PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce.—Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual, application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them: or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collision, and encroachments and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong.—When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country, may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and at all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed on me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard for the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practical expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to this Government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian Government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other Governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($47,421,748 90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($43,002,168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($495,276 79.)

By the 19th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents ($8,075,986 59,) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea and coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such an excess, that when changed, it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discriminations in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions, not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue, that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or apprisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers at the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them of it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers, which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness.—By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require.

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law, for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby traveling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific Coast and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper, should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments had undergone no change for half a century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall at once be humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General, presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the U. States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles; the annual transportation thereon 46,541,423 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation $2,724,426.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year, was 3,997,354 miles and the increase in cost was $342,440.

The number of Post offices in the U. States on the first day of July last, was 18,417—being an increase of 1,670 during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to $5,552,971 48, including the annual appropriation of $200,000 for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were $5,212,953 43—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditure of $340,018 05.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement.—This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction.—Not only have light-houses, buoys, and beacons been established, and floating lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless, by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all.—By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of impost in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean, and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic. The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and the northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware, is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of a sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and our duty are due, not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

The difficulties and delays, incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote; and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully, to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States; and, as an *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjudication.

This District, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union, and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort, and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, or to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 2d, 1850.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—*Secession—The Southern Congress, &c.*—A despatch from Columbia, S. C., dated the 29th, says:

In the Senate, Mr. Marshall submitted resolutions in favor of secessions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

In the House, Mr. B. F. Perry submitted a preamble and resolutions that the Legislature heartily concur in the proposition of the Nashville Convention for a Southern Congress, and that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the election of Representatives to said Congress. That in case any Southern State refuse or neglect to appoint delegates the Governer be authorized to send a committee to such State to urge the people and the Legislature thereof to unite with other States in a Congress of the whole South. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted a resolution requesting the Governor to ascertain from the Federal Government the purpose of sending additional troops to Charleston, and whether it is intended they shall remain; which was adopted.

MISSISSIPPI.—*A Special Convention.*—Despatches from Jackson, Miss., state that the Legislature, by a joint action of both houses, have appointed a committee, consisting of 14 members of the House and 7 members of the Senate, who were to report a bill on Monday of last week, calling a convention with plenary power to take such steps as the State, in her sovereign capacity, may deem proper in the pending difficulties. It is intimated that the bill will be carried by a decided majority.

"SILVER GREYS," AND "WOOLY HEADS."—New York has been famous for giving new names to party politicians. The State has been divided into "Bucktails," "Pewter Muggers," &c., &c., in aforetimes, as now with "Loco Focos," "Hunkers," and "Barnburners," names all originating in New York.

Two new parties have recently come into existence, dividing the Whigs, as the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners" divide the Democrats,—and these new parties are already christened "Silver Greys," and "Wooly Heads." The Utica Convention Fillmore men are nicknamed "Silver Greys," and the Syracuse Seward men are nicknamed "Wooly Heads."

PRINTERS' LANGUAGE.—Every profession has its technical terms, and of course the printers have a "smart smattering," which is intelligible only to the craft. The following (says the Delaware Republican) is a specimen; it don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated:—

"Tom, put General Washington on the galley, and then finish the murder of that young girl you commenced yesterday.—Set up the ruins of Herculaneum; distribute the small pox, and you needn't finish that runaway match; have the high water in the paper this week. Let the pi alone till after dinner; put the barbacue to press, and then go to the devil, and he will tell you about the work for the morning."

Philadelphia Advertisements

N. S. LAWRENCE,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF SOUTH WORTH MANUFACTURING CO'S WRITING PAPERS.
Warehouse, No. 3, Water street, PHILADELPHIA.

