called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important question.

The question fairly stated is:—Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause "authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State," came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed:—"The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment; and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion, the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterward, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentally adverting to the subject, he said:—"Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the Government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterward? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State, as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and, ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—nay, not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The Slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed its culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are, also, indebted for the bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report in 1799, to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution; or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of Slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points:

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the offending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty between the two Governments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British Government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. While it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the Spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences, it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present Minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other Continental Powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor. In any event, our Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

RUSSIA.

Between the great Empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish Government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish Government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present Minister at Madrid.

Under this Convention, what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to $128,635 54, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish Government agreed to pay $100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining $28,635 54 was to await the decision of the Commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim." But in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of the subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad Claim," were by this Convention referred to a Board of Commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad Claim nor any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the Convention. Indeed, the Spanish Government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the Board for examination and decision, like the other claims.

Both Governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted this Convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard to the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, &C.

With the Emperor of Austria and the remaining Continental Powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States toward the Empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage, import and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghae, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our Minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our Minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of $498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will, in equity, belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our Minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian Minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present Minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country.

Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative, and liberal government of the Empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GRANADA.

The exchange of the ratifications of the Convention with the Republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our Minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under this Convention the Government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a Board of Commissioners. I submit a copy of the Convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the Minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the Plenipotentiaries of that Republic, referring these claims to a board of commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our Minister resident to that Republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail."

Afterwards in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Señor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and its authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the government of Miramon still held sway at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

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

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

KANSAS AND UTAH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCES.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the Heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to $2,093,309 79, and for the year ending 30th June, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565 78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, the total expenditures of the Government in all its branches—legislative, executive and judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,402,465 46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71,901,129 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to $66,346,226 13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of $59,848,474 72 for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, including $1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of $150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine." This sum, therefore, justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $59,848,474 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of $55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury Notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to $3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of $55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of $58,579,780 08.

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

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

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &c.

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

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

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

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day, certain, previous to the 4th March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact, that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon enquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the 33 States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November.

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

TARIFF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 3d December, 1860.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

THE MESSAGE.

Much interest was felt by all previous to the promulgation of the President's Message, in regard to that document, in the hope that Mr. Buchanan would meet the question of secession firmly and decidedly. It was hoped even by those who have but little confidence in Mr. Buchanan's statesmanship, that the position he would assume and the arguments he would employ, would be calm and dignified, yet Jacksonian in the determination to execute the laws of the country. We had hoped for something decided; something conclusive, and we are disappointed, for the manner in which the duty of the Executive is indicated in certain contingencies, and the indecision and hesitation expressed as to the performance of it, prove clearly, that the President is unequal to the exigency, and will evade any real responsibility.

The President denies the right of secession, and says that it can only be done by revolution. He acknowledges his responsibility and his obligation under oath "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but he cannot enforce in South Carolina such as are administered by means of the Federal Judiciary, because the Judges and Marshals have resigned! Would Jackson have permitted those positions to remain vacant more than twenty-four hours? No, "by the Eternal!" For if no South Carolinians could have been found to fill them, he would have sent officers there, and taken care that they were protected in the discharging of their duties. These portions of the Message are miserably weak and unsatisfactory. To sum up his arguments on this secession question—the President first proves by an elaborate discussion of the question, a State has no constitutional right to secede, and then declares his belief that there is no constitutional power to oppose or stop it! Most impotent conclusion! Jackson did not so construe the Constitution, and if it is so the people of this country are indeed mistaken in regard to the true nature of their government.

We might speak of the President's tone in the first part of his Message, and condemn it for its sympathy with the pro slavery secession faction, but who after witnessing the acts of the Administration during the past four years in the interest of slavery, and against the welfare of the free labor of the North, has reason to expect from him declarations of more national principles? But we let it go, thanking Heaven that but three months of an Administration too far sunk to be eulogised by even a remnant of the party which placed it in power, remain yet before it will sink to its grave, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Our Foreign Relations appear to be in a satisfactory condition, although no allusion is made to Peru, with which country it would seem we are on the brink of war, all diplomatic relations between the two countries having ceased.

It is indeed, melancholy, at this day, to see good space wasted on a serious attempt to justify the Lecompton Iniquity, or at least the President's part in it. It is immaterial however, as there is no danger that anybody will, at this day, be won over to Lecomptonism.—There are some things pretty generally understood, and "Lecompton" is one of them.

