

THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY COUNTY PAPER IN THIS STATE.

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The President's Message which we present in the Pioneer this week, in advance of the usual day, is of such length as to preclude our usual variety of reading matter. Believing this the most desirable to our readers, we have taken considerable pains to give as much of the Message as space will permit.

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been earnestly prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, and plenty has been abundant, and plenty has been abundant throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the history of the world has ever enjoyed a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

From the very nature of his office, and the high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The steps of duty of administering this Government are to itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the Chief Executive Officer of the Government.

His province is not to make, but to execute the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no possibility exists of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we are to be restrained from present action by the prospect of him who speaks as never man spoke, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The evil day may never come, unless we shall bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged as a cause for immediate secession, that the Southern States are denied their rights with other States in the commercial territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into these commercial territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will be well to consider, in this connection, the fact that there is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the Territorial Legislation of Kansas, on the 22d of February, 1850, passed in great haste, and, on the 23d, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory. Such an act, however, plainly violated the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in the federal legislature. Yet such has been the correctness of this decision, that it has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to some of the most important and interesting questions throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invent a territorial legislature with power to annul the rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State legislator in the Union is forbidden by its own Constitution to exercise it.

It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates, preparatory to framing a constitution for the Territory. When such a convention is convened, it is invested with powers as broad as those of a State, and it is their duty to exercise them within their limits.

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon a inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the general character of the several States by which it was ratified. But it is beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield to the demands of another State, or to the demands of a foreign nation. Consequently, the right of a State to secede from the Union is not a subject for the consideration of the States, created by the Constitution, but of the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, and the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution.

Government of the Union. I have purposely confined my remarks to the revolutionary resistance, because it claimed within the last few years, and whenever this State, will and pleasure, may be secured, in accordance with the Constitution, without any violation of the rights of the other members of the Union. That is, each State, as a member of the Union, by its own representatives, may retire from the Union in a similar manner, by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession, a constitutional remedy, it is necessary that the Federal Government be shown to be in violation of the Constitution. It is not to be dissolved by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Constitution is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner, our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republics, each retiring from the Union, and exercising its own rights, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process, the Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States, and the provisions were discussed as long and as fully as the people of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government, dangerous to the rights of the States, which its advocates maintained that, under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no justification for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle, the wisdom of the intellects of this or any other country, never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to intimate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that the State felt herself aggrieved, she might secede from the Union.

What a crushing argument would this have weighed against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution! The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government, that the proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refused by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who, in his message of 16 January, 1834, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a State to secede from the Union, and to form a new one, is a subject which is not within the scope of the Federal Constitution, and which is not within the scope of the Federal Government to regulate or control."

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It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States," and by the 13th article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect Union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect union" does not include that of the Union as a perpetual compact.

But the Union was designed to be perpetual, and the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government, these powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty, to place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments. It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports and exports, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and to regulate commerce with the Indian Tribes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. Moreover, the States shall lay no imports or duties on any commodity, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States. And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, keep any armaments, or enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually attacked, or unless imminent danger shall require it." In order still further to secure the powers conferred upon Congress, the instrument provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, pass any law which shall be construed to impair the obligations of the United States."

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into equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duties might be diminished. Specific duties would ensure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is entitled by a tariff on the raw material, and to this surely no person would object. The revenue of the existing tariff has gone further, and in a large and useful branch of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty, upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system, it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations, instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles from foreign countries. It would not be difficult to construct a tariff which would afford stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This is a subject which has been discussed for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad valorem duty upon any article into a specific duty, or for revenue purposes into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lower rate in 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 ably presided over by the able and energetic Secretary of the Treasury, and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations and suggestions which I have the honor to submit 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 reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Postmaster General, are highly valuable, and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances of the case of General V. I. Smith, who, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus done, this important communication might have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postage on the mail matter which he might carry. It was only by a fall short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government, Mr. Vandenberg, in a communication to the President, relying 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 proposed by him for the defense of the Government against the insurrection of the late President in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cessation. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States a public property of many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the crops raised in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvest in every other portion of the country has been abundant. It is, therefore, recommended 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 it is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessities of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would be glad to see it adopted.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially in view of the distressing circumstances to which they are exposed by the action of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, December, 1860.

