THE STAR AND BANNER.

BY D. A. BUEHLER. "FEARLESS AND FREE." TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1857. NUMBER 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 16th of March,

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Butler township, near Arendtsville, and about ¾ of a mile from Beechersville, the following personal Property, to wit:

4 HORSES,

1 yearling Colt, Cows, Young Cattle, 7 head of hogs, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 one horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, 1 Sleigh, Winnowing Mill, Cutting-box, Grain in the ground, a lot of horse Gears, Shovel, Forks, Wheelbarrow.—Also, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads and bedding, Lair-tight Cookstove, 1 ten-plate Stove and pipe, Bacon, Lard, Applebutter, a lot of excellent Vinegar, Trunks, Barrels, 3 Copper Kettles, 1 Iron Kettle, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB KECKLER.

Feb. 20.—3t*

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 24th of March, at 9 o'clock, A. M.,

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the West, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Butler township, about midway between Bendersville and Middletown, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

2 HEAD OF WORK HORSES,

1 two year old Colt, 6 head of Milch Cows, a number of Young Cattle, 5 Shoats, a four-horse narrow tread Wagon, Lime-bed, Hay and Wood Ladders, a good Carriage, Sleigh, Harness, Gears, Chains, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Winnowing Mill, Cutting-box, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, and a variety of other farming utensils. Also.

Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Corner Cupboard, Mirrors, Carpeting, two tenj plate and one parlor Stove, Barrels, Tubs, Kettles, Meat Vessels, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, Corn and Oats by the bushel, a lot of Potatoes, Lumber, four Scaps of Bees.

☞ If the above are not sold in one day the Sale will be continued on the succeeding day until all are sold.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. H. WRIGHT.

Feb. 20.—3d

NEW FIRM!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned having purchased from Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., his entire Stock of Goods, will continue the business at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the diamond under the firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. We have made arrangements largely to increase our stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and will always keepon hand a full assortment of all kinds, suitable to the season, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Hoping, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, we invite all needing anything in our line to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH,

Gettysburg, Jan. 9, 1857.—tf

BIGGEST STOCK,

And the Cheapest!

THE undersigned would inform the good people of Adams county and the rest of the world, that he has received an extra large supply of all kinds of MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c., from New York; and although goods have advanced in price, he is able and determined to sell at a less price than heretofore.

Country Merchants are invited to call—he will sell them Goods lower than they can buy in the city. No one can compete with him, unless he buys his Goods as he does: that is to say, go to New York and stay two, three or four months, and watch the chances.

A word to the wise is sufficient. If you need such Goods as he keeps, go to him and make your purchases, to save money.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Oct. 31, 1856.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

E. M. JENNIGH

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new

Grocery and Confectionary Store,

on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where he will have constantly on hand a choice variety of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, and CEDAR WARE, and everything in his line. Every article that the Eastern Market can afford will be kept on hand or supplied at the shortest notice. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb. 20, 1857.—tf

COME ONE! COME ALL!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

WITH the handsomest and cheapest Stock of NEW GOODS to be found in this place. All the newest styles are to be seen in the assortment, and many of them are really magnificent, without being costly. No time for particulars. Call in and see for yourselves, at

J. L. SCHICK'S.
On the Public Square.

Oct. 31, 1856.

AND STILL THEY COME.

JUST received at HOKE'S Store, a large supply of *Winter Goods*, the cheapest ever offered in market. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell very cheap for Cash.

Also, very cheap *Millinery Goods.* All Goods cut free of charge.

Ready-made Clothing on hand, which will be sold low. JOHN HOKE.

Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 1856.

HARDWARE—Another large supply.—Come and make money by buying at low prices from our well selected stock.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Sign of Red Front.

Kansas, Oh!

THE Election is now over and you can get the best article of SAUSAGE CUTTERS at the cheap store of

JOHN HOKE.

MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MILINERY AND

FANCY GOODS,

MISS M'CLELLAN'S

HAS added to her already large stock a new and elegant assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable as well as the cheapest ever offered in this place. The assortment comprises

Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linnen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery Handkerchiefs. French Worked collars, Cambric, Jackonet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, &c., &c.,

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1856.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Increased Assortment.

A. D. BUEHLER has added to his former stock of Goods an unusually large assortment of Classical, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

embracing all the text Books used in the College, Common Schools, and standard Classic authors, with the recent popular publications, constituting a larger assortment than ever before opened in Gettysburg. Also

STATIONERY

of all kinds; Cap, Letter and Note Paper, of the best quality, Envelopes, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pen-Knives, &c., with a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

to which he invites attention, being prepared to sell at unusually low prices.

☞ He has also largely increased his stock of—

Drugs and Medicines,

which can be relied upon as the best in the market.

