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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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[From the New York Dispatch.]

LET OTHERS WORSHIP BEAUTY.

Let others whorship beauty,
And praise the cheek's bright hue;
Let others worship beauty—
Give me the heart that's true.
I care not for the smile,
Which but a moment glows;
'Tis often treachery's guile
To fill the breast with throes;
The smile that ever beams,
Nor quickly fades away
Like visionary dreams,
Oh! that's the smile for me.
Let others worship beauty,
And praise the cheek's bright hue;
Let others worship beauty—
Give me the heart that's true.

The sparkling eye's quick glances—
Beauty that all approve—
'Tis true that each enhances
The rich delight of love.
When loveliness unites
With virtues and with truth,
It adds to our delights,
And beautifies our youth.
But when the mind's astray,
And when the heart is roving,
Yet falsely turns to thee,
Oh where's the bliss of loving?
Let others worship beauty,
And praise the cheek's bright hue;
Let others worship beauty—
Give me the heart that's true.

L. CHEYNEY.

For the Easton Gazette.

The Bachelor's Dream.

BY SALTWATER

eefully dedicated to Fresh Water & Shadbonds.

bachelors, three miles or more from town,
might be Smith the other might be Brown
et perchance twas not; such names, ignore
ngle life, and soon if not before
question pop, to some fair lass forthwith,
ure Mrs. Brown or Jones, or Smith,
whether poor or rich, obs ure or great
swell, the censes, and improve the State
ll legicians teach in all the schools
w exceptions to all general rules,
thus the rule, for Smiths and Browns to wed
t here, be broken, therefore be it said
ese exceptions Brown or Smith or Jones,
here excepted, still were *unexcepted ones*.
rown and Smith we'll dub them,—and begin
story are here to figure in.

Christmas night, snug in their cosy room,
ring fire dispell'd the gathering gloom,
le set, to sup, inviting stood
curian feast diverse and good,
d ham, and sausages, and tempting chine
remnants of a gobler large and fine,
ice Steak from "Jump's" both rich and rare
by it's side in gravy, swam, a pair
ide canvas-backs, which B. the giver
nt express that day from down the river,
ock wheat cakes, all butter'd steaming hot
d incense with the tea and coffee pot,
arrying out a rule as oft they had
hristmas night to cook the last salt shad
rve them up, for two these chanc'd to be
e a piece for Brown and Smith you see.

Christmas comes but once a year, and Brown
nt Ned Cole as usual to town
lay before, with orders brief to call
s old friend and sometime pr all
reded fixens from his ample store,
me himself as oft he'd done before,
the days were cold and like to be,
riend supposed for ought he could see
right and kind to send with Ned along
nion of something good and strong.

all arranged the supper smoking hot
n said to Smith my friend! think it not
f the track, before we take our tea
what in the demijon there be,
aving cork, the two forthwith explored
Christmas present sent from Stephens' store,
thought it strong and of a wildish smack
iving Ned a horn, they put it back.

trange and never yet accounted for
men some dishes love and some abhor,
o it was, Smith on that evening had
st decided preference for shad,
re the steak had left its liquid bed,
ndry links of sausages had fled,
ll attractions plead by every dish
n dismay before the charms of fish
ish up a halt and then the other
only precludes to attacking tother,
eferential he to other's dues;
gh press'd to take some more he should refuse
vercome, there scruples are all at last,
econd shad to join the first had past.

n varies in his taste, obeys the call
is—semi-solids—fluids—all
eaning to his favorite dish and boast
lighting none, he took to turkey most,
rounding off at last a hearty meal
Brown and Smith an indigestion feel,
mping dull sensation seize the twain;
search about for remedies in vain
amphor all is out, no Number Six
ia Killer at hand, the thing to fix,
riven thus by fast increasing pain
Smith lets try the demijon again.

is abroad an old remembered saw
drowning men will grapple at a straw;
hus did Brown did not object
the first instance he did detect
thing partly right and partly wrong
e peculiar, stringent, wild, and strong,
his honest friend (in trade a triumph)
l scorn alliance with the neighboring pump
counted for the strength it bore
Holson,' choice they took two doses more
ful Ned, with care, the fires renew
hand him out another nipper too.

