of the period of their enlistment, and permit- more than twenty-two millions of dollars, great naval powers would be thereby augting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence exceeding those of the preceding year by of a few months without cessasion of pay, is nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imhighly beneficial in its influence. The ap- ports therefrom, during the same period, prentice system recently adopted is evidently amounted to more than twenty one millions, destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult of the previous years. to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained above mentioned treaty. seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country.-The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy right of fishery, on the coast of the United in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your fa-

vorable action. The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to the public strongth and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Sec retary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views-in relation to internal affairs, over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and im-

ring the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,878 ernments have also sought to obtain a like high sens, shall be exempt from seizure by the of \$8,824 414.

During the same period there have been lothe 30th of September last, surveys had been sideration of the embarrassment which might ty nine acres, a large proportion of which is the United States. ready for market.

the complication and progressive expansion 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June of the business of the different bureaux of the next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to department; to the pension system : to the our merchants, are to be considered as paid colonization of Indian tribes, and the recom- under protest and subject to future adjustmendations in relation to various improve- ment. There is reason to believe that an ments in the District of Columbia, are especi- arrangement, between Denmark and the ally commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General pre Bents fully the condition of that department last fiscal year, were \$10,405,868; and its manner. gross receipts \$7,620,801-making an excess of expenditures over receipts, of \$2,787,-046. The deficiency of this department is justment of pending ones. thus 744,000 dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, \$330,000 is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed Postmasters by the facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7, 908 miles has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserves the consideration of Congress. statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad company. and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantenec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoy ment of amicable relations with all foreign

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign' service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb the good understanding between the U. States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April, 1840, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use any transit way, or interoceanic communication across the isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretensions subsequently, asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or contral over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras. were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the point has been removed by an additional concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parbeen fully attained.

Great Britian, of the 5th of June, 1851. put an end to causes of irritation between the to privateering. two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with ndvantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged

provinces during the last year amounted to effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of ice a tax of more than three dollars on every United States.

-an increase of the six millions upon those

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the

Provision was made in the first article of the mouths of rivers to which the common of the proposed object, and so unequal in its lic with the Panama Railroad Company. States and the British Provinces, was not to maritime powers. Private property would be extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much armed cruisers. progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted in consequence of a this government, to accede to all the princiserious difference of opinion between the ples contained in the declaration of the coninstances as to what constitutes a river. These ed as to effect the object for which, as is predifficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by that vate property on the ocean from hostile cap-

treaty. The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since dred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, satisfactory arrangement with them could thus making a total aggregate of thirty nine soon be concluded, she made a strong apmillion three hundred and twenty-eight peal to this government for temporary susthousand one hundred and eight acres. On pension of definite action on its part, in con- in reply. made of sixteen million eight hundred and result to her European negotiations by an

maritime powers of Europe on the subject,

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the ad-

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercouse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail of local disputes growing out of that interresults.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce :- one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other that, neutral pro- them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and ferent. perty on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. abolition of the franking privilege, and, his These were not presented as new rules of international law: having been general claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted I also call the attention of Congress to the belligerents. One of the parties to the war-Russia-as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal beligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great republics. Britein, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and

except Great Britain and Turkey. treaty, but opposed even to its express stiru- can certainly be no objection. It is merely ing parties have been recently sent to this lations. Occasion of controversy on this the definition of what shall constitute the ef- government; but, with the imperfect infortreaty, which our Minister at London has definition for which this government has al- cide which was the government de facto:es where a practical violation of the rule thus refused to receive either. defined has been injurious to our commerce. ties to be affected by it, the objects contem of the conference of Paris, "that privateering Republic of New Granada. The government plated by the original convention will have is and remains abolished,"-I certainly can- of that Republic undertook, a year since, to The treaty between the United States and conference of Paris, any but liberal and phi- her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this which went into effective operation in 1855, unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard treaty stipulation with the United States, and

imply approval of the principle that private relinquished at that time, it being admitted property upon the ocean, although it might that our vessels were entitled to be exempt belong to the citizens of a belligerent state, from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panashould be exempted from capture; and had ma and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been that proposition been so framed as to give recently revived, on the part of New Granada. in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable full effect to the principle, it would have re- by the enactment of a law to subject vessels the country entirely from the influences of condegree with our national prosperity and ceived my ready assent on behalf of the Unit- visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of for- flicting transatlantic partialities or antipastrength, it has had a favorable effect upon ed States. But the measure proposed is in- ty cents per ton; and, although the law has thies which attached to our colonial and revother interests in the provision it made for adequate to that purpose. It is true that if not been put in force, yet the right to enforce olutionary history, and to organize the prac- denounced, and a call issued for a law and reciprocal freedom of trade between the between the United States and the British provinces in would be withdrawn from one mode of plun-

mented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced.

ecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as dition to the large sum payable by contract strength. In our foreign relations, we have al in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would only objection to this exaction were the ex- dition of other republics in America, and to be the relinquishment of a right of little value orbitancy of its amount, it would not be place ourselves in the calmness and conscious to one class of States, but of essential import. submitted to by the United States. ance to another and a far larger class. It still left to the depredations of the public

I have witnessed a readiness on the part of sumed, it was intended, the immunity of pri-

To effect this object, it is proposed to add the commencement of my administration, to to the declaration that "privateering is and relieve our trade to the Baltic from the ex- remains abolished," the following amendaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not | ment: "And that the private property of The aggregate sales of the public lands, du- yet been attended with success. Other gov- subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the of New Granada. On the 15th day of April acres ; for which has been received the sum relief to their commerce, and Denmark was public armed vessels of the other belligerent, thus induced to propose an arrangement to all except it be contraband." This amendment the European Powers interested in the subject; has been presented not only to the powers cated, with military scrip and land warrants, and the manner in which her proposition was which have asked our assent to the declaraand for other purposes, thirty million one hun received, warranting her to believe that a ration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, seventy-three thousand six hundred and nine- immediate adjustment of the question with have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others. This request has been acceded to, upon the parties to the conference of Paris. I have The suggestions in this report in regard to condition that the sums collected after the the satisfaction of stating, however, that the provision should be made for the families of Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will cooperate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject will soon be concluded, and that the pending allows us to cherish the hope that a principle negotiation with the United States may then so humane in its character, so just and equal of the government. Its expenditures for the be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the States have, by the outlay of several millions communication on the subject made to this of dollars, constructed a railroad across the

thus incapable of regular and firm internal I have deemed the danger of the recurrence administrations, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason hands, and which they are slow to redress.

to observe them for the present occasion, a this government had a right to expect. forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our ca. citizens that redress which is indispensable to

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicara-Turker, assembled at Paris, took into con- gna in the early part of the present year, mus, and satisfactory security for the general sideration the subject of maritime rights, and rendered it important that this government but forth a declaration containing the two should have diplomatic relations with that rinciples which this government had sub- State. Through its Territory had been openmitted, nearly two years before, to the con- ed one of the principal thoroughfares across one to express my congratulations in view of sure the seemingly intractable creature, that, sideration of maritime powers, and adding the 1sthmus connecting North and South the peace, greatness and felicity which the thereto the following propositions: "Priva- America, on which a vast amount of property United States now possess and enjoy. To teering is and remains abolished," and was transported, and to which our citizens point you to the state of the various depart Blockades, in order to be binding, must be resorted in great numbers, in passing between ments of the government, and of all the great effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United sufficient really, to prevent access to the States. The protection of both required that coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration the existing power in that State should be thus composed of four points, two of which regarded as a responsible government; and would be to indicate but imperfectly the adhad already been proposed by the United its minister was accordingly received. But States, this government has been invited to he remained here only a short time. Soon beneficial effects of that on the general welaccede by all the powers represented at Paris, thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua fare. underwent unfavorable change, and became To the last of the two additional proposi- involved in much uncertainty and confusion tions—that in relation to blockades—there Diplomatic representatives from two contendfectual investment of a blockaded place, a mation possessed, it was not possible to deways contended, claiming indemnity for loss- and, awaiting further developments. I have

Questions of the most serious nature are As to the remaining article of the declaration pending betweed the United States and the not ascribe to the powers represented in the impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in lanthropic views in the attempt to change the government, as being contrary to existing to rights conferred by charter upon the Pana-Their proposition was doubtless intended to ma Railroad Company, and was accordingly

pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be be encountered, and the exertions to be made, Though the surrender of the means of pros- nearly two millions of dollars annually, in ad- are the incidents, not of weakness, but of proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutu- to the Panama Railroad Company. If the to attemper our power to the less happy con-

