

tion of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the subject, bearing upon this subject, are those of the 23d February, 1795, and 3d March, 1837. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by Proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes, within a limited time."

Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent; "by the consent of the Legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c. and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apert from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to do what shall be the relations between the Federal government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emergency may soon arise, when you may be 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 subject.

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 afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentally adverted to the subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, framed 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 afterwards? 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 should 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 forget 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 citizen shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people it must one day perish. Congress possesses 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 grand 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 nation 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, it is 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 of public opinion. The servant elect, like everything human, will have its day: I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irremediable. 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 periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 6th 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 opinion, 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 to the object. The explanatory amendment might be 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 constitutions 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 impeding 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, restore terminate the existing dissensions, and forever 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 suffering.

ed, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revolution in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexpected 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.

THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1860.

DISSOLUTION. There is not the shadow of a doubt that in less than two weeks from this time, South Carolina will have declared herself an independent and sovereign State outside of the Union. It is also quite probable that Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will follow her example as soon thereafter as it may be found practicable.

What the result of this secession may be upon the States seceding, or upon the States remaining, time alone can determine.

It is quite useless to talk of compromises, concessions, or conciliations, as all offers of these by Northern men are treated with scorn and even contempt. We yield to none in our love for the Union of all the States; nevertheless we are opposed to all compromises, believing as we do, that our principles are just, and that by offering to compromise them, we virtually acknowledge them to be unjust. If this Union and the functions of its Government can only be administered by slave holders and those who sympathize with them; then no patriot should regret its peaceful dissolution. The Union was formed to perpetuate liberty, and when it fails to do this, when it is subverted to perpetuate slavery and restrain liberty, it is no longer worthy of preservation.

We offer these remarks because one of the concessions proposed by the tools of the oligarchy is to abandon the organization and principles of the Republican party. These principles are dear to all of us. They are the principles upon which the Union was founded. They are as eternal as Truth. Why therefore, should they be abandoned? Is the price of the Union to be eternal exactions on the one side, and never-ending concessions on the other? If so, how long would it be before we had conceded all our inalienable rights and become vassals of the South?

The Committee of one from each State (a list of which is published in our summary of Washington news) may yet effect some reconciliation between the two sections of the country. But it is extremely doubtful. First, because the States named in the beginning of this article are determined to secede at all hazards. Second, because, as Buchanan ignores coercion, they know that now is their time or never; and third, because if the leaders allow Reason to take the place of Passion in their own people, they will not wish to go out.

Meantime whatever may happen the people of the North ought to, and we have no doubt will stand firm and united for their just rights, either in the Union or out of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We believe that a large majority of the people of this Union embracing all the parties and all sections in the country, judging him by his public acts of the past four years, had little hopes of Mr. Buchanan's ability to meet the great events which are now threatening the life of the nation, with energy, firmness and decision. His course on the Lecompton question gave no encouragement to hope that he would or could do anything to avert disunion. He still continues his treacherous and shuffling course, facing both North and South, and tries to gather strength from each by lecturing the other. He does not look the crisis square in the face as Jackson did, but tries to shift the responsibility of disunion from himself to Congress by bad premises and worse logic. Stripping that part of the Message of its verbiage which relates to secession, he says, 1st, South Carolina and the Southern States generally have just reason to secede because of the aggressions of the North upon their rights. He denies, however, (and we must give the devil his due) that the election of Mr. Lincoln is a just cause for secession, he having been elected in accordance with all the forms of the Constitution. 2d, Although the South has had just cause to secede, she has, in J. B.'s opinion, no right to secede; and 3d, the Federal Government has no power to prevent secession. In these conclusions the country North and South sees at once the imbecility of the Executive. He is against coercion, and of course this fact has made the South more rampant than before. The whole drift of the thing points to submission to every dictation of the South by the people of the North, or else civil war and bloodshed. According to the logic of the Message, either we, the Republican party of the North, must abandon the principles upon which we have just won a great victory, or else we must take the responsibility of having caused the disintegration of the States. This is the way we read and understand the Message.

