

treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons. I regret to say, of a painful character, for the present condition of the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions, have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the necessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are naturally subjected, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments—two of infantry and two of mounted men—will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation, often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and requires a careful revision. The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special services would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended, with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested; and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate.

The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore recommend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the Navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present maritime and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a vast coast stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships of war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for

the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprenticeship system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be severely felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met in part, by due regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships, of indentured apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted.

No good reason exists for the marked distinction which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1854, including \$133,483 of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to \$8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to \$9,975,586; exhibiting an expenditure over income of \$1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of \$361,756.

The increase of the revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was \$970,399. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the acts of Congress of June 23d, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it appears that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under its existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by \$495,074. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is 7,035,735, and the amount received therefor \$9,285,533. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of 23,000,000 of acres.

The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about 6,000,000 of acres; and the sales during the first two quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year—thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the Government in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war is illustrated by the fact that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable.

Of the soundness of principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests.

The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of public domain.

Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants show that it is proposed to put the works

specially in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century; when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles and safe calculations; when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally; can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this success by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit which has produced such results need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulus and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far. We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works now completed in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interest of this character can hardly be overestimated. But independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which wait of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the Government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations.

We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land; to unite in enforcing their execution, and to front indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and honor of the country call as to

arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst excluding the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under this lenity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1854.

## The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.  
Thursday, December 7, 1854.

### President's Message.

We anticipate our usual publication day, in order to lay the President's Annual Message before our readers at the earliest moment. The Message was sent in to Congress on Monday, and read in both Houses. It is a statesmanlike effort, calm, clear and determined in its tone, and vigorous in its language. The patriotic sentiments of the President will be responded to by every citizen who loves his country and values her republican institutions. We commend it to the careful perusal and consideration of all, confident that it will be found eminently judicious and consistent with the principles of our Government. To show in what light it is estimated in Washington, we annex a paragraph from X's letter to the Baltimore Sun:

The President's Message, the more it is analyzed and considered, is producing a most happy effect in both Houses of Congress. Senators and members, even of the opposition, agree that it is an able, statesmanlike and highly satisfactory document, and that the principles laid down by the President cannot but be conducive to the public weal, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the country.

### THE GREAT SNOW STORM AT THE NORTH AND EAST.

The storm set in in many places on Saturday, and continued until Monday, and was accompanied by a violent gale of wind. At Easton, Pa., on Monday morning, the snow was four feet deep on a level, and near Bristol, N. J., it drifted to the depth of six feet. The telegraph reports the depth of the snow, by actual measurement, on Monday morning, in several places in Western New York, as follows:

Buffalo, 10 inches; Lockport, 12 inches; Brockport, 18 inches; Rochester, 15 inches; Newark, 20 inches; Geneva, 10 inches; Auburn, 18 inches; Syracuse, 24 inches; Oneida, 30 inches; Utica, 18 inches; Troy, 12 inches; Albany, 15 inches; Poughkeepsie, 12 inches; Waterville, 30 inches; Oriskany Falls, 30 inches.

### Mr. Charles Ziegler, (formerly of this place), is continued by the Canal Commissioners, as Collector at Duncan's Island Bridge.

### Washington correspondents predict that the present session of Congress will be a working one. Nobody objects.

### The Democratic State Convention of Virginia has nominated Hon. Henry A. Wise for Governor. He plants himself upon the Democratic platform of bold opposition to Know Nothingism.

### Mr. Samuel Platts, of York, in the employ of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, met with a very serious accident on the 30th ult. He was acting as brakeman on a burthen train. He had loosened the coupling between two of the cars, and while the engine was pushing the train back upon a switch, the cars separated, and he fell upon the track. The wheels did not pass over him, yet two of his legs were broken, and he was otherwise injured. He is doing as well as could be expected.

### York Bank stock sold on Wednesday week, at upwards of \$41 for \$25 paid in, being an advance of sixty-five per cent!

### The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, with eight days later news from California, and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie.

