

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessing which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for reelection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire, and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the temperate and just, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, "that the will of the majority shall govern," to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories. Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any territory, nor to exclude it 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. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is a happy matter of but little practical importance; besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But this as it may, is the imperative and indisputable duty of the Government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty, is a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. We may not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so rashly traced by the Father of his Country—will speedily become extinct. Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago, excited and agitated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of Government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at the best mere references to a single consideration, will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never

witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the property and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance, when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy. To the North not more than to the South—the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel a humble confidence, that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of Government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish, until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its examples, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free Government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public moneys. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation—as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and I have, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which we wish to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of hardy and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled under the constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that, from long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms, or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union, against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth a militia to repel invasion. Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now it is possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States over which men and ammuni-

tions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remark in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid antagonizing alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time, a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution—whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Philadelphia Expedition to Sebastopol. An expedition from Philadelphia is about to undertake what the allied army could not effect. It is making preparations to enter the harbor of Sebastopol, not as a destroyer, but to save national property from destruction. The Russians, during the famous assault upon that city sunk the harbor 106 vessels, including 15 line of battle ships, 7 frigates, 15 steamers, and 10 brigs of war. The machinery of the steamers of war, before being sunk, was carefully covered with a preparation of tallow to prevent injury from the water. They were scuttled by boring three inch auger holes near the water line. Mr. John E. Gowen, of Boston, at the solicitation of a number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, went to Sebastopol, examined the harbor, made his plans, and against thirty competitors from France and England, obtained from the Emperor of Russia the contract to raise these ships, which are valued by the government at sixty-five millions of dollars. The expedition will consist of two vessels, one of which leaves Philadelphia on or about the first of April, and the second soon after. The number of persons engaged to accompany it from this country is about one hundred and fifty, and the hydraulic machinery is of the most colossal description. The contract will take eighteen months to perform, the Russian Government furnishing four thousand men to help in the work. At Kerch, there are also some five or six Russian vessels sunk, which are included in the contract; and in the harbor of Sebastopol there are 300,000 worth of chains and anchors, which the French and English threw overboard, from inability to carry them off. This contract is the greatest one ever entered into, and an application is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature to incorporate the Company for the purpose of prosecuting the work successfully. John Tucker, Esq., Dr. Morris S. Wickesham and Mr. Presbury of the Girard House, are the active movers in the enterprise.—Lidger. Hires and Leathers.—It is stated that Buenos Ayres hides—the best quality in market—now sell in New York for 34 1/2 cts. per pound, while last June the price was 23 cts. This is a rise of fully 60 per cent. in eight months, though the present supply is not less than usual at this season of the year.