There is one other contemptible position indicated by Buchanan which shows his inability to meet the occasion as a great statesman might be expected to meet it. He is seeking for a truce on the part of the South until after the Fourth of March in order to give to Lincoln and his Administration, the historical fact of the Disunion. In this, however, his hopes will fail. The Cotton States will not wait for the ideas of March, knowing well that if they did, they could not secede so easily as under the present regime.

The other parts of the Message are quite respectable. A tariff of specific duties is recommended, but nobody believes in his sincerity even in regard to this question. He was for a tariff last year, and in 1858, but he retained in his Cabinet a man whose Free Trade notions have brought the country upon the verge of financial destruction. As a whole J. B.'s last Message is his worst.

FROM WASHINGTON. Summary of the News of the Week. (Specially prepared for The Agitator.) CHANGES. During the recess of Congress, the new sofas have been taken out of the House of Representatives and the old desks put in. The latter seem to give more satisfaction to the members than the former. The Supreme Court has been removed from a dark and inconmodious room in the basement to the old Senate Chamber, and the old room affords excellent space for the law library which has been arranged there in neat walnut cases. Visitors to the Capitol have now a fine opportunity to obtain an idea of the architectural beauty of the new dome. The first section having been completed, the roof has been raised to an altitude of over one hundred and thirty-five feet. The new roof is very nearly completed and the workmen are now engaged in putting in the finishing strokes. On Friday night an accident occurred during the progress of this work by which one of the large paintings was slightly injured by the falling of a plank. It can be remedied with but little trouble by a good artist. Other changes are observable, of less note than those mentioned. One more will suffice. A year ago it was considered dangerous to a man's health to avow himself a Republican in this city—particularly if he happened to be alone. At that time a man was hardly safe from being insulted or mobbed who made such an avowal. Now it is quite different. Almost every one of Old But's office holders here are Republicans. But it will not do. They will be "cleaned out" as they ought to be.

CONGRESS OPENS. Monday, Dec. 3.—Long before noon the galleries and floors of the House and Senate were literally crammed. Members from all sections who have not seen each other since July, greeted each other with the greatest cordiality. On all sides the best of good humor prevailed. About fifty Senators and one hundred and ninety-seven Members—a quorum of both Houses—answered to the call of the roll. In the House, Mr. Grow moved promptly for a re-consideration of the vote by which the Home-Steal Bill was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union at the last session. But, members being anxious to draw for their seats, Mr. G. withdrew his motion. No business was done by either House. The President's Message was not introduced and at an early hour both Houses adjourned.

THE MESSAGE. Tuesday, Dec. 4.—Notwithstanding a severe snow-storm the galleries of both Houses were densely packed, and at noon the President's Annual Message was read from the desk by Col. Forney himself. During the reading the utmost stillness prevailed and for once, at least, the House looked and acted like a deliberative body, particularly during the reading of that part of it relating to secession. This ended, the House relaxed into its usual bustle and noise. Mr. Sherman moved the usual reference to the Committee of the Whole. Thereupon Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, rose, and gave way to Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, who moved an amendment that so much of the Message as relates to the perilous condition of the country be referred to a select committee of one from each State. A discussion ensued, during which several members from the Southern States freely gave utterance to disunion sentiments. Finally Mr. Boteler's proposition was adopted by a vote of 145 to 38, there being 52 absentees and non-voters. Mr. Boteler declined the position of chairman of the select committee, to which he was by courtesy entitled, as it was understood that he wished Mr. Millson, a Virginia Union Democrat, appointed in his place. In the Senate a debate sprung up in which Clingman of North Carolina avowed the most violent sentiments. He was replied to by the venerable Crittenden of Kentucky, in a short but very effective speech for the Union. Both Houses adjourned early.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. Wednesday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Grow pressed his motion made last session but not then acted upon, to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead Bill was reported from the Committee on Agriculture, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and called for the previous question. After some wriggling on the part of Phelps of Missouri and others, a vote was had on the passage of the Bill. It resulted in the success of that measure by 132 yeas, to 76 nays. Before it was put to vote Mr. Grow said he did not desire to discuss this bill; the principles therein contained having been familiar to the country for the last ten years. He briefly alluded to the contents of the bill, and proceeded to show that no donation was proposed. Ten dollars were to be charged for a hundred and sixty acres. The bill obviated the objections to the Homestead bill which was vetoed by President Buchanan.

