CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1857.

The Cargest and Cheapest Paper

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY. TERMS .- TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, OR ONE DOL LAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. \$1.75 IF PAID WITHIN THE YEAR.

Union State Convention.

The citizons of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the extension of Slavery and to the other equally obinations principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cin innati platform:—who are opposed to the union of church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot-box from theocrapt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential electious, are requested to elect delegates, equal in number in Convention in the Hall of the Bouse of Representatives at Harrisburg, or Tuesday the 25th day of March next, at 12, o'clock M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

David Taggart,

ber olection.

E. J. M'Calmont,
E. Y. Dickannont,
E. Y. Blaw,
G. P. Hoffman,
G. P. Shaw,
John S. Van voorhis,
R. B. Moorehend,
T. Struthere.
Hiram Cleaver,
J. G. Shuman,
John Musselman,
T. J. Coffey,
Andrew Gregg,
L. Reed,
James R. Backhouso,
P. W. Hee sekeeper,
Wm. A. Calb,
Gleuni W. Schoffeld,
R. D. Gaszam, David Taggart,
John R. Harris,
James J. Lewis,
De Lorma Imbrie,
Parson Vickers,
W. Warner, A. W. Orawiord, A. Wine, O. S. Kaufman, John C. Sloat, Jonas Augustino, O. S. Eyster, Joseph Brywn, Joseph D. Pownall, John T. Poters, Nicholes, Verchtie, in las Verghtly, jr. E. D. Gaszam, G. J. Ball, W. E. Frazer, J. Dock,
Symmic Kerr,
S. B. Bishop,
John A. Hiestand,
John Wright,

Harrishn - Fob 22, 1857. ...

County Convention. The citizens of Cumberland county embraced in the above call are requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate elections in their several wards beroughs and townships, on SATURDAY, the 14th of March Instant, and elect two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention in Carlisle, on Tuesday, the 16th of March, to appoint one Senatorial, and two Representative Delegates to said State Convention. Carlisle, March 4, 1857.

Republican State Convention. The Republican State Convention, for the nominatio candidates or Governor and other State-officers, wi

old at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of MARCH, 1857. Each District will elect Dolegates in the usual manner equal in number to its representation in the two Houses of the State Logislature; and to person will be entitled by affactitution, to reprecent a district in which he does CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of State Executive Committee.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan having been sent into the Senate and confirmed on Friday lust :

Secretary of State .- Lewis Cass, of Secretary of the Treasury .- Howell

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

Secretary of the Navy-A. V. Brown, of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Interior.—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. Postmaster General .- Isaac Toucey,

of Connecticut. ... Attorney General.—Jeremiah S. Black,

of Pennsylvania. For two days last week it was pretty certainly thought that the representative of Pennsylvania in the Cabinet would be Arnold Plumer, of Venango county. But decision and firmness are not Mr. Buchaer behind the throne" ordered it differently after he got to Washington. It seems also from later advices that Judge Black even was not lucky enough to be asked in until after the Attorney Generalship had been tendered to Mr. O'Connor, of New York, and declined by him. We confess our gratification, however, that the choice has finelly fallen upon

Judge Black instead of Plumer. The South, it is to be hoped, will be reasonably well satisfied with the Cabiret. With four out and out slaveholders, and two Northern men with Southern principles, like Cass and Toucey, in the Cabinet, the "peculiar institution" is likely to flourish and have things as completely its own way under Buchanan's as it had under Pierce's miserable reign.

CONGRESS.—THE TARIFF.—As usual, the important bills of the session were rushed through both Houses of Congress during the last day, when all was uproar and confusion. Among those passed is a new Tariff hill providing for a considerable reduction of duties. Iron, sugar, lead and woolen manufactures are reduced to 24 per cent, instead of 30 as now. Cotton goods are reduced from 24 to 19 per cent. Wool costing under 20 cents is free; over that, 24 per cent. Wines and liquors will pay 30 per cent, Woolen fabrics generally will pay 24 per cent.,blankets 15. Linen fabrics of all descriptions, 15. Dye stuffs, spices, and a long list of articles of less importance, which have heretofore paid from 10 to 30 per cent., are added to the free list. These are the main features of the bill. It will fall most severely upon the iron and woolon manufacturers. This is what Pennsylvania gets for sustaining ' Democratic' men and measures.