To the President's remarks upon, and suggestions in reference to a specific in place of an *ad valorem* rate of duties upon imports, we yield a cordial assent, only regretting that his Secretary of the Treasury being, more important and influential man in this matter, than the President, the latter's views were not adopted at the advent of his Administration. Of course Mr. Buchanan, true to his proverbial instincts, must palliate his heresy in this matter to his pro slavery friends, and therefore, he puts specific duties in a free trade light, to suit slaveholding optics. But we care not what he calls it. All we ask the Senate to do, is to adopt Mr. Buchanan's views; pass the Morrill Tariff Bill, and they may term it what they choose; we will not quarrel.

In conclusion, while we find much to condemn in the Message, proceeding as it does from a man wholly incapable of grappling with the difficulties which have arisen, much like Banquo's ghost, to affright the author, yet we find some portions which we, and we presume, the mass of our readers, will approve. We congratulate Mr. Buchanan upon his speedy retirement from the cares of office; and the people upon the relief they will also experience when the event takes place.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"STORM" will appear in our next. Also, "He that Loseth his Life, shall find it." Much as we desired it, we could not find space for them in this number of the JOURNAL.

THE communication from "* * * *" giving a report of a Ladies' Wide Awake Celebration Supper in Port Carbon, is unavoidably laid over until our next. Our columns are too crowded to admit of its publication this week.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1860.—We have received a copy of this admirable publication, from Hassler & Winch, 320 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Almanac contains, exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of statistics, chronological tables, and useful matter, never before introduced into a work of this kind, and is a valuable acquisition of every household, store, counting-room, manufactory, office, and place of business. This publication is sold at ten cents per copy. Cheap enough. It can be obtained at B. Bannan's book-store in this Borough.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860—Dec.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES
8 SATURDAY,	7 12	4 33	D. H. M.
9 SUNDAY,	7 13	4 33	Third Q. 5 1 5 ev
10 MONDAY,	7 14	4 33	New M. 12 7 52 m
11 TUESDAY,	7 15	4 33	First Q. 20 1 14 m
12 WEDNESDAY,	7 15	4 33	Full M. 27 10 21 ev
13 THURSDAY,	7 16	4 33	
14 FRIDAY,	7 17	4 34	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

Dec.	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
1—Saturday,	39	46	40	cloudy.
3—Monday,	32	38	35	clear.
4—Tuesday,	32	34	32	cloudy.
5—Wednesday,	30	37	32	clear.
6—Thursday,	31	34	31	cloudy.
7—Friday,	40	38	39	snow.

☞ Some six inches of snow fell here on Tuesday, bringing out the first sleighs of the season.

☞ *Philip Richards*, a compositor on the Tamaqua *Gazette*, was seriously burned last week by fluid getting on his clothing, and becoming ignited.

☞ *Reappointed.*—Mr. George Wynkoop has been reappointed deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wynkoop is an efficient and faithful officer.

☞ *The Tamaqua People*, published by our friend Parker, will be next issued in St. Clair under the title of *St. Clair Sentinel*. We wish our energetic cotemporary success in its new location.

☞ *The First Assembly* of the season of 1860-'61, will be held on Thursday evening next, 13th instant, at the Town Hall. Always brilliant with youth, beauty and fashion, the coming series will not be an exception to the rule.

☞ We observe that in the Common Council of Philadelphia, on Thursday, "a communication was read from J. P. Brock, President of the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad. They ask the right to run their road through the Girard Estate. Referred to the Committee on Girard Estate."

☞ *Large Egg.*—The "Junior" among other housekeeping arrangements, has a few common barn-yard fowls, of no peculiar breed, one of which this week presented its owner with an egg of the following dimensions: circumference, 7¼ inches; weight, 3½ ounces. If any of our farmer friends can surpass this, we shall be happy to note the fact.

☞ *Fire at the Phoenix Colliery.*—On Sunday last, the engine house with its contents, on the West Vein slope of the Phoenix Colliery of Miller & Guyne, this County, was destroyed by fire. The operators at the time of the occurrence, had worked out the first level, and were preparing to sink to another level. The loss is estimated at $5000, upon which there is a partial insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ *A Cure for Chapped Hands.*—As there are many housekeepers who suffer at this season with chapped hands, we publish for their information the following recipe, which a communicant assures us is effective as a cure, having made a personal trial of it: Wash the hands clean in warm water; then take common lamp oil and grease them well. Rub the oil in thoroughly and wipe with a dry rag. Practice this every morning for a week or so, and the cracks will leave the hands, and the skin will become soft. The remedy is a simple and inexpensive one, and as our correspondent recommends it highly, we suggest to those suffering with chapped hands, a trial of its virtues.