The imposition of it, however, would obviought not to have been anticipated that a ously contravene our treaty with New Granthat treatr, for a commission to designate measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment ada, and infringe the contract of that Repuboperation, would receive the assent of all The law providing for this tax, was, by by its therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the Isthmus have been induced to suspend ats execution, and to await further instuctions on the subject from the government of the Republic .-I am not yet advised of the determination of mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

er governments, and the establishment of I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the Railroad Co. and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of sev eral citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the Railroad Company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of freaty, the United Isthmus, and it has becomes the main rou between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, . The government of the United States has over which multitudes of our citizens and a at all times regarded with friendly interest the vast amount of property, are constantly passother States of America, formerly, like this ing-to the security and protection of all country, European colonies, and now inde- which, and the continuance of the public adpendent members of the great family of na- vantages involved, it is impossible for the tions. But the unsettled condition of some of Government of the United States to be indif-

imminent as to make it my duty to station a pathetic poems, afford to of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the lany consolation, make their disappointment Unfortunately it is against the Republic of persons and property of the citizens of the less keen and crushing and more easy to bear, Mexico, with which it is our special desire to United States in those ports, and to insure to maintain a good understanding, that such them safe passage across the Isthmus. And complaints are most numerous; and although it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withearnestly urged upon its attention, they have draw the naval force in those ports, until, by not as yet received the consideration which the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arfavorable opportunity seemed to be presented While reparation for past injuries has been rangement shall have been made for the piofor obtaining a general recognition of them withheld, others have been added. The polit- tection and security of a line of interoceanic ical condition of that country, however, has communication so important at this time, not been such as to demand forbearance on the to the United States only, but to all other with most of the States of Europe, while part of the United States. I shall continue maritime States both of Europe and Ameri- Montrose" imagines; before election his

. Mennwhile, negotiations have been institutthe continued friendly association of the two ed by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isth-

interests of the United States. In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate ject of the "Banner Presentation." We asbranches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, ministrative condition of the country, and the

Nor would it suffice to say that the nation sactually at peace at home and abroad; that the canvass of its mariners whitens every | dered. sea; and the plow of its husbandman is narching steadily onward to the bloodless contest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great Republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations are hardened into man-

Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances made enpable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to con-ol-

We have, at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to dignity of right by the side of the greatest and the wealthiest of the empires of Europe In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the am-

opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States. I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retiro to private commissioners, not only as to the precise ference of Paris, provided that relating to the that government. If a measure so extraordilife with sentiments of profound gratitude to point where the rivers terminate, but in many abandonment of privateering can be so amend- nary in its character, and so clearly contrary the good Providence which, during the perito treaty stipulations, and the contract rights od of my administration, has vouchsafed to of the Panama Railroad Company, composed | carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and

bitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and,

out the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, Dec. 2, 1856.

constitutional order and tranquility through-

respectful relations between ours and all oth-

Montrose Bemocrnt.

THE VARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.



I. B. McCOLLUM,

A. J. GERRITSON, Montrose, Thursday Dec. 11 1856

EDITORS

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must, to receive an insertion, be handed in on Wednesdays by 'clock A. M.

Blank Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bonds Mortgages, &c., constantly on hand at this office We also give notice that we will fill any of the The occasion was one of no ordinary interest, prove a saving to those having that kind of business to be done.

Balm for the Angry, Anonymous

In the last week's Republican appeared a very indignant letter adddressed "To the Editors of the Democrate over the signature of 'A Woman of Montrose," Of course we and exasperate a fragile being ambitious "to take an active part in the political questions | may well be proud. patterns of civility and moral excellence as and irritable assailant. That "women who cherish republican sentiments" should endeavor to comfort the defeated and distressed freedom shriekers, is perfectly natural and just. If painted canvass, pretty mottoes and

"- Grow in Congress Hall And Wilmot on the Bench"

then the binner presentation and its accompanying display of wit and brilliancy, were timely and appropriate. Upon reflection we are inclined to think that the two luminaries (Wilmot and Grow) need the encouragement of "woman's smiles" and the powerful stimulus of machine poetry, since the people's verdict is so emphatically against them. As for our "great bach-lor leader" his situation is not half so "forlorn" as "a woman of enemies threatened to give him "Jessie" and render him miserable, but it is now ascertained that "Jessie" accompanies John up Salt-River to perplex him in his unwilling retirement. Obdurate indeed, must be the furious correspondent of the Republican, if not satisfied with our explanation of the maliceprovoking arriele penned by us on the subwhether garrullous old maid, whose natural peevishness has been aggravated by disapnotice anonymous scribblers; nor can we in justice to our readers make room for comments on such silly effusions.

