

prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, rend us 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 high respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearers of our countrymen 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 laden despotism would ensnare the nation. 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.

It is not every wrong—ay, it is not 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 an incessant abd and a spirit 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 if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. 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 own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth 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 consequently becomes part 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 of 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 presidency 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 governments 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 occasion, he concludes by saying, "that the legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain the 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 themselves, if such had been their option, 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 attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement 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 impairing 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 still contest the correctness 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 arbitrament 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.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor 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 enemies. Unlawful military expeditions were undertaken by many of our citizens, and were continued, in despite of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shore, for the purpose of inflicting war upon the unoffending people of the republics with whom we were at peace.

In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revolution in Venezuela, affording after my advent to power, of unexampled and varied of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospective 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 had never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clay-

ton and Bulwer treaty and to the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. His Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th of November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th of August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito protectorate. Besides by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th of October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recollect that this treaty was rejected by the British government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Roatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim, on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclam the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

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 kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these two natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor. In any event our Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

RUSSIA.

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. Indeed our relations with that Empire are all we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish Government. These had been urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,635 and 54 cents, in which more than one hundred of our fellow citizens were interested, were recognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining \$28,635 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain.

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

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

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

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave-trade throughout the world.

I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, &c.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results.

The treaty of Tientsin of the 15th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has already been carried into effect, so far as was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and expenditures on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Fuchau; and it was agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to date. Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs at these ports to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March, 1859, and their award, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by my minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,694.78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will be long delayed.

After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposal of Congress.

As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that country will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with mutual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country.

Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative, and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

NEW GUADALCANAL.

The exchange of the ratifications of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is responsible. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. There is a controversy between the Spanish and the United States as to the right of the British to claim the island of Guadalupe.

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the convention.

Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." These claims together with other claims of our citizens which had long been urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 12th of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica, and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a board of commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their Constitutional action.

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

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity.

They wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion "that nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail." Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution by the people of Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Senor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for subversion throughout the republic. Not so 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. The troubles in Mexico were then at an end.

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 present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest conviction of duty. The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interest of the people of Kansas would have been 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.

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Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they 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 towards the satisfaction 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.

Under this convention the government of New Grenada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." These claims together with other claims of our citizens which had long been urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

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extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November.

In my last message I gave warning that, 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.

TARIFF.

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 aspect, 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 encouragement 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 consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their 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 custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation.

In this he 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 the agent of the foreign manufacturer.

And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are more 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 enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven many of that class of regular and conscientious 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 it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law.

They present no temptation 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 requisites 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 such preferences are to some extent inevitable, 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 imports at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a 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 to the truth, because a 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 framers of the existing tariff have gone farther, and in a liberal spirit have 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, and into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often 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 revenue of the country is subjected to a similar condition.

Instead of approaching a steady situation, would be the case under a system of duties, they sink and rise with the ship 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 great amount of duty one year, this would be counter balanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary

in his report to Congress; and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General.

The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercoastal communication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defense of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of cession.

The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars; and to individuals holding titles under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented 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 enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general 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 a servant were to resist the continued temptation of silver lying in a window, as some people let it lie, when he is sure his master does not know how much there is of it, he would give a strong proof of honesty.

Men of genius have ever been bruised and battered by fortune. Genius may almost be defined as the faculty of acquiring poverty.—Prentice.

"I suppose, Jim, that if I were to jump into the water here, I should find it over my head and ears." "Over your head, Frank, but probably not over your ears."

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The Memphis Enquirer learns the particulars of one of the most shocking affrays which it has ever been our duty to record. It occurred at Coffeyville, Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The participants were Henry A. Riddick and Adrian Snider, both prominent lawyers of that place. The origin of the difficulty was in some remarks made by Snider in relation to a trial prosequing in court, which Riddick considered as personal and detrimental to his standing in society. This occurred on Wednesday evening last. The following morning the parties met when an explanation was demanded by Riddick. High words followed, and sharp epithets were applied on either side when they both drew pistols and fired. Riddick received the ball of his opponent in the left breast, killing him almost instantly, his own shot failing to take effect. At this juncture in the affray the crowd rushed in, and a brother of Riddick, named Snider, seized his brother's pistol, and fired at Snider, the ball taking effect on the left cheek bone, passing on and entering the brain, from which he died in three hours afterwards. These are the particulars, as related to us last evening. The affair naturally created great excitement throughout the town, the news spreading rapidly.

If a servant were to resist the continued temptation of silver lying in a window, as some people let it lie, when he is sure his master does not know how much there is of it, he would give a strong proof of honesty.

"I suppose, Jim, that if I were to jump into the water here, I should find it over my head and ears." "Over your head, Frank, but probably not over your ears."

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,
FALL SESSION OF 1860.

The Session will Commence Sept. 12th.

Our arrangements have been made for carrying forward the operations of the Institution in the most artistic and satisfactory manner. The Teachers who are to have charge of the French, Drawing, Painting, &c., are all English ladies, who have had much experience in teaching. Unusually successful efforts have been made to procure Mssrs. Addison & Newell, and Mrs. H. C. Moore, to lecture in the Seminary.

Boys will be taken on the same terms, and receive the same attention as before.

TEACHERS:

Rev. HENRY REEVES, Principal, Mrs. SARAH K. REEVES, Vice-Principal, Miss FRANCES E. WHITE, French, Instrumental Music, and English.

Miss SARAH PULLAN, Drawing, Painting and English. Miss ZELIE K. WENNER, English Branches. Miss ANNA Y. WALE, English Branches.

For CATALOGUES apply to the Principal.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON City, 3d December, 1860.

From the New York Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE UNION.

Sir: Has South Carolina ever been loyal to the Union? The question is an interesting one at this moment.

Her course, so happily arrested and defeated by President Jackson, has of late been so thoroughly commented upon as to make further allusion to it unnecessary.

During the Revolution her course was so erratic and suspicious, that she could not be counted upon by either party. The North American Review of October, 1844, thus notices the conduct of the Carolinians at that memorable period:

"There were occasions when the royal generals obtained twelve or fifteen hundred recruits among the inhabitants, merely by issuing a call upon them to stand to their allegiance; and all who calmly examined the events which led to Gen. Lincoln's surrender of Charleston must be satisfied that the inhabitants of the city and vicinity, as a body, preferred that both the American army and the city should fall into British hands. Few of the Carolinians would enlist under the American banner, but after the capitulation flocked to the royal standard by hundreds."

The history of South Carolina shows that her principal officers declined signing the Articles of Association, when offered to them by the General Committee of Revolutionists, viz: her Chief Justice and his four assistants, the Attorney-General, several of the Council, the Deputy Postmaster-General, the Governor of Fort Johnson, the Chief Surgeon, Controller of Customs, &c.