Hon. LEMUEL TODD.—Our neighbors of the American and Shippensburg News, are warmly urging the nomination of the Hon. LEMUEL TODD for Governor. We have not heretofore expressed any preference as to a candidate, but we may remark, in order that our silence may not be misunderstood, that we also stand ready to give a cordial support to our talented townsman should he receive the nomination. As a member of the thirtyfourth Congress, just closed, Mr. Todd has sustained with unwavering fidelity, both by his voice and by his votes, the great principles of Freedom

Don't forget the Delegate Elec-

The Case of Dred Scott.

This interesting and important case the argument of which before the Supreme Court of the U.S. some months ded by a majority of the Judges, in mer, whose subject was "the Religious on the city on the occasion. The military par-Washington, on Friday last. The opin-racter of Washington." Mr. Kremer's lecion was read by Chief Justice Taney. The points decided are as follows, and as might have been expected from the Southern affinities and sympathies of the majority of the Court the great principles of Freedom are virtually repudiated.

First-That negroes, whether slaves or free; that is, men of the States by the Constitution. Second—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitution force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory, on negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third, that the provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana session; was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and "void," and of no legal effect to that end. In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points :-- -

First-The expression "Territory and tion. Second-The rights of citizens of blighting effects of slavery the United States, emigrating into any federal territory, and the power of the federal government there; depend on the general provisions of the Constitution which define in this as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. Third-As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in federal territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such power to a territorial government organized by it under the Constitution. the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

From this opinion two members of the Court, Judges McLean and Curtis, dissented and gave their reasons for disagreeing with the majority, of which the telegraph gives the subjoined synopsis:

arguing that slavery is limited to the mere municipal law. If Congress deem slaves, or free colored persons, injurious to the torritory, they have the power to Wordhibit them from becoming settlers therein. The power to acquire territory. carries with it the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the territory the law of the State from which he removes—hence the Missouri Compromise is constitutional, and the

Justice Curtis dissented from the opin ion of the majority of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and gave

his reasons for dissenting. . He maintained that native born colored persons can be citizens of the State and the United States; that Dred Scott and his family were free when they returned to Missouri; that the power of Congress to make all needful regulations respecting territory, was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of lands; that Congress has power to exclude slavery from territorial governments without it, and recognized slavery in six, from the days of Washington to John Quincey Adams.

The very important consequences that are likely to follow this decision do not render it probable that it will have the expected effect of allaying slavery agitation in the country. . A Washington correspondent remarks as one consequence of the decision that, "it will establish the principle that a master may take his slave into a free State and retain him as such, in defiance of the local law; or rather, that construction will be maintained, and an issue made upon it between the North and South. This seems inevitable, and if it be not followed by legislation corresponding to it, next session, I shall gladly confess my error. In the case under consideration; the owner of Dred Scott, who brings the action, carried him to Rock Island, in Illinois, and Fort on the application of Mrs. Cunuingham alias this igitation, wish, since the recent legistration of the Missouri line and resided were to years. He carried him back to Missouri, and then claimed that to Rock Island, in Illinois, and Fort the status of slavery resumed; thus overthrowing the law of Illinois, and that of the United States. Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and other southern States always held, until the late agitations, that the removal of a slave into a free State was practical emancipation, and that once liberated, the original condition could not be re-imposed. All this usage is to be upset; and late decisions, growing out of popular excitement, are to be ratified over a settled practice, which has been transmitted without arises from the old feeling, prejudice against question, until political feeling invaded foreign voters, and the very silly and provokthe sanctuary of justice."

Bosn !- Senator Bigler presented in the United States Senate, on Thursday the protest of the Democratic members of assault upon some Germans, and a very gene the Pennsylvania Legislature, against raise, in which one German got so injured as Mr. Cameron being permitted to take his to cause his death, and the wife of a Norwegian, who went to the assistance of her husseat in that body.

DR. KANR'S REMAINS .- The funeral cortogo of Dr. Kane arrived in Baltimore yesterday. They will be conveyed to Philadelphia to-day and the funeral pageant, will take place to morrow or Friday. The highest honors have been paid in all the Western cities.

Cown and County Matters.

THE UNION LECTURES. -The Union Fire Company's course of Lectures was closed dent satisfaction.