ain from symptoms then and there prevailing
Smith was sick and Brown himself was ailing;
ight wore on, but ne'er the pains wore off,
spoke of shad, of thirst, of sweat and cough
Brown alas, his stomach's heat to quell;
dered thrice *fresh water* from the well;
d the Dutch, whenever troubles come
intently to the lov'd Merchaum,
iling other means at last invoke
py issue in a cloud of smoke;
wn and Smith the mirkey Goddess court
ke to pipes a dernier resort.

wards fast the circling shadows flew
arker still the mingling vapours grew,
iling fire refuse to light the room,
andle out, augments the midnight gloom;
fragrant Pigtail power their senses steep
Brown and Smith at last have gone to sleep.

ep perchance to dream, ah there's the rub,
silky nature of their evening's grub,
n'd with sundry doses large and strong
urn'd at last digestion's currents wrong,
p'd them altogether but in dream
and romantic both the sleepers seem.

morning Ned before the sun was out
Massa Brown what hab you bin about?
gger known you twenty years or more
ch perceedens nebber saw'd before;
ly could myself from bustin keep
ar you lofe a huntin in you sleep;
oller out, dar goes the great Monnac
ver Ridge is on his track,
histle up de dogs, Shut up says Brown
ake a fire or I'll knock you down.

The fire made, the things are all put right
Said Smith, I've had a most tremendous night
That supper and that liquor (but no matter)
Have kept my *innards* in a constant clatter
I dream'd of *shad* with *bones* and shad without
Of salted Shad that swam about
And sick withal I posted Ned straightway
To seek the domicil of Doctor A.
To lay aside whatever else about
To ride in haste and bring the Doctor out
He came, the symptoms saw, pronounced them bad
And recommended Etherial Oil and Shad.

And then the Hunt, O, Gemini, such a rout
Was never seen these diggins here about
Just so says Brown, how strange I dreamt it too
A most exciting Hunt and this we'll do
While fresh upon our minds we'll take it down
Send to the "Star" and publish in town
How really strange yet this I'm firm upon
There's hunting liquor in that demijon
And Ned avers we talk'd, to clear the doubt
Lets call him in and hear his story out.

A Lawyer once tis said (there may be more)
Would not consent to try a case before
The magic power of old "Cognac" or "Rye"
Had run the scale of wit and humor high
So Edward hunted he could tell it better
And much quicker, with a whistle-wetter.

You see den Gemmen, I was seiten down
Right in the corner dar, when Massa Brown
He whistle de dogs and guv a shout
And call de people all dat libs about
Dis Dover Ridge sich names I clare I neber
Shant forgit 'em spec I shant forebear
Just here Old Ned the hunting yarn forebore
Twas uncle Stephen thundering at the door.

Dear reader have you ever mark'd the look
Of him whose lost a well filled pocket book
Or seen the features, anxious, pallid, strong
Of him who's sent out poison label'd wrong
You may conjecture then perhaps from his
The rueful cast of Uncle Stephen's phiz.

Where is the demijon? confound that Owen
Where will the mischief end that he has sown?
You din't drink it, did you? tell me quick!
I've run my horse from town, I'm almost sick,
Twas Owen's fault, that blockhead, booby, calf,
He filled the demijon with half and half.

Why what on earth's the matter? all aghast,
Both Brown and Smith exclaims, for really past
Our comprehension this. "Why Uncle Stephen
A man of steady soul and temper even
Thus to fly off the handle, take a seat
And let us thank you for our Christmas treat."

As around the room his eye enquiring strayed
No victim to the blunder meets his gaze
His features now regain their wonted cast
And calmer now, become compos'd at last.

In brief our friend at once explains the trouble
How on that day his custom, more than double
The usual run, had drain'd his barrel out
Except a gallon of Old Rye about,
Was all above contain'd, but down below
He like it had another cask or so.

So drawing what he had, the demijon
Was handed out to Owen, thereupon
With orders to be quick and not to stop
And from a certain barrel fill it up.
The stupid dunce my best intentions foil
And fills the thing with strong Ethereal Oil,
This morning seen with Owen in the cellar
In conversation with the blundering feller
I learn'd the sad mistake, and quickly came
To trace the mischief all, and here I am.

The breakfast ready on the table stood
The jokes and coffee each alike were good
No serious harm was done, and Smith and Brown
Return'd with Stephen back again to town
Averring then and there no more to try
A physic redolent with Oil and Rye,
To patronize alone the New Distiller
And buy a gross or so of best Pain Killer.