Lieut.-Gov. Irvine and sixty-four other prominent citizens were proscribed by the General Assembly (see Confiscation act, vol. 4, page 516); also forty-one others, who congratulated Sir Henry Clinton on the fall of Charleston. (For the words of the address, see "Moultrie's Memoirs.") Twenty-five others also were proscribed who served as volunteers in the royal militia, ten who congratulated Earl Cornwallis, and thirteen who avowed their allegiance to his Britanic Majesty, and manifested themselves inerate enemies to the State—among them the traitor John Joachim Zubly, a member of the Committee of Safety, and of the Provisional and Continental Congress; and also eighty-four others, who held commissions under the Royal Government.

President Washington issued a proclamation forbidding the fitting out of privates in our ports against the commerce of Great Britain, with whom we were at peace, it being contrary to the law of nations, and revoked the exequatur of the French Minister, Genet, granting commissions to privates fitted to sail and rise with the ships 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 great amount of duty one year, this would be counter balanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—As many persons are at the present season troubled with this unpleasant disease, we give publicly to the following cure, said to be effective. "Bathe the parts affected in water, in which potatoes, with their skins on, have been boiled, as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed."

By the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains."

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks the doctor gets his by "pillage."

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Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 5, 1860.

GREAT INDUCEMENT.

The Proprietor hereby offers to those who subscribe in the new—and to those who pay for their paper in advance, who are desirous of procuring a copy—one copy of the *Repository and Transcript* and one copy of *Peterson's Magazine*, one of the best and most desirable monthly Magazines published in the United States, for \$3.00—the cash must accompany each order. The price of the Periodical is \$2.00 and of our paper \$1.50—the subscriber for both is thus receiving the Magazine at its regular price, and our paper for the low price of \$1.00—less than the blank paper, upon which it is printed, costs.

THE MESSAGE.

Many were anxious to see the last annual message of James Buchanan to the American Congress; many were solicitous about this closing communication of the old man before the Senate and House of Representatives. Some were so foolish as to suppose that in the closing hour of his official existence—for all know that James Buchanan is politically dead—the old reprobate might be disposed to do one act of justice to the great, industrious, intelligent, Free North; but all their hopes have been blasted. Not one word of sympathy, none of fraternal regard for the North, escaped from his cold, callous, icy heart. He is wedded to the black goddess—slavery—and all his prejudices are aroused against Freedom. Therefore, from him the goddess of Liberty will never be able to win one word of approbation. All his feelings are as much bound up in the bundle of despotism as if his whole life had been spent under the workings of a monarchical form of government—himself a member of a privileged class.

The message, which he sent to the two houses of Congress, last week, is nothing but a partisan epistle. There is nothing in it which displays the least approximation to statesmanship; nothing calculated to elevate our nation in the estimation of the nations of earth. If the old man were arraigned before a jury of his countrymen for some trifling offense, and he had undertaken his own defense, he could not resort to a system of special pleading more petty than that which characterized what should have been a great state paper—his last annual message. We congratulate the country upon the fact that this is the last from this arch enemy to humanity. We have given room in this issue of our paper to this miserable abortion, so that our readers might preserve this last monument of Buchanan's folly.

He pretends to deprecate secession, and in the same breath gives aid and comfort to the traitors who threaten to destroy our beloved Union. He argues that there is no constitutional mode of dissolving the Union; yet declares his inability to prevent the disruption of the bonds which make one of many States. He acknowledges that secession is revolution—and revolution can only germinate from the seed of treason to an established form of government—and that the Constitution cannot remain inviolate if any State departs from the Confederacy; yet he has sworn to maintain and preserve that instrument from all harm—whether from traitors within its borders, or foes from without—and notwithstanding his own solemn oath, he repudiates the idea of preserving the Constitution by means of the power of the government.

His tirade of abuse against the Freemen of the North, running back to 1835, when he charges, “pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals were circulated throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves,” is the poorest piece of sophistry we ever met with. If this be true, who circulated the “pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals?” What was the nature of the appeals? Were they stamp speeches made to the slaves? If so, who were the speakers? If they were printed “appeals,” who gave them to the unlettered human chattels? What composed the “pictorial handbills?” Were they illustrations of the “blessings” of perpetual bondage? Were they scenes with which Northern Freemen are not familiar? the whipping post; the chain gang; the rending assunder of the tenderest of human ties; the auction block; the incessant toil in the cotton fields? Was it any of these, or what were the subjects of the horrible “pictorial handbills” which terrify old Mr. Buchanan, and cause his knees to smite against each other with abject fear? We cannot imagine anything better calculated to arouse a slave than a representation of some of these scenes; and yet these could scarcely pro-

duce that effect upon him; for he is too familiar with the reality.

The aggressions of the North, upon the vested rights of the South, forms the whole theme of a large portion of his very long document. To read the Message, without knowing how full of falsehoods it is, one might suppose that the owners of slaves were the meekest, the most humble, humane creatures in this country; that the care of a shiftless, idle, lazy race of beings had been entailed upon them; that all their best efforts have been put forth for nearly a century in endeavors to get rid of the abomination, and that their enemies—the people of the North—were standing guard with drawn swords, at every avenue leading from the slave States, preventing the consummation of their earnest wishes.

The reverse of this picture, however, is the truth. The holders of slaves are the meanest tyrants on earth. They rule their helpless, defenseless slaves—all ages, sexes and conditions—with a rod of iron, and no man dare interfere in any form whatever. Not only do the laws of a slave State allow a flog, in human form, to strip naked a tender, innocent female slave,—though no traces of African blood can be discovered; nay, she may be whiter than her tormenter—tie her to a whipping post and inflict upon her writhing body any number of lashes, without being accountable for the consequences of his brutality, and without any man being permitted to call him to account if she should die; but, according to the sentiments of the slavery propagandists, whose minion James Buchanan is, the Government of the United States was formed for the protection of the Slave-owner in his barbarity. According to Buchanan's message, the decisions of a pro-slavery Court must be regarded as the supreme authority of the land, and this body, recently showed their willingness to decide that the Constitution carries slavery everywhere; and that slaves have no rights which their masters are bound to respect. Everything for the tyrant; nothing for the oppressed—such is Buchananism, Taneyism, Loco-focoism.

We wonder how James Buchanan could mention Kansas. Steeped in infamy as he is with regard this persecuted region of our land, how dared he introduce into his communication the name of this Territory? After having assisted the Border Ruffians, without avail, to fasten the curse of slavery upon an unwilling people; after having appointed to lucrative positions the pro-slavery murderers of Free-State men in Kansas, how could he, in his closing message to Congress, return to their abuse. True, in a short paragraph, at the end of the message, he commends to the consideration of Congress the starving thousands of Kansas, and asks them to send aid, “if any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised.”