200 cases of the above superior Papers now in store, and for sale to the trade at the lowest market prices, consisting in part of

Fine thick Flat Caps, 12, 14, 15, and 16 lbs. blue and white.
Superfine Medium and Demi Writings, blue and white.
Extra super and superfine Folio Posts, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Extra super Linen Note Papers, plain and gilt.
Superfine and fine Bill Papers, long and broad.
Superfine and fine Counting-House Caps and Posts, blue and white.
Extra super Congress Caps and Letters, gilt.
Superfine Sermon Caps and Posts, blue and white.
Superfine blue linnen thin Letters,
Extra super Bath Posts, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Embroidered Note Papers and Envelopes.
"Lawyer's" Brief Papers.
Superfine and fine Caps and Posts, ruled and plain, blue and white, various qualities and prices.
Also, 1,000 reams white and assorted Shoe Papers, Bonnet Boards, white and assorted Tissue, Tea, Wrapping, Envelope, assorted and blue Mediums, Cap Wrappers, Hardware papers, &c.
July 19, 1850.—6m

E. HICKS JONES,
WHOLESALE
WOODEN, WILLOW WARE, BROOM, *Brush, Comb, Looking Glass, and* Variety Store,
NO. 18, NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILAD.
Under J. Sydney Jones' Carpet Warehouse.

OWING to the liberal share of patronage I have received this spring from my friends and customers, has induced me to renewed exertions for the preparation of my fall stock, all of which has been manufactured of the best materials and from the best manufacturers of the Eastern States and Europe.

I again respectfully solicit the attention of merchants to the examination of my stock, which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or city acceptance.

CEDAR WARE.—500 nests Cedar and 100 nests painted Tubs, 200 barrel and 100 staff Churns, 100 dozen Cedar and 600 dozen painted Pails, 200 dozen Wash Boards, 100 dozen nest Sugar and Flour Boxes, Spiggots, Spoons and Ladles.

WILLOW WARE.—600 nests Market and 200 nests Clothes Baskets, 400 Willow Coaches, Chairs and Cradles; a large assortment of French and Domestic Baskets.

BROOMS & BRUSHES.—10,000 Wire Brooms, 10,000 Shaker Brooms, 200 dozen each Wall, Paint, Scrubbing, Shoe and Horse Brushes, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth and Hair Brushes of every style.

COMBS.—2000 dozen Fancy, of various paterns, side, neck, pocket, dressing and fine-tooth combs of every style.

LOOKING GLASSES, of Pine Cherry, Mahogany and Gilt Frames, of all sizes and paters; German, French and English Looking Glass Plates, of all sizes, from 7 by 9 up to 72 by 120—(packing insured to all parts of the Union)—together with a large assortment of variety goods too numerous to mention.
Sept. 1, 1850.—6m

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN *Daguerreotyping.*

VAN LOAN & CO.,
No. 118, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE, by recent discoveries in their art, enabled themselves to take pictures at all times, with great certainty—as well in stormy as clear weather—which are justly pronounced by artists and scientific men, UNRIVALLED, for depth of tone and softness of light and shade. By working themselves they not only produce pictures which are *good and cheap*, but by far the best and cheapest which can be produced at any other establishment.—Their charge for pictures in handsome improved cases, ranges from

ONE DOLLAR

to three dollars, depending on the size of the picture, being scarcely *one-half* the price charged at other establishments, for pictures of equal size, but of inferior quality. The Gallery of Portraits, consisting of some hundreds, embraces a collection of distinguished Americans, worthy the attention of visitors to their rooms, which are

Open at all times.

The collection which they had deposited in the exhibition of the Franklin Institute, was constantly surrounded by dense crowds of admirers, who were loud in their praises of the artists' skill.

To guard against every possibility of mistake, they guarantee every picture to be of the best materials, and unless it is entirely satisfactory to the customer *no charge will be made!* When visiting the city call at their rooms, whether you wish a daguerreotype or not. The admission is free, and you will be pleased with your visit. Don't forget the number, 118 *Chesnut street, a few doors below Fourth.*
Nov. 15.—3m

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS & SIDES SHOULDERS, LARD, & CHEESE,	Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. Palmer & Co.** Market street wharf, Philadelphia.

Sept. 13.—3m

J. M. STEVENSON, JR.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
Three doors South of the Old Bridge, Front, St., HARRISBURG.

J. M. S., *for the accommodation of Merchants and others in Dauphin,* Cumberland, Franklin, and neighboring counties, has opened an extensive Wholesale Establishment for the sale of Groceries and Liquors, as above. With the cooperation of a large importing house in Baltimore, he will offer goods here at the same prices at which they can be purchased in the city. He respectfully solicits the favor of a call from those wishing to purchase to satisfy them of his entire ability to sell as he promises. The attention of landlords is invited to a lot of choice liquors in store, and for sale at importers' prices.

Orders from a distance promptly filled, and goods despatched at city prices.
Feb. 15, 1850.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Vestings, &c.,—a fashionable variety, received and for sale at SCHICK'S.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Dec. 5, 1850.

