unting to \$128,635 and 54 cents, in ore than one hundred of our fellow citizens are interested were recognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay party is censurable. These ratifications \$100,000 of this amount within three were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th months following the exchange of ratifications.' The payment of the remaining \$28,635 54 was to await the decision of the issioners for or against 'the Amistead claim; but in any event the balance was April, 1857, to direct our minister to deto be paid to the claimants either by Spain mand his passports and return to the Uni-or the United States. These terms, I have ted States. every reason to know, are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistead claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain.

All other claims of citizens of the United Queen of Spain against the United States, including the 'Amistead claim,' were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistead claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the convention. Indeed the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistead claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its pay-ment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that pur pose had passed the Senare of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants 'at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards.'

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would 'not advise and consent' to its ratification. These proceedings place our relations

volve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained and repeated in that of 1859, in tavor of the ted to the first Napoleon a disregard of the avail.' national honor of France, for transferring | Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption

AUSTRIA, ETC. With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, incloding that of the Saltan, our relations con-

tinue to be of the most friendly character. The friendly and peaceful policy pur-Chinese authorities. The Convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to ecuted. this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as

this was practicable. taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipuladuties on American vessels at the port of Canton, Shanghae and Fuchau; and it was tended over a large majority of the Mexican 100,000 for Fuchan-were delivered accort the protection in their power. ding to the terms of the convention by the minister to receive the same.

After the awards shall have been satisfied, them. there will remain a surplus of more than | The time had arrived, in my opinion, As this will in equity belong to the Chinese its power to avenge and redress the wrongs government, would not justice require its of our citizens and to afford them protecapprepriation to some benevolent object in tion in Mexico. The interposing obstacle

his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; al- duty to recommend to Congress, in my last though, in conjunction with the Russian annual message, the employment of a sufminister, he was ever ready and willing, ficient military force to penetrate into the had the opportunity offered, to employ his interior, where the government of Miramon good offices in restoring peace between the was to be found, with, or, if need be, both to our present minister and his prede cessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsi-ble positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reainfluence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rap-

purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiamarked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to her native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and in-

been denominated 'the Caban claims,' | convention with the Republic of New Grenada, signed at Washington on the 10th of September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated which had be come so serious at the period of my inaugpration, as to require me, on the 17th of

Under this convention the government of New Grenada has specially acknowl edged itself to be responsible to our citzens for damages which were caused by the riot at Panamacu the 15th April, 1856. These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain. are referred for adjustment to a Board of Commissioners. I submit a copy of the Government, existing under what is called the legislation necessary to carry it into

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

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

The claims of our citizens upon the re public of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by the treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic .-These are still continued with a fair pros-

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensivewith Spain in an awkward and embarrass- ly the subject of these relations, and do not ing position. It is more than probable that | now propose to repeat at length the facts the final adjustment of these claims will de- and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens resid ing in Mexico and our merchants trading in my Annual Message of December, 1858, th-reto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair pur- borne from any other nation. For these chase. I firmly believe that such an acqui- our successive ministers, invoking the faith sition would contribute essentially to the of treaties, had in the name of their counwell being and prosperity of both countries try, persistently demanded redress and inin all future time, as well as prove the demnification, but without the slighest efcertain means of immediately abolishing fect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican the African slave-trade throughout the authorities become of our patient enduworld. I would not repeat this recommen rance, that they universally believed they dation upon the present occasion, if I be- might commit these outrages upon American lieved that the transfer of Cuba to the Uni- citizens with absolute impunity. Thus ted States upon conditions highly favorable | wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed to Spain, could justly tarnish the national the opinion that nothing but a manifestahonor of the proud and ancient Spanish tion of the power of the government, and Monarchy. Surely no person ever attribu- of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will