GREAT REMEDIES.
To Cure a severe Cough or Cold
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
To Cure Whooping Cough, Croup or Bronchitis
Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
To Arrest Hemorrhages in Consumption
Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
To Cure Dyspepsia or Indigestion
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
To Cure Asthma, Acidity or Heart Burn
The Oxygenated Bitters
These Remedies perform all they promise. They relieve suffering, cure diseases, restore health, and induce relaxation and comfort to the sick and afflicted, where discouragement, and suffering existed before.

Prepared by W. F. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by Robeson & Whitaker, Bridgeton, Phila., Filian, Roads town, J. D. Sheppard, Greenway, Spring & Tomlinson, Fairport, N. Y.; J. B. Codd, Cedarville, Robert T. Lee, Newark, James Dunlap, Dividing Creek, Peter G. Ludlum, Millville, Benjamin F. & Leas, Fort Elizabeth, John Still, Marshville, and by dealers everywhere. No. 24

SOMETHING NEW
FITHIAN & HOOD
DEALERS IN
Fine Family Groceries,
COMMERCE STREET,
First Door West of the Surgeon's Office,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

We have the best assortment of
GROCERIES
ever offered in this town, comprising many articles not usually kept here.

Wanted, BUTTER, EGGS, and RAGS for cash.
EDEN M. HOOD,
107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

MARRIED.
On the 17th of November, in the M. E. Parsonage, at Cedarville, Cape May, by Rev. J. Vanant, Mr. Genah W. Thompson, and Miss River Neck, Cumberland county, Miss Susan P. Beck, of Swings Neck, Cumberland county.

DIED.
At Wilmington, Del., on the 19th of Nov., Richard Simpkins formerly of this place, in the 83d year of his age.
At Wilmington, Del., on the 29th of Nov., Theophilus Hires, formerly of this place, in the 34th year of his age.
In Bridgeton, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Dorsan Adams, in the 77th year of her age.
In Bridgeton, on the 30th ult., John S. son of Lewis and Hester Hestell, in the 84 year of his age.
In Bridgeton, on the 1st inst., Ella S., daughter of David A. P., and Naomi D. Randolph, in the 11th year of her age.
In Bridgeton, on the 2d inst., Susan, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hestell, in the 7th year of her age.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN
Prepared by EDW. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Proprietors of Chamberlain's Chemical Works, No. 23 EMMA Street, Boston.

NOTICE
The subscriber will accept of the bond of W. B. Adams on Thursday, the 30th of December, 1860, to receive taxes for Chatham Township.

LOST!
Nov. 23, a Sheepskin Purse, with two clasps and apartments, containing seven three dollar bills, and some small change. The finder will be generally rewarded by leaving it at the Plumber's Office.

NOTICE!
Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, for a supplement to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the grading and lighting of the streets of Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey."

READY FOR HOLIDAYS.
GIFT AND REWARD.
DIARIES FOR 1861.

ALMANACS
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, FINE ARTICLES, TOYS, Fruit, Confectionery, Porte Monnaies, Cabbas, Card Baskets, Indestructible Pens, Notions of every kind.

BREWSTER & KENNEDY'S DRUG STORE.
Dec. 8-4t

LANING'S BIG FIDDLE HAS GONE IN.
BUT HE IS COMING OUT!

NOTICE
Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for an amendment to the "Act to provide for the grading and lighting of the streets of Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey."

SHERIFF'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Cumberland County, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, to sell at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, a certain lot of land, situate in the Township of Bridgeton, on the north side of Cherry street, adjoining Land of A. Manahip and others, containing more or less.

WOOD LOTS AND REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December, 1860, on the premises, situate in the Township of Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland, and within half a mile of Canton, and on the west side of the main road leading from Canton to the bridge, the following described lots, to-wit:

SIX ACRES OF LAND.
All of which is large timber, consisting chiefly of white oak, chestnut, and other valuable species, and is well adapted for a public park, or any other purpose whatever, and is situated on the north side of the main road leading from Canton to the bridge, and is bounded on the north by the main road, on the east by the main road, on the south by the main road, and on the west by the main road.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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Female Institute.
WEST JERSEY WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

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