The young men of the Union Fire Company are justly entitled to the thanks of the community for the intellectual enfertainment furnished in this course of Lectures. That their efforts were appreciated, the large audiences which were present on each occasion gave ample proof. .. The members of the Band, too, who in the brief period of their organization have attained such proficiency as to be able to "discourse most elegant music," should not be forgotten in our expression of thanks.

Col. A. G. Ecc.-Our friend Col. A. . Ege, who left here about two years since for Kansas Territory, made a hasty visit to his friends in Carlisle a few days since: Col. Ege. gives a glowing account of the new territory. which in richness of soil and all the elements to constitute a wealthy and prosperous State, cannot in his opinion be surpassed by any other section of the country.

ments to accompany Col. Ege, on his return

A SAD RECORD .- Our obituary department has probably never presented a more children of Mr Andrew Ralston, of West Pennshorough township, which occurred on the 21st, 23d, and 26th of February.

A FINE IMPROVEMENT. The nev House of the Good Will Fire Company was completed last week, and on Saturday afternoon was opened to visiters. Its external apganized by it under the Constitution. The vice of the majority speaking is the State of Missouri is not affected by rior comprises two large rooms; one on the was heard, and instant submission followed. the temporary sojourn of such slave in ground floor for the Carriage and implements of the Company, and the other, on the second so grand and striking a spectacle of the company, and the other, on the second so grand and striking a spectacle of the capany of the Company, and the other, on the second so grand and striking a spectacle of the capany of the Company, and the other, on the second so grand and striking a spectacle of the capany of the Company, and the other, on the second so grand and striking a spectacle of the capany condition still depends on the laws of story, for the meetings of the members. The ner. It is a decided ornament to Pomfret street. The whole improvement cost about \$1700,

FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES .- Those of our subscribers who intend removing their places of residence about the first of April, and desire the place of sending their papers chang Justice McLean delivered his viowe, ed, will be good enough to give us timely no tice, always being careful to state where they range of the State where established by wish them changed from. Early attention to this matter will save trouble and prevent the loss of papers.

> ANOTHER SNOW STORM !- A fall of snow commenced on Monday morning last and continued throughout the day, making a depth of several inches.

Spring Election .- The time is appresumption is in favor of the freedom of proaching for the election of borough officers Dred Scott and his family, who were free and it is necessary that some arrangements under decisions for the last twenty-eight should be made to secure the nomination and election of good an I competent men.

> SPRING SALES .- Bills for the followpg Sales have been printed at this office : Sale of James D Greason, one mile west of

Plainfield, on Tuesday, the 24th of March. Sale of Richard Parker, in Silver Spring Twp , on Friday, the 20th of March. Twp . on Sale of Jacob Sawyer, in South Middleton Twp , on Saturday, the 21st of March. Sale of Tobias H. Seitz, of Dickinson township, on Friday, the 18th of March.

Sale by John R. Sliarp, Executor A. Sharn, dec'd., of Newton township, on Wednesday, the 11th of March

Sale of Jacob Sawyer, South Middleton tp., on Saturday, the 21st of March. Sale of Elizabeth Deba, Sterrett's Gap, Cumberland Co., on Saturday, the 28th of

Sale of William Cameron, one mile west of Carlisle, on the Railroad, on Tuesday, the 17th of March. Sale of Jacob Sheaffer, in South Middleton Twp. on Thursday, the 19th of March. Sale of S. N. Diven, in Papertown, on Satur-

day, the 14th of March.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR. - The Executive Committee of the Ponnsylvania State Agricu's tural Society, have fixed upon-the 29th and 80th days of September, and the 1st and 2d days of October, 1857, as the time for holding the next State Fair. A Committee, of which the Hon. David Taggart is Chairman, has been appointed to receive proposals from towns and cities, whose duty it will be, if necessary, to proceed to such pinces as they may deem visable, and to accept the proposition which they shall think best calculated to promote the interests of the Society, and report their action to the next meeting of the Executive

THE BURDELL MARRIAGE: - The question as however admirable in needs, however prod

Surrogate's Court. who take occasion to get drunk when they ought to remain sober, and become in sonsequence violent. A gang of inchriated Irishmen, in Chicago, after rioting about one of the polls at the election last week, made an band, got an injury from which she died.

THE SUGAR INTERESTS dislike to come down in their prices. In Cuba the planters have combined to keep it up, but letters from Havana say they will be unable to do so after the present delivery, and that the price must come down. Well, the consumers will not object.