Louisiana to the United States for a fair of a new constitution for Mexico, the elecequivalent both in money and commercial tion of a President and Congress under its provision-s, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assign ed to General Zuloaga. This usurper was, in his turn, soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus sued by the Government of the United | been adopted, Senor Juarez, as chief justice States towards the empire of China, has of the Supreme Court, became the lawful produced the most satisfactory results - President of the Republic; and it was for The treaty of Tientsin, of the 18th of June, the maintenance of the constitution and his 1858, has been faithfully observed by the authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be pros-

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger .-In the previous history of Mexico a saccessful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for Under this convention the sum of 500,000 submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of ted to be paid in satisfaction of the claims | the citizens persistently sustained the conof American citizens, out of the one fifth of stitutional government. When this was the receipts for tennage import, and export | recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority ex-"agreed that this amount shall be in full States and people including Vera Cruiz and liquidation of all claims of American citi- all the other important sea ports of the rezens at the various ports to this date."- public. From that Period our commerce Debentures for this amount to wit: -300,000 | with Mexico began to revive, and the contaels for Canton, 400,000 for Shanghae, and stitutional government has afforded it all

Meanwhile, the government of Miramon respective Chinese collectors of the customs still held sway at the capital and over the of these ports to the agent selected by our surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens Since that time the claims of our citizens who still had the courage to remain within have been adjusted by the board of com- its power To cap the climax: After the missioners appointed for that purpose under battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, Marquez ordered three citizens of the Uniwhich proved satisfactory to the claimants, led States, two of them physicians, to be have been approved by our minister. In seized taken out and shot, without crin e the aggregate they amount to the sum of and without trial. This was done, notwith \$498,694,78. The claimants have already standing our unfortunate countrymen were received a large proportion of the sums at the moment engaged in the holy cause awarded to them out of the land provided, of affording relief to the soldiers of both and it is confidently expected that the re- parties who had been wounded in the batmainder will ere long be entirely paid .- ile, without making any distinction between

\$200,000 at the disposition of Congress .- when this Government was bound to exert which the Chinese may be specially inter | was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached Our minister to China, in obedience to without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my parties. It is but an act of simple justice, without the consent of Juarez government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than

the entire abandonment of our fellow citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the cruelty and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides it is almost certain that the simple authorty to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow .-The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city The ratifications of the treaty were ex- of Mexico, and would have been ready and

In addition-and, I deem this a most important consideration-European governthat they have returned to her native land antirely satisfied with their visit, and income necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory; a daty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to other part and his successors?

BEXELL.

Come necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory; a daty from good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, maily in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure in the habit of the expedition, and the very large amount of the american people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingent expenses of Congress during and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$1,490,214, the continuity of the author of which we could not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, maily in consequence of the extraordinary or expenditures for the first two years, maily in consequence of the extraordinary or expenditures for the first two years, maily in consequence of the extraordinary or expenditures for the extraordinary or expenditures for the extraordinary or expenditures for the first two years, maily in consequence of the extraordinary or expenditures for the extraordinary or the continuity of the continuity of the continuity of the continuit

Such treaties were accordingly concluded inform you that during the last fiscal year, for me to present a detailed statement of claims of our injured fellow citizens. KANSAS AND UTAH.

confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary South, might have extended into the neigh- 465 46, makes the aggregate of \$58,576,780- our country. boring States.

cution of civil and criminal process. the people. The ballot-box is the surest ar- necessary. election to decide whether Kansas should be tract, except in a single case with the Col- at another. very party at the polls. This decision of would act for himself. the ballet box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the dan-

I could not have refused to do without vio- have entirely subsided. ings, it was not for the President, but for our shores.

cently assembled, under a notorious outlaw | right to demand. n the Southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plun-

on the part of the Executive.

