# President's Message.

Congress yesterday, notwithstanding the dis-organization of the lower House. It was immediately afterwards communicated to the public in the leading cities of the country, and we present our readers with it this mornto Congress until after the complete organi-zation of both branches, but having deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, he can no longer postpone the discharge of his constitutional duty.

After an unusually brief reference to the tranquility, prosperity and peace enjoyed by the republic, the message proceeds to treat of our foreign relations, beginning with Central America. With some foreign powers we have grave questions pending, which may require the consideration of Congress, and of these the most important is that arising out of the negotiations with great Britian in ref-

cronce to Central America. It was the understanding of the United States in making the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, that it boand both parties to relinquish all territorial claims or pretensions in Central America, except the Belize. But, since then, Great Britian has colonized the Bay Islands, revived her pretensions on the Mosquito Const. and annexed a large part of Honduras to the Belize. The U. S. Minister in London has been holding a correspondence with the British Government on this subject, copies of that the treaty was prospective only, and did possessions held by her at the date of its con-clusion. The United States deny that at the date of the treaty, Great Britian had any actual possessions there, but maintains that if | and clearly ultre Southern ground. He makes she had, they were surrendered by it. In its the Northern States the aggressors on every last communication, the British Government point ; asserts that the Jefferson ordinance still declares that it sees no reason why a relative to the northwestern territory was conciliatory spirit may not enable the two superseded by the provisions of the Constigovernment to overcome all obstacles to a tution, and ceased to be operative. There is satisfactory adjustment, and the President little that is new in all this essay, and those does not consider an amicable solution hope-less: but he adds that there is reason to ap-it for themselves, as an abstract could not do prehend that this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations of the two countries.

The complications arising out of the recruiting in the United States for the British army are dwelt upon with much emphasis. Our citizens have, as our laws permit, continued to sell and carry for France and England, arms, munitions of war etc., and our ships are engaged in acting as French and British transports for the war. All the fears of privateering from our ports have proved fatile. Bat while thus enjoying the benefit of our laws and policy, Great Britain has not scrupled to infringe them, by enlisting men for her armies here in our own territory, contrary to our neu-trality statute. While the legal trial of some of the parties was going on, with a view to their punishment, a correspondence was open-ed on the subject with the British Government, which latter admitted its approval and previous sanction of the act, but urged that its agents were instructed not to violate our laws. The President does not understand that such a thing would have been possible, as to enlist the men without violating our laws. Meantime, the recruiting was still continned upon a regular systematic plan devised by official authority. The complicity of Brit-ish officers, civil and military, in these doings was fully proved on the trial of their agents, but some of them are of high official position. and some of them beyond our jurisdiction, so ented to the British Government to ocure reparation for the injury, as well as the cessation of the wrong. The subject is still under discussion. The President again recommends that provision be made for the adjustment, by survey, of our disputed boundary between the territory of Oregon and the British Possessions. as there has been imminent danger of a collision there on the subject. He also recommends the extinguishment, by purchase, of the rights of the British Hudson's Bay Company, and Puget's Sound Agricultural Com pany, in Oregon and Washington Territo-The fishery commission has been organized and has commenced its labors. On the 14th of April last, the U. States Sound Dues. The President remains of the tolls, because they in effect recognize the ries of the United States. right of Denmark to treat as a close sea one of the great maritime kighways of nations. a convention to consider her proposal for distribution of the sum to be paid as compu- tween the States which retained and the tion the President declined accepting, be the Sound Dues, and because, if she did, the with the great international principle of com- | State of Virginia and of the South, mercial freedom involved. Above all, the with the European balance of power. But the part of the United States to share with ment be soon concluded, the President will rity of our rights. The difficulty with Greece cut the French Consul at San Francisco, has been satisfacrily adjusted, as also the difficulty with Greece about the sequestration of property belonging to the present Consul at Athens. Spain has disavowed the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, and has paid the indemnity The other matters in dispute with Spain are the subject of negotiation, and the President hopes to conclude with that government some general arrangement to avoid future difficul-Juries done to American citizens and their property in Mexico, exist, but are obliged to await for some settled condition of affairs in that country. A casual reference is made to the Nicaraguan flibusters, from which it infers that the President is, or desires to seem, hostile to both Walker and Kinney, and is endeavouring to compass their expulsion from Central America. Treaties have been made with Naples and Hawaii During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1955, the receipts into the national treasury troin all sources were \$65,005,930, and the