How careful and tender is he about the Constitution when the suffering in Kansas is the subject; but when traitors in South Carolina propose destroying that instrument he knows no remedy. Can one believe—yet it is too true—that notwithstanding this hypocritical cast about the misery in Kansas, this hard-hearted man—James Buchanan—intends selling from those poor people their very homes; hoping, doubtless, that pro-slavery capitalists and speculators will become the purchasers.

From Buchanan's squeamishness about the Constitution, we doubt whether, if he were to see a citizen of Kansas drowning, he would throw him in—a we had almost said rail, (but a rail he could not be prevailed upon to touch) until he first examined the Constitution—or had Jerry Black's astute opinion—to know whether that sacred instrument permitted the rescuing of a Kansas man from death.

HON. A. G. MCCLURE.

the chairman of its State Committee, Col. John W. Forney, to the United States Senate. We trust that the reward of Col. McClure's zeal and fidelity to the cause of Freedom and humanity, during the recent canvass, will be that he is not only almost but altogether elected to that high position—the Senate of the United States. He is every way worthy, every way qualified and infinitely the superior of the present incumbent—William Bigler.

We propose giving some little idea of the labor, perplexity and responsibility connected with the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of a great party, for a State the size of Pennsylvania, in a presidential struggle—such as was that of 1860.

For more than six months Col. McClure, Chairman of Pennsylvania's State Committee, gave his whole time to the duties of the campaign—to the interests of the Republican party. During all that time he was to be found, with the exception of a very few days, at different periods, when his private business demanded his attention at home, at the head-quarters of the Committee, in the city of Philadelphia. After the Committee was fully organized it put all the labor of the canvass upon his shoulders, and the happy results show how faithfully he discharged the duties devolving upon him.

The manual labor of letter-writing, much of which he did, was no small matter of itself. The committee sent between one and two hundred letters every day, during the Campaign. Many of these, like many to the Chairman, never reached their destination. Eight letters mailed about ten days before the October election, and plainly directed, to different parts of the State, some to persons in Philadelphia, were sent to England, and returned a month afterwards with 2cts. postage marked upon them. How many more went to the other side of the Ocean there is no means of ascertaining—Eight, however, have been sent to Col. McClure, by the parties to whom he originally addressed them, since their return from Europe. He mailed two on the same day, one to the Bank of Chambersburg and the other to a Bank in Harrisburg, containing notes and checks, about his own private business, which were not mailed till the ninth day after being put into the post office at Philadelphia. Owing to the vast number of letters sent off by the Committee, there was no possibility of disguising the hand-writing upon them; but when special letters were to be mailed they were addressed by some person not connected with the Committee, or else mailed at some other Post Office. These perplexing circumstances give some little idea of the luxury of being Chairman of the State Committee, at a time and under circumstances such as the Col. has just passed through.

Full appreciating the Herculean efforts of Col. McClure, during the canvass, as Chairman of the State Committee, and not being content with the dinner, a number of the citizens of the metropolis of Pennsylvania assembled at the Girard House, on Monday evening, the 3d inst., and presented the Col. with an elegant Gold Watch—one of the finest we ever saw—and a massive Gold chain. Upon the inside case of the Watch is inscribed the following:

“FREEDOM AND PROTECTION.”

TO
Col. Alexander G. McClure,
FROM HIS
PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FRIENDS
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FOR HIS ENERGY, ABILITY AND FIDELITY
AS CHAIRMAN OF THE
PEOPLE'S STATE COMMITTEE.
1860.

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, FARM AND
STABLE.

With this issue we commence an enlarged department for those of our readers who are engaged in cultivating the soil, gardening, fruit-raising, management of horses and cattle, &c., &c. Original and selected articles of merit and utility can only find a place here. In nearly all county papers having a department of this kind, selections are made more to fill up than with a view to benefit the reader. We are fully aware that we shall have to battle some against the strong tide of popular prejudice which exists against newspaper and book farming; but, we hold, that the experience of practical men, as found recorded in this way, is worth the notice and consideration of men engaged in the pursuits above mentioned, and shall spare no labor to make this column interesting and instructive. We respectfully ask that our farmer friends will give us a helping hand by furnishing statements of their experience in one or more of the departments of practical farming, stock raising and whatever of interest and worth is at their command.

In making selections from Agricultural Journals, only such as are of a practical character will be chosen, so that whatever

is found here will be for the profit of the reader.

In the proper season, our lady readers will find full and practical directions for the raising and management of flowers, making garden ornaments and other interesting matter.

Family recipes will also form a feature. The greatest care will be taken in selecting receipts that can be relied upon, and to make this point sure, they will be examined by persons competent to judge of their safety and usefulness.

Of course we don't expect to make this department perfect in all respects, but our aim will be to make it a place where all can find something to interest and lead to thought, and from thought to practice and improvement.

There is a beaten path in which men have trodden for years, and in which the feet of their children are turned—as their fathers walked so walk they, and so teach them. If a stone has been at a certain place since the day their grandfather cleared the land, that stone must remain. It never hurt anybody, and it is less trouble to plow around it than to take it away. We shall endeavor to teach such that the stone can be made to pay by turning it into lime, and that the ground once disfigured by it, can be made to yield a return for the cost of removal. When a saving can be made and an advantage gained, we shall point it out, and if in any case we can be instrumental in leading men to think, we shall have accomplished part of our design and desire.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an aged German named Leonard Auxt aged Sixty Seven years, was found yesterday morning (Tuesday dec. 11,) on the Franklin Railroad a short distance north of Royer's lane, and about two miles from Greencastle.

The body lay several feet from the track where it was found and conveyed to this place by the morning train from Hagerstown. A coroner's jury was summoned by P. Hamman Esq. and an examination of the body made by Dr. James Hamilton. There were no marks about the body to show that foul play had caused the death of the old man, or that he had been killed by the Monday evening train. The only mark found on the body was under the chin a cut of about one inch in length. There were no bones broken and nothing about the cuts to show that he had been struck by them the evening before. It is probable that, he, being a feeble old man, the force of the current of air made by the cars may have knocked him down, and so stunned him that he died from exposure. The coroner's jury consisted of the following gentlemen viz.:—C. M. Duncan Esq. John S. Ludwig, W. Blair Gilmore, John Fisher, A. H. Newman, James M. Brown, John R. Orr Esq. Jacob S. Brown A. J. Brand, D. K. Wunderlick, R. P. Hazlet, George Jarrett. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the above facts.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—There is an interesting revival of Religion at present in progress in the Presbyterian church of this place. There has been for some time a growing interest in serious matters among the youths who have been attending upon the ministrations of the pastor of that church, the Rev. S. J. Nicolls; as well among those whose parents do not belong to his church as among those whose parents do belong. The fervent zeal, and plain, earnest manner of the preacher reaches the hearts of his hearers. There is no wild excitement, such as sometimes follows the efforts of flashy pulpit orators, attending these exercises—all is deep earnestness, and serious anxiety about the salvation of immortal souls.