President's Message.

The first general message of President Fillmore was delivered to Congress on Monday. It occurred at a time when it will be expected to embrace subjects of importance, and an expression of opinion on the leading topics relating to the administration of the government, and this, together with its brevity, will induce its general perusal. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to give an abstract of its contents. It is an able and statesmanlike document, and has thus far received an unusual degree of commendation from the Press of both parties.

The first portion of the message consists of some wholesome remarks upon the nature of Government, the relative duties of nations, and especially those which belong to the United States, in view of its constitutional character, and the institutions and powers originating therein. The duty of the people on one hand, and of the constituted authorities on the other, are concisely expressed, and the determination faithfully to execute the laws is explicitly declared.

In relation to the Tariff, the President suggests the necessity of certain modifications. He declares that under the ad valorem system, frauds and perjuries are daily practised to such an extent as to threaten to exclude the honest importer from the business. He recommends specific duties; but if Congress should not concur with the recommendation, as a partial remedy, he suggests a home valuation or appraisal, in place of the foreign invoice, as a means of determining the import value.

The establishment of an agricultural bureau is recommended. The appointment of commissioners for the adjustment of land titles in California, and the establishment of a mint in that State, are urged upon Congress as indispensable to the promotion of the interests of the people on the Pacific coast.

An important recommendation refers to the appointment of a commission for the adjustment of private claims against the government.

The constitutional right of Congress to provide, by appropriation or appointment, for the prosecution of certain works of internal improvement, is maintained.

With respect to the obligations devolved upon the national authorities by the Congressional action of the last session, the President speaks with earnestness and decision. He recognizes the legislation upon the exciting subjects of that session as final, and, whether the best that could have been adopted or not, he thinks the condition of the country requires a cessation, for the present, of the anti-slavery agitation.

The message closes with a proper acknowledgment to God for his multiplied blessings, and a hearty aspiration for the peace and prosperity of the county.

Thanksgiving Day.

☞Thursday next has been designated by the Governor of the Commonwealth as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State. This office, and we presume the places of business generally in Gettysburg, will be closed on that day.

☞In order to lay the President's Message before our readers, we issue the "Star" this week a day earlier than usual.

☞We are indebted to Hon. JOEL B. DANNER for an early copy of the Message.

☞We are requested to say that the Hon. JOEL B. DANNER, now at Washington, will attend to any claims, for Bounty Land, of the soldiers of 1812, &c., resident in this county, without charge to the applicant. He can be addressed on the subject by letter.

☞We are indebted to Messrs. THOMPSON and DURBORAW for some interesting census statistics, connected with the townships embraced in their districts, which we will publish as soon as they can be arranged in proper order. We are requested by these gentlemen to return their acknowledgments to the citizens of their districts for the courtesy and kindness so uniformly extended to them while in the discharge of their official duties. Indeed, we believe *all* the Assistant Marshals for this county met with a hospitality altogether creditable to our people.

☞Our neighbors of the "*York Republican,*" will accept our thanks for a package of early copies of the President's message.

☞The Episcopal General Convention, at New York, has failed to elect a Bishop in room of Dr. Onderdonk, and adjourned *sine die* on Friday last. The clerical and lay branches of the Convention could not agree on the same candidate—the former inclining to High Churchism and the latter to Low Churchism.

☞A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, stating that "Three Cent Pieces" authorized by Congress, have been issued by the Philadelphia Mint.—This is a mistake. Congress has not authorized the issue of any such coin.

☞The trial of the alledged mail robbers, before Judge Kane in the U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, terminated at noon of Wednesday, with a verdict acquitting all five of the defendants.

☞Letter-writers from Washington City state that the next World's Exhibition is to be held at Governor's Island, N. York, and that the General Government has given its countenance to the project. A beautiful building is to be erected for the purpose, which in the meantime and afterwards will serve as a government ware-house.

Jenny Lind sings in Baltimore on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings next. After that she goes to the South.

JUDGE DURKEE.—The Carlisle Democrat thus speaks of Judge DURKEE, who presided at the Court in that place, week before last, in place of Judge WATTS, who was presiding here at the same time:

"Judge Durkee's bland smile and winning manners make him friends wherever he goes. We suppose there is no person whose manners are more agreeable.—His charges to the Jury were very lucid—making every thing before them that was necessary for them to understand, in such a clear and simple form, that no one, however dull, could help but have a thorough comprehension of the whole subject. His judgment weighs every fact; and his cool deliberation and impartiality mark every step taken in the cause."