STAR OF THE NORTH. On last Friday afternoon, the public examination of the Upper Grade School took place in the Academy of this town. The classes showed proficiency in their studies which did credit to them and their teachers. The class in Algebra was very good for its time of study. The advanced Grammar class passed through very much such exercises in "Young's Night Thoughts" as makes a part of the examinations of teachers in the Grammar schools of Philadelphia, and we believe with an equal percentage of correct answers to the report of the Philadelphia examinations. The youngest classes in Geography and Grammar, under Miss Morris, could teach one half the teachers of our county. The exhibition of declamation and original reading was held in the evening at the Methodist Church, and it seemed as if every human being of the district was there. The exercises were well for those of the first public school ever held in the place; and would evidently have been much more interesting if the audience had not been so large and some of it not so disorderly. We believe the school education of the young in this town is not to be complained of in general. If only the home education and the street education were no worse, there would not be those shameful cases of youthful riotousness, rowdiness, and obscenity which disgrace society. There are in this district 500 school children, whose minds and characters are just forming and need daily training and culture. They are growing up for good or evil—for virtue or vice. And let not any person deny that he has an interest in the training which these 500 immortal minds receive. "The child is father to the man;" and these youthful minds are the elements out of which will spring the social condition of the next few years. It will be either upward and onward to an elevated and refined sentiment of rectitude and social security and enjoyment, or downward and backward toward licentiousness, violence and vice. If any man feel less in the past about this school-tax, let him reflect that a majority of these children can receive no private schooling, and that it is neither safe for society nor just to the young that they should receive only the education of the street. Nor will it affect only those who are allowed to become depraved. The children of every family are as liable in their moral nature to the contagions of vice as the physical system is to the small-pox or the whooping-cough. The Edinburgh Review for January has been received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York. The following is the table of contents: Philip H. and his Times—Pescott and Moley; Human Longevity; Convocation; Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture; Macaulay's History of England; Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife; French Society under the Directory; Scottish Lawyers and English Critics; Parliamentary Committees and Railway Legislation; India, Persia, and Afghanistan. For any of the 4 Reviews, \$3 per ann. For any two, 5 " For any three, 7 " For any four, 8 " For Blackwood's Magazine 3 " For Blackwood and 3 Reviews 9 " For Blackwood and the A. do 10 " Address LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York. The President selected the following persons as the members of his Cabinet, and their nominations were immediately confirmed by the Senate. Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Michigan. Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia. Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Virginia. Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut. Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. Post Master General—Anson V. Brown, of Tennessee. Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. Fire at Tamaqua. On Monday night of last week the Machine Shop of the Little Schuylkill Company at Tamaqua was discovered to be on fire, and, before the destruction could be arrested, that building and several adjoining ones were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, of which \$5,000 is covered by insurance in the Lycoming Company. On Monday night of last week, a fire occurred on the Minersville road, which consumed four or five frame dwelling houses. The firemen were on the spot, but as the water does not reach that part of the borough, nothing could be done to save the property. The night was intensely cold, and the suffering of those rendered destitute by a fire very severe. The fire originated in a stable close by. Sullivan.—The store of Henry Shafer, at Hellsville, was totally destroyed by fire on the 22d ult. Partially insured. A shawl accidentally caught fire, and in the endeavor to quench it, a fluid lamp burst.—The dwelling house of J. B. Little, of Laporte, narrowly escaped conflagration on the 19th ult. The fire was communicated by sparks alighting upon the roof. But little damage was done.—Wm. Meyler has been elected Justice of the Peace for Laporte borough. Such of our readers as like to enjoy good things can find Judge Black's Agricultural Address and in the "Star" of October 11th, 1856. In our paper of November 19th, 1856, will be found a choice part of his Address on Religious Toleration. They are talking of running Judge Wilnot for Governor of Pennsylvania, says the Syracuse Journal. "They" did talk of running Fremont for President in the same State last fall.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times has furnished a revised table of the new Tariff Bill just passed by Congress. It is the result of a compromise of conflicting views on the subject, and passed by a vote of 55 to 3 in the Senate, and 124 to 71 in the House of Representatives. It goes into full effect on the first of July next, and the new rates of duties are to apply to all goods imported, but not to those already on hand, and the same had been imported after the 30th of June. The immediate practical results arise from the main purpose to reduce the present redundant customs revenue about \$14,000,000 per annum on the current scale of importation will be to throw a large portion of the highly dutiable goods now on the way from foreign State into Public Store, to await the operation of the new bill, and to postpone a considerable share of the usual importations of duty for May and June until after the 1st of July. Both will necessarily lead to the reduced payment of cash duties into the Treasury. What the effect will be after the new bill takes new force, it is difficult to present to see. The measure, however, is well-timed, as the banks will be better enabled at mid-summer to supply the first demands of the importing interest, to pay cash duties upon the large sum of goods withheld from the market until after the 1st of July, than at any other season. The subsequent importations will no doubt be heavy for several winters, and the very serious apprehension is that the reduction in some of the schedules of the act of 1846 may while curtailing the revenue, afford undue encouragement to an excessive scale of importation. Schedules of 1846 to 30 per cent. might have been quite sufficient to bring down the revenue to the budget of Government expenditure, without interference with the original 30, 25 and 20 per cent. schedules. But this could not be done in the conflict of opinions between the two Houses, and the broader principle of the Senate bill, Mr. Hunter had to be yielded to, to secure the adoption of the much enlargement of the Free List, so as to include wool and some other raw material, and the drugs and dyes employed in manufacturing, as contemplated in the House bill of Mr. Campbell, as well as to remove all danger of a mischievous redundancy in the public treasury. The general arrangement of the modification of the schedules is this: Old Rate, 100 40 30 25 20 15 10 5 Free. A B C D E F G H I New Rate, 30 24 19 15 12 8 4 Free. The following leading articles are reduced as here specified: In Schedule A from 100 to 30 per cent. Brandies, Cordials, Gin, Liqueurs, Absynthe, Curacao, Arrack, Maraschino, Other Spirits. In Schedule B from 40 to 30 per cent. All wines in wood, Manot, Tobacco, Cigars, Champagnes, Ebony, Cut Glass. In Schedule C from 30 to 24 per cent. Silks, Fine Woollens, Firearms, Copper Ware, Cutlery, Laces of Metal, Paper Fabrics, Cheese, Iron, Iron Fabrics, Bonnets, Combs, Clothing, Jewelry, Glassware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting. In Schedule D from 25 to 19 per cent. Flannels, Bareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Matting, Fabrics of Hair, Cotton Prints, Feathers, Floor Cloths, Cordage, Worsted Goods. In Schedule E from 20 to 15 per cent. Linens, Other Flax Goods, Oils, Cotton Hosiery, Hemp Goods, Paper and Periodicals, Paper Hangings. In Schedule F from 15 to 12 per cent. Tow of Hemp, Tin Plates, Steel in Bars, Tow of Flax, Brimstone, Silver Leaf, Gold Leaf, Flax Unmanuf., Diamonds. Mr. Campbell stated in his explanation: "The House Committee yielded to the amendment of the Senate which proposed a reduction of the higher schedules to thirty per cent., and in the compromise of the matter they have procured substantially their free list by yielding some immaterial points in that respect." Mark the Hypocrites! A bill for the admission of Minnesota as a State has recently passed the House at Washington by a vote of 97 to 75. TWENTY-SEVEN Northern "freedom strikers" voted against this bill for the admission of a FREE State, while TWELVE Southern Democrats voted for it! If these twelve Southern members had voted with these twenty-seven "freedom strikers" the bill would have been defeated. Thus the admission of a new free State is due to those Southern members who are constantly denouncing the Southern people as endeavoring to force slavery into free territory, while Southern members vote for the admission of a free State against the persistent efforts of these hypocrites to defeat it. Messrs. Aiken of South Carolina, Clingman of North Carolina, Cobb of Georgia, Beocock of Virginia, and other prominent men, voted for this bill, while three Massachusetts members, three from Connecticut, three from Ohio, five from New York, seven from Pennsylvania, and others voted against it. Such is the sincerity of these freedom shrinking demagogues—constantly howling in behalf of freedom and then voting against the admission of a free State! The residence of Mr. J. F. East, in Lewisburg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. Insured in the Lock Haven Company. CORN.—The value of the imports of coffee into the United States, is \$16,000,000 annually, or one-seventh of all the imports of the country. A LARGE COMPANY.—The number of passengers carried by all the railroads of the United States during 1856 was 74,000,000. FROZEN TO DEATH.—Two hundred persons are said to have been frozen to death in the United States during the present winter.