The earnest prayer of every pious heart is, that the good may go on, till every knee shall bow before, and every tongue confess the Lord Jesus; that it may extend to every branch of the Redeemer's church in town; that every pastor may receive many souls for his hire—may be an instrument in God's hands for doing much good.

GLOOMY.—At this writing (Monday noon) there is nothing to be seen over head but clouds filled with water, which now and then tips over, and the water runs down to Earth in different sized streams. The Whole face of the earth around here is covered with Snow and Mud—particularly the Streets with Mud. The crossings are in deplorable condition, and serve only to soil Boots and Shoes and display “Balmorals.” There is a general complaint about rain, mud, and money, the two former being too plenty and the latter too scarce. For the purpose of replenishing the Borough Bank, we advise the sale of the mud in lots to suit purchasers. The people on West Market St. want light. They seem to think that the broken lamp post dont shine well at night. Let the authorities place a “dip” on the post until after the sale.

TURKEYS.—It is said that Turkeys have not been as plenty in this section for years as this season. Many persons have very large broods, and as corn is not scarce, they are brought to Market in fine order. If any of our friends wish to be remembered at Christmas put one in our coop.

RETURN OF THE HUNTERS.—Messrs McDowell, Fletcher and Herkberger, returned on Monday from their hunt in the mountain. They met with some success, having killed three fine Deer and a number of Wild Turkeys and lesser game.

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for township and Local Laws of this State. For full particulars call upon Shroyer & Smith.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11, 1860.—Flour is firm. Sales of Ohio at \$4.62, which is an advance of 12 cts; Howard Street at the same price; City mills \$4.50.

Wheat is advancing, quotations 3 cts higher red \$1.15@1.18, white \$1.25@1.32.

Corn has advanced 3@5 cts. Sale at 4@50 cts, for yellow, 61@66 for white.

Whiskey is steady at 17@17 cts per gallon.

Mr. AUL's Sermon next week.

F. F. C.—At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

President—B. Labore Maurer.
Vice President—Jacob L. Dechert.
Secretary—Jacob Jarrett.
Treasurer—Solomon Huber.

Directors—D. H. Seibert, George W. Fisher, John A. Seiders.

Chief Engineer—George Ludwick.
Assistant Engineers—George W. Fisher, R. H. Perry.

Horse Attachees—R. H. Perry, George Ludwick, Peter A. Snider, Thomas W. Merklein, Leonard Falkenstein.

Auditors—David H. Seibert, D. B. Kirby, J. L. Dechert.

Horse Guards—George Heide, Christian Koenig, John Michaels, William Smith, Christian Henneberger.

Asses—J. Warren Seibert, J. L. Dechert, D. H. Seibert.

Standing Committee—B. L. Maurer, D. B. Kirby, J. L. Dechert, Samuel F. Greenawalt, George W. Fisher.

Collector—Jacob Jarrett.

Superintendent—Christian Henneberger.

Is it safe?—This question is asked in regard to the speed at which the Franklin R. Road cars pass the crossings on Market and Queen Streets. We do not know whether the Company or the Borough have any regulations or laws in relation to the rate of speed at which the trains as they pass through the Borough can move. One thing however we do know, and that is, that they move too fast for Safety to persons who find their way in and out of town by the above crossings.

As yet no accident has occurred but it is hard to tell how soon one may, and it is well enough to use every means to prevent sacrifice of human life. There are plenty outlets from this without the terrible one of being crushed out by a Railroad train. The company should oblige their employees to use the whistle more as they approach a crossing, as the rattling of wagon or carriage prevents the hearing of a bell.

EXON ELLIOT, Esq.—The old ex-Sheriff of Franklin County, was in town a few days since, and looks remarkably healthy and active for a man of his years. Upon inquiry, we learn how he voted for President during his long and eventful life. It is as follows: For Thomas Jefferson, last Term; for James Madison, 2 Terms; for James Monroe, 2 Terms; for Gen. Andrew Jackson, both Terms, and when there was no choice, making 3 times; for Gen. W. H. Harrison, in 1836, when he was beaten, and in 1840, when he was elected; for Gen. Zachary Taylor, once; for Gen. Winfield Scott, once, and last for Abraham Lincoln. In 1856, Mr. E. was sick and unable to attend the polls consequently did not vote that year.

Hugh Maxwell, twenty years ago well known in Pennsylvania as one of the most energetic and accomplished journalists, and since that time retired from the active duties of life, died recently at an advanced age, at the residence of his son, Dr. Maxwell, near Marion, this county. Mr. Maxwell was connected for many years with newspapers in Lancaster county. He was the owner and editor of the *Lancaster Journal*, after it passed from the hands of John Reynolds, so long the intimate and confidential associate and friend of the present President of the United States. He wrote with equal facility and vigor, was an industrious and critical reader, a profound thinker, and a bold party leader.

FOUND AT LAST.—A cure for headache! what is it. Spalding's Cephalic Pills. Spalding's Prepared Glue mends all kind of broken furniture and glass ware. Get the Pills and Glue at Miller & Hensley's Drug Store.

ASTONISHING!—The quantity of Pepper and Spices Miller & Hensley sell. They have the best fresh ground Pepper, Coriander Seed, Sweet Marjoram and other Spices in town.

Kerosene Lamps, Kerosene Oil, pure Drugs, Tobacco, Seger's Glass, Putty, Oils & Drifts, Horse and Cattle Powder in quantities to suit purchasers, at Miller & Hensley's Drug Store on the diamond.

VERY PROLIFIC.—A cow belonging to our esteemed friend WILLIAM McCUSAFLD, Esq., of Southampton township, gave birth to two calves of ordinary size, on the 3d of January, 1860. On the 4th of the present month—11 months and one day from the date of the former birth—she gave birth to two more. They are all alive and doing well—any one of them is as large as an ordinary sized calf.

LARGE TURNIP.—We are obliged to Mrs. Jacob Stinger, near Loudon in this county, for the present of a very large Turnip, which she sent us by our friend Sheriff McGrath. It weighs 8 lbs., and measures 2½ feet in circumference. The variety is what is called the Flat White.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the evening of the 4th inst., at Doyle's Hotel, of apoplexy, Mr. Levi Moore, of Clearspring district, Washington County, Md., aged about 50 years.

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for township and Local Laws of this State. For full particulars call upon Shroyer & Smith.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1860.—Flour is firm. Sales of Ohio at \$4.62, which is an advance of 12 cts; Howard Street at the same price; City mills \$4.50.