Post-Master General's Report.

The Report of Mr. HALL, Post-Master General, is an interesting document, and shows the Department to be in a healthy condition. The number of mail routes at the close of the fiscal year, was about 5590, on 178,672 miles, with 4760 contractors. The annual transportation was over 46,541,423 miles. This estimate excludes the mail service in Oregon and California.

During the year there were 6,518 postmasters appointed; of which 2600 were to supply resignations; 233 to supply vacancies by death, 262 on change of sites, 1144 on removals of predecessors, and 1979 in new offices. The whole number of offices was 18,417.

The gross revenue of the Department was $5,552,971,48, and the expenditures $5,212,953. The net balance now in the treasury in favor of the Post Office Department, as estimated by the Auditor, is $1,132,045, 82, including the balance on hand at the close of the former year.

The expenditures for the current year are estimated at $6,019,809 90, and the revenues, $6,166,016 28.

A reduction and uniform rate of postage is recommended, to three cents for prepaid letters, and five cents not prepaid, at present, with authority for a further reduction to two cents when the revenues of the Department will justify it. He recommends a rate of twenty cents on all Pacific correspondence, and a uniform inland postage of one cent on newspapers.

☞Copies of the President's Message, this year, were sent under seal to Postmasters in all the principal cities along the telegraph lines, in advance of its delivery, to be handed over to publishers of newspapers, as soon as the telegraph should announce the transmission of the Message to Congress. The plan has worked well, and the consequence has been that the Message was in type and ready for circulation in the remotest quarters of the Union, within a few hours after its publication at Washington.

☞A terrific tornado passed over the town of Girardeau, on the Mississippi river, just below St. Louis, on Friday last, demolishing some 70 or 80 buildings, many of them the finest houses in the place. The telegraphic announcement describes the storm as having been terrific, and among other things states that "a cow was unceremoniously lifted up off her feet and deposited in the top of a tree, 60 feet from the ground!"

☞PIUS IX. has granted three hundred days indulgence to the faithful who pray especially for England.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOLVES.—The proceedings of the Legislature of S. Carolina on Friday last indicate that quite a disunion spirit is abroad among the members. One resolution under consideration declares the determination of the Legislature not to fill the vacancy by the death of Mr. Calhoun; instructs Senator Butler, and requests the Representatives in Congress not to take their seats at the present session. We observe, however, that two of the Representatives (Messrs. Burt and Holmes) are in their seats.

Another long preamble and series of Resolutions detail all the various grievances, approves of the assembling of a Southern Congress, appoints the first Monday of next July as the time, and Montgomery, Alabama, as the place, and provides for the calling of a State Convention to elect Delegates to said Congress. The last of the resolutions of this series is as follows:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this Legislature, secession is the proper remedy, and that South Carolina alone, sooner than submit to the aggressions and enactments of the Federal Congress, will interpose her sovereignty to shield her citizens from such outrage and wrong, and at every risk and hazard, do whatever her welfare and honor may demand."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A boy named James Kelly, beat a colored boy named James Cox, about 15 years of age, to death, in the jail at Pittsburg, on Friday night. It appears that Kelly beat him brutally with a stick, and then pulled off his pantaloons and set him on the hot steam-pipe, holding him there and continuing to burn, choke and beat him, till he became insensible, and then, it appears, the three witnesses first gave the alarm and summoned the jailor. He found the boy horribly burned and beaten, and the miserable sufferer died of his injuries, about five o'clock on Saturday morning.

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS OF LEATHER.—Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq. says the Lafayette Journal, has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of Marion Hibbard, of Rochester, N. Y., who is the inventor. This statement may seem almost incredible, when it is considered that six, eight or ten months are required to tan leather by the ordinary process.

Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half tanned by this new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent., over the present slow method of making leather.

The right, says the Journal, for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for $500,000; Ohio for $150,000; Michigan for $100,000. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest improvements of the age.

THE ARMY.—The present aggregate strength of the U. S. army, according to the report of the Secretary of War is 12,326 men, though only 60 or 70 per cent of that number are now actually in service or fit for duty. Of the army 7,796 are apportioned to Texas, New Mexico, California and Oregon, and 4,530 in the other States and Territories.

RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that information has been received at the Department of State, of the issuing of orders by the Spanish Government for the release of all the remainder of the Contoy prisoners.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Eighty-five counties in the State have been heard from, and in all only twenty disunionists, or "fire-eaters" as they are termed, are elected and these nearly all from four counties. The aggregate majority throughout the State in favor of the Union is overwhelming.

☞It is rumored that another attempt is shortly to be made to arrest Fugitive Slaves in Boston.

ANOTHER APOTHECARY'S BLUNDER.—A lady in Croton, Mass., came near losing her life, the other day, by taking 6 or 7 grains of tartarized antimony, which, by mistake, had been given her by an apothecary for cream of tartar.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1850.

The second session of the 31st Congress convened in the Capitol this day at 12 o'clock. There being a pretty full attendance in both Houses, Committees were appointed to notify the President of the fact that both Houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The President, in reply, transmitted his annual message at once, without the usual delay of one day, which was read and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

No business of importance was done in either House, aside from the proceedings connected with the President's Message, the swearing in of members elect, and the distribution of seats in the House by lot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Nothing of importance done in either House to-day. The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the President *pro tem.* to appoint the usual Standing Committees. Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to introduce sundry bills, among them one to provide for the location and construction of a great National Central Highway between St. Louis and San Francisco.

The House re-elected Rev. R. R. Gurley Chaplain by a decided vote, and, after ordering the usual number of newspapers for the members, adjourned.

REFUSING TO ACCEPT FREEDOM.—The Memphis Eagle, of the 5th inst., states that some eighty negroes made free by the will of Mr. Jones, who recently died in that county, refused to leave the plantation, or to accept their freedom and go to Illinois, where the brother of Mr. J. had located a tract of land for them pursuant to the will of the deceased.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The last is a very well executed counterfeit on the $20 gold piece. It is so admirably executed, that it can scarcely be detected except by the ring, the weight being so near that of the genuine, as to deceive an unpractised hand.

☞A great Union meeting was held at New Orleans, on the 27th ult., which was addressed by Senators Downs and Foote, and others. The Disunionists have called a counter meeting to be addressed by Senator Soule. Louisiana is O. K. on the nullification question.

HON. TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, was married a few days since, in Alabama, to Miss Dickinson, formerly a resident of Litchfield, Connecticut. So it seems an Abolitionist has been able to go South and get married, though the Boston Chronotype says that Mr. Smith had to leave Charleston in 24 hours. Doubtful.

MUNIFICENT DONATION FOR A HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Republic recently announced that two citizens of Washington had proffered the sum of $500 each, for the purpose of erecting an edifice for this use. It has now the pleasure of stating that W. W. Corcoran, Esq., has apprised the Mayor of that city of his readiness to contribute as his mite, $10,000 and an eligible lot of ground.

EDUCATION.—There are 20,000 persons in South Carolina, says Gov. Seabrook, who are ignorant of the *Alphabet*, and yet one fourth of her revenue from taxes is expended for schools.

While Life Remains we have still some Hope.——Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—No quackery—No deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly beneficial, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. For asthma, shortness of breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has proved asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

☞For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by the authorized Agent,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—There have been no sales to-day.—Flour is generally held at $4 62½; buyers offer $4 50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Supply of Grain large. Red wheat $1 06 a $1 07. White wheat 1 08 a $1 10. Corn—white at 53 cents, and yellow do.; Oats 33 a 37 cents.

CATTLE.—Prices ranged from $1.75 to $3.00 on the hoof, equal to $3.50 a 3.75 net, and averaging $2.25 gross.

HOGS.—Sales of live hogs at $5.00 a $5.25 per 100 lbs.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Joel B. Danner, Esq., JACOB TUCKEY and Miss MARY HANCOCK, both of Frederick county, Md.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Scheurer, JACOB KOHLER and Miss ELIZABETH SENFT, both of Adams county.

On the 15th of October, at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Cotten, MICHAEL M'CARTY and Miss CATHARINE M'LAUGHLIN, both of this place.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, JOSEPH MILLER, of Mountjoy township, aged about 75 years.

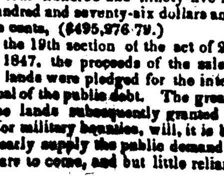
On the 11th of July last, in Morgantown, California, JOHN D. REX, (formerly of Starke county, Ohio,) son of Captain Wm. Rex, of Menallen township, in this county, aged 29 years.