AN ABORIGINAL WAKE.—A correspondent of the Melbourne (Australia) *Argus* describes an aboriginal wake which he witnessed at Sale, Gipp's Island. The natives belonging to the more immediate vicinity of Sale, having committed murder upon one of the Omeo blacks, and aggravating the atrocity by indulging their cannibal propensities in eating a portion of the body, were threatened with an avenging onslaught from the Omeo tribes. For greater security against such an attack, they came down close to the township, where they encamped in bodies from 12 to 20 each. A man among them had been ill for some time—so far gone as to be quite unable to walk, except when partially carried by his comrades. Such was the state of matters, when, one evening attention was attracted by a most unaccountable noise coming from the direction of their camp. The correspondent hurried down to the spot where the blacks were encamped. The sick man was being held up in standing posture by three of his comrades, who were bemoaning his fate with the most heart-felt sorrow. The entire camp—men, women and children—exhibited the most frantic grief, all the women and children not excepted, cutting their heads and bodies in a most shocking manner, with their waddles, tomahawks and other instruments of war. The dying man's life was ebbing fast. His supporters placed him in a sitting position. One held his hand to the fire and hitted it to the patient's face, desirous of counteracting the coldness which he felt creeping over it. His wife, the bereaved one, gave evidence of uncontrollable and maddening grief. With her nails she tore the skin off her cheeks, from her eyes downwards. This action she continued on the lacerated flesh until it became horrible to witness. Anon she would seize a tomahawk, and dash it with both hands against her legs. At last she threw herself forward as if to catch the last breath of her dying husband. The frantic excitement of every one present increases; the self-inflicted wounds are redoubled! The man is dead. The body is stretched out before the fire. Instantaneously each man ran to where he had placed his spear, and began stabbing himself in the legs. The howling, the yellings, and wailings of agonized grief which accompanied this display, formed certainly the most imposing death dirge that fancy could ever have imagined. Next day they emboweled the body, intending to smoke it until nothing but skin and skeleton were left. Throughout the whole of three nights the entire bush resounded with their wailing.

STOLEN.—The Boston Post says that the draft of Washington's Farewell Address, in his own hand writing, has recently been stolen from the State Department at Washington, and efforts to recover it have been unsuccessful.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

The season is now so far advanced that the pruning of all trees should be got out of hand as soon as fair weather will allow of the operation. The work should not be done in frosty weather not only because it is barbarous to set a man at such a time to labor which allows of scarcely any exercise, but also on account of wounds inflicted during severe cold often being unhealthy.—But there are many soft, mild days during January and February, of which advantage must be taken, so that all pruning may be finished before the sap is in circulation.—Different trees require various kinds of treatment, and practice alone can make perfect; we shall therefore only dwell on some general principles by which the gardener should be guided in cutting away any portion of a tree.

Pruning, when performed scientifically, has for its object the increased production of flowers and fruit, and, in the case of forest trees, the improvement of timber.—In our gardens, however, there is often a mere mechanical end to be considered, namely, the excision of wild and straying shoots, and keeping the branches of a tree within reasonable bounds.

Walnut trees, in gardens, will often require lopping, if it is expected that anything is to grow near them; and apples and pears, &c., will demand the use of the knife and the saw for the same reason. When trees are trained in the espalier fashion, or against walls, the necessity of curbing a luxuriant growth still more pressing.

Last year some of our peaches and apricots were left to themselves, and had no disbudding or summer pruning, and the consequence is that we now see how small a portion of the annual growth a wall will contain.

It is the consideration of this circumstance, conjoined with the diseases which are often caused by so much cutting and hewing, which has led to a more scientific treatment of such trees. By watching a peach tree, for instance, and estimating how much new wood can possibly be nailed in the next autumn, a careful gardener will be able to prevent the growth of more than is wasted, by the operation of disbudding, or the removal of the buds as they appears except those which are required for further services. The effect of this process is, not only to lessen the use of the knife, but also to throw all the forces of the tree into the branches which are allowed to remain.

Every tree has a certain power treasured up in itself at the close of the growing season, and if nature is not interfered with, this force will develop itself in the formation of a certain number of branches. If, therefore art comes in, and prevents half those branches from before developed the organizable matter is given to the remaining half, which thus acquires a more robust growth.

