FELLOW CITIZENS :- I appear before you this day to take the solern oath "that I will the South, the East and the West of our Confarbfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Con-stitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke mon rain. 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 North herent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the an bumble confidence, that the kind Previ-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, ably 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 tions of deep and vital importance. Put place, although the forms of free Government were excited to the highest degree by queswhen the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manuer prescribed by the Constitution, was fore been embarrassed from too large a surheard, and instant sub mission followed. Our plus in its treasury. This almost necessarily there are some plain principles approved by own country could alone have exhibited so gives birth to extravagant legislation. grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy begets a race of speculators and jobbers, 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 a very great evil. The natural mode of relief 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 ques. beyond all question the principle that no tion for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance ; besides, R is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and reach this point, it was necessary to resort to will, it is understood, be speedily and finally ectiled. To their decision, in common with all cood citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, as to do as little injury as may have been 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 log favored corporations, individuals or inter-a Constitution with a view to its admission este, would have been unjust to the rest of as a State into the Union. But be this as it the community, and inconsistent with that may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States, to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tarto secure to every resident inhabitant the free iff. But the squandering of the public money and independent expression of his opinion by sinks into comparative insignificance, as a his vote. This sacred right of each individ- temptation to corruption, when compared us must be preserved. This being accom- with the squandering of the public lands. No plished, nothing can be fairer than to leave nation in the tide of time has ever been blessthe people of a Territory free from all foreign ed with so rich and noble an inheritance an interference, to decide their own destiny for we enjoy in the Public Lands. In adminis themselves, subject only to the Constitution tering this important trust, whilst it may be of the United States. The whole Territorial wise to grant portions of them for the im question being thus settled upon the principle provement of the remainder, yet we should of popular sovereignty-a principle as an never forget that it is our cardinal policy to of a practical nature has been decided. No for actual settlers, and this at moderate priother question remains for adjustment, be- ces. We shall thus not only best promote cause all agree that, under the Constitution, the prosperity of the new States and Territoelavery in the States is beyond the teach of ries, by furnishing them a hardy and indeany human power except that of the respect-pendent race of hardy and industrious citi-ire States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope thet the long agitation on and our children's children, as well as for this subject is approaching its end, and that , those exiles from foreign shores who may the geographical parties to which it has given seek in this country to improve their condibirth-so much dreaded by the Father of his tion and to enjoy the blessings of civil and the harbor of Sebastopol, not as a destroyer, Country-will specify become extinct - religious liberty. Such emigrants have done but to save national property from destruc-Most happy will it be for the country when much to promote the growth and prosperity tion. the public mind shall be diverted from this of the country. They have proved faithful sault upon that city sunk is the harber 106 the public handles of more pressing and prac- both in peace and in war. After becoming cit- vessels, including 15 line of battle ships, 7 tical importance. Throughout the whole pro- izens they are entitled under the constitution gress of this agliation, which has scarcely and laws, to be placed on perfect equality known any intermission for more than twenty with native born citizens; and in this char- fore being sunk, was carefully covered with gears, whilst it has been productive of no acter they should ever be kindly recognized. a preparation of tallow to prevent injury from positive good to any human being, it has The Federal constitution is a grant from the the water. They were scutted by boring beiline good to any contain being, it has the recommendation being, it has the recommendation of Gen. William F. Packer, for Govern-seen the profile source of great evils to the slave, sild to the whole cour-manifer, to the slave, sild to the whole cour-manifer, to the slave, sild to the whole cour-states to Congress to certain specific powers, three inch auger holes near the water line. and conferred the degree of M. D. upon such states to Congress to certain specific powers, three inch auger holes near the water line. and conferred the degree of M. D. upon such and the question whether this grant should Mr. John E. Gowen, of Boston, at the soli-states to the whole cour-states was held in the Court House, for the pur try. It has alienated and ostranged the peo- be liberally or strictly construed, has more or citation of a number of gentleman of Phila- tures. Among the graduates at the old Jef- ed, that building and several adjoining ones voted for it ! If these twelve Southern