On the 29th ult., at Littlestown, AMALINA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Wilt, in the 9th year of her age.

On the 28th ult., in this borough, ALMIRA CECILIA, daughter of Henry and Hannah Baltzley, aged 1 year 10 months and 23 days.

On the 29th ult., JAMES ALEXANDER, son of Mr. Frederick L. Smith, of Cumberland township, aged 3 years 8 months and 6 days.

TOWN PROPERTY AT *PRIVATE SALE,*



ON very favorable terms, consisting of a two-story frame Dwelling, and another of one and a half story, together with the lot, fronting on East York street about 75 feet. The buildings have lately been put in excellent repair. There is an excellent well of water on the lot.

☞If the property is not sold before the 1st of January, it will be for RENT. For any desired information enquire of
DAVID HEAGY,
Agent for Mary Heagy.
Gettysburg, Dec. 5, 1850—tf

VALUATION & ASSESSMENTS FOR 1850.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

Boroughs and Townships.	Amount of Real Estate, 2 mills tax, State and County.	Am't of Live Stock, 2 mills tax, State and County.	Am't of Money at int., 3 mills tax, State and County.	Dom's Bank Stock, 3 mills County.	For'n Bank Stock, 3 mills, State & Co.	Professions and Occupations, 3 mills County.	Prof. and Oc. over $200, 1 per ct. State	Sal's & Emol's over $200, 1 per ct. State	Furniture over $300, 5 mills State.	Carriages, 1½ mill State, & 3 mills Co.	Tax on Watches.
Gettysburg,	182496	4073	72838	20140		44460	4500	1200	100	1090	$25 00
Cumberland,	252553	17297	15547	1855		6390	250			2160	2 25
Germany,	142530	10041	26062	2175	150	11500	100			1470	3 75
Oxford,	170060	8460	60871	10380	600	9135			60	1480	1 00
Huntington,	219685	15096	57454	1705		14705				2308	1 75
Latimore,	138741	10987	28345	900					300	1279	
Hamiltonban,	250412	15490	29686	870	600	12645				2414	6 00
Liberty,	131921	6231	14956	300		4850	120			1492	1 50
Hamilton,	183310	6740	38075	2230		10380				1673	
Menallen,	170100	14410	14107			9200					50
Straban,	216455	17595	29830	1733		8940				3442	
Franklin,	217519	22789	30341	4670		12340				2900	1 00
Conowago,	201224	9493	27724	260		6872				1590	2 00
Tyrone,	142719	9080	3350			4485				1220	
Mountjoy,	163489	10971	17745	600		5045				1095	
Mount Pleasant,	258299	16782	30894	2050		7515				1830	
Reading,	214843	14801	42302	200		5640				1665	
Berwick,	99900	4920	14675			6625				692	
Freedom,	82429	6835	12550	180	96	3841	15			580	50
Union,	207632	9352	26508	1350		5190			75	1326	
Butler,	186307	14856	90663	1175		8025				2030	
Total,	3798509	249510	586703	55478	1446	197848	4985	1900	535	34082	$44 25

JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.,
JACOB GRIEST,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
December 6, 1850.—3w.

I. O. O. F.

BIBLE PRESENTATION.

THE Ladies of Gettysburg have determined to present GETTYS LODGE No. 124, I. O. of O. F., with a beautiful copy of the BIBLE, and *Wednesday the 11th inst.*, has been fixed upon as the day for its presentation, when the members of the Order will turn out in Procession, in full Regalia. Rev. JOSEPH H. JONES, of Frederick city, Md., has consented to be present and deliver an Address on the occasion. Sister Lodges and encampments are cordially invited to participate in the exercises. The Procession will form at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

WM. WISOTZKEY, R. D. ARMOR,
G. C. STICKHOUSER, H. J. STAHLE,
HENRY MEALS, *Com. of Arrangem'ts.*
Gettysburg, Dec. 5.

CABINET MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years; and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE and LUMBER, for which the highest market price will be paid.

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best materials, and by experienced workmen.

Coffins.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.
D. HEAGY.

☞An APPRENTICE to the Cabinet making business will be taken, if application be made soon. One from the country would be preferred.
Gettysburg, Dec. 5.—tf

"DEATH'S DOOR."