☞ Arrangements have been effected by which any article in his line of business can be promptly ordered from the city.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

Come this way, if you want to save at least 20 per cent. of your money.

COBEAN & PAXTON have just received, and are now opening the largest and best selected stock of GOODS, in their line of business, ever offered in Gettysburg, to wit:

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

Overshoes and socks, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Fancy Window Blinds, Stationery, Perfumery, and a variety of Notions; also the largest stock of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS,

Stone and Earthen Ware, ever offered in Adams county—all of which they are determined to sell lower than they can be had at any other Establishment in the County.—Call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, south east Corner of the Diamond. No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 10, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams County, to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of JOHN SMALL, Administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of JOHN MILLER, late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceasad, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, take testimony &c., hereby gives notice that he will sit in the discharge of said duty, at his office in the Borough of Gettysburg *on Monday the 16th day of March A. D.* 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.

W. L. CAMPBELL, *Aud'r.*

Feb. 27, 1857.—3t

NEW GOODS

THE Cash System—35 years experience in the Credit business has satisfied me that it will not do, and I have now determined to adopt the Cash System—and offer the following Goods for Cash or produce only:

CHEAP CLOTHS

Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Olive, &c. Fancy Over contings, Beaver Cloths, Peter Shams, Cassimers, black and every variety of fancy colors, Cassinetts, Velvet Cords, Jeans and pantaloon stuffs generally. Coburg cloths, Merinoes, Debage, Muslin Delanes, Alpaccas Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., with every variety of Ladies dress goods. Ready made Clothing in great variety, well made and cheap.

Domestics. Fresh Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. All will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. GEORGE ARNOLD.

Oct. 3, 1856.

Flour for Sale.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

JOHN HOKE.

May 2, 1856.

LADIES—Do you want a pretty dress, han some shawl, or any new style ribbons, articles in our line? If so you can find the latest styles, and most approved patterns at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK'S.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All goods cut free of charge by an experienced Tailor.

Oct. 10, 1856.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Vestings, and Shawls a large supply, to which the attention o, all is invited. If you desire to save money buy at FAHNESTOCKS.

VESTS, VESTS.

AN unusually large assortment, of every description just received at SAMSON'S.

GOD'S SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Forsake me not, my God!
Thou God of my salvation!
Give me thy light, to be
My sure elumination.
My soul to folly turne,
Seeking she knows not what;
Oh! lead her to thyself;
My God, forsake me not!

Forsake me not, my God!
Take not thy spirit from me,
And suffer not the might
Of sin to overcome me.
A father pitieth
The children he begot;
My father, pity me;
My God, forsake me not!

Forsake me not, my God!
Thou God of life and power,
Enliven, strengthen me,
In every evil hour;
And when the sinful fire
Within my heart is hot,
Be not thou far from me;
My God, forsake me not!

Forsake me not, my God!
Uphold me in going;
That evermore I may
Please Thee in all well doing,
And that thy will, O Lord,
May never be forgot,
In all my works and ways,
My God, forsake me not!

Forsake me not, my God!
I would be thine forever;
Confirm me mightily
In every right endeavor.
And when my hour is come,
Cleansed from all stain and spot
Of sin, receive my soul!
My God, forsake me not!

"I MUST GO."

A common word, yet how full of meaning! "The school-bell is ringing," says the innocent little prattler, at play; "I must go."—"The hour of labor has come," says the man of toil, "and I must go." "A dying parishioner has sent for me," says the clergyman, "and I must go." "Another weary, cheerless, thankless day calls me to the sanctum," says the editor, "and I must go." "I have a weighty case on hand to-day, demanding all my time and attention," says the lawyer, "and I must go!" and the universal motto of the age is echoed on every side, by old and young, high and low, rich and poor, happy and miserable.

All must go, all are going, and yet the restless, heaving, surging tide of humanity is never gone. We might, perhaps, introduce this expressive phrase into scenes of greater length, and of more than ordinary interest; but having other thoughts and other duties to look after, we, too, "must go," and be content to sketch one or two.

"Tis getting late," says the lover to the loved one, "and I must go; must bid farewell, for a time, to those charmed, blissful hours, once more to mingle in the cares and perplexities of a busy world." Then clasping her fondly to his bosom, and passionately pressing those sweet lips to his own, he is gone till those happy days may return, or perchance till he may lead the gentle charmer of his life a willing captive to the hymeneal altar.

One short year rolls round, and how changed the scene! Again, as then, it is night.—A wan, pale being, of emancipated and fragile form, is lying on her dying couch. The long weary days and weary nights have passed away. Her hours of anguish are no more.—The insidious destroyer has done its work.—Friends near and dear are around her—a tender husband bends over her—but these cannot arrest the hand of disease, or postpone the parting hour. "Hark! the angels are whispering "come!" and I must go; countless shining ones in white are waiting for me. I must go! Farewell till we meet in heaven!" The snowy hand falls lifeless, nerveless by her side; a smile of ineffable sweetness and beauty rests on those palid, marble features, and she is gone—gone forever!