### Now that the Whigs and Know Nothings find they have nothing to expect from Col. Mott in the Canal Board, they go in to abolish the Board, and give Gov. Pollock the appointment of one man, who is to manage the Public Works. Anything to get the office!

### It is said that Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, stands the best chance of being the Know Nothing candidate for President in 1856. By that time the Democracy will be up again.

### At a recent election for State Senator in New Orleans, the Whigs and Know Nothings again amalgamated, and carried their man. The district was Whig.

### Gov. Bigler has had another attack of liver disease, but is recovering.

### Edgar Conklin, of Port Jervis, N. Y., after eating a quart of walnuts and partaking freely of oysters, recently died suddenly. No wonder.

### Money matters are becoming somewhat easier in the cities.

### MOR LAW IN ALABAMA.

In the town of Tuskegee, Alabama, lately, a Col. Benj. W. Walker was sent to jail for refusing to obey an order of court directing him to pay over \$17,000 which he held as trustee of an estate. At the next session of the same court, some of his friends broke open the jail, and took him out and carried him into court, where he demanded a re-hearing. The Chancellor refused it, and after several fights had taken place in court, Walker went back to jail. A few days afterward, Col. Reynolds, commander of a regiment, mustered his men, and marched to the jail, accompanied by a canon, and carrying banners inscribed "Walker," and "Alabama will protect her citizens." They broke open the jail, took Walker out, and bore him off in triumph on a platform, after he had made a speech declaring his determination to conform to the will of his friends! A clergyman also made a speech encouraging the riot. Walker was then borne to his own house, where a hundred men remained on guard with him. The sheriff, with his posse, followed thither, but at the latest accounts had done nothing.

### The Postmaster General's report presents the following statistical view of the Post Office Department:

June 30th, 1854, \$8,710,907  
Gross receipts, same period, 6,935,586

Expenditure over income, \$1,755,321  
This shows a diminution of deficiency compared with last year of \$231,753.

### THIRD SALE OF

## ESSEX LOTS,

### IN EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

FOR the accommodation of citizens of town and country, who are not yet applied, there will be another Public Sale of Burial Lots in the Cemetery Grounds, on Monday, New Year's day, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the Cemetery Grounds.

Already nearly 200 Lots have been sold.—Some \$3,000 in stock have been subscribed.—This enterprise is therefore entirely successful. This will be the last sale during the present winter.

D. McCONAUGHY, Pres't.  
H. J. STABLE, Sec'y.

### ESTRAYS.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, the last of October, TWO BULLS—one supposed to be about two years old, red and white spotted, with a small bit of red on the under part of the right ear—the other supposed to be three years old, a reddish brindle, with some white spots, no ear mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. DANIEL SNYDER.  
December 11, 1854.

### ESTRAYS.

The Superiors of the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg has written a letter to a gentleman in Washington in reference to the escape of Miss Bunkley, which is published in the Star of that city. She says: "Miss Bunkley was with us ten months. She came here for the first time about two years ago to make a retreat, and then petitioned to be received, but was advised to wait. A year after, she renewed her petition, was received on trial and has always appeared to be happy. We were greatly surprised when she was found missing, and much pained that she should have left as she did. It is well known that we do not desire to keep any one here who has not a desire to remain; and had Miss B. expressed such a wish she would have been sent home immediately. We felt uneasy about her, when we heard from the neighbors that such a person was seen on the road about daylight, and fearing something might happen to her, we sent our overseer to make some inquiries, when we learned that she was in Creagerstown. As soon as we found out that she had really gone, I wrote to her father in Norfolk, telling him our uneasiness, and expressed the hope that she had gone direct to Norfolk. I kept a copy of this letter."

### ESTRAYS.

The gentleman, in communicating this letter to the Star, says: "The writer of the foregoing is a native of Maryland, a lady of high order of intellect, one of the first families of that State, connected with the Bowies, Gramams, Hills, Magraders, Youngs and Brents, names intimately connected with everything that is liberal, both in the social and domestic relations of that old and respected State."

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## The Markets.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers.