the territory of Utah, which, at the com- ed to this subject from the fact that the mend that measures be promptly adopted, mencement of my Administration, was in a Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d to enable it to discharge its pressing obliganatical spirit, and entrenched within their | Post Office Department. I was then forced | consideration. distant mountain fastnesses, might have to consider the best remedy for this omission, I herewith transmit to Congress the reas humanity, required that this object sho'd, federacy were without Representatives, and uable, and deserve your careful attention. if possible, be accomplished without the that, consequently, these fifteen States wo'd The report of the Postmaster General desubmission to the Government. This policy the months of October and November. was pursued with eminent success; and the of justice as well as wisdom of such a poli- only cause for regret is the heavy expendicy. No other alternative was left, except ture required to march a long detachment of the salvation of our institutions might de- on the mail matter which he might carry. faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, tively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check, and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES. In my first annual message, I promised to the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to re- priation may be granted for this purpose. and judicious economy. An overflowing all imported articles to which these can be ted and prosecuted by him for the defence treasury had produced the habits of prodig- properly applied. From long observation of the Government against numerous and ality and extravagance which could only be and experience I am convinced that specific unfounded claims to land in California, purgradually corrected. The work required duties are necessary, both to protect the porting to have been made by the Mexican both time and patience. I applied myself revenue and to secure to our manufacturing Government previous to the treaty of ces-diligently to this task from the begining, and interest that amount of incidental encour- sion. The successful opposition to these was aided by the able and energetic efforts agement which unavoidably results from a claims has saved to the United States public of the heads of the different Executive De- revenue tariff. of our expenditures for the first two years, ory, be the most just and equal. But if the It has been represented to me, from sour- ten millions.

by our late able and excellent minister to ending on the 30th June 1860, the total ex- present to a dishonest importer are irresisti- If any constitutional measure for their re-Mexico, and on the 4th of January last, penditures of the government in all its ble. His object is to pass his goods through lief can be devised I would recommend its were submitted to the Senate for ratification. branches-legislative, executive, and judi- the custom-house at the very lowest valua- adoption As these have not yet received the final cial-exclusive of the public debt, were re- tion necessary to save them from confisca- I cordially recommend to your favorable action of that body, it would be improper duced to the sum of \$55,402,459 46. This tion. In this he too often succeeds in spite conclusively appears from the books of the of the vigilance of the revenue officers .their provisions Still I may be permitted Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th | Hence the resort to false invoices, one for to express the opinion in advance that they | June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive | the purchase and another for the customare calculated to promote the agricultural, of the public debt, amounted to \$71,901, house, and to other expedients to defraud the manufacturing and commercial inter- 129 76, and that for the year ending 30th of the government. The honest importer proes s of the country, and to secure our just June, 1859, to \$66,346,226 13. Whilst the duces his invoice to the collector, stating influence with an adjoining republic as to books of the Treasury show an actual ex- the actual price at which he purchased the whose fortunes and fate we can never feel penditure of \$59,848,474 72 for the year article abroad. Not so the dishonest importind fferent; whilst at the same time they ending on the 30th June, 1860, including er and the agent of the foreign manufactuprovide for the payment of a considerable \$1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of rer. And here it may be observed that a amount towards the satisfaction of the Congress, there must be deduceed from this very large proportion of the manufactures amount the sum of \$4,296,009 26, with the imported from abroad are consigned for sale interest upon it of \$150,000, appropriated to commission merchants who are mere At the period of my inauguration I was by the act of 15th February, 1860, 'for the agents employed by the manufacturers. In purpose of supplying the deficiency in the such case no actual sale has been made to revenue, and defraying the expense of the fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, States against Spain, or of subjects of the Convention to Congress, and recommend the Topeka Constitution. Its avowed ob Post Office Department for the year ending if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of ject was to subdue the Territorial Govern- thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hun- the goods, not at their actual value, but at ment by force, and to inaugurate what was dred and fifty nine." This sum, therefore, the very lowest rate necessary to escape decalled the Topeka Government in its stead. justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be tection. In this manner the dishonest im-To accomplish this object an extensive mil- deducted from the sum of \$59,848,474 72, porter and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a itary organization was formed, and its com- in order to ascertain the expeniture for the | decided advantage over the honest merchant. mand entrusted to the most violent revolu- year ending on the 30th June, 1860, which They are thus enabled to undersell the fair tionary leaders. Under these circumstances leaves a balance for the expenditure of that trader, and drive him from the market. In it became my imperative duty to exert the year of \$55,402,464 46. The interest on the fact, the operation of this system has alreawhole constitutional power of the Executive public debt, including Treasury notes for dy driven from the pursuits of honorable to prevent the flames of civil war from again the same fiscal year ending on the 30th commerce many of that class of regular raging in Kansas, which, in the excited June, 1860, amounted to \$3,177,314 62, and conscientious merchants, whose character, respecting the message of the President state of the public mind, both North and which, added to the above sum of \$55,402,- ter, throughout the world, is the pride of

