lay the whole subject before Congress and that "severe chastening is the only earthly sepecially necessary, as it may become remedy for our grievances." From this statethle to success that I should be in- ment of facts it would have been worse than with the means of making an advance idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps Spanish Goqernment immediately after and resume diplomatic relations with that Govng of the treaty, without awaiting the ernment; and it was, therefore, deemed proper tion of it by the Senate. I am encour- to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from

efferson, previous to the purchase of Lou- Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for from France, and by that of Mr. Polk a resort to hostilities against the Government iew of the acquisition of Territory from still holding possession of the capital. Should ico, I refer the whole subject to Congress, they succeed in subduing the Constitutional commend it to their careful consideration. forces, all reasonable hope will then have ex-

or December last, in favor of an apriation "to be paid to the Spanish Gov. al party prevail, and their authority by estabthe purpose of distribution among the lished over the republic, there is reason to ants in the Amistad case." President hope that they will be animated by a less unfirst made a similar recommendation in friendly spirit, and may grant that redress to cember, 1847, and it was repeated by my American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this tain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due expecttaion, I should at once have recommended ese claimants under our treaty with Spain to Congress to grant the necessary power to the 27th October, 1795; and whilst de- the President to take possession of a sufficient ng justice, we ought to do justice. An portion of the remote and unsettled territory repriation promptly made for this purpose of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our inld not fail to exert a favorable influence on juries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a or position in relation to the independent case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by tes south of us on this Continent, and the law of nations, not only as just to itself,

America, is of a peculiar character. The north- But there is another view of our relations boundary of Mexico is coincident with our with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condisouthern boundary from ocean to ocean; tion of affairs along our Southwestern frontier we have necessarily a deep interest in all which demands immediate action. In that concerns the well-being and the fate of so remote region, where there are but few white r a neighbor. We have always cherished inhabitants, large bands of hostile and prekindest wishes for the success of that re- datory Indians roam promiscuously over the ic, and have indulged the hope that it Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and t at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and our adjoining Territories. The local Governerity under a free and stable Government. ment of these States are perfectly helpless, and have never hitherto interfered, directly or are kept in a state of constant alarm by the etly, with its internal affairs, and it is a Indians. They have not the power, if they which we owe to ourselves to protect the possessed the will, even to restrain lawless grity of its territory, against the hostile in- Mexicans from passing the border and comence of any other power. Our geographical mitting depredations on our remote settlers. tion, our direct interest in all that concerns A state of anarchy and violence prevails serve. xico, and our well-settled policy in regard throughout that distant frontier. The laws the North American Continent, render this are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settle-Mexico has been in a state of constant re-ment of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great ation almost ever since it achieved its inde-importance that a chain of inhabitants should lence. One military leader after another extend all along its southern border, sufficient usurped the Government in rapid succession, for their own protection and that of the Unithe various Constitutions from time to time ed States mail passing to and from California. sted have been set at nought almost as soon Well-founded apprehensions are now entertainthey were proclaimed. The successive Gov- ed, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans ments have afforded no adequate protection, equally lawless, may break up the important ner to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, stage and postal communication recently estabinst lawless violence. Heretofore, a sei- lished between our Atlantic and Pacific posof the capital by a military chieftain has sessions. The passes very near to the Mexican a generally followed by at least the nominal boundary, throughout the whole length of mission of the country to his rule for a brief Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy od, but not so at the present crisis of for these evils, and no mode of restoring law exican affairs. A civil war has been raging and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, some time throughout the Republic, between | but for the Government of the United States Central Government at the city of Mexico, to assume a temporary protectorate over the hich has endeavored to subvert the Consti- northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, on last framed by military power, and those and to establish military posts within the same; o maintain the authority of that Constitu- and this is earnestly recommended to Congress. The antagonist parties each hold pos- This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as on of different States of the Republic, and local Governments shall be established in these fortunes of war are constantly changing. Mexican States, capable of preforming their anwhile, the most reprehensible means have duties to the United States, restraining the

foreigners as well as natives, to carry on I do not doubt that this measure will be s rainous contest. The truth is, that this viewed in a friendly spirit by the Governments country, blessed with a productive soil and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will enign climate, has been reduced by civil dis- prove equally effectual for the protection of on to a condition of almost hopleless their citizens on that remote and lawless fronarchy and imbecility. It would be in vain tier, as for citizens of the United States.