ABSTRACT OF THE MESSAGE. This long delayed document was sent into ongress yesterday, notwithstanding the dis-rganization of the lower House. It was im-endiately afterwards communicated to the public in the leading cities of the country, and we present our readers with it this morn.

and we present our readers with it this morn-ing. It commences with the remark that it has been customary for the President to make no communication of a public character to Congress multi affect the president to parture from the principles of the present

tariff, however, is not anticipated. As regards the army, the regiments have As regards the army, the regiments have been recruited, organized and sent to the field, where the great bulk of the force has been employed against the hostile Indians. A partial reorganization of the army is again nmended

recommended. The six new steam frigates will be ready for service early in the spring, and the Presi-

and much of this is attributable to the enormous quantities of printed matter transmitted by mail free, the President recommends action was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern

sum of \$11,485,380.

The message says that in the territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposi-tion of the Federal Executive, which, it says, could only be in case of obstruction to federal which are sent to Congress with the message law, assuming the character of insurrection. the statute book, standing open to repeal, which are sent to Congress with the message By this, it appears that the two governments differ widely and irreconcileably in the con-struction of the treaty, and its effect on Cen-struction of the treaty, and its effect on Cen-withdraw from Central America, affirming that the treaty of the constitutional theory of the government, the ren-stitutional theory of the government, the ren-stitutional theory of the government, the ren-stitutional method of argument relative to the con-stitutional theory of the government, the ren-stitutional method of argument relative service and which might thereafter be organized which are sent to Congress with the message is a long dis-quisition of the treaty, and its effect on Cen-whole field of argument relative to the con-stitutional theory of the government, the rendition of fugitive slaves, sectional agitation, not require her to abandon or contract any the extension of slavery, the Jufferson ordi- Louisian justice to it .- N. Am. & U. S. Gazette.

### ..... THE PRESIDENTS VIEWS IN RELATION

TO SLAVERY. CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY.

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give miormation to Congress on . the State of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual

and public security. It has been matter of painful regret to see to the Union as she was, with social insuta-tions which her people had chosen for them-States, conspicatous for their services in found-ing this Republic, and equally sharing its re-annexing act, that she should be susceptiadvantages, disregard their constitutional ble of subdivision into a plerality of States, obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdictions, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reform. from previous concessions made by the ing the domestic institutions of other States | South wholly beyond their control and authority, In the vain pursnit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very exis-tence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming furnish to the world additional assurance of and some of them beyond our jurisdiction, to that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief. As this design was a source of the mischief, and the social in-stitutions of the Northern States, too many deliberate one, entered upon by responsible public functionaries, the case has been preof the inhabitants of the latter are perma-nently organized in associations to inflict in-inry on the former, by wrongfal acts, which galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate and place in presence of each other two irrewould be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system because perpetrated under cover of the tional purposes would inevitably have ex-Union. It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without no-ticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the eneral govern-ment, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That it, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States to disguise their own justice, pretend or image, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitual rights are thus systegave notice to Denmark of its intention to matically assailed, are themselves the aggresterminate the treaty of commerce and navi- sors. At the present time, this imputed aggation with that power, one year from that gression, resting as it does, only in the vague date, on account of an article therein which declamatory charges of political agitators, might be construed into a submission to the resolves itself into misapprehension, or mis-Sound Dues. The President remains of the interpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territo-What is the voice of history ? When the ordinance which provided for the government Denmark has indicated a readiness to make of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, some new arrangement on the subject, and ) and for its eventual subdivision into new has invited the the governments interested to States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the the question of future relative power, as betation among the various nations in propor- which did not retain, a numerous colored tion to their Baltic commerce. This invita- population oscaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that cause Denmark did not offer to submit to the vast territory to the interests and opinions of Convention the question of her right to levy the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Convention would not be competent to deal Union, was, in great measure, the act of the When Louisiana was acquired by the Uni-Convention proposes to complicate this topic | ted States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South ; for while it was while rejecting the proposition, the President important to the country at the mouth of the has expressed to Deemark a willingness on river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so, also, it was even other powers in compensating her for her ex- more important to the whole Union to have penditures to improve the navigation of the that emporium; and although the new pro-Bound Belts. Should no satisfactory arrange- vince, by reason of its imperfect settlement. was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexiagain call the attention of Congress to the co, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite Vain declamation regarding the provisions subject, with a view to measures for the secu-boundaries of the United States, with far of law for the extradition of fugitives from greater breadth above and below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally least an accession to the Northern States. It is more delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South. The patriotic and just men, who participated in that net, were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event, which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mis sissippi, with commercial access to the Gulf ties in Cuba. Demands for reparation for in. of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached to-gether by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South, As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of that transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisi-tion demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union. public expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, \$56,365,393. The payments in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amount-ed during the year to \$9,844,528. The bal-with Great Britain, they had shaken off all In the meantime, the people of the United the states. ance in the treasury. July 1st, 1855, was \$18.-932,976. For the present year the estimated receipts are given at \$67,918,734, making the available resources of the year \$86,856,710. The estimated expenditures of the present their attention to the full and systematic de-their attention in the form originally proposed to Always rem