How frequently do we hear this expression, which is meant to convey to the mind the last stage of sickness that a patient can be reduced to and live. Mrs. Harrison, a member of the Trinity church, was, as she expressed herself, brought down to "death's door," by Rheumatism and Nervous Headache, when, like an angel of mercy, *Radway's Ready Relief* relieved her of her severe pains and restored her to her friends in perfect health. The very instant Radway's Ready Relief is applied, its beneficial effects are experienced. It soothes, heals, cleanses and purifies; it instantly allays irritation, reduces inflammations and swellings, relieves the most severe neuralgic pains, gives ease to Burns, Scalds, Sores, Eruptions, cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Paralysis, Spasms, Strains, Sprains, stiff neck, weakness in the side and back, sores of all kinds, bruises, chafes, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, coughs, colds, &c.

TOOTH ACHE CURED IN ONE SECOND.

This torturing affection can be cured in an instant, for the moment the Relief touches the nerve, the pain is mitigated. So with Tic Doloreux and Hemicrania, Neuralgia and Sick Headache—bathe the parts where the pain is most severe, and in a few minutes you will be entirely relieved. Taken internally it will arrest the most violent spasms and cramps, stop vomiting or too much purging, and in all cases give strength for weakness, ease for pain, health for sickness. No Ready Relief is genuine unless signed by RADWAY & Co., 162 Fulton st.

Elegant Toilet Requisites.

To embellish and enhance the charms of beauty.

Radway's Medicated Soap,

Favorably known throughout the fashionable world for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing effects on the skin, while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels it expels all the impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations and other cutaneous eruptions. Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and renders it soft, smooth and pleasant. It is free from poisonous, irritating and pernicious ingredients, and can be used on the tender skin of the infant with the same happy results as upon beauty in its prime. Each cake is enveloped in a splendid label of steel engraving, with the signature of R. G. RADWAY on each cake. Price 25 cents, large cakes.

The crowning ornament of Beauty is a luxuriant head of hair:

Radway's Circassian Balm,

Warranted the best Hair Tonic now in use for dressing and beautifying the hair. It cleanses the scalp from Dandruff, keeps it clean, cures scurvy, baldness and sores on the head, stops the hair from falling out, renders it strong, fine, smooth and glossy. Persons who have lost their hair by sickness will find a complete antidote in this Balm. It also gives it a dark and beautiful color and prevents it from turning grey. It is sold in large bottles for 25 cents per bottle, and is warranted the best hair preparation in use. It will not soil the hat, cap, or the finest fabric.—None genuine without the signature of RADWAY & Co.

☞Agents for the sale of the above articles in Adams county—S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; *Paxton & Blythe*, Fairfield; *Mrs. Duncan*, Cashtown; *Sneeringer & Renshaw*, Littlestown; *Eichelbaugh & Hollinger*, Abbottstown; *William Wolf & Co.*, East Berlin; *D. M. C. White*, Hampton; *Heltzinger & Ferree*, Petersburg.
Sept. 6, 1850—2m

CLOTHS CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.,—a fashionable variety, received and for sale at SCHICKS.

THE GLOBE:

A Congressional, Agricultural, and Literary Newspaper.

The undersigned submits to the public his proposals for the GLOBE and its reports for the next session of Congress. Congress has now so liberally patronized the undertaking that it will be established as a standard work worthy of its official imprimature, unless the undersigned fails in his duty. This will not be the case if earnest effort can avail. The "Globe" is the only paper that will furnish full reports of the proceedings and debates of the two Houses of Congress; and having received their sanction as such, the best reporters will be engaged to write out the debates of each day, which will undergo the revision of the members. The work, after passing through the Daily Globe and receiving correction, will be presented, as finished, in the "Congressional Globe and Appendix."

The debates will probably increase in interest during the next session. The one subject which engrossed the last, will doubtless give way to others of great variety, which, in this progressive country, the conflicts of party and the ambition for place and distinction, necessarily produce. Vast interests will be at stake upon the decisions of the next Congress; and there is great talent in both branches which will be evoked in their discussion. All the honors of the Republic dependent on the succession to the Presidency, as well as all the great and permanent interests which go to the advancement of the power of the country, will give impulse to the action of the next session of Congress.