☞ *Fatal Gunning Accident.*—Daniel Connor, aged 16 years, while gunning near Barnesville, this County, on Thanksgiving Day, accidentally shot himself. The *People* says that the party with him had hunted from morning till about three o'clock in the afternoon, and at the time of the accident were resting on the Pine Creek bridge a little above Barnesville when young Connor seeing a lump of ice at a distance proposed to fire at it, and see how far his gun would carry shot. In handling his gun by some means it went off and the load entered under his chin and came out at the top of the head, killing him instantly. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the facts, rendered.

☞ *Schuylkill County Alms House.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House on Monday, Dec. 3d, 1860. Present, Charles Focht, D. A. Schulz and Wm. Lerch. The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month of Nov.: Number in the House on the 1st Dec., 305; same time last year, 277; increase 28. Of the above 63 are in the insane department, 59 in the nursery, and 45 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of Nov., 39; discharged, 21; absconded, 1; died, 1; bound out, 2. Lodging and meals were furnished 130 traveling paupers during the month. Out door relief was granted to 18 families amounting to $159 25.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to	$177 87
Previous issue this year,	17,357 21
	17,535 08
Paid towards new Hospital,	1,016 56
	16,518 52
Refunded money to A. Miller,	400 38
Cost of maintenance since 1st Jan.,	$16,118 14

☞ *Presentation.*—Yesterday, a number of the members of the Bar met in the parlor, at Col. Kaercher's (Penna. Hall,) for the purpose of presenting to Samuel C. Harris, a gold pen and pencil.

It being near the hour to dine, formalities were dispensed with, and Myer Strouse, Esq., was called upon to make the presentation, which he did in a very appropriate speech. He expressed the deep regret of the Bar at the loss of such an efficient officer, and dwelt in glowing language upon the careful, prompt, and accommodating manner in which he had discharged the duties of his station through the long term of six years.—The lines of duty were not marked by him in his earnest endeavors to serve, &c., &c. The remarks elicited much applause. The pencil is splendidly gotten up, massive, and of virgin gold. It bears the following inscription:—"Schuylkill County Bar to Samuel C. Harris."

It was received by Mr. Harris with an acknowledgment of his sincere and heartfelt thanks.

He said that it would ever be highly prized, not only on account of its intrinsic value, but as a memento of the pleasant intercourse he had had with the Bar. It also afforded him much pleasure to know that his efforts were appreciated, and he prided himself on the possession of their good will.

☞ *Military.*—The Washington Artillerists made an evening parade on Tuesday, under command of Instructor James Nagle. The corps had some thirty-five muskets in ranks, and appeared upon parade with fatigue caps and army overcoat. It was accompanied by the Citizen's Band, which numbers some seventeen musicians. The members of the Band were also equipped in overcoats. Although a new Band, we must compliment it upon the progress it is making, and believe that with proper encouragement it will yet compare favorably, with any band here or elsewhere. It is composed mainly, of young men, who do well to spend their leisure time in the cultivation of the musical ability they possess.

After marching through several of our streets ankle deep in snow, which had fallen all day, the company was drawn up in single rank in Centre street, and went through the manual by the tap of the drum. When we consider that there are sixty-four taps, multiplied by almost double the number of motions, and that but a brief time has been devoted to the drill, it was creditably done. A little more steady drilling, which we understand the company will have—Monday and Friday nights of each week—and it will have a fine effect.

The Artillerists' parade on Tuesday night, was the eve of the fourteenth anniversary of the day on which the company started from Pottsville for Mexico—Dec. 5, 1846.

The corps will parade on Tuesday, the 8th of January, with the Citizens' Band, which has been engaged for that day.

It will probably, visit Harrisburg on the occasion of the inauguration of Col. Curtin, and should go with not less than sixty-two muskets, which if the young men of the Borough would resolve, could readily, be done. They could equip, and be drilled finely, by the third Tuesday of January. Come young men, rouse up, and give Pottsville the opportunity of sending to the State Capital, not only the strongest but one of the best disciplined corps, which will participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Kienzle, Inness, Boone, Focht, Gressang, Christian and Mennig.