year are stated at \$71.226,846, thereby leav-ing an estimated balance in the treasury, on July 1st, 1856, of \$15,623,863 40. At the Among the evanescent controversies of an just, to do this directly and

service due in any other part of the United constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation as such was ab-solutely saperseded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal

of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Obio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless As the Post Office expenditures for the year have exceeded the receipts \$2,626,206. it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It

to provide a remedy. During the year, the quantity of public land sold was 15,729,524 acres, yielding the States, as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipprinciple of equality among the States, gua-rantied by the constitution. It was received sentful condemnation and complaint, because out of any part of the original territory of

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargenble?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dor- abuse, and not the legitimate exercise, of the

United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for sys tematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives, in both houses of Congress, to deprive the sonthern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act

authorizing the organization of the State of entertained in some other state. Fresh from Missouri, But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution, triumphed over tion of this new question with indubitable sectional projudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institu-

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded

To every thoughtful friend of the Unionto the true lovers of their country-to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions,-it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our Who would wish to see Florida still a Euro- ducing such result by a majority of votes,

gress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and the plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit, and the measure of its repeal was the final consumation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall un-dertake through assumption of the powers of the governal government, to dictate the social

institutions of any other portion. The scope and effect of the language o repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or state, nor to exclude i therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext that it constituted a brench of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declara-five statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable,-that an act of Congress is above the constitution? If, indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the fime of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day by the porthern States with angry and te-sential condemnation and the angry and teplementary legislation ; who have spared t exertion to deprive it of moral force : who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions ; and who, by the inevitable reac tionary effect of their own violence on the sub ject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the peopla of the respective existing or incipien States

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case they are the result of the

mant letter of the statute. But, long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the sovereignty ; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot box their penceful and silent but irresistible power.

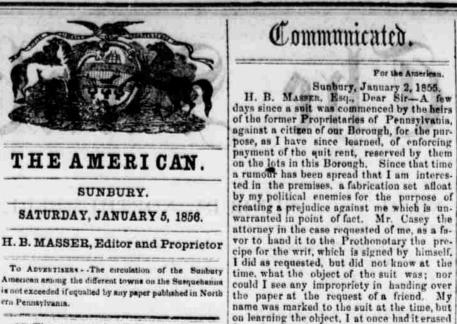
If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a state, whose constitution clearly embrace "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitaviolation of an express compact between the

independent sovereign powers of the United States and to the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the states. But, deplorable as would be such a viola tion of compact in itself, and in all its direct

consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, in the progress of time, to those which sprang can their pretensions fail to be met by coun-

ter pretensions? Will not different states be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of Union ? If a new state, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other states. But the process of dissolution could not stop the strength and stability of the constitution. there, Would not a sectional decision, pro

pean colony? Who would rejoice to hail either northern or southern, of necessity drive



The proceedings of the late Teachers Convention, held in this place, will be found on our first page.

The Literary Society of this place, met at the Court House on Tuesday evening last. An interesting and beautiful address was delivered by Mr. Gowen, of Shamokin, on the subject of "Genius."

ed to Gov. Pollock for a copy of his first annual imessage. It came, however, too late,

ready crowded with other matter.

snyder, the County Superintendent, and the proceedings of the Directors' Convention, and other matter have been unavoidably crowded

CF The Sunbury Brass Band, and the now amid its innocent enjoyments are trea-String Band, gave a concert at Shamokin on suring up happy memories when life shall be Tuesday evening last. Our correspondent in the sear and yellow leaf, and but few more Christmas suns to rise upon their horison. from Shamokin speaks in terms of high com. mendation of their performance. ments, and scattered along his footsteps hail, snow, rain and sleet out of doors, and his in-

to The Sunbury Brass Band and String Band will give a musical entertainment at the Court House, on Monday evening next. The Brass and String Band will perform al- out; and with the streets of Shamokin covertenately. The concert is for the benefit of ed with snow and rain, as the children of the Professor Rice, the instructor and leader of their way to the usual celebration of Christthe String Band. It will be a rich musical mas, provided for them at the Doctor's resi- both of Shamokin township. treat, and all who can, should be there.