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.	
Flour, per barrel,	\$8 12 to 8 25
Wheat, per bushel,	1 82 to 2 00
Rye, "	1 12 to 1 23
Corn, "	75 to 80
Oats, "	47 to 50
Cloverseed, "	6 25 to 6 50
Timothy, "	3 25 to 3 50
Whiskey, per gallon,	41 to 44
Beef Cattle, per head,	4 50 to 8 25
Hogs, "	5 50 to 5 75
Hay, per ton,	18 00 to 20 00
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,	50 00 to 51 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.	
Flour, per bushel, from stores,	\$8 75
Do, " " wagons,	8 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 70 to 1 80
Rye, "	1 12
Corn, "	75
Oats, "	45
Cloverseed, "	6 00
Timothy, "	3 00
Plaster of Paris, per ton,	7 00

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.	
Flour, per bushel, from stores,	\$9 00
Do, " " from wagons,	8 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 75 to 1 90
Rye, "	1 12
Corn, "	75
Oats, "	47
Cloverseed, "	6 00
Timothy, "	3 50
Plaster of Paris, per ton,	7 00

## MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 20th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Seidler, Mr. JOHN HENRY RAFFER to Miss BARBARA E. LONG, both of Littleton, Adams county.

On Tuesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. James Pelen, Mr. ALEXANDER McILVAIN, formerly of Adams county, Pa., to Miss MARY M. KIRK, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa. Both reside in Seneca county, Ohio.

## DIED.

At York, on Monday last, Mr. MARTIN EDEBART, aged about 65 years.

## Rail Road Election.

The stockholders of the "Gettysburg Rail Road Company," will meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to choose, by a majority of the votes present, a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES G. REED, Sec'y.  
Dec. 11, 1854.

## Jurors for January Court.

GRAND JURY.  
Mention—John Burkholder, William Yeatts, Jacob Group, Hamilton—James H. Marshall, Joseph Kittinger, Union—George H. Hewitt, Francis W. Knouse, Berwick—George E. Brincomb, William Ship, Berwick—Daniel S. Barntz, William Gitt, Oxford—Elias Slagle, Liberty—Lewis Wortz, Liberty—Michael Shriver, Reading—James Gettys, John L. Taughnbaugh, Freedom—Eos Wagon, Hamilton—Daniel Elrehart, Samuel Miller, Cumberland—David Heagy, Geo. Bushman, Straban—Samuel Thomas.

## GENERAL JURY.

Mention—Moses Smith, Jonas Routhan, Hamilton—David Reigert, Oxford—John Moore, Union—Samuel P. Young, David Sell, Benjamin Ferry, Mountpleasant—Anthony Zinth, James Post, Solomon Foot, David Caspelle, Berwick—James H. Barntz, William Gitt, Liberty—Elias Slagle, Liberty—Lewis Wortz, Liberty—Michael Shriver, Reading—James Gettys, John L. Taughnbaugh, Freedom—Eos Wagon, Hamilton—Daniel Elrehart, Samuel Miller, Cumberland—David Heagy, Geo. Bushman, Straban—Samuel Thomas.

Attest—R. G. McCREARY, Sec'y.  
Dec. 11, 1854.

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## STORE ROOM,

fronting on Market Street 20 feet, with a depth of 40 feet. This building was erected two years ago by myself, of the best materials and possessing all the modern improvements requisite for making it a superior room for any Mercantile branch of business. It has an open front, supported by cast iron pillars, into which the shutters fold. There is also a dry cellar under the whole store. The advantages, the whole of which is properly possessed over all others of the kind in this city, are well known. Located in a square where there is a larger amount of business done than in any other commanding the trading trade of the whole Northern portion of Frederick and Carroll counties, and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, and at this time doing a successful business, which can be increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent, by a small additional investment. This Property being so well known I deem further comment unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and satisfy themselves of its numerous advantages.

TERMS will be made to suit purchasers, by giving satisfactory security. W. M. H. DERR.  
N. B.—My Stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES will be sold with the property, if desired.  
Dec. 11, 1854.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN MAGNLEY, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday, the 15th day of January, next—Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.