N. B. If "a woman of Montrose" should discover that in the above we "take unwarrantable liberty in our allusions to the Ladies of Montrose and the sex in general," she will

The President's Message.

We print to-day, to the exclusion of our usual variety, the fourth and last annual Message of President Pierce. It is an ably written paper, and should be read attentively by every citizen. It discusses in a clear and Kansas difficulties and presents correct conclusions as to their causes. Of course the Black Republican press is indignant because the President points out the fatal results that

The latest advices from Kansas, state thatGov. Geary had taken measures to rewhich surrounded them, and they were thus capture the prisoners, who recently made their escapefrom Lecompton; that the Grand Jury having found true bills of indictment idate the work of the revolution, to deliver against asveral pro-slavery men, a public meeting had been called, Surveyor General Callioun presiding, at which Gov. Geary and

The exports of domestic serticles to those mode, which could be used with increased acted a law, during the last year, which lev- maintaining and extending the power of the ed with the murder of William Poole, dis- or had never been horn; for when he saw a ties may know, and then what they send or agreed.

Distressing Calamity.

of New Milford Susqu'a Co., was instantly him but a life of sorrow and dishonored grave killed by falling from Trussel work on the in his old age. Many lade, he was aware con-Road near Seranton. Mr. Butterfield was sidered this practice a mark of smartness, but formerly of Bridgewater, he has left a large he regarded it as an offense that cannot be family, and a lage circle of warmly attached pardoned, especially in a student at college; riends, who will deeply lament his demise.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE-Two MES KILLED AND ONE BADLY SCALDED .- An accident occured at 8 oclock, on the 3d, inst. upon the New York and Erie Railroad near on the riew 101k and Eric Rauroad near running over a great many books and gain-City, by which two men lost their lives and another man was badly injured. The locomotive (No. 143) attached to the milk train which left Jersey City at 51 o'clock, exploded immediately after leaving the stations at Sufferns, and was totally wrecked. The boiler was thrown entirely across the other track. and the smoke pine was blown nearly 300

G. W. Vance, the engineer of the train, was thrown a distance of 400 feet before he struck the ground. One of his legs was , torn off below the knee, and one of its bones driven into a wooden tie in the road with 'such force that it was found necessary to use an axe to get it loose. He died three hours after the explosion. He was about 26 years of age, and has a wife and child living at Owego to which place his temains were taken last John Conly, a brakeman upon the train,

who boarded at No. 45 Monigomery street, Jersey City, was instantly killed. He was found in the first car terribly bruised, cut and scalded. The car was much broken and thrown off the rails. Conly was a single man 25 years of age. His remains were brought to Jersey City yesterday afternoon and taken to his late residence.

H. Carev, fireman upon the train, was badscalded about the head, face and breast .-He was brought to the New York Hospital resterday afternoon. He will probably re-

Three of the cars were thrown off the track and considerably broken. It is supposed that the water was exhausted in the boiler before taking in a fresh supply at the Sufferns Station, and the cold water passing into the heated boiler, as the train moved on, caused he explosion.

From the Lancaster Express, Dec. 1. Visit to the President Elect.