In the Senate quite an exciting debate was precipitated by GREEN of Missouri. He was followed by JOS. LANE, HALL, IVERSON and WIGFALL. Iverson of Georgia was particularly rampant. He stated that five States at least would certainly secede, and a Confederacy, as he hoped and believed, be formed. The North and the South were distinct peoples even now. In this chamber there was no reciprocity of the usual courtesies between the two sides of the Senate, and this was a type of the sections represented by these sides. The North hates the South, and no love is lost from the South to the North. [Laughter in galleries.] In every respect—politically, geographically, and socially—the North and the South were distinct nations, and could not, and ought not, to live under one government. He did not wish for war, but if it must come let it come. The South will say to her enemies, "We'll welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-TWO. Thursday, Dec. 6.—The Speaker announced his Committee of one from each State, to whom will be referred that part of the President's Message relating to the troubles of the country, under the Boteler resolution referred to above.

With one or two exceptions the names give general satisfaction. They are as follows: Mr. Corwin, of Ohio. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana. Mr. Milson, of Va. Mr. Taylor, of La. Mr. Adams, of Mass. Mr. Davis, of Miss. Mr. Winslow, of N. C. Mr. Kellogg, of Ill. Mr. Humphrey, of N. Y. Mr. Houston, of Ala. Mr. Boyce, of S. C. Mr. Morse, of Maine. Mr. Campbell, of Pa. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri. Mr. Love, of Georgia. Mr. Rusk, of Arkansas. Mr. Ferry, of Conn. Mr. Howard, of Mich. Mr. Davis, of Md. Mr. Hawkins, of Fla. Mr. Robinson, of R. I. Mr. Hamilton, of Texas. Mr. Whitley, of Del. Mr. Washburn, of Wis. Mr. Tappan, of N. H. Mr. Curtis of Iowa. Mr. Stratton, of N. J. Mr. Burch, of Cal. Mr. Bristow, of Ky. Mr. Windom, of Minn. Mr. Morrill, of Vt. Mr. Stout, of Oregon. Mr. Nelson, of Tenn.

Mr. Hawkins of Florida asked to be excused from serving on this Committee, as Disunion had been a fixed idea with him for thirty years. This announcement caused great sensation, and pending a motion to excuse him from serving, the House adjourned over till Monday, the 10th inst. The Senate, without doing any important business, also adjourned over till Monday. Monday, Dec. 10.—The House of Representatives devoted the day to discussing the question of excusing Mr. Hawkins of Florida from the Special Committee on the State of the Union. The debate was carried on solely by members of the late Democratic party. No conclusion was arrived at.