Mr. Mennig in the Chair.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. made the following report, which was accepted and filed, viz:

That they had conferred with Mr. J. W. Cake on subject of pavement on Third street. Mr. Cake gave the street to the Borough years ago, provided they would curb and pave the same, and unless the Borough proceeds at once to comply with his proposition, he will curb and pave himself, and occupy the ground by building a brick coal-house thereon. It is a matter of indifference to him whether his proposition is accepted or not.

The Com. on room, stationery and fire apparatus made the following report, which was accepted and filed, viz:

On the subject of making appropriation to Fire Company, report, that last Council year each Fire Company received from the Borough one hundred dollars. Your Com. believe the financial position of the Fire Companies are much better now than they were a year ago, and feeling satisfied that they can manage to meet their current expenses until next Spring, by an appropriation of *fifty dollars* to each company.

The Com. would therefore recommend an appropriation to each Fire Company of fifty dollars, to be applied by them for procuring oil, coal and general current expenses.

The Com. on finance and accounts made the following report, which was accepted and filed, viz:

On the subject of the Treasurer's salary report, That the salary, as heretofore established has been *one hundred dollars*, and was so fixed by the Council for the fiscal year 1859. As the labor then performed by the Treasurer consisted mainly in the receiving and recording of orders, this compensation was probably sufficient; but in consequence of the change of policy instituted by the present Council, the duties of the Treasurer have become more arduous, and his responsibilities greater. Instead of orders, cash is now received from the Collectors, and the Treasurer pays all orders of Council on presentation.

This requires him to keep a cash fund on hand, and to use far more time than formerly by paying street hands, Watchmen and other claimants, who heretofore realized from their orders whatever they could obtain at stores, or on the streets, being subjected thereby to great inconvenience and loss. The office of Treasurer being restored to its legitimate functions and burdened with increased trust and responsibility, and the bail required being so large for so slight a compensation, the Council may have difficulty hereafter in securing the services of a capable, faithful and honest person to fulfill its duties. The Com. would therefore recommend that the salary of the Treasurer for the fiscal year 1860, be fixed at the sum of *two hundred dollars*.

In reference to the bond presented for payment by Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., the Com. submit that the payment of the whole, after settling the ordinary claims, would nearly exhaust the money at present in the Treasurer's hands.

They believe it to be a safe and wise policy to leave a fair surplus always in the hands of the Treasurer, in order that he may take up any outstanding orders on presentation, and thereby maintain the credit of the Borough. They are satisfied however that five hundred dollars can be paid on the bond with safety, and would recommend that it be done, and that the balance be paid whenever the state of the Treasurer's account will admit of it.

The Com. would call the attention of the Council to the fact that Enoch Boyer, Collector of the duplicate of 1859, is still considerably in arrears. We believe that sufficient time has been granted by the Council for the collection of this duplicate, and that steps should be taken to enforce the collection and payment of the balance now due the Borough.

It is unjust to the Borough of Pottsville that it should be paying interest on bonds which could be cancelled with monies uncollected on old duplicates. It is unjust to the ready and prompt tax paying inhabitants of the Borough, that they should be compelled to pay a quota of interest and increased taxation, to make up for the delinquencies of other tax-payers who refuse or neglect to pay promptly the dues demanded for the support of the Borough government, more especially since the law has given the power and enjoins the Collector to compel payment from such delinquents.

The Special Com. on case of damages to horse and wagon of Robert Bassett, in consequence of their going over embankment at the foot of Market street, Morris's Addition, reported,—That Robert Bassett is a poor man and crippled in both hands, and the loss of his horse is a matter of serious consequence to him. They would recommend that the Council give him twenty five dollars, and take his receipt in full for all claim of damages on this account. On motion the report was accepted and filed, and Com. discharged.

On motion of Mr. Boone, the Clerk was authorized to draw an order of twenty-five dollars in favor of Robert Bassett as recommended by the Com.

Mr. Mennig made a verbal statement in relation to the accounts for curbing, &c., which were placed in his hands as Chairman of a Special Com. for collection, and returned the uncollected accounts. On motion the report was accepted and the Com. discharged.