On Friday last the students of Franklin nd Marshall College, numbering over one hundred, accompanied by the President and faculty, and the Fencibles Brass Band, paid their respects io Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland bove instruments at charges so moderate as to for we believe it is the first time in the histo- outline, his guests retired, each one receiving a ry of our country that the Presideni of the Board of any college was visited by its students to congratulate him on his election , to the highest office within the gift of a free peo ide. To Franklin and Marshall Colliege was reserved the honored distinction of being the first to have the President of its Board Trustees selected as the President of the Republic; and we trust that it will not be the last mark of high distinction which the peoregret having written anything to displease ple will confer upon that noble institution, of which the citizens of our country and State

This visit was suggested among the students themselves, who with common consent laid aside all party prefer- says: Wilmot and Grow. But having uninten- ences and prejudices, and united in the movetionally effended, we trust that what follows ment by a unanimous vote. The approbawill southe the wounded spirit of our nervous tion of the President and Faculty of the College was sought and obtained only after the visit lind been agreed upon. And there was a peculiar propriety in it. Mr. Buchanan has been the President of the Board of Trus tees of the College since their first organization, in January, 1853, and has always felt a deep interest in its prosperity, and taken an active part in its affairs while at home, beside heading the list of donations subscribed for the erection of the new edifice with a very liberal contribution. It was, therefore, natural and proper that the students should feel desire to tender their congratulations to the President of their Board on his elevation to

he Presidency of the American Republe. The faculty and students marched in proession from the college at 3 o'clock, preceded by the band. On arriving at Wheatland. they were invited into the general reception room, Mr. Buchanan cordially received them, one after another as they entered .-They were then formally introduced by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, President of the Col-

lege, who briefly stated the object of the vis-Mr. William A. Duncan of Cashtown, Pa.,

delivered the congratulatory address. Mr. Buchanan said, in reply, that he felt greatly indebted to his young friends for their visit. He had the assurance that, at least, their congratulations were sincere, as they sprung from the warm hearts of youth, which their relief be held to strict accountability, had not yet had time to be become corrupted and the aims and character of these Aid Soand hardened in the wars of the world. The cieties be more closely examined into. If bosom of youth was the abode of sincerity they shall prove to be mere associations of and truth, and it was indeed a pleasure to receive the warm outpouring of their hearts.— He said he had always felt a great solicitude for the interest of Franklin and Marshall pointment, married lady admirably fitted to College; it was a noble institution, and he make a clever, but unfortunate fellow misera- was proud to be the President of its Board of ble, or cowardly male sailing under false Directors. He was extremely gratified to colors we shall not condescend hereafter to learn it had fair prospects, not only of a large number of students but of great usefulness. It was gratifying to see so large a number of worthy young men already enroled on its list of this title. Equally severe criminations have students. He referred to their responsibility. reminding them that when the present gencration had passed away, and been gathered to-day, would rest the responsibility of forming and administering the future government that its industrial interests are prosperous; please accept our apologies herewith ten- of the country, and of preserving intact our not, he said, a young man among them, however humble his position, who might not aspire, with an honorable ambition, to fill the highest office in the gift of the people; but, in order-to attain to positions of honor and usefulness and distinction, they must remem-They must carry out their future from the opforcible style the origin and progress of the portunities of the present. Kind parents and for acquiring that Knowledge which consti- anxiety to see the explanations that may intes power. If they neglect or abuse these opportunities; if they idle away the golden plicated. hours allotted for their improvement of mind; would follow the triumph of a sectional party. If they are not obedient to their professors, in all that relates to the good, interest and success of the institution-then, they might be assured, they would have cause to repent of their fully through long hours of corrow in atter life; for they could never retrieve the past. Mr. Buchanan said he had been a college boy himself, and none of the best of boys either, being fond of fun,like themselves. There were many little eccentricities in the

file of a college student that might be par-

doned or overlooked; but there was one habit

which, if formed at college in early youth,

fondness of liquor becoming with him a gov-On the 4th, inst. Mr. JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD erning passion, he could see nothing before and he concluded his carnest appeal by expressing the hope and belief that none of the joung men of Marshall and Franklin were addicted to this dangerous habit. The speaker then alluded to the course and habits of study necessary to insure success in a student's life. Many young men prided themselves in ing a superficial knowledge of many branches of science. This was of no practical use.-He would urge them to learn thoroughly all they undertook to learn-to acquire knowledge distinctly-and then they would be able to use it to some particular advantage in after life. They should apply themselves with dilligence to their allotted studies by day, reflect at night upon what they had thus acquired, and appropriate it as their best cap. ital with which to engage in the struggles of life. He had met with many men of promi-