SUNDERY AND ERIE RAILBOAD .- The little seekers after happiness as they came bad state of the weather has delayed the completion of the road to this place, but the track, from Northumberland, over the bridges. did their happy faces tell the story of their joyful hearts as they met all the pleasant arrangements made for their enjoyment. It over to this place on Monday.

GT THE MAILS .- The conductor of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad informs us that the failure of the mails alluded to in our last paper was owing to negligence in the Post Office at Pottsville. The Sunbury mail had been put into the Shamokin bag. We object that attracted attention was a beautiunderstand the mail bags are so poorly ful Christmas tree, handsomely decorated marked as to make it difficult to distinguish with "matzebaums," and around which the one from the other.

The recent fall of snow I as made the and seemed to have been planted there under sleighing excellent, and our farmers and oth- the immediate direction of Santa Claus himself, and invigorated by April showers and ers are making good use of it, while it lasts.

## Communicated.

SHAMORIN, Dec. 25, 1855.

Santa Claus came clad in his winter vest-

door greetings were therefore still more joy-

dence through the ever considerate and thoughtful kindness of Judge Helfenstein,

and fully were their hopes realised, and how

was a most interesting sight to see nearly

three hundred boys and girls assembled to-

gether on such an occasion. Their neat ap-pearance and good behavior was only equalled

by the gratification they evinced at being thus

made the particular objects of the Judge's

regard and attention. The preparations for the entertainment

were most perfect and complete. The first

children flocked, highly delighted with all the

strange looking figures that hung among its

branches. The tree certainly was a curiosity

the children that in order to merit his appro-

bation and secure an other visit from him

next winter they must be dutyful, obedient

and truth loving. With many good wishes

and hopes that they would enjoy all the good

ere going on some very fine music on the

Piano lents its attractions to the scene and

threw over the whole a soothing and gentle

The day was becoming far advanced when

a sober moral and prosperous little commu-

It is gratifying to know that in the whole

Philadelphia and Sunbury Rail Road, proper

regard has been paid to Sunday as a day of

.....

Concert of the Sunbury Brass and String

Last night as the hour hand was pointing

to twelve, the old year, care-worn and hag-

zone ! and in it how many hopes have been

blasted. How many tears have been shed, and how deep the wail of anguish that has

risen from the stricken and sorrowing heart.

But why lament the departure of the old year?

tions. Let us exchange the melancholy

While I am thus musing the stillness

the midnight honr is broken by the rich

SHAMORIN, January 1, 1856.

For the Sunbury American.

The time was fitly chosen for the mind was busy with solemn thoughts, and well prepared to join the song of praise to Him who guides the revolving season, and controls the destenvs of men. For the American

The morning of New Years day was enligened by the parade of the Shamokin Greys-Capt. Kase. This is a fine looking company and elicited universal admiration for their neat appearance and soldier-like behavior. At night a concert was given by the Sun-

bury Brass Band under the direction of Jno. W. Bucher. They were assisted by Rice's String Band, under the direction of Professor a rumour has been spread that I am interes-ted in the premises, a fabrication set afloat for the occasion by Wm. Fagely, Esq. The ted in the premises, a habrication set alloat by my political enemies for the purpose of creating a prejudice against me which is un-warranted in point of fact. Mr. Casey the attorney in the case requested of me, as a fa-vor to hand it to the Prothonotary the pre-cipe for the writ, which is signed by himself. I did as requested but did not how at the talent of our sister town. The house was I did as requested, but did not know at the crowded, and the concert proved to be an unequivocal triumph. The programme was well arranged, and the performance in excellent time. Mr. Rice won golden opinions, and a friend suggests shat the Band received "silver opinions," that to them were quite as good, if from the record. I was not employed as atnot more practical than those of their lender. I was surprised to learn that this Band has torney in the case, nor am I interested either directly or indirectly, in the prosecution of been in existence only a little better than a these claims, the assertions of some persons year. The selections from Straus and Jullian who own no property and are not interested, to the contrary notwithstanding. I feel perwere admirably given ; and the "Schottishe" composed by Rice entities that gentleman to haps as much interested in the progress and rank among the eminent composers of the improvement of our Borough, as any other person, and would be sorry to be concerned in a matter, the effect of which would, necesday. Altogether the concert was a brilliant affair, and passed off very satisfactorily-we hope-to all concerned. From what I hear, our citizens will extend a cordial welcome to these gentlemen whenever they couclude to bonor us with another visit. The Band returned home Wadnesday morn-