The hestile parties in Kansas had been It ought in justice to be observed that sev- in specific duties, so far as this is practicainflamed against each other by emissarios erel of the estimates from the departmen's ble. They dispense with any inquiry at the tions of the President, the fearful and alarmboth from the North and the South, to a de- for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were custom-house into the actual cost or value gree of malignity without paralell in our reduced by Congress below what was and of the article, and it pays the precise amount history. To prevent actual collision, and to still is deemed compatible with the public of duty previously fixed by law. They preassist the civil magistrates in enforcing the interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,- sent no temptations to the appraisers of forlaws, a strong detachment of the army was 500,000 for this reduction, and for other eign goods, who receive but small salaries, stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the causes, it may be safely asserted that the and might by undervaluation in a few cases marshal and his deputies, when lawfully sum of \$61,000,000, or, at the most, \$62,- render themselves independent. called upon, as a posse comitatis in the exe- 000,000 is amply sufficient to administer the Besides specific duties best conform to the

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &C.

lating my clearest and strongest convictions | I also congratulate you upon the public | Specific duties would secure to the Amer-

mestion of fraud, and what ought to be its more than refer, with earnest commendation often truly remarked that this incidental assequences. If, at the first two elections, | to my former recommendations in favor of a | protection decreases when the maunfacturer the majority refused to vote, it cannot be Pacific railroad-of the grant of power to needs it most, and increases when he needs third election. It is true that the whole an routes, against sudden and lawless out standard, as would be the case under a sys-Constitution had not been submitted to the breaks and depredations; and also to pro- tem of specific duties, they sink and rise cople, as I always desired; but the prece- teet American merchant vessels, their crews with the sinking and rising prices of artients are numerous of the admission of and cargoes, against violent and unlawful cles in foreign countries. It would not be States into the Union without submission. seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mex- difficult for Congress to arrange a system of It would not comport with my present ice and the South American Republics, when specific duties which would afford additional purpose to review the proceedings of Con- these may be in a disturbed and revolution- stability both to our revenue and our manution has removed all vestige of serious revo- that protection to those engaged in the com- accomplished by ascertaining the average lutionary troubles. The desperate band re- merce of the country which they have a value of any given article for a series of ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONCRESS.

moment, what would have been the disas- with general approbation, in the appoint- gate would be the same.

the army to that remote region, and to fur- pend upon the power of the President im- It was known at the time that these posta- we know how. nish it subsistence. Utah is now compara- mediately to assemble a full Congress, to ges would fall far short of an adequate commeet the emergency.

TARIFF.