WASHINGTON, March 6. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was delivered to day by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court.—They have decided the following all important points: First.—That negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Second.—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory, on negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third.—That the provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a Legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress and "void," and of no legal effect to that end. In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: First.—The expression "Territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution, applies, in terms only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second.—The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the power of Congress. Third.—As Congress does not possess power "to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in Federal Territory, other than such as the Constitution confers; so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution. Fourth.—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return, his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri. As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States, the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and it was listened to with profound attention by a crowded Court room. Among the auditors were many gentlemen of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies. Justice Nelson stated the merits of the case, the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view of temporary residence, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended solely on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed. Justice Catron believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one species of property it could another, with respect to the Territories. Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States, which excluded them, and the Missouri Act of 1820, violated the leading features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought. Several other of the Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow. THE PRINTERS are looking up. It is a fact highly gratifying to the typographical fraternity that some of the highest political honors in Pennsylvania have been conferred upon the craft. Both U. S. Senators, Gov. Bigler and Gen. Cameron, started in life as printers. The present nominee of the Democrats for Governor, Wm. F. Packard, is a printer; the nominee for Canal Commissioner, Judge Strickland, is a member of the editorial fraternity; the nominee for the Supreme Bench, Judge Lewis, used to stick type; the Speaker of the House, Mr. Getz, is editor and proprietor of the Reading Gazette. The printers and editors, if they don't get rich, at least come in for a large share of the honors. RATIFICATION MEETING IN WILLIAMSPORT. Upon the receipt of the news in Williamsport, last Tuesday evening, of the nomination of Gen. William F. Packard, for Governor, a meeting of the citizens of Lycoming was held in the Court House, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination. Hon. A. Woodward presided, and addresses were delivered by Clinton Lloyd and Geo. White, Esqrs., and Hon. C. D. Eldred. The "Lycoming Gazette" says the Court House was filled with friends of Gen. Packard, irrespective of party, and the meeting passed off amid great enthusiasm. SCRANTON, Pa.—There is about \$10,000,000 invested in Coal operations in and about this place, and about 40,000 tons of coal is the monthly product. There are in the English language 20,500 nouns, 40 pronouns, 9,200 adjectives, 8,000 verbs, 69 interjections, &c. In all there are about 40,000 words. THE highest salary of a Governor of any State in the Union is paid in California, \$10,000; and the lowest in Vermont, \$750.—Louisiana pays \$6,000; Virginia, \$5,000, and New York, \$4,000. WILLIAMSPORT was lighted with gas on Tuesday night, for the first time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the complexion assumes a sallow appearance, and the whites of the eyes are tinged with yellow, there is mischief at work in the liver. A dose or two of the Pills will arrest the progress of the disease, and save much pain and trouble; but should the malady have reached a more dangerous stage, and taken the shape of bilious fever of jaundice, and the functions of the stomach have become disordered, a course of the remedy may be necessary. The cure is merely a question of time, but however violent the symptoms may be, however long the patient may have suffered, this potent remedy will inevitably produce the desired effect if administered in accordance with the directions.