Inauguration of James Buchanan. THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The ceremonies of inaugurating James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, as President of the on Thursday evening last, the concluding lee- United States, took place on Wednesday last since will be well remembered, was deci- ture being delivered by the Rev. A. H. Kre. in Washington. A great multitude thronged ture was truly interesting and was listened to and a corps of U S. Light Artillery, all under by his large and intelligent audience with evipanies, and political and civic societies, turned out in full force, and the President and Vice President were each drawn in an open barouche, surrounded by the Keystone Club, and preceded by a female dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, standing on a high platform, drawn by six horses. The carriages were followed by a full rigged ship of war on wheels. In the Senate chamber were assembled all the members of Congress, cabinet, diplomatic porps, &c., President Pierce, accompanied Mr Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge. The Senate was organized, Chief Justice Tancy administered the oath of office to Mr. Buchanan, an the latter was then escorted to the eastern

portico, where he delivered his inaugural address. THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. FELLOW CITIZENS: _ Inppear before you this day to take the solemn oath, "that I will faith fully, execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my abili-Some twenty five or thirty of the young me-chinnies of our town, darpenters, bricklayers, and others, we understand are making arrange.

The country.

The execute its high and responsible duties in such Rist—The expression "Territory and other property" of the Union, in the Constitution, applies "in terms" only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second—The rights of citizens of blighting effects of slavery. mates the hearts of the American people, le me carried their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blesspartment has probably never presented a more ings which Heaven has bestowed upon any affecting record of family affliction, than in the successive deaths of the wife and three candidate for re-election. Letall have no motive to influence my conduct in admi the government, except the desire, ably and 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 fellowicitizons were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance—But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was also also all weeks of the proclaim of the people proclaim. city of man for self government What a happy Missouri. As the plaintiff was not neiti-latter is dastefully and comfortably furnished this simplorule, "that the will of the majoriation of Missouri, and therefore could not and is provided with gus light. The design of the Missouri, and the United States, the building was furnished by Mr. J. K. Tur-Congress is neither "to legislate slavery in the territories.—

Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into the majoriation of domestic slavery in the territories.—

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Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into the majoriation of domestic slavery into the m conception, then, was it for Congress to appl any territory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Consti-tution of the United States. As a matural con-sequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of theindmission. A different opinion has arisen in ndmission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for them selves. This is happility a matter of but little praction! importance: besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Suprema 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 that, may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nabraska-Kanesa act, the appropriate period will be when the numthe appropriate period will be when the num-ber 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 view to its admission an State into the Union But, to 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 being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all resident interference, to decide their own despendent. foreign interference, to decide their own des-tiny for themselves, subject only to the Con-stitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovercignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—every thing 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 on this subject is approaching, its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given ritorial question being thus a this subject is approaching, its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—will speedily become extinct? Most happily will it he for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which, has scarcely known or the province of more the progress. any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being it has been a prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country: It has alien ated and estranged the people of sister State from each other, and has even seriously on dangered the very existence of the Union --Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased Uni-der our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sobor political evils in the sound sense and subset judgment of the people. Time is a great our rective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now mearly forgotten. But the question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because should the the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event is ferm-of-government, however, admirable hereof, however productives to Dr. Burdell's alleged marriage to Mrs. Cunningham is now undergoing investigation in
the Surrogate's Court of the city of New York.
the Surrogate's Court of the city of New York.
therefore, exert his best influence to suppress important statement, which we give in his own words:—"In my own mind I know what Mr. Eckel was not the man the moment I left the Tombe, after having visited him. I think I did tell the inquest in so many words, that Mr. Eckel was not the man I married. From the moment I saw Eckel. I married. From the moment I saw Eckel. I married. From the moment I saw Eckel. I married. Eckel was not the man I he moment I left the did tell the inquest in so many words, that Mr. Eckel was not the man I married. From the moment I saw Eckel, I was as confident that I had married Burdell as that I had existence, and am confident of it now."

The ones is still under investigation in the Surrogate's Court. Surrogate's Court.