The remedy for these evils is to be found

Government and to pay the interest on the requisition in the Constitution that "no pref-Still, the troubles could not have been public debt, unless contingent events should erence shall be given by any regulation of State over those of another." Under our biter of disputes among freemen. Under This result has been attained in a consid- ad valorem system such preferences are to the election of delegates to frame a public contracts. I have myself never in- vision has been violated by a lower appraise-State Constitution, and afterwards at the terfered with the award of any such con- ment of the same articles at one port than

considered a recognition on their part of on the proper head of the department, with essarily protective daties. Nothing can be the Territorial Government established by the general instruction that these contracts more fallacious. Great Britain glories in Congess. A better spirit, however, seemed should always be given to the lowest and free trade, and yet her whole revenue from members of the Legislature and State offi- personal or political favorites; but that in commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, becers under the Lecompton Coustitution. all such cases a public officer is bound to act tween France and England, one of the arti-It is with great satisfaction I communi- date, and these are to be ascertained by ger of civil war. From that time we have cate the fact that, since the date of my last by making an average of the prices for six The Lecompton Constitution, which had trade. This statement is founded upon a enue would be collected by merely convertbeen thus recognised at this State election thorough examination and investigation of the votes of both political parties in Kan the outlook thorough examination and investigation of the votes of both political parties in Kan the outlook thorough examination and investigation of the votes of both political parties in Kan the outlook thorough examination and investigation of the votes of both political parties in Kan the outlook thorough examination and investigation of the votes of both political parties in Kan the outlook thorough examination and investigation of equivolent specific duties. To this extent cao, was transmitted to me with the request | evailed some time among a portion of our fel- the revenue would be increased, and in the laws executed. The whole document is making the distribution, when and where that I should present it to Congress. This low-citizens in favor of this trade seems to same proportion the specific duty might be mild and conciliatory throughout, as well all persons interested in the said estate are diminished.

of duty. The Constitution, and all the pro- sentiment which exists against the crime of ican manufacturer the incidental protection ceedings which preceded and followed its setting on foot military expeditions within to which he is fairly entitled under a revformation, were fair and regular on their the limits of the United States, to proceed enue tariff, and to this surely no person face. I then believed, and experience has from thence and make war upon the people | would object. The framers of the existing proved, that the interests of the people of of unoffending States, with whom we are at tariff have gone further, and in a liberal Kansas would have been best consulted by peace. In this respect a happy change has spirit have discriminated in favor of large its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief pe- Administration. It surely ought to be the not by raising the rate of duty upon the imriod, could have amended the Constitution prayer of every Christian and patriot that portation of similar articles from abroad, but according to their will and pleasure. If such expeditions may never again receive what is the same in effect, by admitting arfraud existed in all or any of these proceed- | countenance in our country or depart from | ticles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

years at the place of exportation, and by I again recommend to Congress the pas- duty upon it which might be deemed necesder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be | sage of a law in pursuance of the provisions | sary for revenue purposes into the form of peedily subdued and brought to justice. of the Constitution, appointing a day cer- a specific duty. Such an arrangement co'd Had I treated the Lecompton Constitu- tain, previous to the 4th of March, in each not injure the consumer. If he should pay tion as a nullity and refused to transmit it to year of an odd number, for the election of a greater amount of duty one year, this Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst Representatives throughout all the States. would be counterbalanced by a lesser recalling the position of the country at that | A similar power has already been exercised | amount the next, and in the end the aggre-

trous consequences, both in and out of the ment of the same day throughout the Union I desire to call your immediate attention Territory, from such a dereliction of duty for holding the election of electors for Pres- to the present condition of the Treasury, so ident and Vice President of the United ably and clearly presented by the Secretary Eli Shifer, would be Secretary of State under Peace has also been restored within States. My attention was earnestly direct in his report to Congress; and to recomstate of open rebellion. This was the more of March, 1859, without making the neces- tions. The other recommendations of the as to its entire authenticity. It was also dangerous, as the people, animated by a fa- sary appropriation for the service of the report are well worthy of your favorable said that Judge Wilmot would be appointed but a light burdon for the Institute to as

made a long and formidable resistance. Cost and an immediate call of the present Con- ports of the Secretaries of War, of the Nawhat it might, it was necessary to bring the natural resort. Upon inquiry, vy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster them into subjection to the Constitution and however, I ascertained that fifteen out of General. The recommendations and sugthe laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well the thirty-three States composing the Con- gestions which they contain are highly val-