memtry. It has strengted and controls of other, and has less divided political parties from the begin-ple of sister States from each other, and has less divided political parties from the begin-even seriously endangered the cery existence ning. Without entering into the argument, harbor, made his plans, and against thirry Hazleton, but formerly of this county, and mated at \$10,000, of which \$5,000 is cov. even seriously endangered the cery existence and strickers, the bin would nave delivered by Clinton Lloyd and Geo. White ered by insurance in the Lycomieg Company. been defeated. Thus the admission of a Esqra, and Hon. C. D. Eldred. The "Lycomieg Company." tirely ceased. Under our system there is a my administration, that long experience and tained from the Emperor of Russia the con- the Pennsylvania College are the following remedy for all mere political evils in the observation have convinced me that a strict tract to raise these ships, which are valued young men from this county:-Robert H. sound sense and sober judgment of the peo- | construction of the powers of the Government by the government at sixty-fire millions of ple. Time is a great corrective. Political is the only inde, as well as the only safe the- dollars. The expedition will consist of two David R. Delong and Charles H. Wilson -endigers which but a few years ago, excited ory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our vessels, one of which leaves Philadelphia on The degree of M. D. was also conferred on The fremen were on the spot, but as the waand exasperated the public mind, have pass- past history, doubtful powers have been ex- or about the first of April, and the second Dr. F. C. Harrison of this place, though he ed away and are now nearly forgotien. But ercised by Congress, these have never failed soon after. The number of persons engaged had formerly graduated at another College .the question of domestic Slavery is of far to produce injurious and unhappy consequen- to accompany n from this country is about greater importance than of any mere political ces. Many such fustance's might be addu- one hundred and fifty, and the hydraulic institution, but it this year exhibits quite a question, because, should the agitation coa- ced, if this were the proper occasion. Nei- machinery is of the most colossal descrip- respectable number of graduates. tinue, it may eventually endanger the per- ther is it necessary for the public service to scription. sonal salety of a large portion of our country. strain the language of the Constitution, be- months to perform, the Russian Government men where the institution exists. In that cause all the great and useful power's requi- fornishing four thousand men to help in the erent no form of Govornment, however ad- red for a successful administration of the work. At Kerich, there are also some five mirable in itself, however productive of ma- Government, both in peace and in war, have or six Russian vessels sank, which are inagitation, which, suce the recent legislation may appropriate money towards the con- them off. This contract is the greatest one It is an Swill omen of the times that men have solniely pecessary for the detence of any reaken to calculate the mere material State or Tetritors of the Union, against forvalue of the Union. Reasoned estimates eign invasion. Under the Constitution, Conhave been presented of the pecuniary profits gress has power "to declare "a"-"to raise accel advantages which would result to and support armies"-"to provide and maintion, and of the comparative injuries which "repel iprasion." Thus endowed in an amch an event would infirst on other States ple manner with the war making power, the such calculations are at fault—the have ref-counce to a single consideration will be con-clusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade through the Territories of the expanding country such as the world never which men and ammuni-expanding country such as the world never.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S INAUGU- witnessed. This trade is conducted on rail- tions of war may be speedily transported from roads and canals, on noble rivers and erms of the sea, which bind together the North and vader. In the event of a war with a naral power much stronger than our own, we should federacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its then have no other available access to the free progress by the geographical lines of Pacific coast, because such a power would jealous and hostile States, and you destroy instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conthe prosperity and onward march of the whole ceive, that whilst the Constitution has exand every part, and involve all in one com-But such considerations, importpressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair ant as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance, when we reflect on the terriffic construction, the only possible means by evils which would result from disunion to which one of these States can be defended every portion of the confederacy. To the Besides, the Government ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of construc not more than to the South-to the East not more than to the West. These ing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which shall not attempt to portray, because I fee! now animates our fellow-citizens on the Padence which inspired our fathers with wiscific coast may not be impaired by our negdom to frame the most perfect form of Govlect or refusal to provide for them in their ernment and Union over devised by man, remote and isolated condition, the only mean will not suffer it to perish, Until it shall have by which the power of the States on this side been peacefully instrumental, by its exam- of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in ples, in the extension of cieil and religious sufficient time to protect them against invaliberty throughout the world. l forbear for the present from expressing