Wheat has declined 2 cents. Sales of 1500 bbls at \$1.16@1.18, white \$1.25@1.32.

Corn has advanced 3@5 cts. Sale at 4@50 cts, for yellow, 61@66 for white.

Whiskey is steady at 17@17 cts per gallon.

Corn held firmly, 3,000 bushels of old yellow sold at 65@66 cts. bus.

Whiskey is dull at 18@18 cts per gallon.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Dec. 11 1860.

SENATE.—The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, etc., was called up.

Mr. Rice, Minn., objected to taking it up. Mr. Cameron, Pennsylvania, in favor of considering it. The bill was taken up by a vote of 39 yeas to 37 nays.

The ten million Treasury note bill was received from the House.

Mr. Rice moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. Agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. Powell, referring that part of the President's message relating to domestic affairs to a select committee, was taken up.

Mr. Hale, N. H., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on military affairs to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to the safety, and if so, they be further instructed to report to what extent and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed.

Mr. Bigler, Pa., then took the floor, having introduced in yesterday for an adjournment. He said he would go with the Senator from Illinois Mr. Douglas, and with the men of every party who will devote themselves to the great work of resisting the impending danger. Mr. President, through weak or woe, I am a Union man. I am for the Union as made by our fathers; I am for the constitution and the Union.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cobb, Ala., said he did not rise to make a speech, but to express his anxious desire that the select Committee should commence business and present the result of its deliberations in some tangible form.—His hope was, however, faint as to any useful result. If anything was to be done to save his State from secession, it must be done at once, the election for delegates to the State Convention takes place on the 24th inst., and the Convention meets on the 7th of January. What means these crowded galleries? His answer was, the excitement which pervaded the public mind, not only here, but throughout the Country—all looking to Congress to do something. He hoped the House would stop this debate and do something, if possible, to produce harmony among the people. There was a pure gleam of light from Boston, which may ultimately have a good effect in the public mind. Let the North show a returning sense of justice, and the question which now agitates all will be taken into the hands of the people for proper adjustment.

He trusted that the Committee would do something to harmonize the distracted public mind. He knew that Alabama would not remain in the Confederacy longer than the 15th of January, unless something be speedily done. He was not a secessionist. He desired peace, predicated on the principles of the Constitution. If we could have that, you would help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun should shine, and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of this government.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., only gave the reason why he should serve on the Union Committee. He might be blamed or censured, but in acting where conscience approved he defied the opinion of the world. He stood here not as the Representative of his own preference, but of the interests of his constituents. He regretted that the resolution, under which the Committee was raised came from the distinguished Son of Virginia. He had entered into the opinion that the Southern members should withdraw and leave the Republicans to submit a report for consideration, but this could not be done. The Constitution was sufficient for the protection of Southern rights, as executed in the right spirit. If our government rests for its continuance on the public opinion, he could have no hope from that source, nor that it could be preserved by compromising or the use of the sword. The Republicans have destroyed the only bond which can bind the Union—the subject matter referred to the Committee did not belong to this house. It grew out of principles and systems in the Northern States directly at war with

WASHINGTON Dec. 11, 1860.—The Democratic members of the North-west have had several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position set forth in Mr. McClelland and Mr. Vallandigham's speeches of yesterday, namely, that the Union cannot be peacefully dissolved, that the north-west will under no circumstances consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and city of New Orleans; that the government whatever may be its faults, is of estimable value. The leading idea is a central government, embracing the middle, Western and Border Slave States, depending for its consummation on future circumstances.

Lieutenant General Scott will arrive here tomorrow.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS

PRICE CURRENT
OF
EYSTER & BROS.
Corrected Weekly.

	CHAMBERSBURG, Dec. 12, 1860.
BUTTER.....	14 WASHED WOOL.....
EGGS.....	12 UNWASHED WOOL.....
LARD.....	5.50
TALLOW.....	4.50
SOAP.....	10.00
BAON HAMS.....	5.10
BAON SIDES.....	1.90
BUF BRANS.....	1.00
POTATOES.....	7.00
Mercer, New.....	35
Pink-Eyes.....	35

Corrected Weekly, at Chambersburg Mills.

	CHAMBERSBURG GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected Weekly by Chambers, Gehr & Co.	
White Wheat.....	\$1.10
Red Wheat.....	1.00
Rye.....	60
Corn.....	50
Oats.....	25

White Wheat..... \$1.10

Red Wheat..... 1.00

Rye..... 60

Corn..... 50

Oats..... 25

New Advertisements.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

IN THE

REPOSITORY & TRANSCRIPT,

THE PAPER HAVING THE

LARGEST CIRCULATION!

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Chambersburg, Dec. 1, 1860:

Albert Peter..... Huber David.....

Akers A W..... Houwer Jno.....

Brown Rev Wm..... Horn C.....

Brown Jno..... Horner A if.....

Bob & Garretson..... Holler Martha J.....

Messrs..... Huber Joc.....

Bald Mary Mrs..... Huber Dianah 2.....

Brainerd Elihu B..... Huber Calman & Steven.....

Brown John S..... Jessy Joc.....

Brown John S..... Johnnae Matilde.....

Brown John S..... Knoolee Goro G Jr.....

Bird E D..... Koller James.....

Birchfield C..... Long D J.....

Birkett C..... Longfellow Geo.....

Brook C..... Lovell D.....

Burke C..... Lv G.....

Carter Wm 2..... Ledy Dan'l.....

Chapman Mrs..... Lester Branton.....

Craig Isaac..... Lester Anna.....

Cook W B..... Lester Baltham & John.....

Davis John..... Lester C.....

Davis Clary..... Lester D.....

Eustis John..... Lester F.....

Fiske John..... Lester G.....

Gould Jacob..... Lester H.....

Hill Turner..... Lester J.....

John John..... Lester K.....

Fink Henry..... Lester L.....

Fitch J..... Lester M.....

Guy Bost F 2..... Lester N.....

Holsey Henry..... Lester O.....

Harmony Jno F 1..... Lester P.....

Ward R.....

Persons calling for the above Letters will please state that they have been advertised. JOHN LIGGETT, P. M.

ESTRAWS.—Come to the property of the subscriber, in St. Thomas Street, on the Warling road, about the middle of September, 1861, TWO HEIFER CALVES, between one and two years old, of them all black, and the other white and red. The price will be come forward, prove property, pay charges and take away. Dec. 12, '60.—19.