On motion of Mr. Boone it was resolved that the Clerk be instructed to close out the following accounts to profit and loss, viz:

Edward T. Taylor,	$10 50
Edward Thompson,	4 75
Henry Shelly,	7 62
F. J. Parvin,	9 75
Jacob Reed,	5 75
Alex. Sillyman,	5 75
Joseph Shelly,	20 00
Catholic Church,	62 87
Jediah Irish,	7 50
Levy Laubenstine,	6 75
Aaron Potts,	7 00
D. G. Yuengling,	46 79
Charles Lord,	4 50
Henry Lord,	3 00
Daniel Fenstermacher,	7 50
A. J. Reith,	8 50
Daniel Henry,	7 50
Isaac Beck, Agt.,	10 00
Jno. Pinkerton,	31 25
Wm. Shenfelter Estate,	12 37

And on motion of Mr. Boone, it was also resolved that the following bills be placed in the hands of Wm. B. Wells for collection, viz:

Taylor & Evans,	$26 21
Wm. Bennet,	82 50
Samuel Sillyman,	85 68
Pottsville Water Company,	11 45
Isaac A. Higley,	81 86
C. Tower,	210 00
R. M. Palmer,	170 81
F. W. Hughes, Agt.,	62 78
Wm. Stout,	8 44
S. Sillyman & F. W. Hughes,	95 37

The Street Com. was continued on the following, viz: On repairing crossing on Centre street above Union; on building bridge in Jalappa; on making Cressona road in Hotel street; on selling old lumber; to procure written opinion of Solicitor in relation to curbing, &c.; on having pavements, &c., made in George, East Market and Second streets; on having pavements, &c., made of Fox & Bro., and Kopitsch, in Third street; on having pavements, &c., made of County Commissioners, Moses Parrot and Mr. Fitzsimmons, in Minersville street.

The Survey Com. was continued on ascertaining grade of East Market street above Jackson, and also on petition of H. F. Dreher and others, in relation to Sillyman street.

The Special Com. on suit against Mr. Rigg, was continued.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read and filed.

The petition of W. J. Jones and others, praying for lamps in Sanderson street, was referred to the Lamp and Watch Com.

On motion of Mr. Inness, it was

Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer for the present Council year be fixed at *two hundred dollars*.

On motion of Mr. Focht, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., President, five hundred dollars, on account of a bond held by him against the Borough, being one of the bonds originally given to Samuel Sillyman, and that a receipt for the above amount be entered on said bond on the payment of said amount.

On motion of Mr. Boone, it was

Resolved, That an appropriation of fifty dollars be made to each of the Fire Companies of the Borough, for the present Council year of 1860.

On motion of Mr. Inness, it was

Resolved, That the Solicitor be requested to make a digest of the Borough Ordinances, preparatory to having them printed for the benefit of the Borough.

The following bills were ordered to be paid, to wit:

C. Worman,	$63 48
B. Barr,	21 75
E. O. Parry,	50 00
A. K. Whitner,	50 00
Isaac Lord,	2 73
Jonathan Schum,	6 85
Adam Shertle,	100 00
Robert Bassett,	25 00
H. Lindermuth,	27 00
Jacob Mervine,	27 00
Jno. M. Kienzle,	27 00
W. Becker,	27 00
Jeremiah Lord,	89
	$428 78
Previous issue,	6084 98
Total,	$6513 67

Adjourned.

☞ *American Life Insurance Co.*—We notice commendable efforts on the part of the Directors of this Institution to arouse public attention to the importance and necessity of Life Assurance. By various publications, cast broadcast through the city and surrounding country, it has caused people to talk about the subject as they have never talked before. This is as it should be. Especially is the liberality of the American praiseworthy, that not alone to itself has the results of its enterprises tended, but all the other offices have received additional patronage through its course, and thus to many another family has the American been the source of a protecting life policy, though no direct gain has resulted to the office itself. For such acts the American deserves the warmest regard of every friend of life assurance, be his preference for any other institution what it may, and for such reasons we are pleased to notice, the increased and increasing success of this office.

Ten years have elapsed since the American began its career, and it has now current about 3000 policies. The paid up capital is $250,000, and its accumulations amount in addition to $145,667. For those whose means compel them to consult the most economical expenditures in life assurance, the joint stock and temperance rates of this office are worthy of especial attention, while the mutual rates offer the opportunity of a good investment, and by comparison with some offices (the Connecticut Mutual, for example) taking notes for half premium, there will be found a saving of ten per cent. on total payments at the end of five years.

The second quinquennial bonus, to those insured at mutual rates, will be declared next year.

The American is managed by competent and energetic gentlemen. The President, Alexander Whildin, Esq., is a prominent and highly esteemed merchant, a thorough business man, a liberal, honorable, and high-minded citizen.—*Puckett's Insurance Journal (Phila.)*

This Company has two Agents in Pottsville—B. BANNAN, and C. LITTLE; to either of whom applications may be made. For rates, &c., see advertisement.