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the daty of an opinion as to the wisest and most eco preserving the Government free from the nomical mode in which the Government can taint or even the suspicion of corruption .-lend its aid in accomplishing this great and Public cirtue is the vital spirit of Republics necessary work. I believe that many of the and history proves that when this has decaydifficulties in the way which now appear Ed and the love of money has usurped its formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remark in regard to our rights

a parallel in history. No nation has ever be- and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them out own experience from which we should produces wild schemes of expenditures and never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and and friendship with all nations, and this, not promoting expedients to obtain public mon-

ey. The purity of official agents, whether own material interests, but in a spirit of Chrisrightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and tian benevolence towards follow men wherever their lot may be cast the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting from this embarrassment is to appropriate the less, than is our due. We ought to cherish surplus in the Treasury to great national ob. a sacred regard for the independence of all jects, for which a clear warrant can be found nations, and never attempt to interfere in the in the Constitution. Among these I might domestic concerns of any, unless this shall mention the extinguishment of the public be imperatively required by the great law of debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy .- self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliwhich is at present inadequate to the protec- ances has been a maxim of our policy even tion of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater

than that of any other nation-as well as to no one will attempt to dispute. the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly more revenue ought to be collected from the them in return. people than the amount necessary to defray have extended their dominions by the sword, the expenses of a wise, economical and effiwe have never acquired any territory excep cient administration of the government. To by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave a modification of the tariff, and this has, I kindred and independent people to blend their trust, been accomplished in such a manner destinies with our own. sitions from Mexico form no exception. Up practicable to our domestic manufactores. especially those necessary for the defence of willing to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased the country. Any discrimination against a these possessions under the treaty of peace particular branch for the purpose of benefit 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 Jusspirit of fairness and equality which ought tice 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 religions liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has tapidly 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 o undertake what the allied army could not

effect. It is making preparations to enter frientes, 15 steamers, and 10 bries of war The machinery of the steamers of war, be-



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR. oomsburg, Wednesday, March 11, 1857 Democratic Nominations.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County

JUDGE BLACK.

The members of the new administration re all men of national reputation. But the appointment from Pennsylvania is especially tunate ; and the President could have ound no man in the State of more visorou ntellect and independent epirit than Judge Black. His opinion in the Passmore Williamson case is the strongest legal production rom the mind of an American lawyer since Webster's famous speech in the Dartmouth College case. In his public addresses he uses language with an ease and grace, and yet with a power that no American of this time can equal. His late address on Religious Toleration, of which we published a good part, is a specimen of his fine and finished scholarship, as also of his clear and strong mind. But it is in his legal opinions that we see most plainly the fine accuracy with which he weighs the shades of every merely as the best means of promoting our word's meaning, and his thorough familiarity with each one's origin, history and use. Le gal dissertations require this precision of language, but many a judge and lawyer has Oar diplomacy should be direct and trank, ound the difficulty of being at once definite and not prolix and tedious. Judge Black

does not use one word too many, and no word in his sentences could be changed for a more perlinent one. But there is another merit in this appoint ment,-Judge Black is not embarrassed by any political associations or obligations that can in the slightest degree restrict his entire

since the days of Washington, and its wiedom independence in his new position. Indeed we know that his temper would not submi spirit to all nations, and require justice from to be hedged in by any ties or bonds, any more than the eagle's spirit would bear t It is our glory that whilst other nations be caged. He will be a strong and honora-

ble part of the administration. ..... Who Shall It He.

The removal of Judge Black to Washing ton will require the Democratic party to Even our acquis nominate another Judge of the Supreme Court in his place. If the three present nominees were not all from the Eastern end of the State, William Strong, Esq., of Reading, would no doubt be the most fit nominee .-But justice and discretion seems to require that the candidate should be from the West Wm. A. Stokes of Westmoreland, has been mentioned ; but unless he is very different from the other public men of that county a etter candidate ought to be found. Hope well Hepburn of Pittsburg, has the reputa tion of being a sound lawyer ; and so too has Charles A. Black of Greene, who served with ability as Secretary of State under Goy Bigler, and was some years ago a State Senator. Judge Thompson of Erie, has capa city for the position, but perhaps lacks some other requisite elements of character. ....

# The New Tariff Bill.

Just as was to be expected, the Republi cans in Congress aided to pass a bill roduc ing the tariff, while not one of them pro osed a single measure of relief for "bleadng Kaneas." Those good easy souls of the position who once believed that the 'tariff' cry was in earnest, or who last fall shed ears over the details of "blood and murder" Kansas, can now open their eyes to the trick which demagogues played upon them. They can see that the jugglers who practice. on their passions and prejudices cared neith-The Russians, during the famous aser for the tariff nor the "niggers," but only for a slice of the spoils.