> books, and had a general smattering of knowl edge but it was all surface work, and of no practical use. He hoped his young friends here would avoid falling into this error. Mr. Buchanan remarked that his election had been alluded to, and he might be expected to ay something on that point. He had been elected to the high and apposible office of President, and he thanked the most sincerely for their congratulations; but whether the event would prove to be a matter of congrat. ulation time alone can determine. Without saying which party was right or which was wrong, the fears of the "Father of his country" had at last been realized, and we now behold a sectional party-one portion of our Union, arrayed in hostility against the other. The object of his administration would be to d strov any sectional party, North or South, and harmonize all the sections of the Union under a national and conservative government, as it was fifty years ago. Unless this be done, the time may come when these secional Inimosities which now unhappily exist may break up the fairest and most perfect form of government the sun ever shone epon. But he trusted that the same Power which had watched over and preserved us in the past, will continue to smile upon us and make us a prosperous, united, and happy people.— In conclusion, he said that if he could in any degree be the honored instrument of allaying this sectional excitement, and restoring the Government to the principles of the Fathers, he would then feel that he had not assumed the arduous duties of the office in vain. At the conclusien of Mr. Buchanan's re-

nence who had looked at the indexes of many

re-formed in the order of procession, three cheers were proposed and given for the President of the Board of Franklin and Marshall College and the President elect of the United Late and Important from Kansas. The Missouri Democrat, the main organ and general news transporter for the Fusionists during the late campaign, finds it impos

sible to play the farce any longer, and comes

out with the following facts; as furnished by

a correspondent in the Territory.

marks, of which we have given but a rapid

cordial shake of the hand. After they had

We invite attention to some very important disclosures which will be found in another column, of alleged frauds which have been practiced by the so-called Emigrant Aid Societies of the North upon those who have entrusted them with donations to relieve the necessities and sufferings in Kansas. For some time past we have heard various complaints and accusations against these as speculating concerns, all pointing to the same abuse of trust, and the same infidelity of agents, who have only appealed to the benerolent friends of Kansas in order to pocket forthemselves the funds they may thus collect. We have never approved of these Aid So-

cieties either at the North or the South; No have believed that it was a victous principle of emigration, and not calculated to be of benefit to our Western Territories for those whom a paliry advance could thus induce to go into Kansas or Nebraska were scarcely the material out of which to make bardy bioneers or industrious farmers. If, however, it shall turn out, in addition to all this, that the Aid Societies are unfaithful and avaricious. and fraudulent besides, we shall have even still more powerful incentives to discourage and discountenance them. We commend the communication to which we have referred, and the many signatures attached to it, to the attention of those concerned, and demand in the name of the destitute and imporerished men and women who have lost their substance in the distressing collisions in Kansas. that the agents who have made collections for the benevolent, we have no right to question the propriety of their formation, but if they be merely banded pigeon-droppers in disguise, it will become the duty of the press to expose and uproof them. The happiness of a people has more claim upon the sympathy of the public than the success of speculators in charity. Nor in this language do we wish to confine ourselves exclusively to those associations which have been formed in the North under been passed time and again in our learing upon similar schemes in the South, and we have no doubt that what our correspondent to their fathers, on them, the young men of says of the desperation to which many were reduced by disappointment in fulfilling the promises made to them before emigrating, drove them into scenes of plunder which disglorious Union and Constitution. There was graced the Territory during the past summer. We have already published these charges in the cases of complaints against Buford, Wilkes and others from the South, and now perform our duty as an impartial journal in giving prominence to the present disclosures conderning the Aid Societies of the North. In ber that everything depends upon themselves. the shape in which they come and endorsed as they are by many resident settlers of Kansae, it will not do for this matter to be passed friends have aflorded them rare opnortunities over in silence, and we shall await with some come from the companies and individuals in-

The following is the card of the victims: Exposition of the Liansas Aid Soci-

LAWRENCE, K. T. Nov. 24, 1856. Mn Editor :- As I am interested in the fate of this Territory, I would say to those who intend coming to Kausas, nome on your own responsibility, and then you know what to depend upon, for you cannot depend upon the assistance which is promised you, if you start under the promise of the Kansas Aid Society. That is nothing more nor less than a speculating operation, from beginning to end, which originated in Yankeedom, and it would cling to them in after life and blight is time that the honest donators should be der, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another The Congress of New Granada has also enthose mode, which could be used with increased acted a law, during the last year, which lev
maintaining and extending the power of the ed with the murder of William Poole. disyoung man entering upon such a career,