ARIZONA. And in this connection permit me to recall is, now amounting to more than ten million your attention to the condition of Arizona. ars, against Mexico, because she is desti- The population of that Territory, numbering, te of all pecuniary means to satisfy these de as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a Government, with-Our late Minister was furnished with ample out laws, and without any regular administraowers and instructions for the adjustment of tion of justice. Murder and other crimes are pending questions with central government committed with impunity. This state of things Mexico, and he performed his duty which calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, reeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, peat my recommendation for the establishment

express provision of the treaty of Guadelupe [The President then passes to the consideradalgo, and others from gross injuries to per- tion of our relations with the States of Central has as well as property, have remained unre- America. The transit route, controlled by sed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he declares to be of gainst these grievances have been addressed too great importance to the commerce of the hout effect to that Government. Meantime world to be interrupted by the civil wars and various parts of the Republic, instances have revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequentm numerious of the murder, imprisonment ly occurred in that region, and it is the duty of d plunder of our citizens, by different parties other nations, while respecting the sovereignty of these States, to require that the interruption shall not take place. The stake is too import that, also, to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The Government of the Unity this. They would not, if they could derive any advantage from Nicaragua transit, not companies and protection for the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection for the common use of all nations.

In so the seasons agent to receive them, as the employment of an Agent to receive them, who is required to receive them, who is required to receive them, who is required to reside on the Coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Stream.

Stream.

Source.

Who is required that the interruption and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere and the fate which was an the fate of U.S. For the self-of Mershall has been received, and so now the our vessels anyw ming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but of these States, to require that the interruption ecentral Government, although repeatedly shall not take place. The stake is too imporged thereto, have made no effort either to tant, also, to be left at the mercy of rival comhish the authors of these outrages or to pre- panies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts at their recurrence. No American citizen with Nicaragua. The Government of the Uni visit Mexico on lawful business without ted States will not be satisfied with less than ament danger to his person and property. this. They would not, if they could derive any ere is no adequate protection to either; and advantage from Nicaragua transit, not comthis respect our treaty with that Republic mon to the rest of the world. Its neutrality

The President refers to the Cass-Yrissari treaty, which Nicaragua has failed to ratify. because of the provision authorizing the Uniopen, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform portion of his Message by asking authority from Congress to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the need say nothing of the importance of this exists for the passage of such an act, for the ragua, Costa Rica, and New Granada, and This Government did not regard the contri- also alludes to the Paraguay expedition.

He then comes to the consideration of the depressed condition of the industry of the power over the subject which he believes the

THE TABLEF.

In connect on 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 the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes, and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 11,858, 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

creasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This would be a most ruinous policy. n case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at 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 debt 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 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 confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this surely fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely no one will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a revenue tariff, I have long entertained and 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 nearly equal value.—Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations.—

and fraudulent 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 are high when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, wheh prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are disciplined in the same proportion, greatly to his injury. fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished 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 advalorem duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer will 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

counterparance each other and amount to the same thing so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be triffing when contrasted with the additional se-

would be truing 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 fruits of my own observations, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly de-

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, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the Treasury notes authorized by the act of 23d Dec. 1857, were \$70,273,869 59, which amount, with the balance of \$17,710,114 27 remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$7,983,983 75.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1858, amounted to \$81,585,667 76, of which \$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 on July 1, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, the sum of \$6,598,316 10.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarte

of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July 1858, including one half of the loan of \$20,000,000, wit the premium upon it, authorized by the act of the 14th of he premium upon it, authorized by the act of the 14th of lune, 1858, were \$25,239,879 46, and the estimated re-relipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are \$38,500,000, making the calance before stated an aggregate of \$70,129,104 56. The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commence-ment of the present fiscal year, was \$25,199,977 67.

[The President then calls attention to the Reports of the Heads of the different Departments. The postal sys-tem is not self-supporting, owing to the vast increase of mail service, the deficit growing larger every year. The Pacific Railroad next receives the consideration of the President, and he refers to his last message for his

views upon the subject.]