the community in which I reside. A certificate from Mr. Casey as to the truth of the above statement cau be seen at an earnest desire for their speedy return.

..... HARRISBURG, Dec. 31 .- The Democratic members of the House of Representatives, to the number of sixty six, not in carens to night and nominated Richardson L. Wright, Old Christmas here again with its grateful of Philadelphia, for Speaker, by acclamation. cheer, its smiles, its gifts and all its friendly greetings. How many advanced in years live Americans of the House - Streaker, Polert greetings. How many advanced in years live over again the rosey and smiling Christmas B. McCoombs, of Luzerne; Clark, A. W. holydays of youth ; and how many children

Benedict; Sergeant at-Arms, Isninh Whit-lock; Doorkeeper, John J. Horn. The Democratic cannos of the Scinite nominated Wm, M. Pistt, of Wyoming, for Speaker, by acclamation. There were 17 Senators present. The American caucus meets to-morrow morning.

### MARRIAGES.

ous and happy. What a contrast this morn-ing in the hospitable mansion of Dr. Atwater, with the snow-clad trees and mountains with-On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. G. McKeehan, Mr. Isaac D. KLINE, to Miss SARAH CHAMBERLAIN, both of Shamokin township. On the 23d inst., by the Rev. H. Hofman, Mr. S. H. ADAMS, to Miss CATHARINE FISHER, SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT What a happy visit was anticipated by these WREAT. 200 from their homesthrough the winter morning, RTR. Coux. 50 did their happy faces tell the story of their OATS.

POTATOES, -		33
BERNWAR -		22
HECKLED FLAT.	a	Ĩ
BUTTER.		23
The Real Property in the Real		-

### New Advertisements.

### J.S. OF A.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19 J. S. of A holds its stated meetings every. Saturday evening, in the American Hall, Market Street Sunbury.

A. J. Rockefeller, R. S. Sunbury, January 5, 1855 .--- tf.

#### AUCTION ! AUCTION !

THE Auction of the Subscriber will commence next Monday morning at ten o'clock and ue through the day, will also be held

sarily, prove detrimental thereto. I am not afraid to act as connsel for or against any 63" GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE .- We are indebtman, or set of men, but I cannot be employed against myself, nor against the interests of even for an abstract, as our columns were al-WM M. ROCKEFELLER.

the Communication from Mr. Reimen out this week.

the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of | concilably hostile confederations? Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sec-

cluded them all from the Union. But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guied by the admonitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the counsels of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative

lowers of the government to interfere in the condition of the incheate states, and to "imnose their own social theories upon the latter ad other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self-consti-tuting rights of the states. In trach, the thing attempted was, in form alone, action o the general government, while in reality i was the endeaver, by thuse of legislative pewer, to force the ideas of internal policy. entertained in particular states, upon allied independent states. Once more the consti-tution and the Union triumpled signally, The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for them selves; and the sense of constitutional faith

proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish the primary object, but also the incidental and hardly fess important one, of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under e safe guard of the general government, and thus relieve it from obstacles raised up by the legislation of some of the states.

service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and

murder, continued, for a brief time, to agitate Herald of the 22d says, that on the 15th the certain localities. But the true principle, of citizens of Kansas voted on the Constitution leaving each state and Territory to regulate adopted by the Free State Convention held its own laws of labor according to its own at Topeka. At Leavenworth a collision ocsense of right and expediency, had acquired curred between the pro and anti slavery partics. The ballot boxes were destroyed by the fast hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that, by common consent, it was obmob, the voting stopped, and an anti-slavery served in the organization of the Territory man's house burned. A man charged with of Washington. the last outrage, was arrested and lodged in

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebrasha and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been ap-plied to Utab and New Mexico, should be

applied to them ;- that they should stend excupt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the state of Missouri. These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning. lot boxes at Leavenworth, and maltreated unauthorized by the constitution, contrary

the judges of the election. the treaty stipulations for the cession of Lonisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of They had been stripped of all moral au

thority by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enact-ments. They had been practically abrogated

Always remember the poor.