POTS VERSUS PIANOS.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"You want a nice piano, Jane?"
Exclaimed a Mrs. A.;
"But you must study kitchen-work,
Before you learn to *play*.

"To all—save those for 'treason fit,
No music in their souls'—
There's music in a kettle's song,
It sings upon the coals.

"There's music in a coffee-mill!
I trust you will not smile
When I pronounce it good, because
'Tis in the *handle* style.

"There's music in a wash-tub, too,
A rubbing board won't mar.
When dirty sheets are music-sheets,
And soap the finest *bar*.

"There's music in a brush and broom,
In all its parts complete,
Suggesting thoughts of dustless homes
With carpets nice and neat.

"There's always music when I cook,
In pots and plates and spoons
I rattle round with busy hands,
Without regard tunes.

"There's music sweet in sugar crushed
Beneath the rolling pin;
And liquid tones in pudding-pans,
When milk is flowing in.

"There's music in the grater rough—
With grating tones, you say;
But spicy are the notes, when I
The Nutmeg Polka play.

"There's music all about the house,
In things I find to do;
And music in my happy heart
To household duties true.

"Dear daughter, take your mother's word
That it is music sweet,
Adapted to the song of wives
Who earn the bread they eat."

"That music I will learn," said Jane,
I'll Duty's voice obey;
The knobs and *locks* I'll clean, and thus
The *key* note strike to-day."

She did—hurrah!—she soon will learn
The household tactics all;
Then, wise and smart, she'll wed a man
Who clothes at TOWER HALL.

With cash he'll save on Clothing there,
He'll buy without delay
A nice "piano-fort," on which
His *working* wife may *play*.

Every variety of suits, strong and comfortable for winter wear, can be purchased at perfectly satisfactory prices, at

BENNETT & CO.'S
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market street, between 5th & 6th, South side,*
PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
FROM
The Worst Scrofula Down to a Common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of Rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands, that it has been caused by a canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Adults one tablespoonful per day; Children over ten years, dessert-spoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY
DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1.

☞ For sale by druggists throughout the United States.
September 8, '60 3m-ly

Religious Intelligence.

REV. JOS. K. HELMBOLD, President of the Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will preach on Sabbath, December 9th, in the Brick Church in Minersville Street above Mine Street, at the usual hours, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the Lutheran Church Almanac for 1861, we glean the following statistics of that denomination: number of Synods in America 38; Congregations, 2278; Clergymen, 1322; Communicants, 246,788. The oldest synod was organised 113 years ago. Of Lutheran newspapers in America, 13 are printed in the German language, 7 in English, 1 in Swedish, and 1 in Norwegian.

NOTICES.

☞ METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville. Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

☞ REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Elder R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. ☞ *Pews Free.* ☜

☞ THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

☞ There will be religious services every Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock—Evening, 6½ o'clock—by the METHODIST PROTESTANT DENOMINATION, in the Brick Church, Minersville Street, above Mine Street, Pottsville.

☞ *All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the* JOURNAL.

MARRIED.

BRITTEN—CORBY—On the 30th of November, by the Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, JACOB BRITTEN, of Pittsburgh, to MARY ANN CORBY, of Pottsville.

WANTED.

MULES TO WINTER.—The subscribers will take a number of MULES to winter on their farm in Orwigsburg, at $1 per week. Apply to WM. H. SCHALL and WM. M. BICKEL.
December 8, '60 49-3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By the Tennessee Coal and R. R. Co.—TWENTY MINERS, of sober, steady habits, to work in their mines at Tracy city. The Coal is Bituminous; lies flat, and works free. Miners are making from $1 60 to $2 00 per day, and constant work will be given, all the year, at the same rates. Winter is the busiest season.

The mines are situated on the summit of the Cumberland Mountain, midway between the University of the South, and Beersheba Springs—*the favorite Summer resort of Southerners*—and there is not, perhaps, in the world, a more healthy and agreeable climate.

The *cheapest route* is via Pennsylvania R. R. to Pittsburg, and thence, by river to Nashville. Or, *for speed* go to the Western R. R. ticket office in Pittsburgh, and take a THROUGH TICKET to Nashville. From Nashville, take tickets on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. to *Cowan Station*, where the Company's R. R. connects.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN JOCKMUS, *Managing Director*, Tracy City, P. O., Tenn.
Or to H. W. Barnes, *Secretary*, 15 Broadway, N.Y.
December 8, '60 49-1m*

Unparalleled Enterprise!