ELECTION RIOTS.— Every election in the West, of recent days, is attended by a grand row. Last year it was Cincinnati; the year before, Louisville, and this year Chicago. It arises from the old feeling, prejudice against foreign voters, and the very silly and provoking conduct of some of the naturalized voters, who take occasion to get drunk, when they 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

tory proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has neurrical in place, at though the forms of free, government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large, a surplus in its treasuary. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and inhere whose ingomulty is excited in contriving and promoting and was conducted to the White House, the nuity is excited in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of efficial agents, whether rightfully of wrongfully, is suspected, and the character or 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 Trensury 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 in adequate to the protection of our vast tournage affect, now greater than that of any other inition—as well as to the defence of our extansive sen coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to define the expenses of a wise. economical single efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resert to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been neconglished in and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as inay have been practicable to our, domestic manufacturers, especially those necessary for 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 comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the equandering of the public hands. No mation in the tide of time has ever been blossed 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 forces that it is our cardinal, policy to nation in the tide of time has ever been blossed 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 forgets that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices.—Wo shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and intependent race of boness and industrious citizens, but-shall secure homes for our children and our child-secure secure homes for our children and our childrens' children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may sack in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country.

They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever he 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 strict "ly 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 have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is "the only true, as powers of the government is "the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubt ful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such in stances might be adduced, if this were the the public service to strain the language 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 ex-press terms or by the plainest implication— Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet-consider it clear, that under the war making power Congress may appropriate money to wards the construction of a military road when this is absolutely, necessary for the de-fence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Consti-tution, Congress has power "to declare war" "to raise and support armies"—"to pro-vide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the milita to "repelinvasion." Thus endow-ed in an ample manner with the war making power, the corresponding duty is secured that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now is it. possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific pessessions, 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 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 inatantly close the route across the lathmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defond 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 detended. Beside, the These States can be detended, has been in the constant practice of constructing military to might also be wise to consider roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now an mates our fellow citizens on the Pacific coas may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isola-ted condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains onn 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 conumies ophilon as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can leadily said in accomplishing this great and differency work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the my which how papear formidable, will in a great degree vanishing soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of putions. In our letercourse with them, there are some plain princi ples approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all antions, and this, not mere ly as the best means of promoting our own

benevalence towards fellow men wherever their lot may be cast.

Our diplomacy should be direct and frank - neither seeking to obtain more, nor necepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred legard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling ulliances

preservation. To avoid 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 epirit to all nations, and require justice from them it return.

It is, our glory that whilst other nations have extended their dominious by the skord, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas by the valuntary determination of a brave-bladed and intervalent people to had the by the voluntary determination of a brave-kindred and independent people to blend the destinies with our own. Even our acquisition 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 history forbids that we should in the future nequire 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 complain, if in the prog-ress 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 libto the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to pertray, because I feel, an humble confidence, that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union over 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 theoretics the world. erty, as well as equal and just laws, and have erty, as well as equat and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial action has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Canatitution—whilst humbly invaking, the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

James Bronana. liberty throughout the world:

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the government five from the faint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital apirit of republics; and his The reading of the Inaugural Address have

ing been constuded, the outh was administered to Mr. Bushanen. Ex-President Pierce then

and was conducted to the White House, the ex-President and others accomyanying him.

TO THE MILLION -Prof. Wood lie an article superior to any now in use, and, indeed, it is truly a wonderful discovery—to advort to his Haj-Rostorative; the only article that has been completely successful in cheating age of his glay locks, removing dundruff, itching, scrotula, &c. It restores the gray-headed to more than the original beauty; adde new "ustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it closes and watery; fast tons permanently hair that is loce or fulling, and many other qualities which will be some known as used.

"The pride of manting is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair, perhaps from the fact that it is the only portfor of the human body that we can train in any way we chastir, perhaps from the fact that it is the only portfor of the human body that we can train in any way we chast, but in minutal the man sequence in pixed his our limits the man illustration of the human body that the means scance has pixed his our limits the man illustration of the human body that the means scance has pixed his our limits the man illustration of the human illustration of the human illustration of the human illustration in the means scance has pixed his our limits the manual data, glessy stone in a fact of the human illustration in t

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S much-cele DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S much-cele-brated FYE WATER. "-the morte stand unrivalled."
This old, tried and invaluable remedy for all the dis-cases of the eyes, after having shood the test of eyer Fifty Years, and the demand for it is still increasing, is now, and has been for the past two years, offered for stall in all children dross. Each bottle will have a Steel Plate Engaved Envelope, with a portait of the inventor, Br. Isaac Thompson, New London, Conn., and a for simile of his signature, together with a fac-simile of the signature of the present proprietor, John L. Thompson, No. Tell and 163 River street, Trey, New York, and none other can be genuine. L Thompson, No. 161 and 163 River street, Troy, New York, and none other can be genuine.
The proprietor has been compelled to make this change in the style of the wrapper owing to the large quantity of counterfeit which for the past few years has been palmed upon the community, and especially at the west.
Purchasins are particularly requested to buy none but the above described, and as the red label heretofore used has been called in, any found in that form the proprietor does not hesitate to pronounce counterfeit.

the proprietor does not hesitate to pronounce counterFort. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the UniLed States and Canada.