JACOB WOLFF.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.—Winter Ar-

angement.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after

Monday, December 31, 1860. Trains will run daily, as follows: (Sundays excepted):

FOR CHAMBERSBURG:

1st Train, 2d Train

7:00 A M 2:45 P M

7:17 " 3:00 "

8:35 " 3:15 "

Marion..... 7:32 " 3:32 "

8:45 " 3:45 "

Arrive at Hagerstown..... 8:17 " 4:00 "

A. J. JONES, President

DISRESPECTFUL TOWN PROPERTY AT

PUBLIC SALE Will be sold by Public Auction

on the 12th instant, in this borough, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, last, the following valuable Real Estate, viz.—

LOT ONE, GRIND, situated on West Washington street, (immediately west of the First Church,) containing a front of 44 feet on each side, and a depth of 120 feet, bounded on the East by a 16 foot alley, on the South by a 10 foot alley, and on the West by another lot, which is 100 feet deep. The lot is erected a large and commodious two storied Brick House, containing large well-arranged chambers, and a Kitchen. The House is admirably calculated for two families—having two fireplaces, two stoves, a large parlour, a well equipped Water, a new Closets, a variety of choice fruit trees, &c., &c.

This property is worthy the attention of purchasers in want of a pleasant home.

Persons disposed to purchase will be shown same on application to the subscriber, or the Auctioneer, at 1 o'clock, when the term will be made known by

Chambl. Dec. 12, '60.—21. R. P. HAZELTON, Auct.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, ASSETS.

Bills and Notes discounted..... \$442,303.78

Stock, Compt. of Penna. 2,847,248

Bank of New York 49,035.20

Country Banks 56,829.80

Notes and Checks of other Banks 4,000.95

Gold and Ingots 20,148.31

Specie 20,807.75

Judgments 10,902.67

Real Estate 8,000.00

Banking House 3,000.00

Liabilities.

290,165.00

Deposits 66,111.99

Unpaid Dividends 1,382.71

To other Banks 1,406.78

Due to Commonwealth 337,809.56

The above Statement is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. MESSINGER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, a Justice of the Peace, for the County of Franklin, Penna., Dec. 6, 1860.

PHILIP HAWKES, J. P.

For Sale by Booksellers generally.

Dec. 12, '60.—21.

PEASANT HOME FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers a Peasant Home for sale, the property which he now occupies, situated in the Western part of the Borough of Chambersburg, to wit: 6½ ACRES of superior Farming Land. The Improvement is good LUG HARRIS, &c., and trees of various kinds, choice FRUIT TREES, & a Well of never failing Water in the yard. Also a fine Building Lot on West Market Street. This property is one of the most desirable situations in Chambersburg.

If the above Properties are not sold before Saturday, the 13th inst., they will on that day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Also, 50 shares of Chambersburg Bank Stock Apply to R. P. HAZELTON.

R. P. HAZELTON.

NEW SHOE STORE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the people of Chambersburg, to wit:

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety, style and pattern, and of the best manufacturers.

He has no old stockers on hand. His whole stock is new. Give him a call—you can easily suit yourself. He invites his friends particularly to call, as he will take pleasure in showing them his goods, and in the room formerly occupied by Francis Smith, Esq., in the Post Office—and more recently used for the same purpose by George Eyster, Esq., two doors North of Fisher's Hotel, Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

His large and well selected stock, he being a practical Shoemaker, consists of

Ladies' Gaiters, Boots, Slippers and Buskins.

Gentlemen's Gaiters, Slippers and Boots.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)..... \$6

SEMI WEEKLY (104 ")..... \$3

WEEKLY (52 ")..... \$2

TO CLUBS—Sem. Weekly, two copies for \$5, five for \$10, ten copies to one address for \$20; and any larger number at the latter rate. Ten copies or over, to address of each subscriber.

TERMS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

We trust that those who do not now receive THE TRIBUNE will subscribe for it without delay. The club price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is \$10, and we trust that those who are not yet able to take it in confidence will do so.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

We trust that those who do not now receive THE NEW YORK TR

Results of the Revolution—Five New Republics.

Since the right of secession is claimed by the South and conceded by the dominant party in the North, it is proper to look at results. If South Carolina can secede for any pretended cause, herself of course sole Judge in the case, then Maine can secede. So can Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, or Oregon. I one State can secede, so can another, and as a logical consequence each State can coalesce with other States and form republics of one, two, or twenty out of the original fragments of this Union.

Now, if this is to be the prevailing doctrine we would propose the following list of confederacies:

REPUBLIC NO. 1.

A Southern Republic, with all the slave States save Delaware and Missouri, the latter in fact and feeling being a Western State, will soon be as free as Ohio, with New Mexico and the Indian Territory.

The staple productions of this Republic would be cotton, tobacco, sugar and niggers.

REPUBLIC NO. 2.

A Western Republic, including the seven North western States, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

The productions of this republic would be wheat, corn, beef, pork, potatoes, and popular Sovereignty.

REPUBLIC NO. 3.

The Central Republic, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The latter named State has elected Lincoln to Congress, and has not nigger enough to-day to run a respectable hotel.

The productions of the Central Republic would be a great variety of cereals, pancake makers and politicians.

REPUBLIC NO. 4.

The Puritan Republic, including the six New England States.

Productions—Prayers, Priests and Pumpkins pines.

REPUBLIC NO. 5.

The Pacific Republic, including California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, with the eventual addition of Sonora and Utah.

Staples—Gold, grizzly bears, and babies.

Here are republics enough to suit seceders, and when any of the States are dissatisfied with their new Unions all they will have to do will be to raise the flag of disunion and march to a more congenial section, a la Mexicana.

Hoorah for the American multiplication table and the new republics!—Cleveland Plaindealer.

TAKING IT COOLY.

The editor of the Democratic paper at La Crosse, Wisconsin, thus announced the defeat of his party in that section.—The returns from this State come pouring in like buckwheat from the tail-end of a gleaning mill, and just about as comfortable to read as that triangular grain is to sit on. We feel sort of weakness about the piazza! We feel cold, chilly, clammy like, just on the small of the back, to read how this State—this Badger State—has acted! Jefferson county has turned over like a boy with the colic, and now lies groaning, back side up! Wisconsin has done it! Every thing is Lincoln. Even the rails must have voted. He will have more majority in this State than you can roll down hill! We have three hundred pounds of figures, but not enough to give half the majorities in Rock county even! "Go on with your old scow—it won't rain long!" For President in 1864—Stephen A. Douglas.

A correspondent of the "Siecle," Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:

"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their result, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Province."

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines, which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America, may be had by our neighbors.

It may not be—maisons, go!

Nor tempi to the mistletoe:

I once could dance beneath its bough,

But must not, cannot, will not now.

A weight, a load within me bear;

It is not madness nor despair:

But I require to be at rest,

So that my burden may digest.

The way he danced with us maidens after taking a dose of Dr. Wister's invigorating Spirit, was cheering to us all, inspiring from Dyspepsia and kindred stomach.

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright side of life appears.