This is sometimes an advantage, but not always; and a knowledge of the habits of trees, their modes of fruiting, and other conditions, must be observed before the pruner can wisely decide upon the amount of disbudding which will be best. We advise our readers to study this subject, which is too much neglected in ordinary gardens.—In the early part of the summer, when disbudding is most wanted, we are generally fully occupied, and tasks which have only a prospective advantage are apt to be postponed too long.

But if everything which bears fruit, from a gooseberry bush to a nectarine, is prevented from making or perfecting superfluous shoots, by disbudding or summer pruning, the tree will be benefited, and much after lobor avoided.

But pruning aims at increased fruitfulness, and it is in this point of view that it demands some science for its succesful performance. We must first ascertain how, and on what kind of wood, the fruit is produced, and then direct our efforts to increase such bearing shoots.

For instance, the vine bears always of the shoots of the previous year, and therefore as much as possible of well-ripened new wood must be left in pruning.

The filbert bears in the same way, and it is by working with this fact in view that this nut is made so profitable by market gardeners. In a wild state, and more often than not in good gardens, the filbert grows as it likes, and an immense number of long stems is the result, with a few nuts on the extremities. But when practically trained, the tree is stopped in its leading shoots, and the production of a profusion of branches below is the result, all of which may become fruit-bearing.

The peach and similar trees bear on last year's wood; and therefore in pruning, as many of such shoots as possible must be laid in, while to make room for them, some portion of the old branches are cut out.

The fig bears on wood of the same season, and so does the walnut; while apples and pears are produced on wood of several years' growth.

A knowledge of these various habits is, therefore, of the first importance in pruning.

As the accumulation of sap or organizable matter is going on all the winter more or less, according to the weather, it is considered best to prune early, that the amount of such sap instead of distributed over all the wood which is to be cut away, may be given to that which is to remain.

Such is the general theory, and perhaps it may have been confirmed by experiments; but we are inclined to suspect that too much stress is often laid upon it.

That the sap intended for one yard of peach branch will be accumulated in half of it, if it is shortened to that extent in good time cannot be doubted; but are we sure that this mode of glutting the wood which is left is best for the health of the tree, or the utilmate production of fruit?

We know that wall-trees are proverbially apt to perish, either wholly or in part, to an extent unknown in standards of the same kinds; and this may happen from the *plethora* or overgorging of the branches which are left by the pruner. However, we merely throw out this as a hint in passing, in order to set our readers thinking on the subject: as it is by careful observation and experiment that any art or science is brought to perfection.

Some trees bleed much when pruned at certain seasons, and this is by all means to be avoided. This can be done by avoiding to prune them when the sap is in activity, and confining the operation to autumn or winter, so that the wound may heal over before nature puts forth her activity. Vines will thus bleed, if the pruning is left to the spring. Walnuts bleed profusely if not carefully pruned.

But when vines or walnuts are in leaf, this result does not follow to any injurious extent, and the former is generally freely in summer. The cause of this is that the leaves are then in operation, and make so great a demand upon the sap that there is none to spare.—*London Field.*

President Buchanan's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the heart of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-eletion, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passion of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner described by the constitution was heard, and instant submission followed.—Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territores. Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom: but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate it in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide the question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indespensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitants the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacrad right of each individual must be preserved.—That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being then settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation of this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so dreaded by the Father of his Country will speedily become extinct! Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union.

Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man therefore exer this best influence to suppress this agitation which since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimate have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on others States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals—on noble rivers and arms of the sea—which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves sink into significance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government from the taint, or even the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics: and history prove that when this has decayed, and even the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed for ever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people.—This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among those I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended seacoast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary to the defence of the country.—Any discriminating against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the constitution and laws to be placed on a perfect equality with the native born citizens, and in this character should ever be kindly recognized.

The federal constitution in a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation, has convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whenever in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be added, if this were the proper service to strain the language of the constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

While deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that under the war making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the constitution Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies;" "to provide and maintain a navy;" and to call forth the militia to "repel invasion. Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion."

Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast; because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads.

It might be also wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens in the Pacific coast may not be impared by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best rout shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties, as a member of the great family of nation. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart.

We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than our due. We ought to cheerish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any unless they shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute.

In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people, to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased the possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire Territory, unless it be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to intertere or to complain if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions.

Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty as well as equal and just laws; and have been contended, prosperous and happy.—Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great Republic.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John S. Carlisle, of Virginia has been nominated for re-election to Congress.