FREMONT, the Must and Canada.

FREMONT, the Must are Liminont, the opjostition will be in the Mustang Liminont, it would send on a liboral supply of Mustang Liminont, it would save 2b jecent, of his lesses." This is very important for all Farmers and Liverymen to know. The Mustang Liminont
is a wonderful article for States, which is a supply of Mustang Mustang
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Marringes.

berland county.
On the 5th Instanti by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. STERRET SHEAFER to Miss ANN C. KELL, both of STERRIET SHEAFER to JISS ANN C. RELA, 50th of South-Mid-lioton-township. Camberland country.

At the residence of the bride, near Carlisle, on the thinstant, by the Roy. Jacob, Fry, Mr. WILLIAM R. McCULLOH, of Springfield, Camberland country to Miss MARY HEMMINGER.

On the 5th of March: 1857, in Carlisle, Pa., by Rev. J. C. Rucher, Mg. JOHN LEMAN GIVLER, of North Middleton to Miss JULIA ANN ERFORD, of Monroe township, Cumberland country, Pa.

Meaths,

On the 21st ult., MARGARET LAURA, twin daughte of Andrew and Jane Elikabeth Ralston, of West Ponns borough township, aged 3 years. On the 23d, LUC, ALICE, the other twin daughter of the same parents On the 26th, JANE ELIZABITH, wife of Andrew Ralston and the computer of the same same day.

New Advertisements.

BULK WINDOW FOR SALE.— order, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. TOIANO FOR SALE -A good se cond-hand Plang for sale on reasonable terms Impulse at this office. CARPETINGS.—J. S. DEPUY

Would vall the attention of the public to the large and CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

which they are selling very cheap for Cash or City Ac-ceptances, wholesale and retail. Margh 11, 1857. NION CANAL .- This work having

pril.
Toll Sheets and information respecting the Canal car
a distinct at the office of the Company, No. 56 Walnut obtained at the once of application to reet, Philadelphia, on application to R. RUNDLE SMITH, President, &c. GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENS

A large and well selected assertment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, embracing overything needed by the Farmer or Gardenor Plows of great variety and of different, sizes, being the largest and bast assertment over offered in Philadelphia, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Lime Spreadurs, &c., &c., &c., &c.

CARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS .-AMDERY AND PHIDID SIMPLES.

A large assortment of new and genuine Plower, Field and Garden Seeds, in every variety, at wholesale and relail, embracing all the new and, desirable, kinds, carefully pain by in papers for the retail trade, or wupplied is bulk: Ohinese Sugar, Saire, Seed, Japan, Peans, Orange, Water, Melon, de., &c. Alay, a chiefe assortment of fine Plower Seeds—20 varieties in fancy beautiful Sir Sl. Clean Glover, Timethy, Orchard Grass, Myc Grass, Herd Grass, fine Lawn Grass Seed. &c.

Grass, Herd Grass, Hills Lawn Oracs Seed. ac.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Implement and Seed Store, N. E. corner of
Th. and Market streets, Philadelphia,
March, 11, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.—Well be seld at public sale, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1857, at the residence of the subscriber, in Carroll township, York country, one and a half unlet from Dillsburg, near the State road leading to Harrisburg, the PUBLIC SALE.—Will be HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, HOGS, WAGONS, GRAIN. By the Bushol, HAY by the 'ron, and a variety of Agri-cultural Implements. Sale-to commonce at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day; when terms will be made known by HENRY LOGAN.

SAXTON'S SPRING ARRIVAL.

ARRIVAL.

Immense Stock of HARDWARE.