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the Putnam, of New Orieans.) near Kay Verde on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August, when the negroes. 306. of Lient. Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August, when the negroes, 306 in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in fort Sumpter, for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, 271 in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the 'ch rge of the agent of the 3d of March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave-trade." Under the second section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations as he may deem expedient, the second section of tins act, the resident is authorities and the safe such regulations as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits 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

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 agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution 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 till the time of their delivery to the agent on the Coast of Africa; but 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 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 have been landed by our vessels anywhere

nsider what disposition ought to be made of them he law. For many reasons it was expedient to remove then raw. 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 cha-racter, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Af-ricans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and any. ricass in the immodiate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and auxiety 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. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of fort; five thousand dollars, to receive consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive hese Africans to Liberia from the agent of the United these Africans to 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, sausing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. The aggregate of \$45,000 was based on an allowance of \$150 for each individual, and as there had been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot fixed until we shall ascertain 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.

tional expenses. mmend to your favorable regard the local inter-

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 Government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants. I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual 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 of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transactions of legis-lative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the Representa-tives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their na-ture, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency.— Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent stablished by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings

during the present session. JAMES BUCHANAN WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1858.

a Christ Church on the morning of the 2d inst., by the Rev. Benj. J. Douglass, EMILE FISCHER, M.D., of Philadelphia, to Miss ROWENA, daughter of Burton Kingsberry, Esq., of this place. In Ridgbury, by D. Dewey, Oct. 22, 1858, JOHN VOOR-HIS to Miss MARY JANE WIXTER, both of Spring-

n Ridgbury, by the same, Nov. 22, ISSS, AARON SEA-FUSE to Miss EMILY STEVENS, both of South Creek.

DONATION PARTY.—The friends of the REV. A. R. JONES, will pay him a Donation Visit, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, LERAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1858.

It is expected that early in the evening an address will e delivered in the Church by Rev. GEORGE LANDON. A general invitation is extended. NEW YEAR'S BALL.—The pleasure of your-

self and Lady is most cordially solicited to atd a NEW YEAR'S BALL, at the MYERS HOUSE, lan, Pa., on FRIDAY EVENING, DEC 31, 1858. Muic-KENDALL'S FULL BAND. Bill \$2. D. MYERS, Proprietor. FAIR.—The Ladies of the Sewing Society, connected with the Math. His works

FAIR.—The Ladies of the Sewing Society, connected with the Methodist Dpiscopal Church in this village, propose to hold a FAIR on the evening of Wednesday, 15th inst., at the ENGINE HOUSE, for the purpose of paying off the debt on their parsonage. For about eight years the debt has greatly retarded and embarrassed their financial/benevolent objects and believing that this community are willing that we should exist in their midst unembarrassed we solicit their patronage. All disposed to aid us by donation or otherwise, will confer a favor we can and will appreciate. By order of favor we can, and will, appreciate. By order of COMMITTEE.

of the "First Wesleyan Methodist Church" of this boro, will hold a FAIR for the benefit of said church on the evening of THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 30, 1883. There is a debt of two hundred and sixty dollars against said Church, and it is for the purpose of procuring means to pay it off that this Fair is to be held, and we carnestly appeat to the friends of humanity for help in this time of great need, we are few in number and very poor. It has been some time since we have called upon our white friends for help, and we now beg their aid; they have will not do so now. We hope that public confidence is not shaken in us, we are in your midst and are striving in our humble sphere to do good, to live soberly, industrious-ly and righteously before God, and we trust no one can say our Church has not done a full share of her mission in

say our Charren has not done a tim share of ner mission in this community. Her Sabbath schools and day schools have done a great amount of good, the Church and Sab-bath school has never been in a better spiritual condition than at present. Friends of the oppressed and downtroden race, to you we appeal for aid, for the few who are with you in this community, in their efforts to elevate and better the con-dition of their race. Remember that "he who giveth to dition of their race,—Remember that "he who giveth the poor giveth to the Lord." God loves the cheerful g Contributions will be received at the Barber's S n the basement of the Ward House, and the amount duly Church books can be found there open to the in-

pection of all who wish to examine them.
Towanda, Nov. 30, 1858. SOLOMON COOPER.

New Advertisements.

# THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AVING greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their Celebrated Family Machines, all the recent improvements, have reduced their pri-

res, and offer for sale

A NEW STYLE MACHINE. PRICE \$50.

It is no longer questioned that these Machines a
best in use for family sewing. They Hem. Fell. ( and Stitch in the most superior manner; and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made that they may be sent into families with no other instructhat they may be self-under the strength of th They make upwards of FIFTEEN HUNDRED STITCHES

A MINUTE, and will do the sewing of a family cheaper
than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate
of one cent an hour. Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who will permit the drudgery
of hand sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper
than it can possibly be done by hand. Send for a circular. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON, Lake St., Elmira, and
E. B. CHANDIER MONTENSE

### Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.