DAGGETT'S MILLS, JACKSON, Dec. 5, 1860. MR. EDITOR: Sir—Allow me to announce through the medium of your paper, that we have just closed our third Musical Convention in Jackson, in the Baptist Church, at Job's Corners. It was conducted by Prof. C. S. Hager of Gray's Valley. We commenced with about thirty scholars, but increased in number to about eighty. The singers were attentive and energetic and universal harmony prevailed among them all. The books used in the convention were "The Thanksgiving" and "The Chorus Glee Book." The former is an old friend. The latter, though new, was received with great favor. On the evening of Saturday the first night, we gave a concert to a large and appreciative audience who gave us unmistakable signs of their approbation. We take pleasure in saying to the friends of music generally, that we find in Prof. Hager the thorough musician and gentleman, and, indeed, all those desirable traits of character, which render him an acceptable conductor. His instructions in reference to the cultivation of the voice cannot fail to be both interesting and profitable to every one connected with the school. His kindness and geniality, combined with firmness and decision won for him the respect of all. You may judge of his popularity among us, when I inform you he has conducted the last three singing conventions held in Jackson. Our convention was, in every respect, a successful one, and we wish Prof. Hager equal success and prosperity wherever he may go. Yours, CHARLES SEARLES.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The census shows only 250 unoccupied dwellings in the whole of Massachusetts. ...Blondin, having made a large fortune by rope walking, is about to return to France. ...In the Slave States, 67,000 whites have a representation in Congress; in the Free State, it requires 90,000 whites for the same. Here is another "Northern aggression!" ...The census of Kansas shows 103,000 persons, counted, without going into the Pike's Peak region. Congress only asked 93,000 for admission. What excuse next for keeping her out of the Union? ...The Republican electors of Maryland have issued an address to their fellow citizens, congratulating them on our triumph, setting forth the distinctive views of the party and urging a faithful adherence to them and to their organization. ...It is noteworthy fact that, out of seven hundred and eighty-one South Carolinians set down in the Blue-Book as receiving the United States pay-rolls for different services, only nine have resigned, and these hold until their successors shall be appointed. ...It is estimated that no less than two thousand gallons of molasses was made this year from Chinese Sugar Cane, in Cumberland Co. N. J. This looks as if our neighbors were becoming independent of the South so far as the supply of molasses is concerned. ...Florence, the actor, did a little "gag" in a St. Louis theatre, the other night, which brought down the house tremendously. Mrs. Florence had sung and danced in sailors costume, holding the star spangled banner, which she tossed to Mr. Florence at the other side of the stage. He took it, spread it out carefully, counted its thirty-three stars aloud, and exclaimed with deep feeling, "Thank God, they are all there!" The house rose as one man, and the enthusiasm lasted several minutes. ...In one of the Hon. Mr. Vinton's speeches, that gentleman said the threat of secession reminded him of the man in Buffalo who attached his old scow to the stern of a lake steamer, to be towed up the lake. After the boat had got under headway, the wheels of the steamer threw the water into the old scow, and she was in danger of sinking. The owner cried out to the captain of the steamer, "hold on there! If you don't stop throwing water into my craft I'll make you!" "Well," says the captain, "what will you do?" "Do?" shouted the enraged man, "I'll out the rope here and let your old steamer go to thunder!" ...The Charleston Mercury gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady: "The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with Palm-tree and Lone Stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted."

What would our Lincoln ladies think of a distinctive bonnet of Connecticut corn-cobs, trimmed with pumpkin vines, and ornamented with wooden nutmegs? Or how would it do for the admirers of the African to have a distinctive bonnet trimmed with black sheep's wool, cat-fish and liver? ...Mr. Buchanan, according to "Occasional" of the Philadelphia Press, is much enamored of Garibaldi: "He refreshes himself with Garibaldi. He particularly admires Garibaldi's retirement to Capri, and looks forward, with his single blue eye, to the sweet and soothing seclusion that waits him at Wheatland, precisely as if he were another Garibaldi. But there is a difference between our retiring Executive and

the modest Italian. Garibaldi will go to his island home after having united and restored peace and happiness to eight or nine millions of his countrymen. He goes with their blessings upon his head and with the voice of the civilized world preceding, surrounding, and following him like the very atmosphere of heaven. He goes surrendering titles and honors. He goes breathing toleration and tranquility. He goes with his red shirt and his rough hands and his warm heart, to look out upon the grand world he has finished, and to see others revelling in the glorious benefits he has showered upon them. Shall I make the contrast?"