CHARLES STOKES,

OPENED FEBRUARY 6th, 1860, at 824 Chestnut Street, a New and Fashionable Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, with CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the latest importations. For Customer Trade, having secured POWERS, the world renowned *Fashion Cutter*, bids fair to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. ☞ A leading principle connected with the above Opening is "*One Price and No Abatement*," for CASH.

E. T. Taylor, (Late of 607 Chestnut Street,) *Principal Salesman.*
Philadelphia, January 25, '60. 4-

NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JNO. T. SHOENER, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them and all persons owing said Estate will please make payment without delay to CHAS. F. SHOENER, Tamaqua; or to LEWIS J. MARTIN, Pottsville.
December 8, '60 49-6t*

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. COMPANY.—Office 227 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, December 3d, 1860. NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an Election for President, Vice President, Six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, will take place on the Second Monday (10th) of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.
Dec. 8, '60 49-td

A CARD!—At a Stated Meeting of the "Pottsville Cornet Band," held December 4th, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are deeply indebted to the "Citizens' Cornet Band," of Port Carbon, for the kind reception and entertainment given us on the occasion of our visit to them on Thanksgiving Day, and hope that we will soon have an opportunity of returning the compliment.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Band be tendered to the Young Ladies of Palo Alto, who sent us a splendid present. N. J. REHR, Leader.

SAMUEL T. STEIN, Secretary.
Pottsville, December 8, '60 49-1t

LOST.—A Red Setter Dog, with a white stripe down his forehead, white breast, medium size; answers to the name of Swift. A liberal reward will be paid upon his return to the PULASKI HOUSE, Pottsville. HENRY CULLER.
Pottsville, Dec 1, '60 48-1t*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber, having been appointed Administratrix to the Estate of Charles Brause, deceased, late of Rush township, Schuylkill Co., Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to ELLEN BRAUSE, Rush Township.
Dec. 1, '60 48-6t*

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY NAVIGATION & RAILROAD COMPANY, *Philadelphia, November 26th, 1860.* The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on MONDAY, December 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for officers to serve the ensuing year, will also take place. P. C. HOLLIS, *Secretary*.
Dec. 1, '60 48-4t

OFFICE MILL CREEK & MINE HILL NAVIGATION & RAILROAD COMPANY, *Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1860.* The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on MONDAY, December 31st, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at which time an election for officers to serve the ensuing year will also take place. P. C. HOLLIS, *Secretary*.
Dec. 1, 1860 48-4t

OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD CO., *Philadelphia, November 8, 1860.* The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for a President and Eight Managers, will be held at No. 318 Walnut street, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr., *Secretary*.
Nov. 22, '60 44-5t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber, having been appointed administrator to the Estate of Thomas Jones, deceased, late of Wadesville, Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, Pa., all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to JANE JONES. Wadesville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Oct. 27, '60 43-6t*

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—The Commissioners hereby give notice to all Tax Collectors indebted to the County of Schuylkill, prior to 1860, to make payment of the same before the First day of January, 1861, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

P. S.—The meetings of the Commissioners will, hereafter be on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, except during Court weeks, when they will be in session all week.

Commissioners: SAMUEL KAUFFMAN, EVAN J. THOMAS, DANIEL B. ALTHOUSE.
Pottsville, November 17, '60 46-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM COLT, deceased. The Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of James H. Graeff, Dr. C. [illegible] Frick and [illegible] R. Clark, Executors of the last will and testament of William Colt, late of said county, deceased, will meet the creditors, distributees and all persons interested, for the purposes of his appointment at the Montour House in Danville, on Tuesday, the 11th of December next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them, or be forever debarred from a share of said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, *Auditor*.
November 17, '60 46-3t

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—In the matter of the Estate of JEREMIAH LOY, deceased. The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of William Loy, Administrator of the Estate of Jeremiah Loy, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on Thursday, the Sixth day of December, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, where and when all parties interested are hereby notified to attend. FRANCIS P. DEWEES, *Auditor*.
Pottsville, Nov. 16, '60 46-3t

IN the Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.—James S. Nagle, Decatur E. Nice and Charles W. Pitman in trust for William Matz, Henry Myer, John Sillyman, David Duncan, Decatur E. Nice, Charles Wiseman, H. B. Ogle, James Nagle, George Lauman, John Trizizl, L. E. Baum & Co., Kirk & Baum, Jesse Drumheller, D. N. Kaercher, Godfried Sheikel, [illegible] K. M. Kepner, H. H. Huntzinger, James S. Kirk, Thomas Sillyman, Francis W. Hughes, Henry Shelly, Charles Bittle, Catharine Hoffman, George Miller, Alexander [illegible] Fister, William L. Ahlest, Charles Sillyman, Work & Trough, William [illegible]man, Daniel Matz, and Myer & Sillyman, vs. SAMUEL SILLYMAN.