## Plenty of New Doctors.

The Medical Colleges of Philadelphia last week closed their winter course of lectures. and conferred the degree of M. D. upon such at Tamaqua was discovered to be on fire,

# School Examination

On last Friday afternoon the public exam York Tumes has furnished a running abstrac nation of the Upper Grade School took place of the new Tariff Bill just passed by Conin the Academy of this town. The classes showed proficiency in their studies which did credit to them and their teachers. The ress. It is the result of a compromise of by a vote of 35 to 8 in the Senate, and 124 class in Algebra was very good for its time o 71 in the House of Representatives. It of study. The advanced Grammar class goes into full effect on the first of July next, and the new rates of duties to apply to all passed through very much such exercises n "Young's Night Thoughts" as makes a goods imported, but warehoused, in the part of the examination of teachers for the Grammer schools of Philadelphia, and we neantime, as though the same had been mported after the 30th of June. The im-nediate practical results aside from the believe with an equal percentage of correct answers to the report of the Philadelphia main purpose to reduce the present redunexaminations. The youngest classes in Ge-ography and Grammar, under Miss Morris, dant customs revenue about \$14,000,000 pe aonum on the current scale of importation could teach one half the teachers of our will be to throw a large portion of the highly ounty. lutiable goods now on the way from foreign

The exhibition of declamation and origi hal 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 yould evidently have been much more interesting if the sudience had not been so arge and some of it not so disorderly.

We believe the school education of the young in this town is not to be complained f in the general. If only the home education and the street education were no worse, there would not be those shameful cases of youthful riotousness, rowdyism, and obscenity at any other season. The subsequent im which disgrace society. There are in this district 500 school children, whose minds and characters are just forming and need that the reduction in some of the schedules daily training and calture. They are growof the act of 1846 may while curtailing the ing 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 noward and onward to an elevaled and refined sentiment of rectitude and social socurity and enjoyment, or downward and backward toward licentiousness, violence and vice. If any man feel sore in the purse about his school-tax, let him reflect that a majority of these children can receive no private schooling, and that it is neither safe for society not 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 Edinburg Review for January has een received from Messrs, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Ful on St., New York. The following is the table of contents :

Philip II. and his Times-Prescott and Motley; Human Longevity; Convocation; Forgusson's Handbook of Architecture ; Macaulay's History of England ; Rights and Li abilities of Husband and Wife: Freuch Societ under the Directory; Scouish Lawyers and English Critics ; Parliamentary Committees and Railway Legislation ; India, Persia, and

Afghanistan TERMS-PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. For any of the 4 Reviewe, 53 per ann. For any two. For any three. For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine For Blackwood and 3 Reviews For Blackwood and the 4 do Address LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 79 Ful Street, New York

### The Cabinet.

'In Schedule D from 20 to 15 per cent. The President selected the following per-Lineus, Other Flax Goods, Oils, Cotton ons as the members of his Cabinet, and Hosiery, Hempen Goods, Paper and Perioditheir nominations were immediately confirmcals, Paper Hangings. ed by the Senate.

Secretary of State-Lewis Cass, of Michi gan.

Secretary of the Treasury-Howell Cobb, Leaf, Flax Unmanuf., Diamonds. of Georgia.

Secretary of War-John B. Floyd, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Navy-Isnac Toucey, of Connecticut. Secretary of the Interior-Jacob Thomp-

son, of Mississippi. Post Master General-Anson V. Brown, of

Tennessee. that respect." Auorney General-Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsvivania.

> ..... Fire at Tamagua.