It is now certain that Mr. Secretary Cobb will sit upon his office and go home to vote his talents to the Disunion revolution in Georgia. If he succeeds as well in that business as he has done in conducting the affairs of the United States Treasury, the new Southern Confederacy will be hopelessly broken down in about sixty days from the present date. ...What a conclusion is that which we behold of the long career of the Democratic party. After thirty years of almost uninterrupted possession of the Government, that party returns from office with the Republic plundered and the Treasury exhausted. It certainly is high time that a new party, with new principles and new men should take the places of the combined weakness, treachery, and incapacity which have brought the country into its present condition. —Tribune, 10th.

AGENTS WANTED. A BOOK That Every Farmer, Mechanic or Business Man Wants.

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Compiled from the acts of Assembly by WILLIAM HAINES, Esq. and published by EDWARD F. JAMES, WEST CHESTER, PA. This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription. It teaches the mode of proceeding for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of roads and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c. &c. It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms, Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c. &c. The Department of the work is compiled and arranged by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools. It contains the duties of Township Auditors. It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep. It contains the laws relative to Game, Hares, and Swine. It contains the laws relative to Fences and Feudalities. It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Traps and Deer. It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms. It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application. It contains a large number of Legal Forms, which are used in the ordinary course of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Coverments, Deeds, Deposits, the Form of Bills and Produce Note, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. Work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at \$1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received the unqualified approbation, as a reliable and best reference upon all subjects of which it treats. It is whole is arranged in such a manner as to present plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by every one. The Townships will be thoroughly apprised for the work, and the support of the citizens respectfully solicited. B. B. SMITH, Wellborough, General Agent for Tioga County.

P. S. Good canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the work. Those whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications must be made at an early date, addressed to the General Agent as above, will receive prompt attention. 1963

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. WASHINGTON NO MORE DRUDGE.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Tioga County, that they have purchased the rights of manufacturing and selling

MCCAY'S WASHING MACHINE which for simplicity of construction, utility and cheapness, exceeds all other machines in use. It needs no other recommendation than that it is used by ten or twelve years of age, can do the washing of a family in AN HOUR. Any person in want of good labor-saving washing machine, can take credit thereon and do their washing with it, and it is perfectly satisfied, they can return it. Recollect, this machine is no humbug, but an article indispensable in every family. It does not tear or tear the clothes by piece hand washing. PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS. Machines for sale at ROBEY & CO'S Store. Manufactured and sold at STURROCK'S Shop, near the Academy.

Having used one of McCay's Washing Machines can confidently recommend it, and would not part out one for any price. Mrs. J. W. BIGGONS 1917

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY. MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PA.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence Dec. 15, 1860, and close March 15, 1861. E. WILDMAN, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Mrs. H. P. R. FULLER, SUPERVISOR. Miss E. A. CHASE, ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL. Mr. C. A. STYVENS, ASSISTANT. Mr. ISAAC STRICKER, PIANO-FORTE. EXPENSES. Tuition (Primary) per Term.....\$2 50 Common English..... 4 00 Highest English and Languages..... 6 00 Music, Piano or Melodion..... 6 00 Board in private families, from \$1 50 to 2 00 Room rent, per term..... 1 50 Fuel, per term..... 1 50 Incidentals, per term..... 1 50 If a class of ten can be obtained, lessons in Music will be given at six dollars per term. We hope that this reduction of tuition will place this important branch within reach of many who do not feel able to send themselves off to the present prices. No pains will be spared, either by Teachers or Trustees, to afford every advantage that can be had in the best School of the country. Our Teachers are experienced and successful Educators. Tuition payable one half at the commencement of the term; and the remainder at the middle or satisfactorily arranged. For further particulars address the Principal. Rev. N. FELLOWS, President. A. J. ROSS, Secy. Dec. 12, 1860m3 PEDLERS will find it to their advantage to call on Roy's Drug Store, as he has just received a large supply of Essential Oils and Essences, and which he is selling very cheap for cash. BOOTS AND SHOES—To fit the biggest foot or the smallest baby. Cheapest in the quality considered, at the REGULATOR. GROCERIES—The Grocery department of the "check full," and the prices exceeding the REGULATOR.