It appears from the reports of the Post office Department that the postage collected in the State of South Carolina for the last year amounted to \$81,600. The cost of transporting the mails was \$192,210. 1 Massachusetts the same year the receipt was \$532,184, and the expenses were \$153,000.

The world is more apt to reward appearance than deserts.

A NEW SORT OF DIVORCE.—Not long since a native of the Feejee Islands presented himself to a missionary and humbly begged to receive the rite of baptism. "But," objected the priest, "you are a polygamist—you have several wives." "Only two." "That is one too many." "Good, I will get rid of one of them." "Keep the one that you have lived the longest with." "No, I prefer the other, she is younger." "As you please." Eight days thereafter the converted savage returned to the priest, with his face radiant with innocent joy. "Now, father," said he, "you can baptize me. I have only one wife now," and he pointed to quite a pleasant-looking woman who accompanied him. "And what has become of the other?" asked the priest. "OH! I ate her!"

A NEW WAY OF SQUARING ACCOUNTS WITH SOUTHERN CREDITORS.—We learn that a dry goods firm in this city who had a claim for \$1,000, against a southern trader who could not meet it with the "ready," adopted a novel course by which their account was canceled and a negro slave obtained his freedom. The firm sent word to their attorney to catch a slave belonging to the trader for debt, cause him to be sold, buy him in for the firm, and then send him to a Northern city. The anti-slavery principles of the house forbade their receiving the price of a fellow man, and so they determined to turn their claim to a good account by freeing a slave with it. We are pleased to record so noble and generous an act.—Boston Journal

SECESSION—A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—We have it from the best authority that a large military equipment house in Philadelphia, for some considerable time after the first talk of secession, received letters from the South inquiring the cost per man of such equipment. The house went to considerable trouble in making out various estimates according to the form or nature of the information sought, and invariably replied to their many correspondents. The range of cost was from forty to fifty dollars per man. They have never received an order in response from either individual or company. Forty dollars was too much too pay for a whim.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE PALMETTO COCKADE.—This distinctive badge of the fire-eaters of South Carolina is thus described:—It is about three inches in diameter, a blue rosette surrounded with slips of the Palmetto form the centre, and the lower part of the circle encloses a veritable brace of twelve rattlesnakes.

The motto is, "When I make a noise I strike—Death rather than dishonor." The button fastening the cockade has upon it the representation of a Palmetto tree, with the motto, "Americanus asibusque parati?" If they can find rattlesnakes enough to furnish cockades for all hands, South Carolina must be rather a pleasant country to live in.

THE recent fugitive slave excitement in Chicago grew out of the arrest of a negro who had escaped from Nebraska territory, and therefore involves a new point, as the Constitution provides for the return of a slave escaping from a State, and no judicial construction has yet been given to the statute as to its effect upon a slave escaping from a territory.—Louisville Journal.

A man named Wilkins mysteriously disappeared from Norfolk, Va., in February last, since which no trace of him had been obtained until recently, when his skeleton was found in Margarettsville, and identified.

As the deceased had a large sum of money with him when he disappeared, and as none of it was found with his remains, it is supposed he was robbed and murdered.

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Hundreds die annually from neglected coughs and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives could be preserved to a green old age.

There's a wily counterfeiter of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of L. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

"I'll take two children, if I can have 'em cheap," said a tall Yankee on entering an oyster saloon on Third street, the other day.

"Two children! what two children?"

"Why I ain't got any myself, and your sign reads 'Families Supplied,' don't it? I want you to supply me."

DOUBLE OR QUIT.—"I'll flog you for an hour, you little villian," said a father to his son who was constantly tossing a penny, and who could not be broken from the bad habit.

"Father," instantly replied the incorrigible young scamp, as he balanced a penny on his finger, "I will toss you to make it two hours or nothing."

COLD IN THE HEAD.—Tie a handkerchief over the head at night on going to bed, taking care to cover the ears, and an incipient cold will go in the morning; the first symptoms of cold should never be neglected, the simplest remedies have effected cure, then, for which the strongest medicine proved useless afterward.

"Henry, you ought to be ashamed, to throw away bread like that. You may want it some day."

"Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then, should I eat it up now?"

Remember that thought and action should go hand in hand.

Voluptuous pleasures will ever bring tormenting pains.

DECHERT IS DETERMINED TO keep up the reputation of the old stand. Call and go!

FINE CUT Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

coat [may 23-6m.] JACOBS'.

SHOULDER BRACES for Male and Female at SPANGLER'S.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscriber, having returned from the City, is now preparing for his customers and the public generally, as well as for his own family, a large number of Fruits, Prunes, Fig, Raisins, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Grapes, Nuts, and Walnuts, also, Cakes, and French Hornes.

THE undersigned being a Practical Confidencier, offers to the Retail Trade every thing in his line on reasonable terms, and in great abundance. He calls special attention to a Case of which he has a large stock, and which cannot fail to please in the market. Some time ago I had a large stock in Ulers on my hand, and arranged to sell it at a loss. Come on, come all, and give him a call at his store on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa. Tues. Dec. 6, '60. G. H. BURKHARD.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Commissioner, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, on the 21st instant, to inquire into the affairs of Franklin County, in the Borough of Chambersburg, A. M., on Monday, the 17th of the present month, presents his notice to the citizens of Chambersburg, when and where all persons concerned can attend, if they please.

GEORGE EYSTER, Commissioner.

AT the request of the petitioners for the above Commissioner, the public is hereby notified that all contracts made with the said Isaac WISNET pending these proceedings will remain valid.

JOHN W. KELLY, Commissioner.

APPEALS & APPEALS.—Notice.—The Appeals from the Assessors for State and County Taxes, for the year 1860; will be held before the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, on Tuesday, the 17th of December.

For Autrin, Montgomery, Warren and Peters Townships, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December.

For Franklin, Fulton, Perry and Lancaster Townships, on Wednesday, the 19th day of December.

For Greenfield, Union and Bedford Townships, on Thursday, the 20th day of December.

Zebulon Sloan of Pinhook, Texas, writes:—Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Gouty disease swelling the neck, which had rufed over two years.

ALFRED TALLEY, Manufacturer.

IN DEBT, Nervous Affectation, Emorior, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Typhus, Incipient Gonorrhoea, Scrofulosis, Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Miasma, Menstruation, Whales, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Neuralgia, etc.

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Gov. Houston on Lincoln's Election.—A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Independence, Texas, October 31st, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Governor Houston:

"In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it had been exaggerated and misrepresented. The fact was that there had been but one white man hung in Texas for incendiarism—Herndon of Henderson—and two negroes; and these never had been a vial or bottle of poison found in the possession of any other negroes in the State; thus intimating very clearly that the others that were punished were unjustly punished. As to the house-burnings it had been reported at one time that there were 14 houses burnt in Austin city, when in fact there was only a shanty or shack in the outskirts of the city burnt; and he accounted for the burning of that by the carelessness of the Dutch who were lounging and smoking there at the time."