It is necessary to speak thus plainly o projects, the offspring of that sectional agita-

tion now prevailing in some of the states. which are as impracticable as they are uncon stitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either dis union and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle aimless disturbance of public peace and tran quility. Disunion for what? If the passion ate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans-to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obliga tion-and to engage in pains of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common

heritage of our national institutions. Nor is it hostility against their fellow-city zens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all section are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part the Union prepared, on such an issue, madly to invite all the cons quences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? t is impossible. The storm of phrenzy and etion must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitu I shall never doubt it. I know that tion. the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated one after another in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the digu ty and self respect of the States, on the wis dom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against ali enemies, whether at home or abread, the sanctity of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union

FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASSINGTON, December 31, 1855

voting places on the Missouri River ; at sev-

eral points they would not allow the polls to

had sent for assistance.

sumer suns The weather, the past week, has been exceedapplause, and just as every one was wander-ing what would come next in walked the veingly cold. The Susquehanna closed over at

this place on Monday night, and was strong ritable Santa Claus himself. Then, you may enough the second day following for persons, be sure, a scene followed that beggars descrip on foot, to cross over. tion. The old traveler seemed to be wearied and fatigued ; and he said his visit must be ----GF Wm. Piatt, of Wyoming. was elected a short one, as he had other and simila dutys to perform elsewhere. But he admonished

Speaker of the Senate, and R. L. Wright, o Philadelphia, Speaker of the House .- Wm. Jack, Clerk of the House, Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Assistant, Mr. Maguire, Clerk of the Senate.

things spread before them, the kind old gen tlemen departed as suddenly and mysterious-John Leisenring, of Northumberland, Mossenger of the House. ly as he came. While all these amusements

SF Joseph Casey, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed, by the Governor, "State Reporter," in place of James Hepburn, Esq.

deceased. Mr. Casey is well known in this section of the state as an excellent lawyer. The appointment is a judicious one.

The Philadelphia papers notice the death of James Hepburn, Esq., at Philadelphia, suddenly on the 25th of December last. Mr. Hepburn was a lawyer, and for many sents, as each one came forward, was my years a resident of Northumberland. He was gratifying to a number of ladies and gentle men that had been invited to witness the the first President of the Bank of Northumentertainment. The healthy appearance of berland. Afterwards President of the Tide the children and their remarkable good be-Water Canal Company, and at the time of havior called forth a great many approbatory his death "State Reporter," an office to which remarks and indicated in this mining village he had been appointed by Gov. Pollock. He was esteemed as a good lawyer, and well qualified for the station. history of this important enterprise of deve-loping this Coal Region, and constructing the

#### ----PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

The sudden appearance of the President's Message on Monday last, took every body by surprise, as no one looked for it until Con. gress had organised by the election of a Speaker in the House, which that body has been trying to do for the last month without success. The President, thinking he had waited about long enough, on that body, con-St. Louis, Dec. 29 .- The Lexington (Mo.) cluded to send in the message whether they were organized or not. The House, however, after considerable debate refused to receive it. This is the first instance in our government, where the Message was sent to the

House and Senate before the two bodies were organised. In the Senate, which was organised the first day of the session, the Message jail. His friends broke open the fail, rescued the prisoner, and burned down the building. was received, and the ordinary number ordered to be printed.

Great excitement prevailed, and both sides The foreign policy of the Message, is generally approved of, but its views in regard to [SECOND DESPATCH.] CHICAGO, Dec. 31 .- A letter from Westslavery, are deemed, by many, as leaning enport, dated the 18th, states that on election tirely too much in favor of the south, and is day the border Missonrians mobbed several looked upon as a bid for the Presidency .--The President thinks the Missouri Compro. be opened. A large mob destroyed the balmise bill was properly repealed, and says that the ordinance of 1789 in regard to the North-

western territory, which was in fact the original Wilmot Proviso, was repealed by the THE TOBACC CHOP OF CALIFORNIA .- It is es adoption of the constitution. These views timated that the growth of tobacco in Califor will be condemned by many of the Presidents nia the present season will amount to fifty former friends, in the northern and middle th ousand pounds. One grower is Contra Cos ta county estimates that his crop will amount states. Not having received the Message in to six thousand ponnds. Tobacco promises time to publish it entire, we have published an abstract of the same, and also that portion of it which relates to the slavery question, the most prominent subject discussed.