On Monday night of last week the Ma- ington, by a vote of 97 to 75. TWENTYchine Shop of the Little Schuylkill Company SEVEN Northern "freedom shriekets" voted

# Decision of the Supreme Court in the

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

A Washington correspondent of the New

onflicting views on the subject, and passed

State into Public Store, to await the opera

tion of the new bill, and to postpone a con-

siderable share of the usual importations of

July. Both will necessarily lead to the

dered for May and June until after the 1st of

duced payment of cash duties into the Sab-

Treasury. What the effect will be after the

new bill takes new force, it is difficult at

present to see. The measure, however, is

well-timed, as the banks will be better ena

bled at mid summer to supply the first de-

mands of the importing interest, to pay cash

duties upon the large sum of goods withheld

from the market until after the 1st July, than

portations will no doubt be heavy for several

winters, and the very serious apprehension is

revenue, afford undue encouragement to an !

excessive scale of importation. Schedules

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 opin-

ions between the two Houses, and the

broader principle of the Senate bill of Mr

In Schedule A from 100 to 30 per cent.

In Schedule B from 40 to 30 per cent.

In Schedule C from 30 to 24 per cent,

Silks, Fine Woollens, Firearms, Copper

Ware, Cutlery, Laces of Metal, Paper Fab-

tics, Cheese, Iron, Iron Fabrics, Bonnets,

Combs. Clothing, Jewelry, Glassware. Chi nese Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Su

gars, Syrups, Molasses, Embroideries, Tin

In Schedule B from 25 to 19 per cent.

Prints, Feathers, Floor Cloths, Cordage.

In Schedule E from 15 to 12 per cent.

Tow of Hemp, Tin Plates, Steel in Bars,

Mr. Campbell stated in his exclanation :

The House Committee yielded to the

Mark the Hypocrites!

Flannels, Bareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces,

ars, Champagnes, Ebony, Cut Glass.

the schedules is thus :

as here specified :

Frabrics, Carpeting.

Worsted Goods.

Hunter had to be vielded to to secure the

WASHINGTON, March 6. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dre.l Scott case, was delivered to day by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and ela's. orate 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 ordi nance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or eiti-nenship within the Northwest Territory, on regroes not citizens by the Constitution Third, that the provision of the act of 1820 ommonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negr lavery 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 daciding 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 itself to excessive scale of importation. Schedules of 1846 to 30 per cent, might have been property of citizens of the United States in in federal territory, other than such as the Consultation 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 ef

in any other State, but on his return, his conadoption of the much enlargement of the dition still depends on the laws of Missourl. Free List, so as to include wool and some As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouother raw material, and the drugs and dyes employed in manufacturing, as contempla-ted in the House bill of Mr. Campbell, as of the United States, the soit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. well as to remove all danger of a mischiev-The delivery of this opinion occupied ovs redundancy in the public treasury. The

fected by the temporary sojourn of such slave

about three hours, and it was listened to general arrangement of the modification of with profound attention by a crowded Court room. Among the auditors were many gen-Old Rate, 100 40 30 25 20 15 10 5 Free. A B C D E F G H I New Rate, 30 30 24 19 15 12 8 4 Free. tlemen of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies.

Justice Nelson stated the merits of the The tollowing leading articles are reduced case, the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view of temporary Brandies, Cordials, Gin, Liqueurs, Abresidence, worked his emancipation. He synthe, Curacos, Arrack, Maraschino, Other maintained that the question depended solely on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be All wines in wood, Manuf. Tobacco, Ciaffirmed.

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 regard to the Territo ries ceded. Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States, which ceded 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 Mohair, Matting, Fabrics of Hair, Cotton slave, and was so when the suit was

> Several other of the Judges are to deliver their views to morrow.

To The Printers are looking up. It is a act highly gratifying to the typographical raternity that some of the highest political honors in Pennsylvania have been confer-red upon the craft. Both U. S. Senators, Tow of Flax, Brimstone, Silver Leaf, Gold Gov. Bigler and Gen. Cameron, started in life as printers. The present nominee of the Democrats for Governor, Wm. F. Pack-"The House Communes yielded to the er, is a printer; the nominee for Canal amendment of the Senate which proposed a Commissioner, Judge Strickland, is a memreduction of the higher schedules to thirty ber of the editorial fraternity; the nominee per cent., and in the compromise of the mat-ter they have procured substantially their fire to stick type; the Speaker of the House, hist by yielding some immaterial points in that respect." if they don't get rich, at least come in for a large share of the honors.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN WILLIAMSPORT. A bill for the admission of Minnesota as a State has recently passed the House at Wash- Upon the receipt of the news in Williams. port, last Tuesday evening, of the nominafreedom shriekers," the bill would have delivered by Clinton Lloyd and Geo. White, coming Gazette" says the Court House was members. These canting hypocrites of the filled with friends of Gen. Packer, irrespe ive of party, and the meeting passed ( amid great enthusiasm