INSTRUCTORS. DAVID CRAFT, A. B. Principal, Professor of Ancient Janguages and Mental and Moral Science; OLIVER S. DEAN, A. B., Professor of Mathematics WM. T. HORTON, Master of the English Department MISS A. ELIZA FRITCHER, Preceptress; MISS O. LOUISA JENKS, Instructor on Piano, and of

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The Winter Term commences on December 1st, and will continue 14 weeks, exclusive of a week's vacation at EXPENSES PER TERM.

Payable invariably in advance, or one half on entering the school, and one half at the middle of the term—Fuel and contingencies included: Primary, per term,..... \$ 4 00 

branch they respectively pursue.

Pupils using scholarships are charged \$1 per term for uel and contingents; for instrument on which to take lessons, 50c, or for practice \$2,00.

mitted 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 interptetation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africansfrom 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

No. of Taxables	Townships and Boroughs.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	Money at Interest, Notes, Judgm'ts and Mortgages &c., Tax 24 mills.	Carriages Tax 1	Offices and posts of profit over \$200; Tax 2 per cent.	Tradet, Protessions and Occupations over \$200 -Tax 1 per cent	Gold lever Watches	Watches Tax 75	
87	Armenia	\$11,540	\$1,974	T	marking	i jarahi	marks 8	366	128.60	14
223	Asylum	43,919	8,099	\$3.700	2.0		1		10.01	1.
234	Albany	47,375	9,165				1			
405	Athens Township	274.331	22,865	5,400	7			•	2	
161	Athens Boro		8,125	1,000	290		****		13	
246	Burlington	84,006	11,135	369	200					
187	Burlington West	78,501	8.115			1				
47 -	Burlington Boro	15.844	2,368	1,000	50		1	1040	3	
386	Canton	169,226	16,255	2,100	70					
263	Columbia	158,257	17,367	33)	545					
152	Durell	81,516	11,059	1				0.63.		
158	Franklin	38,489	6,552		100		1			
265	Granville	45,476	11,444	4.460	290		1		1	1 8
202	Herrick	59,191	9,551	2.100				0.2	THE TE	1 .
232	Litchfield	61,938	10,280	2,000	20		dias dos		1	1
194	Leroy	62,889	9,694	95						1
210	Monroe Township	91,495	100.93	1 1 1 1 1 1	300	10000	100 00	BOT	E 200	
55	Monroe Boro	14,499	3,406	604	and Emmi	1	1	arl t	1	
310	Orwell	121.555	15,712	2,700	535				5	
		21,169	3,368		35			1	1	
81 361	Overton		24,720	5,817	405		1		STIME I	1
		153,870	14,503		4-11					
281	Rome	90,412	16,161	600	140				Xelo	1
335	Ridgbury	89,362	7.890	612		1111		11	100	1
173	South Creek	65,468	9,765		50	1	500	1	Line	
174	Standing Stone	71,280		6.037	275			1	3	
431	Smithfield	163,674	21,906	1,397	365			981		
405	Springfield	139,541	20,192	1.420	100	1	1	100	1	1
62	Sylvania Boro	17.650	2,261	200	240		1	2	i	
313	Sheshequin	141,230	15,961		100		,		i	
114	Towanda Township	76,356	8 928	1,400	150		1	i	i	
118	Towanda North	44,946	5,410	10000		1900	600	26	13	
294	Towanda Boro	146,930	18,285	16,600	585	1	1	1	1	1
199	uscarora	77,589	13,463	1 2000	****	1	1	1	3	
292	Troy Township	167,503	17,849	1,650	425	1	200	. "	8	1
170	Troy Boro	57,107	6,525	2,400					6	1
203	Ulster	85,438	10,620	1,200		1			1	1
342	Warren	136,760	17,147	5,850			1			100
255	Windham	105,515	18,377	2,756		1	1			
270	Wyalusing	99,234	13,290	500	170		100		4	1
258	Wysox	117,396	14,712	1,300			1	4	1	
256	Wells	86,210	16,154	2,150	7.5	1	1 .:::			
225	Wilmot	57,956	8,245		50		1 100		100	1
					-		1	-	-	-
		The state of the s		1			1		1	ŧ

BRADFORD COUNTP, SS.—We the undersigned, Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify
L. S. the above to be a true and correct statement of the returns made by the several Assossors of Bradford County
for the year 1859, and we also give notice that we will meet at the Commissioners Office, in Towando, upon
TUESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1858, for the perpose of revising and equalizing said assessment.
Civen under our hands and Official seal, at Towanda, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1858.

Attest -E. B. COOLEAUGH, Clerk.

"THE WORLD BEAT."