effusion of blood. This could only be effect- be disfranchised by such a call. These fif- tails the circumstances under which Cornepeople that resistance would be hopeless, elect Representatives, according to existing mails between our Atlantic and Pacific and at the same time to offer them a pardon | State laws, until different periods, extending | coasts. Had he not thus acted, this imporpensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Gov-It is pow quite evident that the financial ernment. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendanecessities of the Government will require ble spirit, was willing to rely upon the jus-

property worth many millions of dollars,

The temptations which ad valorem duties | themselves. I refer the subject to Congress.

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

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington City, 3d December, 1860.



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- The Annual Mes-

sage of James Buchanan which was read on

the convening of Congress we publish entire. Much has been said, and more writtouching the questions at issue between the North and South. If both sections will but follow the wise and reasonable commendaing crisis that is upon us may be averted -He agrees with the South that they have just cause to complain of the North, but that they can settle and adjust their griev- and 6 days. ances and procure the reparation required | In Orange twp., Nov. 2, PREBE, daughter better in the Union than out of it. He is understood to recommend a general Convention of all the States for the purpose of permanently settled without an election by hereafter render extraordinary expenditures commerce or revenue to the ports of one discussing calmly and deliberately all the days. questions at issue. If the two sections, this conviction, every proper effort was em- erable degree by the care exercised by the some extent inevitable, and complaints have after a fair hearing on both sides, cannot ployed to induce the hostile parties to vote appropriate departments in entering into often been made that the spirit of this pro- arrange the difference, if the North refuses to concede the just and equitable demands of the South, such as repealing the obnoxia slave or a free State. The insurgent par- ozination Society, deeming it advisable to An impression strangely enough prevails ous laws that are now upon the statute ty refused to vote at either, lest this might cast the whole responsibility in each case to some extent that specific duties are nec- books in many of the States, and guaranteeing to the South her just rights under the Constitution, then, if they must separate, soon after to prevail, and the two parties best bidder. It has ever been my opinion imports is at the present moment collected let it be in peace. The President maintains, met face to face at the third election, held that public contracts are not a legitimate under a system of specific duties. It is a and very properly too, that by a little con on the first Monday of January, 1858, for source of patronage to be conferred upon striking fact in this connection that, in the cession and forbearance on both sides the impending disasters may be averted. He The result was the triumph of the anti-sla- for the Government as a prudent individual cles provides that the ad vatorem duties also maintains that a State has not the conwhich it imposes shall be converted into stitutional right to secede and is sustained specific duties within six months from its in his position by every member in the Cabinet except Mr. Cobb and Thompson. heard little or nothing of the Topeka Government, and all serious danger of revoluimported into the United States in violation of the proposition would be nearer to the
ly, but he will not attempt coercion. He interested, a many truth because a much larger amount of the ly but minore the County afrowed on Will minore the County afrow afrowed on Will minore the County afrow heard little or nothing of the Topeka Gov- annual message, not a single slave has been months previous to that time. The reverse He argues the question ably and elaborate- said dece tent, that I will meet to have a single slave has been months previous to that time.

The Flag of our Union Forever!