Gentle reader, like her, when the last of earth shall come, may you hear the welcoming of whispering angels—like her respond, "I must go!"

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.

This noble spirit breathed his last on the 13th ult. at Havana, just in the zenith of his fame, with the laurels of a whole world's approbation yet green upon his brows. The following sketch of his life will be read with interest at this moment.

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane was born in Philadelphia in 1822. Nearly a third of his life was consumed in travel out of the limits of the United States. No man of his years, however, was more thoroughly acquainted with the geographical features of his own country.—He was educated at the University of Virginia and Pennsylvania, graduating as a doctor of medicine in 1843. His graduation thesis on "Keystine" was crowned by the faculty, and is still cited as authority in the books of the profession. Immediately after receiving his degree, he was appointed upon the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the American embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Phillipines, most of which travel, including Carmarines and Mindoro, was made on foot.

His charts are still preserved, but we believe have not been published. His associate during a portion of this exploration, the lamented young Baron Loe, of Prussia, sank under the effects of it, and died in Java. Dr. Kane devoted much attention to the volcanic region of Alba, expecting to connect his observations with subsequent travels in Sombava. His sojourn among the Negritos and Ataturas was one of romantic interest. He was the first who descended the crater of the Tael, upon which occasion he effected a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano.—He was lowered more than a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from an overhanging cliff, and clambering down some seven hundred feet through the scoriæ, was dragged up senseless, with the interesting specimens which he had collected. Among these were bottles of sulphurous acid from the very mouth of the crater.

After this Dr. Kane traversed India, spending a considerable time among the monolithic structures of Arungubad, (which would seem to have particularly attracted his notice,) visited Ceylon, the Upper Nile, the sites of Jupiter, Ammon, &c., and various classic regions which have since become the trodden ground of European tourists. A portion of this travel introduced him to the learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his researches in Egypt. Returning, however, Dr. Kane was so unfortunate as to lose his *gabeah* in a quicksand above E'Sloot, and with it his entire papers and journals of years of interesting travel.

Taking a profound interest in the workings of the slave trade, Dr. Kane next sailed from home in the frigate United States for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had free access to the baracoons of Dahomey, through the influence of the infamous De Sowza. An excursion which he planned to Abomey, favored by the Portuguese, failed through a severe attack of the coast fever, from the effects of which Dr. Kane's constitution was never entirely recovered.

Dr. Kane's personal adventures in Mexico are a part of the history of his country. His wounds on the field of Napoluca, which were of a very serious nature, opened to him the hospitalities of his prisoner, Major General Gaona, the defender of San Juan d'Ulloa against the French, and secured him the gratitude of other Mexican citizens of the highest distinction. We believe, however, that his travels through the Republic of the Cactus carried him little outside the lines of military operations. After his brilliant performance of the duty of carrying President Polk's dispatches to General Scott, he was still necessarily trammeled by the movements of the American forces. His barometrical altitudes of Popocatapetl, however, are of value.

On the return of peace he was assigned to the Coast Survey, under Prof. Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico, when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the government of the United States to the first American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was accepted as the senior Surgeon of the Squadron. His "Personal Narrative" of that cruise was published in 1852.

Before it was completed for the press, he had effected his arrangements for the last Arctic Expedition, appropriating to this cherished object his own pecuniary resources, as well as drawing largely on those of Mr. Grinnell and several of the scientific institutions of the country.

The history of that expedition and the remarkable discoveries to which it led, are now before the country. They constitute in themselves an imperishable monument to Dr. Kane's fame.

CASTING BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it after many days."—*Ecclesiastes* xi. 1.

A good illustration of this passage of Scripture came under our notice a short time since which, in this selfish world, is as refreshing as the sight of an oasis to the thirsty traveller upon the desert. A number of years ago a gentleman from Novia Scotia put up at one of the public houses in Newburyport, and while there was taken very sick, which continued for several months. The landlord did everything in his power to alleviate his sufferings, and made him as comfortable as though he had been his own son. This expression of Christian feeling manifested by the landlord to his stranger friend, it seems was never forgotten. Some months since, a gentleman from that city, while travelling through Nova Scotia, made the acquaintance of a gentleman at a place where he was stopping, who, on ascertaining where he belonged, made inquiries concerning different individuals residing in that city, and particularly of a public house. He was told that the last individual he referred to had met with a reverse of fortune, and then was a wanderer about the States, with no roof to shelter him, and no friends to take him by the hand, and to encourage him to abstain from his evil practices and become a better citizen.