TIS CONCEDED THAT MARSH & CO., OF ELMIRA, can, and do beat all competitors in sell-ing Embroideries, Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Flouncings, Dec. 7, 1858. NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.

THE LEGAL INTEREST ON MONEY is from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum, who therefore, would therefore pay 15 per cent. more for Goods on credit than they can buy the same articles for of MARSH & CO., of Elmira, for Cash? "Ah, that's the question" which is daily answered by many who have money at simple interest and buy for Cost thus saving compound interest. Do you ask where Goods can be bought so; heap for Cash? Our answer is at MARSH & CO'S., No. 5. Union Block, Elmira, N. Y.

OUR

### OUR WINTER STOCK

IS MOST COMPLETE—CONSISTING of Single and Double Broche Shawls from \$6 to \$30, Single and Double Wool Plaid Shawls from 10 s. to \$6\frac{1}{2}, Dress Goods of every description, Boy's and Men's Wear in every style and quality, from the cheapest Kentucky Jeans to the finest Broad Cloth, Flannels from 1 s. a yard to the best in the world, Bleached and Brown Muslin from 5 to the prost supering grades. Table Clothe Pictoria of the prost supering grades. from 5 cts, to the most superior grades, Table Cloths, Piano Covers, Dinner Napkins, Tea Doylies, Damask, Tow ellings, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Gauntletts, and in fact in a first class Dry Goods Store, at MARSH & CO'S., No. 5, Union Block, Elmira, N. Y.

# EXPENSES PAID.

A LL CUSTOMERS FROM A DISTANCE who trade at MARSH & CO'S., in El mira, will have their expenses more than paid on what they save in the price of Goods. Hundreds of persons have tried it to their entire satisfaction. Try it on, come and see us, buy twenty dollars worth of us, and if you don't find it so, your expenses will all be paid in cash by Dec. 7 MARSH & CO S., No. 5, Union Block.

RADFORD COUNTY IS WELL RE-1 presented at Marsh & Co's., in Elmira, where they go to trade every day, at Dec.7. No. 5, Union Block.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS—FOR the cure of Dyspepsia or indigestion, Liver Complaint, Athma, Costurcuss, or loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Seurrey, Nausea, Headache, Emui, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imporeral Debility, or any disease having its origin in imper

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, inclumen, Planters, Farmers and others testify, are the only safe, certain, and sovereign specific for the immediate re-lief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which in some phase or other of *Dyspepsia* afflict our These Bitters were discovered by Dr. Geo. B. Green

and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other and in their formula differ entirely from that of any other preparation of medicine. Containing no alcohol—no mineral—no poison—no noxious drug—in their nature tonic, not stimulating—retaining their virtues in any clime; they are a "combination and a form indeed" of medicine which knows no rival in exterminating disease and restoring the system to its pristine vigor and health. No matter of how long standing, or however induced or chronic in its character the disease may be—no matter that it has baffed the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of the disease that the standard control of the character is the standard control of the character of the standard control of the character of fled the skill of the physician, and resisted the efforts of Medicine, a single trial of these Bitters will satisfy the Medicine, a single trial of these batter that his disease is amenable to the proper remedy. In testimony of the many cures effected by this. Remedy reference is had to the written certificates from distinct.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER : RICHFORD, Tioga Co., Aug. 25, 1858. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & CO. Gentlemen: - Afing many remedies recommended for that disease without any good result, I was induced by Dr. F. H. White to give the Oxygenated Bitters a trial. Two bottles gave me much relief and two more completely cured me, I am now seventy-five years old and for the last three months have felt no inconvenience from anything I laye eaten. we felt no inconvenience from anything I have eaten take great pleasure in recommending the Oxygenate tters to all who are suffering with a like disease Bitters to all who are suffering with a like disease.

Miss Mary A. Snover, of Covington, and Miss Catharine
Beck, of Liberty, have experienced wonderful cures from
the Oxygenated Bitters. S. W. FOWLE & CO., pr prietors, Boston. For sale by their agents everywhere.

AGENTS:—Pation & Payne and H.C.Porter, Towanda;
S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy; Dr. E. P. Allen, Smithfield; T. Mather & Co., Ulster; G. A. Perki is, Athens;
J. F. Long, Burlington.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, CHEAPEST!

Tenture of the city with an unmanually large and carefully selected assortment of Winter Goods, to which
his invites your attention, his stock of DRY GOODS are
of the latest styles, and unrivaled in cheapness and excellence. His GROCERIES are of the choiceat kinds and in

Stockholders of the Bradford Railroad & Coal Compuny, for ELECTION of DIRECTORS and for such other business as may come up before them, will be held on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchant's Exchange, Philadelphia City, room number 24, up stairs.