Ever since we have had the right to vote, in fact ever since when as a beardless boy we first learned from the historic page, the dation of the glorious Government under which we live, it has been our ardent and cherished sentiment that this Union ought Congress, to investigate and determine the It would be a useless repetition to do Under the present system, it has been to be regarded as the shield, the very Palladium, of our liberties, and that in order to insure its strength and permanence the Constitution, the bond which holds the pretended that this refusal to exercise the lective franchise could invalidate an elective franchise could be faithfully observed to the elective franch tion fairly held under lawful authority, even and property of our fellow citizens passing of the country are subject to similar fluctuity and his office, in Bloomsburg, in said Country are subject to similar fluctuity and that a his office, in Bloomsburg, in said Country are subject to similar fluctuity and that a his office, in Bloomsburg, in said Country are subject to similar fluctuity and that a his office, in Bloomsburg, in said Country are subject to similar fluctuity and that a his office, in Bloomsburg, in said Country are subject to similar fluctuity. spirit of fraternal charity and kindness, on FRIDAY. THE FIRST DAY OF JANUshould be cultivated between the different ARY, A. D., one thousand eight hundred sections. For this reason we opposed, during the last campaign, the "Republican" agilators of the North, as well as those men sons interested are requested to pre-ent in the South, who, irritated and annoyed their claims to the Auditor or be debarred gress upon the Lecompton Constitution. It | ary condition. It is my settled conviction, factures, and without injury or injustice to | by the aggressions of Northern fanancism, is sufficient to observe that their final ac- that without such a power we do not afford any interest of the country. This might be seek for redress of their grievances in secession and disunion. Our position is unchanged. We are for the Union as we simply converting the rate of ad valorem have always been. But whilst we are in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, facts compel us to lay the blame of its present peril wholly to the charge of the Abolitionists and Republicans of the North. | week.

On Wednesday last at the meeting of the Electoral College, in Harrisburg, it was whispered that the present State Treasurer, Curin. This rumor comes from pretty have generously offered, to entertain a good authority, thus leaving very litte doubt large majority of the Teachers of the coun-Collector of Costoms in Philadelphia,- sume. This will cause a universal howl in that office in the marble palace. If Wilmot from an attendance, let there be a general gets the appointment, the entire Custom gathering of the triends of education, and House will be in the hands of our country ed by sending a military force into the Ter- teen States will be in the same condition on lius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in cousins who vegitate in the intensely dark participate in the various exercises of the aitory sufficiently strong to convince the the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot the month of July last, to carry the ocean districts of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehan- occasion. na. Well, it will not be long now before for past offences or condition of immediate from the beginning of August next until tant intercommunication must have been the fun will commence, when we shall suspended, at least for a season. The Post- hearthe exultant laugh of the successful. In my last message I gave warning that, master General had no power to make him and the shrieks and groans of the wounded. in a time of sudden and alarming danger, any other compensation than the postages We'll lay back and enjoy the fun as best

A GREAT reaction is already taking place in political matters. At the charter election in Norwalk, Conn., a few 'days ago, a modification of the tariff during your pre- tice of Congress to make up the deficiency ; the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was sent session, for the purpose of increasing and I, therefore, recommend that an appro- elected by a large majority, and on a recanvass of one of the legislative districts in employ my test exertions, in co-operation iterate the recommendation contained in my with Congress, to reduce the expenditures last two annual messages, in favor of impothanged with unusual solemuity. For this willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us of the government within the limits of wise sing specific instead of ad valorem duties on distinguished services in the measures adop- had run a tie vote, the Democratic candidate was elected by over 100 majority THE Committee of Ways and Means of

> the House have been occupied in devising measures to relieve the government from its financial embarrassments, and will Treasury notes, probably to the amount of AT L. T. SHARPLESS' Cheap Cash THE vote of Illinois in the late Presiden-

tial race stands as follows: Lincoln, 1725 95; Douglass, 1668 32; Bell, 4951; Hais and Caps, Breckinridge, 2399. The little Giant does not run far behind the big Giant. All calculated to enist the combined have a majority, over Lincoln of ly occupied by Jao. Barton dec'd, I am

South Carolina.

NO MORE FOURTHS OF JULY.

Charleston, Dec. 8 - A bill was submitted on Thursday in the Legis'ature, providing holidays to be of served thereafter in the State on June 28th, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Montrie, Good Filllay, Christmas, January 1st, Thanksgiving and Fast Days, omitting the Fourth of July.