The subscriber has just roturned from the Eastern ellips, and would call the attention of his 1976 his aid the public generally to the largy and well-selected assortion to FIARDWARE which he has now, on; hand; tonsisting in part of BUILDING MATERIAIS, such as Nalls. Serews, Hingos; Bolts, Löcks, Glasir of overy desirative and could's much as Common, White, pollated

Franch Call Skins, Shoe Thread, Awis, Wax, Pegg, Lasks, Itarness Mounting, Collars, Girthing, Whipstock, Deerhalt, Sadde Trees, &c. &c. hair, Sadde Trees, &c. &c. Aleo, Coach Biskers Tools and Trimmings of all kinds, anch as Hinds. Blows, Floor Cloth, Jacks, March March, Captass, Cloth, Jacks, March, March, Lase, Moss, Axles, Spring Bells, &c. &c. Cabinet Mikes will find a large assortanent of Varnishes, Oak, Walnut, and Mahagany Veneers, Knubs of all Rinds and sizes, Mouldings, Rivest, Hair Cloth, Plush, Curled Hair Chair, and Sponge, &c. &c. Housekoopiers will also find a large assortment of Knives and Sorks, Brakaunia, Albata and Sliver Plated, Table and Trees, From and Frass Riettles, Pana, &c., Logother with, Codarware of all kinds, such, as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c. &c. Agricultivalizationments, subrescing Plowsofall kinds, cultivators, Hoas, Shovels, Hakes, Forks, Chains, &c. IRON, à large sto k; comprising all kinds in general isso which fau solling at city wholessie pricey. Requestion the cld stand, East Main street; Carlisle.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. CRANGE JUDD, 101 Water st., Terms—One Dolla Pubr. and Prop'r. 1 New York: A Year in Advance Vol. XVI., No. 3. MARCH, 1857. New Scries, No. 122

BPRING WORK IN THE FIELD, SPRING WORK IN THE GARDEN, SPRING WORK AROUND THE DYELLING IS NOW COMING ON. DYELLING IS NOW COMING ON.

OLE READY FOR IT.

Go to the DEST SOURCE for PLAIR, WARTICAL, RELABLE INFORMATION AS to WHEN and HOW the various kinds of work are to be done.

The AURICULTURIST contains in each number 24 large quarto pages of just such information as is indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Carded—as it indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Carded—as it indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Carded—as it indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Carded—as it indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Carded—as it indispensable to every one who would cultivate his Farm, his Carded—as it indispensable to it in the property of the page of the page of the property of the property of the various operations to be attended to in THELD—FARM, GAIDEN, ORTONIAN OF THE COUNTY, WAST AND SOUTH, WHEN ARTICULTURE HIS AST, NORTH, WHEN TARE SOUTH, thus adopting it to ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY, and applying its ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY, and ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY AND THE CO CET READY FOR IT. EHE COUNTRY,

23 VALUABLE SEEDS FREE

Every subscriber to the Agriculturist receives annually one to five packages of valuable seeds free on sending ready-directed post-paid envelopes for mailing them in. The seeds alore are to many worth the online cost of a volume.

N. B.—The following.

worth the entire cost of a volume.

N. B.—The following packages are of fored free thir Spring;

No. 1.—300 to 400 seeds of the New Chinese Nouthern Sugar Care,

No. 2.—A packet of Jarkin's Extra Pally Sweet Corn,

No. 3.—A packet of Jarkin's Extra Pally Sweet Corn,

No. 4.—A packet of Stowell's Sweet Corn,

No. 5.—A packet of Stowell's Sweet Corn,

No. 5.—A packet of White Polary SUGAR CANE. -A packet of William Poland No. 5.—A packet of William Polanti Oats.

Oats.

See Subscribers wishing one of more kinds of these seeds (of the purest and best quality) will need to end a ready-directed post-paid envelop for each kind applied for, marking each envelop with the name of the seed in it emit for. As many of each kind of seed in it will be returned in the envelopes sich as stamps thereon will pay the postage for. These seeds are whelly gratuition to subscribers, 430- Noic are for sale.

The get the Agicalitaries for 1857, send to the Tubblisher simply your bond to the total control of the send of the send

velopes for each of the above kinds of seeds desired.

A. B.—The Agriculturist is stereof typed, and all new subscriber's cap begin with the volume. The January, February and March numbers will be mailed at once on receipt of a new subscription, and the following numbers of the year will be sent out on the first of sach succeeding mouth.

As an index of the subjects treated in this journal, we appeal as outline of some of the leading articles in the numbers are very valuable.