All of the parties, plaintiff above named, are requested to meet at my office, in Centre street, Pottsville, on Saturday, December 1st, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock, P. M. JOHN HUGHES.
Pottsville, Nov. 23rd, 1860 47-2t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

100 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—near Coal Castle. Apply to P. W. SHEAFER.
Pottsville, December 8, '60 49-tf

TO RENT.—A house in Mahantango street, adjoining Mr. Christopher Little's, formerly occupied by Patrick Quin. Inquire of GEO. deB. KEIM.
Oct. 13, '60 41-tf

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—P. W. SHEAFER, OFFICE—Centre st., 1st door above the Monument, *POTTSVILLE.*
August 18, '60 33-

LOTS FOR SALE ON TIME.—The subscriber is prepared to sell lots on Greenwood Hill on time, running from 10 to 15 years, to those who desire to improve the same. Apply to B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT.—No. 1 of the "Pinkerton Cottages," Mahantango street, corner of Coal land, Pottsville—a delightful residence. Terms moderate. Apply to CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, *Agent for the Owners.*
Pottsville, Oct. 6, '60 40-tf

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, *Cor. Centre & Market Sts.*
Feb. 18, '60 7-

LOTS IN MAHANOY FOR SALE.—Apply to FRANK CARTER, Agent,—Office, Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts., Pottsville; or at the office in Mahanoy City.
April 21, '60 16-tf

MAPS of Schuylkill County, and of the Coal Regions, in Sheets, in Pocket Book Form, on Rollers, and Framed, for sale by B. BANNAN. ☞ These Maps in Sheets, can be sent by mail to those who desire them.

FOR RENT—A House on Market street, a few doors above Third, now occupied by Mr. John Ruch. Possession given first of October. The house is nearly new, and suitable for a large family. Enquire of S. FOSTER, Cor. Market & Centre Streets.
Sept. 15, '60 37-

TO BRICKMAKERS—TO RENT—On liberal terms, a good Location for making Bricks, in the Valley of Big Black Creek, Luzerne County, Pa. Clay, waste timber and coal are abundant, and the extensive colliery improvements progressing in that and adjoining valleys insure a large demand for Bricks. Apply to MARTIN CORYELL, Hazleton, Pa., or to ALGN. S. ROBERTS, 320 Walnut street.
Dec. 1, '60 48-3t*

FOR SALE.—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping. 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 500 yards of wire rope,—a lot of chain. One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, *Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.*
February 12, '60 7-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods, connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL. Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-tf

FOR SALE—Two 40 Horse Engines. Two 30 Horse Engines. One 20 Horse Engine. Two large Pump Wheels. One set Breaker Rolls. One Small Drum 6 feet diameter. Lot of second hand Boilers. Lot of Stub ends and Straps. And a variety of castings and machinery usually used at collieries, which will be sold cheap. Apply to CHAS. SILLYMAN, Pottsville, or, GEO. B. EISLER, Port Carbon.
Nov. 3, '60 44-3m*

FOR LEASE.—IMPORTANT TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Big Mountain Improvement Company offers to lease one or more veins of the celebrated Big Mt. White Ash Coal, situated on the west end of their lands, on Bearhart's Run, 2 miles from Shamokin Gap, 23 miles from Sunbury, and immediately on the Carbon Run Railroad. There are two openings made on veins 8 feet thick. Parties wishing to lease a valuable operation, can see the veins, ascertain terms of lease, &c., by calling on the subscriber at Shamokin. H. VAN GASKEN, Supt.
Shamokin, May 19, '60 20-tf

TO RENT OR LEASE, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS—A COACH SHOP, corner of Norwegian and Coal streets, now occupied by Hoffman & Bishell. Size of main building, 100 feet by 30 feet, 2 stories high, with all the necessary departments to carry on a large business—Show Room, well plastered—a large Smith Shop, 30 feet by 20 feet, with three forges. Possession given the 7th day of September next. The location is the best in the Borough for carrying on a large business. Any person wishing to engage in the business can address WM. HOFFMAN, Pottsville, Pa. ☞ Rent reasonable. ☜
August 4, '60 31-tf