mi States and sections from its dissele. tain a navy." and to call forth a militia " active movers in the enterprise .- Ledger. inces. Even descending to this low corresponding duty is required that "the Bosnes Ayres hides-the best quality in scenes and electrics of this class of books or view of the mighty question, all United States shall protect each of them (the market-now sell in New York for 34f etc.) will find it to family agreeable reading. In ans are at fault-the have ref. States) against invasion." Now it is possi- per pound, while last June the price was 23 one volume, cloth binding, the price is \$1.25;

The contract will take eightee Mr. T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, anbefore the Poonsylvania Legislature to in- for \$1, and for that sum will be sent free of before the recomplication beginning to the portpose of postage to any part of the United States. non-compliants the work successfully. John The same publisher announces that on prosecuting the work successfully. John Tocker, Esq., Dr. Morrie S. Wickersham and next Saturday he will publish "Vivia; the Mr. Presbury of the Girard House, are the secret of power," by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth. The work is no coubt fall of thrilling sentiment and nervous pictures; and HIDES AND LEATERA.-It is stated that persons who have a taste for the excitable

....

+ .... young men from this county:-Robert H. Brown, Charles M. Hill, Elisha W. M. Lowe, Do Monday night of last week, a fire

occurred on the Minersville road, which consumed four or five frame dwelling houses. ter does not reach that part of the borough, nothing could be done to save the property. The Pennsylvania is compatalizely a young The night was intensely cold, and the suffering of those rendered destitute by the fire very severe. The fire originated in a stable close by. New Books.

### SULLIVAN .- The store of Henry Shafer, at Headleyville, was totally destroyed by fire on

nonnees that he has published "THE BORDER the 22d ult. Partially insured. A shawl serial benefits, can competate for the loss of been granted either in express terms, or by cluded in the contract, and in the harbor of Reves," a new novel by Emerson Bennett, accidentally caught fire, and in the endeavor peace and domestic security around the fam- the plainest implication. Whilst deeply con-gence and domestic security around the fam- the plainest implication. Whilst deeply con-ity altar. Let every Union-Soving man, there-vinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, and anchors, which the French and English the author of "Clara Moreland," "The prarie dwelling house of J. B. Little, of Laporte, fore, exert his best infinence to saystess this that under the wat-making power Congress threw overboard, from itability to carry flower," and some half dozen other works. narrowly escaped configgration on the 19th The book is complete in two large duodeci- ult. The fire was communicated by sparks of Congress is without any leguimate object. stochion of a military road, when this is abed Justice of the Peace for Laporte borough.

> Soch of our readers as like to enjoy good things can find Judge Black's Agricol-tural Address entire in the "Star" of October

new free State is due to those Southern

North are constantly denouncing the South-arn 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. Messis. Aiken of South Carolina, Clingman of North Carolina, Cobb of Georgis, Bocock of Virginia, and other promineat men, voted for this bill, while three

cut, three from Ohio, five from New York, there are about 40,000 words. seven from Pennsylvania, and others voted against it. Such is the sincerity of these freedom shrieking demagoguesconstantly bawling in behalf of freedom and then to ting against the admission of a free Slate ! -----

OF The residence of Mr. J. F. Yost, in Lewisburg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. Insured in the Lock

FROZEN TO DEATH.-Two hundred persons are said to have been frozen to death in the United States during the present winter.

SCRANTON, Pa .- There is about \$10.000.00 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, Massachusetts member, three from Connecti- 8,000 verbs, 69 interjections, &c. In all

The highest salary of a Governor of any State in the Union is paid in California, \$10,000 ; and the lowest is 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

Lewisburg, was desiroyed by the on weat-nesday evening last. Insured in the Lock Haven Company. Correct.—The value of the imports of coffee into the United States, is \$16,009,000 annuelly, or one-seventh of all the imports of the compry. A Lance Company. A Lance Company. A Lance Company. A Lance Company. The number of pas-sengers carried by all the railroads of the United States during 1856 was 74,000,000. Faozers to Dearm.—Two hundred persons

11th. 1855. In our paper of November 19th. 1856, will be found a choice part of his Ad dress on Religious Toleration.