ABR. R. PERKINS, Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1858.

President.

LY EXPLODED.—We would say to our prompt pay-ing Customers that we are still selling Goods on a credit of Six Months, and that we are receiving large supplies by railroad and canal weekly, and our prices will compare vorably with our cash receiving neighbors.
THE WHOLESALE FEATURE of their concern is

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the astate of Samuel Satteries dec'd., late of Smithfield township, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, must present them duly authenticated to the subscriber.

CONSTANT MATTHEWSON,

DAVID PLAYFOOT late of Athens township, dec'd, must make immediate payment, and all persons having de-mands against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. EDWARD A. MURRAY, Dec. 1, 1858.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of Josiah Bosworth d c'd, late of Pike twp., are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, must present them duly

quested to make payment without colary, and an personal having claims against said estate, must present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscribers.

TRAVER BOSWORTH,
Oct. 19, 1858.

Administrator.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bradford will be sold at public auction on the 11th day of DECEMBER, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P.M., at the Athens Exchange in 'Athens boro', the following at the Athens Exchange in Athens boro', the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: one plece sit mate in Athens twp., bounded north by lands of Warren uate in Athens twp., bounded north by lands of Warren King and Jerome White, west by land of John Morley, south by land of William Underwood, east by land of Alvin Morley. Containing seventy-five acres. And the other piece situate in Litchifield twp., bounded north by land of Cyras Merrill, east by lands of Stephen Evans and A. Baldwin, south by land of O. Carner, west by land of Thomas Munn. Containing about eighty acres. Terms made known on day of sale.

ALMIRA ONAN.

JOSEPH KINGSBERY

IS NOW replenishing his Stock for the winter schools Nov. 24, 1858. New Cook Stove for Coal.

THE NEW EAGLE COOK STOVE FOR BURNING COAL—Believed to be superior to any COOK STOVE

heretofore offered in this vicinity, now ready for exhibi-tion or sale at the EAGLE WORKS. Purchasers need not be reminded of the advantages of buying a Store where it is made.

O. D. BARTLETT. Towanda, Nov 24, 1858.

BARCLAY R. R. & COAL COMPANY
Retail prices of Coal at Towards per ten: By the single ton...... \$2,25. \$2,00.

After the first of December COAL will be delivered be town, at the door, at 25 cents per load.

COAL is said, for cash only, at the office of the Rad.

road Company, in Patton's Block, corner of Main & Bridge

Streets, (second story); also at the store of O. D. BABT.

LETT. LAWS MACHAELANE. JAMES MACFARLANE Towanda, Nov. 24, 1858.

# GREAT INUNDATION!

No Lives Lost, but Crinoline greatly endangered by the Rush of Customers ot No. 1. Patten's Block, occasioned by the arrival of

# New Winter Goods, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST !

S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy; Dr. E. P. Allen, Smithfield; T. Mather & Co., Ulster; G. A. Perki is, athens;
J. F. Long, Burlington.

STRAYED.—Came to the enclosure of the
subscriber in Asylum, on or about the 1st of
September laxt, a White Spotted Y EARLING
HEIFER. The owner of which is reduested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 12, 1758.

OTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the
Stockholders of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal Comperty of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComStockholders of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComStockholders of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComStockholders of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of HEIFER of the Bradford Railroad & Ceal ComPerty of the Bradford Railroad & C

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CHENILLE, Velvet Ribbons, Tassels, Acorn Buttona, Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers and Ruches.at W.A.ROCKWELL'S. FEATHERS.—An elegant assortment of Black, White, Crimson and Fancy Plumes, at Nov. 24.

STOVES FOR SALE.—A Second Hand, No. 10, "Queen of the West" COOKING STOVE, in good condition—also a Shect from Air Tight STOVE—will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. Nov. 10, 1858.

still continued, and small parcels, for Cash will be sold at Wholesale Prices.

ONE BOAT LOAD OF IRON AND NAILS just received from the Duncanon fron Works which will be sold at the the trade at city prices including freight. Let us patronize the manufacture of our own State.

Nov. 24, 1858.

COTTEN, LINEN AND MARSAILLES or Montanger of the totake

Emifor to take

Sole AND UPPER LEATHER, at Block. Nov. 24.

Sole AND UPPER LEATHER, at Block. Nov. 24.