

State, not to speak of other States which may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution. The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the custom house in Charleston; and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a certain sum, "by the consent of the legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over those the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation," has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightly rest upon the heads of the assailants. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederation among our thirty three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question, in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emergency may soon arise when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether the Federal Government should be compelled to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

NO STATE CAN BE FORCED INTO SECESSION. The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to force a State to submit to a law which it has refused to obey, or has it actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred to Congress to declare and to make war against a State. This is a most serious reflection. I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power had been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly reserved to the States in the 10th article of the Constitution. It appears from the proceedings of that body, that on the 15th May, 1787 the clause "authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State," came up for consideration. Mr. Madison proposed to insert a clause of powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment; and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compact which it might be bound to." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never I believe again presented. Soon afterwards, on the 18th of June, 1787, when the subject was brought to the subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress." It is evidently meaning the existing Government of the old Confederation. Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to obey laws which they are so sensitive to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and requiring from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy. But, if we possessed this power, it would be to exercise it under existing circumstances. The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it; but would banish all hope of its possible reconstruction. Beside, in the event of a conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and irritations of the people living in the midst of the fact, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it; but these would not be placed in their hands to preserve it by force. But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grand object which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of the people to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe, the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self government, and that every tyrant who imposes upon every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is no incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two thirds of both houses of Congress; and have been ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are, also, indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments. Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the government of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature against the strictures of several other State legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective senators in Congress their wish that two thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two thirds of the members of such had been their opinion, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object. This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to obtain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final section of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points: 1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist. 2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe. 3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and delivered up to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws imposing or defeating this right are violations of the constitution, and are consequently null and void. It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is that a very large proportion of the people of the United States are still in the possession of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States. It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitration established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of those States shall separate themselves from the Union.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign or domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African Slave Trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics, with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revolution in monetary affairs, soon after my advent into power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to the great majority of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and also the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences, it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kind feelings which trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other. With France, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made recognizing the natural right of expatriation. A Frenchman, who has become a citizen of the United States, cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French army in case he should return to his native country. Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years, growing out of claims held by a number of our citizens. The acquisition of Cuba by purchase from Spain is again recommended. Our relations with Austria, China, Japan, and other foreign governments, with the exception of Mexico, are in a satisfactory state. The President wishes the Senate to confirm the treaty, formed by Mr. McLane with the government of Mexico, the stipulations of which, he says, are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens. KANSAS AND UTAH. At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subvert the territorial government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my duty to exert the whole constitutional power to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into

the neighboring States. The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by misapprehensions both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual collision; and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon, as a posse comitatus in the execution of civil and criminal process. Still the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka government; and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles has been removed. The Lecompton constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should refer it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its foundation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the insurrectionary party, in their election, had been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that they refused to exercise the elective franchise, and in an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission. It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action was in favor of the admission of the territory as a State into the Union, from such a determination of duty on the part of the Executive. Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, demanded that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only regret is that the heavy expenditures required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region and to furnish it subsistence. Utah is now comparatively 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. AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported in violation of the laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided. I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditious may be again renewed to our shores. It would be useless repetition to say more than reter, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad—the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against a violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, prior to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union, for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was early directed to this subject from the fact, that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress,

was the natural resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without Representatives; and that consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect Representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November. In my message I gave warning thereof, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress to meet the emergency. THE TARIFF QUESTION. It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this respect I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental protection which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff. As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties can not be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequences is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than true value. The Treasury will therefore lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded. The temptation which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the customhouse at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence, the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the custom-house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactured articles imported from abroad are consigned for commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer, by a dishonest arrangement, have been enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of merchants, whose character throughout the world, is the pride of our country. The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article, and they pay the precise amount of duty, previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraiser of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent. Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our ad valorem system the preferences are to some extent equitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another. An impression, strangely enough, prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the ad valorem duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties, within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the proposition would be nearer the truth, because much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the ad valorem duties of a tariff into equivalent specific duties. To this extent, the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished. Specific duties would secure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The fruits of the existing tariff have gone further, and, in a liberal spirit, discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics. Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subjected to similar fluctuation. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years, at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad valorem duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next year, and in the end the aggregate would be the same. THE KANSAS SUFFERERS. It has been reported to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of the crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them, for the approaching winter, is well calculated to excite the sympathies of every heart. The destitution is so general, and so great, that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessities of life for themselves. I refer the subject to

Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. I cordially recommend to your favorable 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. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements on a large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. COOPER'S GELATINE, a good article, for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S. LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, an assortment, for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S. BLANKS of all kinds, and Foolscap and Letter paper, for sale at HARTSWICK'S. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Colored Prints, in 1 lb. cans, ground in oil. Also, dry prints of all kinds, for sale at HARTSWICK'S. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fancy China-ware, and other articles, suitable for Christmas presents, for sale at HARTSWICK'S. A LARGE STOCK of Varnishes—Copal, Coach, White Damar, White Spirit, Flowing Japan Dye, and Black Varnish for Leather, &c., for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S. SAMUEL H. PLEASANTS, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, has opened a shop in the basement of the Clearfield House, and solicits a share of public patronage. Dec. 12, 1860. CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or intermeddling with 1 Bay Horse in the possession of W. Wilson of Chest township, as the same is left with him on loan and subject to our order only. A. H. PEIRCE & BRO. Chest township, December 12, 1860 3p. IN the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Augustus Moulton, F. G. Miller, Esq., prays the appointment of Thomas J. McCullough, Auditor, to distribute the money arising from said sale, which is done. Per Cur. By virtue of the above appointments, I will attend to the duties thereof at my office in Clearfield, on the 5th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may be heard, if they see fit. THOS. J. MCCULLOUGH, Auditor. Clearfield, Dec. 12, 1860. HARTSWICK'S DRUG & VARIETY STORE MARKET STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE JAIL. The undersigned will have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Tobacco and Segars, Stationery, Perfumery, Brushes, and Fancy articles, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. He invites the public to call and examine his stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Country Physicians furnished with Drugs, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, at the most reasonable rates. J. G. HARTSWICK, Clearfield, Pa. December 12, 1860. A BOOK THAT EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS.—Just published, the Township and Local Laws of Pennsylvania, Compiled from the Acts of Assembly by William T. Haines, Esq., and published by Edward F. James, West Chester, Penna. This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription. It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business. It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office. It contains the duties of Supervisors of every County and township in the State. It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c. It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Bonds, Returns, Contracts, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools. It contains the duties of Township Auditors. It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep. It contains the duties of Assessors. It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine. It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers. It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer. It contains the Election Laws, with all the necessary forms. It contains the Naturalization Law, with all the necessary forms for Application, &c., &c. It contains the duties of Notaries Public, and the forms which are used in the every day transactions of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bonds of Sale, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in Law Sheep, and will be sent to subscribers at \$1 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. This county will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited. R. J. WALLACE, Esq., is General Agent for Clearfield county. P. S. Good canvassers wanted in all parts of this county for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, addressed to the General Agent at Clearfield will receive prompt attention. Dec. 12, 4t.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa., a full assortment of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Cakes, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Macaroni, &c., &c., all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar 21] ROBERT LLOYD. NEW BREWERY.—MORE LAGER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the Tavern keepers and others that they have recently started a new Brewery in the Borough of Clearfield, and that they are now prepared to furnish Beer on the most accommodating terms. They have employed an experienced Brewer, from the east, and they feel confident that they can supply a superior article of beer. Give them a trial and judge for yourselves. June 20, '60. CHARLES HAUT & CO. NEW STONE WARE MANUFACTORY IN CLEARFIELD, PA. The undersigned has this method of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Stone-Ware in the Borough of Clearfield, and that he is now prepared to supply any who may want them with Milk and Cream Crocks, Jars, &c., at lower prices, than they can be bought elsewhere. He has a share of patronage. FREDERICK LEUTZINGER, Clearfield, Pa., May 25, 1859-ly. CRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his private saw mill, his grist and saw mill on Little Clearfield creek, in New Millport, Clearfield county, Pa. The grist mill can be run by either steam or water, or by both at the same time. The machinery is all good. The loss of water is the best in the county. The saw mill is in good running order, and is capable of sawing 4000 feet every 12 hours. There is a dwelling house with the property. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the subscriber, residing in New Millport. Aug. 15, 1858-3m. MARTIN O. STIRK. LOOK HERE, GENTLEMEN!—WAGON SHOP AHEAD!!!—The subscriber thankful for past patronage, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the Foundry to the shop formerly occupied by George W. Orr, on Second street, Clearfield, Pa., where he will continue to manufacture Wagons of every description, in styles of great beauty, and in the most workmanlike manner. Also, Wheelbarrows, Harvesting Machines, &c., made on short notice, in superior style, and of the best stock. Repairing of every kind done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms. June 29, 1859. WILLIAM R. BROWN. BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE!—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE RAGGED!!! The undersigned having opened a Tailoring Establishment in Shaw's Row, in the room recently occupied by H. F. Nangle as a Jewelry Store, announces that he is now ready and willing to make Coats, Pants, Suits, &c., for his old customers, and as many new ones as may give him a call, after the latest and most approved styles, or after any of the old fashions, if they prefer it. By doing his work in a neat and substantial manner, and promptly fulfilling his engagements, he solicits a liberal share of patronage. WM. RADEBAUGH, Jan. 18, 1860. STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—Philadelphia Excitement among the Masses!!!—EXCITING FACTS!!!—Philadelphia Police and a notorious Forger and counterfeit, James Buchanan Cross!!!—Cross Recaptured!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Crockett's French-Blind Breeches, that he would not have been taken yet. However, they are not put out at missing his custom; but would announce to all Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinebushing in particular, that he is prepared to make any style of pattern, stitched, sewed or pegged, (and as he is short fellow on short notice, All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and not refused. Repairing done in the usual manner, and on short notice. Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT, N. B. Findings for sale. Aug. 29, 1860-3m.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. H. L. HENDERSON & CO. Have just received and opened at the old stand of Lewis Smith, in Bethlehem, an extensive and well selected assortment of the most fashionable Fall and Winter Goods. Staple and Fancy. The stock consists in part of Prints and Dress Goods of the latest styles, together with Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Fish, Tobacco, Segars, Hats and Caps, Bonnets and Shawls, Boots and Shoes, and a large variety of useful Notions and such articles as are usually kept in a country store. All goods will be sold cheap for cash. Give us a call and see for yourselves, before you buy elsewhere. All the above will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce and lumber. Oct. 24, 1860. H. L. HENDERSON & CO. \$10.00!!!—RAYMOND'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES FOR TEN DOLLARS. Will sell, Gather, or do any kind of family sewing—and so simple that any lady can learn to operate in an hour. Sewed in a minute, and for its superiority in every respect, it took the First Premium at the Maine State Fair over all other Sewing Machines. A large number have been sold, and are now in use in this county (Brookville) and vicinity, and are pronounced the simplest and best machine ever invented—superior to most of the high priced sewing machines. The undersigned having purchased the Right from the Patentee, to sell these machines in the counties of Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk, and Forest, are now ready to fill orders for the same in the above district. Orders for machines will be filled in the order of their reception. Persons wishing machines should send in their order promptly, as we have over 300 machines already ordered in advance of our supply. Township rights for sale by letter or otherwise, should be addressed to Aug. 15, 1850-4f. Brookville, Jefferson co. Pa. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Commencement of the Seventh Volume.—The Publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, in one pleasure in announcing that the new volume, to commence with the number for January, 1861, will contain features of remarkable interest and attractiveness. Among these, may be named, a New Novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," another by Whittier, Bayard Taylor, a New Novel, by Chas. Reade, author of "Christian Johnstone," "Pez Whiffles," &c., &c. New Stories, by Miss Harriet Prescott, author of "The Amber Gods," and "Sis Hohan's Ghost." A New Romance, by the author of "Charles Archer," and "Counterparts." Also, contributions in Prose and Poetry, by Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John W. Whitier, Bayard Taylor, Edwin P. Whipple, Henry Giles, Richard B. Kimball, George S. Hillard, Rose Terry, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Fannie Kemble, Charles E. Norton, Winthrop Sargent, T. W. Higginson, J. T. Trowbridge, and other distinguished writers. TERMS.—\$3 per annum of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first, or any subsequent number. The postage of the Atlantic is Thirty-six cents a year, if prepaid. The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied. Clubbing Arrangements.—Subscribers to other publications, who wish to receive the Atlantic, may send their orders to the publishers, who will be glad to supply them at their own postage. Two copies for \$5; five copies for \$10. Eleven copies for \$20. A. B. M'LAN & CO., No. 28, 135 Washington Street, N. Y. SPLENDID assortment of Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Hosiery, at 50c per pair. REED, WEAVER & CO'S. CALL and examine the Patent air tight Gas and stone Jars. They are just the thing you want. For sale by REED, WEAVER & CO'S.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE FIRST ARRIVAL WINTER 1860. or 1860. Fall and Winter Goods, AT THE OLD STAND OF REED, WEAVER & CO., Market St., 2 doors North of the Court House. We have just opened an unusually large and well selected stock of goods suited to the wants of the community, for the Fall and Winter Trade, which they offer in large or small quantities on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine for yourselves. Their assortment of DRY GOODS, AND NOTIONS is very large and complete, embracing almost every article of fashion and service. Especial attention has been paid to the selection of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which are of every variety and the very latest styles: Silks, Delaines, Plaids, C. B. Merinos, Alpaca, Cashmeres, I. S. Scotch and Domestic Gingham, Prints, Swisses, Cambrics, Brillants, Figured and Plain Bobbinets, Veil Baise, Irish Linen and Cloths, Black and Fancy Casimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Corduroys, Hockory Stripes, Flannels, Cash, Lamp, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Linens, Red, Grey, White and Canton Flannel, Linsey, &c. Also, a large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shawls, Double and Single Stellas and Chemises, Black and Drab Cloth, Capes of the very latest fashion. sept 19

A NEW ONE-HORSE SLEIGH for sale by DODD, REED, WEAVER & CO'S. BUTTER!—A large quantity of good roll Butter, for sale at the store of Dec. 5, 1860. W. M. F. IRWIN.