However much he might regret the election of Mr. Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. "Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not."

Parson Brownlow offers to fight on ANY DAY but Sunday.—Wm. G. Brownlow well known as Parson Brownlow, and the editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, a leading anti-Democratic organ of Tennessee, prints in the latest issue of his paper a "card" which thus concludes:

"I am not aware that there is more than one man in this city who desires to do me a personal injury, and he can find me every day of my life, but Sabbath, prepared to receive any call may make upon me, and the judgment of this community is, that the call must come from him. It is customary after an exciting election, for editors to apologize for what they have said and done, under excitement, and for men of all parties to make liberal allowance for them. I have no apology to make, and beg not to be excused, as what I said and published was done with cool deliberation, and now, that the storm is over, meets my most hearty approval.

W. G. BROWNLLOW."

We have the following from an authentic source:—A sub committee of a school board, not a thousand miles from here, were examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee undertook to sharpen their wits by propounding the following question: "If I had a pincie pie, and should give two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and two-twelfths to John, and keep half the pie myself, what would there be left?"

There was a profound study among the scholars, but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to give an answer.

"Well, sir, what would be left? Speak out."

The committee man turned red, while the other members roared aloud. That boy was excused from answering any more questions.

Coughs.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. Nov. 28-6m.

An Italian, who died not long since in the Austrian dominions, left a clause in his will prohibiting any of his sons taking service with Austria, and any of his daughters marrying an Austrian, on pain of forfeiting their inheritance. The judge before whom the will was read was so indignant at the dead man's effrontry, that he declared he "would have him seized and brought back if the power of the Austrian Empire could compass the arrest."

An elderly woman, the aunt of a lady to be married in Sudbury, Eng., who had a feud with her niece, went to the church where the nuptials were to be celebrated, and declared that she would be present at the ceremony, and that, if she wavered in her intention, she hoped God would strike her dead. She had no sooner made this declaration than she fell to the pavement a helpless paralytic, and died the next morning, without speaking a word.

A rich lady was recently robbed at Saratoga, of six thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by an unknown woman who had been figuring at the tables as an heiress and a belle for several weeks, and had won her way to the confidences of the unfortunate loser, and who appeared as suddenly and mysteriously as did the diamonds and jewelry.

George, the traitor, is living in comfortable poverty and obscurity, as a professor of chemistry, at Klagenforn, near Layback, in Austrian Illyria. His conduct, if it was prompted by any selfish motive, entirely failed of its object, and remains as unexplained and unrewarded as it was unexpected.

A locomotive on the Sandusky railroad was blown up recently near Dayton, O., with such violence that fragments of it were hurled to the distance of a mile, yet fortunately no one was injured.

TO THE LADIES.—C. CROFT would respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine his store of Fall and Winter Shoes, Garters, &c., which he offers at liberal prices. Store immediately opposite Eyster's Store. Oct. 10, '60.

J. NO. R. HUTTEN & BRO.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH
Main St., opposite Mrs. Fisher's Hotel,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Offer to the Public an elegant and extensive assortment of FINE JEWELRY, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enamelled Work, and various Colors of Glass, Rings, Etc.

The stock is large, among the greatest in this section of Pennsylvania, and has been selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, from the most careful importing and manufacturing establishments in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in a most workmanlike manner.

Our friends, and the Public generally, are invited to a examination of our largest stock.

JNO. R. HUTTEN & BRO.
May 15.
Sign of the Big Watch Main Street.

NEW MARBLE YARD!—The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Franklin county, that he has opened a NEW MARBLE YARD on the corner of West Market and Franklin streets, in the Borough of Chambersburg where he will keep on exhibition a large variety of fine Marbles, and also such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS and HEAD STONES, MANTELLES, TABLE and STAND TILES, &c., manufactured from the very best Foreign and Domestic Marble.

Wholesale and retail business will be conducted in the market, and especially invite my friends and the public to call and examine this store, of which there are several sizes.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Young Men especially, who have become the victims of Solitary vice, that baneful and destructive habit which annually sweeps off an untiring grave thousands of the best educated and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have become great men, arising from the destructive habits of Youth.

These secret and solitary practices are more fatal than the invasions that the sons of the sea, the mariner Ulysses, might have met with in those terrible ordeals of perils, rendering manhood, both body and mind.

Let us all strive to save the young, and to assist in the propagation of health, virtue, and happiness.

MARRIAGE!

Marieted persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic infirmities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide his honor as a gentleman, and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

IMPROPER CURE AND FULL VIGOR RESTORED.

Men, who are too fatigued, most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improvidence, not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue.

He who well understands the subject will prefer to seek the best physician, and not the cheapest.

Those who place themselves under the care of Dr. JOHNSTON will be assured of the pleasure of health, the enjoyment of the senses and destructive symptoms to the body are removed. For those who become deranged, the physical and mental powers recover rapidly.

YOUNG MEN, FIGHTING, COUGHING, & COUGHING.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the practice of the Art, in Town, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has conducted his practice in this section of the country that has been ever known.

Since their Incorporation a period of thirty years, they have paid over FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in FEES, affording evidence of the success and importance of his practice.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1860.

First Mortgages, simply secured, \$1,890,293.88

Real Estate, (present value \$102,995.25) cost, 77,440.35

Perpetual Premiums, \$49,899.61

Unexpired Temporary Premiums, 230,180.56

Surplus, 72,061.61

Total, \$2,8,951.00

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Perpetual Premiums, \$49,899.61

Unexpired Temporary Premiums, 230,180.56

Surplus, 72,061.61

Total, \$2,165,597.99

Advantage in value of Real Estate over cost, 25,448.99

Advantage in value of Stocks over cost, 16,968.36

Total, \$2,208,061.65

The only Profits from Premiums and Surplus

can derive by law, are from Risks which have been determined.

Extract from the Chart of the Company.

THE FARMERS AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

ENTERTAINMENT DR. JOHN SHIFFRIT.

Veterinary Surgeon, No. 12, Franklin Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

Having erected a large BRICK BUILDING on the Cambria Road, will be prepared to receive and forward to and from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c., kinds of PRODUCE, MERCHANTANDISE, &c.,

with a purchase FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, of all kinds, for CASH, at the highest market price.

ENTRANCE for Wagons, North of the Cathedral Church, Chambersburg, will be made through the Merchants and others residing in Franklin, who will send their Freight will send it to R. E. WIDMER, No. 1122, Market St., Philadelphia, directed to the care of CHAMBERS, GEHR & CO., Chambersburg. June 30, '58—L.

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