The gentlemen then stated to his informant the circumstances of his sickness, and the tender care and solicitude manifested by this now outcast in society for his welfare, and he no doubt owned his recovery to the kind treatment he there received. A letter was immediately penned to the address of the individual, offering him a home at his house as long as he wished to remain; informing him at the same time that he was most happy in having an opportunity to repay a debt of gratitude, the recollection of which never would be effaced from his memory. The letter contained ample funds for his passage and expenses, and the proposition was readily accepted; and we are happy to state that the kindness thus displayed, in the darkest hour of the recipient's history, when life seemed almost a burden, and everything looked dreary, touched a sympathetic chord, the vibrations of which seemed to awaken new life, and feelings, which for years had lain dormant. He found he had friend who really sought his welfare; the gloom was dispelled, and all was sunshine; what before looked dark and cheerless, now looked bright and cheerful; and on being domiciled in his friend's house, he forsook his cups, and, we trust, will yet regain his former position, and be an ornament to society.—*Boston Traveler.*

☞ Why is a cowardly soldier like butter? Because he is sure to run when exposed to fire.

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 must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in 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 those, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon a nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, 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 were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subdued 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 or State 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 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, happily, a 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 be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable 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. That 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 then settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as the 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. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation of this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth so dreaded 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 other 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 evil to the master, to the slave and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the 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 exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than 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, and 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 fault. The bare reference 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. The 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 free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity 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, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers' 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 example, 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 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 form 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 expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. 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 the defence of our extended seacoast.

It is beyond all question the true 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 this has, 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 to the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefitting 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 ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into a 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 reserve 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 honest 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 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 a perfect equality with the native-born citizen; 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 long experience and observation has 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 added, 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.

While 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 the 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, how is it 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 munitions 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, ever 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 proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks 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 our 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 a rod entangling 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 shall 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. 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 blessing of Divine Providence on this great republic.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

CULTIVATION OF TOMATOES.

Messrs. Editors: I wish to tell you my mode of growing tomatoes. I do not know that there is anything new about it, but it is not very common, and deserves to be much more general, since a dish of good early tomatoes is such a general favorite. My plants are always forwarded in a hot-bed or in the green house, and grow in pots until they are about a foot or a foot and a half high, and are hardened off so as to bear turning out about the second week in May. I plant them about three feet apart in rows; when planted I drive down a few stakes six or eight feet apart, leaving them about four feet high the whole length of the rows, and nail a strip of wood all along on the top and tie two or more pieces lower down the stakes, about a foot apart, so as to make a trellis something like a grape vine trellis.

Before planting I always dig the ground deep, and make it rich with manure. At the time of planting, I mix in the soil immediately about the roots, about a table-spoonful of Peruvian guano to each plant, which gives them an early start. When they have grown sufficiently long to tie to the trellis, I select two or three of the strongest shoots, and tie them loosely to the trellis, cutting away all other small laterals which may grow on the main branches. I let these main branches grow until they come in flower and set the first bunch of fruit; then I pinch out the top, one joint above the fruit, leaving the leaf entire. I then allow it to go on again until it has flowered, and set another bunch of fruit, when the top is pinched out one leaf above the bunch, the same as the first, and so on of all the rest, taking care to cut out all the laterals which may grow on the main branches down to the axles of the leaves as often as they are produced, but leaving the leaves entire.

If any one will take this little extra trouble, he will be amply repaid and absolutely astonished at the immense clusters of fine large tomatoes he will have. If planted in a favorable situation, they will ripen at least as early as those grown any other way out of doors, and frequently three days or a week earlier.—When ripe they will hang longer on the vines without decaying. The situation can hardly be too sunny. Deep, light, loamy soil suits them best. I always save my own seed. I began by saving a few of the roundest and smoothest tomatoes I could find for seed; now I have them, not flat or wrinkled at all, but as round as an orange, and as smooth and large as the largest Northern Spy apple.—*Cor. of Genesee Farmer.*

I HAVE NO TIME TO READ.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom.—Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, which was to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his anteechamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended by the brittle thread of his arbitary pleasures, had time to converse with books.—Cæsar, when he curbed the spirit of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual conversation. Every man has time; if he is careful to improve it as well he might, he can reap threefold rewards. Let all make use of hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain proper influence in society.—They can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our Republic.

☞ In youth we seem to be climbing a hill on whose top eternal sunshine seems to rest.—How eagerly we pant to attain the summit!—We sigh as we contemplate dreary wastes before us, and look back with wistful eye upon the flowery path we have passed, but may never retrace. Life is a portentous cloud, fraught with thunder, storm and rain; but virtue, like streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with a garment, and fringe its dark owy skirt with gold.