The Magic Latern called forth shouts of

iufluence.

Bands.

from 6 till 9 o'clock in the evening. Every day and evening next week. The week following only Monday's, Wednesday's and Sata days.

ALBERT ELSBERG. Sunbury, January 5, 1855.-1f.

### AUDITORS' NOTICE.

JOTICE is hereby given, that the under signed Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county to audit the exceptions to the account of Daniel Cameron, dec'd., filed by the Administrator of Wm. Gearhart, dec'd, who was one of the executors of said D. Cameron, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Sunbury, on the 5th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. whan all persons interested may attend if they see proper. WM. M. ROCKEPELLER,

Auditor.

Sunbury, Dec. 29, 1855.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. J. W. Peal a new movement indicated that a distribution of gifts was about to commence. In one has placed his book accounts, notes, &c., in the hands of the undersigned for collection, room on a large extension table, was an immense pile of cakes and candies ; and in an at whose Law Office all persons indebtea to said adjoining room was an other table covered J. W. Peal, whether on book or note, are rewith a nicely arranged assortment of books. quested to call and make payment on or before They were selections from the "Sunday School the 15th day of February 1850, as all accounts Union," and suited through different ages of &c., unsettled at that date will be sued. those present. The distribution of the pre-

S. R. PEAL Sanbury, Dec. 22, 1855 .--

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE. Worthy the Attention of Every Man. HAVING positively determined to leave Sunbury on the 1st of February next. I intend selling my large Stock of Clothing and other Goods at and below cost at private sale, and next month at Auction. My stock embraces a large variety of very desirable goods of different kinds, CLOTHING of different styles and makes various qualities and prices, such as Winter costs from \$2.75 upwards ; Overcoats from \$3.00 and higher; Pants and Vests in proportion; Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Shints, Underclo-thing, Boys' Clothing, pistols, jeweiry, hostery, his position, is required or allowed to do secu- and all other kinds of goods generally kept in a Clothing Establishment. I have also on hand a vrriety of Summer Coats, vests and pants ; also Summer Hats of different styles, all of which I

will sell at tremendously low prices. The Auction will commonce on the 7th of

January next, and will continue through that week every day and evening, afterwards on Monday Wednesday and Saturday. The publiwill find it to their advantage to call early and buy at private sale; they have then a good assortment to pick from, and shall buy goods at as low prices as they will probably be sold by Auc-

gard, wrapped his mantle about him and pas-My store is in State can hardly be missed. ALBERT ELSEERG. My store is in Market Square, is known, and sed away. We saw his bent and crippled form receeding in the distance, add heard the echo of his footsteps sounding along the dim

Sunbury Dec. 22, 1855 .-aisle where are scattered the wrecks of the "things that were." A twelve month of time

#### To Merchants and Storekcepers.

The subscriber desirous of leaving as soon as ssible, will sell to Merchants and others who may favor him, at wholesale, lower than Philadeluhia rates, any or all his goods on hand. His stock comprises a sariety of goods adapted to the The now has greeted us with his early saluta- season, is pretty large yet, so that he can give an Assortment of sizes and qualities to boyers. Merchants will find it to their advantage to thought for his flattering song-the sad ima-ges of the past for the bright forms of the fucall early.

#### ALBERT ELSBERG.

25

### Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partner strains of melody. A band of Welsh Vocal-S. WEAVER & Co., in Coal township, North unberland county, was dissolved by mutual con-sent, on Friday, the 15th inst. The books are left in the hands of the subscriber for settlement on whom all persons knowing themselves in debted to, or having claims against said firm will please call and settle immediately. ELIJAH CHIDESTER.

Shamekin, Dec. 13, 1850 .- 8m.

words are so distinctly spoken that we recog-nise several familiar and beautiful anthems. "Awake put on thy strength oh Sion," "Glo-ry to God on high" and one or two others

that I cannot now recall, were rendered with great harmony and considerable artistic skill. no one who was so fortunate as to be within range of their voices will regret their visit .--

ists are discoursing most eloquently near by. Their voices harmonise very sweetly, and the

to become an important agricultural staple

entire cessation from all business, so that no one, no matter how humble, nor how elevated lar work on Sunday-so that a coal train, nor passenger car, nor other car of any kind has been known to run on Sunday. New Years Day in Shamokin-Midnight Serenade-The Shamokin Greys-The