March Agriculturist, 1857. PART OF CONTENTS.

PART OF CONTENTS.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.—A KITCHER GYRDEN—Planning beautiful, instructive article.

CALENDAR OF OFFRATIONS YES.

MARCH.—A catalogue of Oxfores—Hillson.

Work to be done in the Flore, Orchired, Garden, Green and Hothiouses, interspersed with many valuable hints. This is a provide frature of this fortyrose, Evalua—How to journal. The Calondar laye out one's work before him, and materially aids and systematics his places.

APPLES—Cooking dried.

ASPRARACE—Balaing certy.

HASH—Value of, and culture REASH—Value of, and culture REASH—Value of, and culture REASH—Sport are.

BIGON COUNT—Full chapter of CULTUR—Descriptions.

SCHOOL CONTENT OF THE CONTEN on culture.

Solution of culture.

Solution DRAINING SOLIS, NO. 1—First STRYWEBRUY- CRITCHE — NO. OR A through sorios.

GRAFTING—Directions for GRAVE CULTURE—NO. OR GRAVE CULTURE—NO. 3.

GRASS LANDS — Renovating rold.

HOMESTEAD — Two annusing and instructive picture, caro; havestings, and instructive picture.

HOME—The Rural.

HOME—The Rural.

HOME—The Rural.

LAMBS—Dead ones on trees, with illustrations.

LAMBS—Duad ones on trees, &c.

April Agriculturist, 1857. The April Admiculturist, now in course of prepara-tion, will contain sixty to seventy articles on SPRING WORK, with many excellent blust on the various things to be done throughout the month, it will be the best paper ever issued.

COURT PROCLAMATION .-Whereas the Honorable JAMES II. GRAHAM, Fresident Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail-Delivery in said counties, and Hon. SAMEE. WOODERN and Michael Cockids, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offendars. Jail belivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said country of Cumberland, by their precepts to me directed, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1857; haveiordered the Court of Oyer and Zen miner and Gonetal Jail Belivery to, be holden at CaltLisl.E., on MNDAY, of April, 1867, theing the 13th day, at 10 o'clock in the forencen, to continuo two weeks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Cornner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said country of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their cells, records, inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and all libes-chief to their office appertain to be done, and all libes-chief are bound by recognitioners, to proceed against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said country, are to be there to prosecute from as shall be just.

Sheriff, March 11, 1867. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CARLISLE, March 11, 1857.

CHOICE FARM LANDS
FOR SALE.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. COPT. is now prepared to sell about
ONE AND A HALF MILLIAM of ACRES
OF CHOICE PARMING LANDS, of choice Parming Lands, In tracts of 40 acros and upwards, on Long Credits and at Low Rates of Interest.

at Low Rates of Interest.

These lands werd granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richset and most fertile in the world. They extend from North-east and North-east, through the middle of the State, t. the extense South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between these parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspensed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with heautiful prairies and openings. water abound.
Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at \$2 to \$4 per ton—and wood can be had at the come rate per cord.

same rate per cord.
Building: stone of excellent quality also abounds,
which can be procured for little more than the expense
of transportation. which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation to the control of the little more than the expense of transportation two to five feet deep, and gently religing—libely control two to five feet deep, and gently religing—libely control two to five feet deep, and gently religing—libely control that the control that the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the concentration markets for the control that the control

mortgage.

The Prices are from \$6 to \$30; Interest only 3 per cent.
Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit
price for cash.

Those who purchase on long credits give notes payable
in \$2, 3, 4, 6 and 6 years after data, and are required to
improve one tenth annually for five years, so as to have
one half the land under cultivation, at the end of that
time.

Operation to the company these who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unfold are as rich and valuables as those which have been disposed of SECTIONAL MAPS

Will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in Postage Stamps, and Books or Pamphiots, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the thailroad Lands, throughout the Blatesia the car' of foncing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.,—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, other personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, adversed to Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. O.

DAPER HANGING WAREHOUSE S. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH, Streets, PHILADEL-PHIA; offers for sale a large assortment of

WALL PAPERS, at prices ranging from Six Cents per piece upwards, of chalue patterns, comprising As Prices range, comprising the prices and prices. The Bocorative Papers, Fire Bocorative Papers, Fire Gold Papers, Rorders and Mouldings, Pine Satin Papers, Dak Papers, Dak