The election count was finished to day Judge Magrath leads the successful ticket. Messrs. Miles, Rhett and Spratt, are also elected. There is great rejoicing to night among the friends of the gentlemen elected. ****

Hollowry's Pills and Ointment. - Success the attribute of Merit. Erysipelas and cutaneous diseases. If popularity be the test of a medicine. Helloway's Pills and Oint ment are assuredly the greatest remedies of this or any other age as they are oneon. fixed to nations or people, being as familiar to the denizers of the backwoods as to the citizens of New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c. Their unis versity is however the least of their ments; Their safe and speedy, cures of Erysinelas. Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Scrotula and all skin diseases, are their chief recommendation. Persons afflicted with any of the above disorders should have immediale recourse to them.

DIED.

At Fountain Spring, on the 17th 2lt., PETER K. SETTZINGER, aged 61 years. In Orange twp , Oct. 8, Mrs. Susan, wife of John Delong, aged 35 years, 6 mouths,

of George Whitmoyer, aged 16 years, 9 months and 25 days.

In Briarcreek, on the 20th ult. Sylvesten. son of Wm. Kisner, aged 3 mo. and 19

At Irondale, on the 26th ult., John Firz-GERALD aged near 47 years. On the 29th of September, in Mifflin township, Many Ann wife of Michael Kel-

ler, aged 83 years and 3 months. In Cattawissa Valley, on the 18th of October, Ricks, wife of Courad Reich, aged 57 years 9 months and 27 days.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Laniel Pursel late of Hemlock township, Columbia County, dec d.

100 the Divisees of Daniel Pursel, and all others indebted in the estate of decedent, you will take notice that the undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of the County of Columbia, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Parsel, Executor of Damel Pursel deceased, to and among the Legarers of the that while he is President of these United OF JANUARY, A D. one thousand eight as sound and patriotic. It is deserving at requested to present the claims to the Auduor or be debarred from coming in for a the hands of our readers, a careful perusal. share of the funds in the hands of the Eco-

ROBERT F. CLARK, Anditor. Bloomsburg, Dec. 12, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Benjamin Hayman, late of Orange townsh p. Columbia county, Pu,

CREDITORS and all other persons interested, will take notice, that the unitersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphaus' Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the estate of Benjamin Hayman, deceased, in the hands of Solomon Neyhard, his administrator, to and among the respectlive creditors of the decedent according to the order established by law, will attend at and sixty one, for the purpose of adjusting the rates and propurtions, to and among the several creditors, when and where all perfrom coming in for a share of the assets.

W. WIRT, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Dec. 12, 1860 - 1w.

Teachers' Institute. FITHE next Institue of Columbia county will be held in Orangeville, commenc-

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24th 1860, and closing on Friday evening of the same

Arrangements are in progress which are designed to render the Ics itute one of the most interesting ever held in the county, but they are not sufficiently completed to give the programme of exercises.

The citizens of the village and vicinity ty free while there. And the expenses of the remainder, if they are present, will be

Prof. J. P. WICKERSHAM, of the Save Normal School, and other prominent inespecially, let every Teacher of the county deem it a duty as well as a privilege to

WM. BURGESS, Committee L. APPLEMAN. Light Street, Dec. 12, 1860 -21.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. THE.

THIRD VOLUME Commences January 1st 1881. EVOTED especially to matters relating to domestic animals. The largest, and cheapest paper of the kind in the world .-Published Monthly, at No. 25 Park Row,

New York. Price, \$1,00 per year in advance. Specimen copies gratis. D. C. LINSLEY, Editor and Proprietor. OTIS F. R. WAITE, Associate Editor. Papers giving the above advertisemen three insertions, and sending a marked copy to A. G. Hatch, Windsor. Vt., will re-

ceive a copy of the paper one year free. A. G. HATCH, General Agent. Dec. 12, 1860 .- 31. SELLING OFF CHEAP.

Children's Gums, Men's Gums. Ladies' Shawls, Gent's Shawls, De Lains & Calicoes,

Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Coats, Pants, and Ves.s. Having engaged the Store House former-