The Daily Globe will be published daily during the session of Congress, and weekly the remainder of the year. It will contain full and faithful reports of the proceedings of Congress; and miscellaneous articles on those general subjects to which it is devoted.

The price of the Weekly Globe is reduced to one dollar, with a view to obtain a more general circulation.

The Congressional Globe will embody, as it has done for the last seventeen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the U. States and the reports of the Heads of Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of a session, and two or three numbers of each a week afterwards, until the end of the session.

Complete indexes to the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be sent to subscribers soon after Congress adjourns.

Nothing of a political, party aspect will appear in the Globe save that which will be found in the Congressional reports. A paper assuming to be an impartial vehicle for all sides, cannot maintain its character if the editorial columns reflect a party hue.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe (daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess) a year.	$5 00
For the Daily Globe for less than a year at the rate of 84 cents a month.	
For one copy of the Weekly Globe for one year.	1 00
For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session.	1 50
For one copy of the Appendix during the session.	1 50
For four copies of the Congressional Globe or Appendix, or part of both, say two of each, or three of one, and one of the other.	5 00

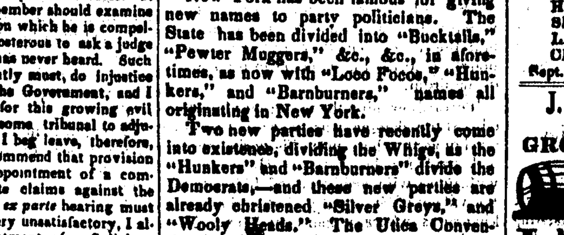
The same rate for a greater number of copies.

The price for papers are now so low, that advance payments are indispensable to carry them on, and no order will be attended to unless the money accompanies it.

Subscriptions may be remitted by mail, at our risk, in money at par in the section of the country where subscribers reside. The money should be here by the 15th of December to insure all the numbers.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix, or the Daily Globe, as they may elect, will be sent to all editors who may publish this Prospectus as often as three times before the first Monday in December, and send us one copy of their paper containing it distinctly marked around with a pen to direct our attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.
Washington City, Oct. 15, 1850.



THE undersigned has connected with his Coachmaking Establishment a large Smith Shop, and is prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF
BLACKSMITHING,
INCLUDING
IRONING CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &C.

He would say to those who have Horses to shoe, that he has in his employ first-rate hands, which, with his personal attention, will enable him to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call,

CARRIAGE & BUGGY SPRINGS

(warranted) will be promptly made to order at all times.

☞All kinds of REPAIRING done, both in Wood and Iron, at the most reduced prices.

☞Thankful for past encouragement, the subscriber solicits a continuance of patronage, and invites his friends to call at his Establishment in west Chambersburg st., a few doors below Thompson's Hotel
C. W. HOFFMAN.
Gettysburg, October 15, 1847.

Baltimore Advertisements.

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR, BY
M. Wise and Son, of Va.
A CARD.

M. WISE & SON, finding it impossible to attend personally to the great number of daily applications, from all sections of the Union, for their remedy for baldness, and for their celebrated HAIR TONIC, have found it necessary to appoint a *General Travelling Agent*, to visit different cities and towns throughout the United States, vesting him with authority to appoint sub-agents, use and vend the Hair Tonic, and to apply the RESTORATIVE, and to put them into the hands of those he may appoint to operate wherever a sufficient number of patients in any town or neighborhood shall be obtained.

Capt. GEORGE CALVERT, of Fauquier county, Va., is alone authorized to act as General Travelling Agent, with the powers above indicated.

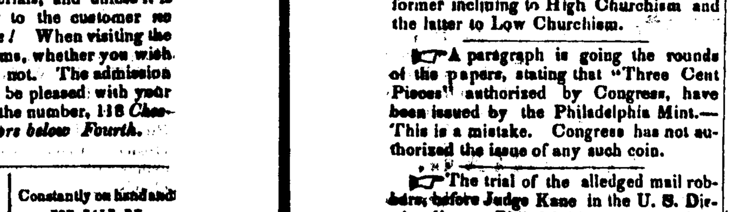
Capt. C. may be expected to visit, as speedily as possible, the principal cities and towns of the Union.

N. B. Capt. Calvert will always have on hand a full supply of the HAIR TONIC (which cleanses the head of dandruff, strengthens and invigorates the hair, and prevents it also from falling off,) for the region of country most contiguous to his operations; or it may always be obtained, at wholesale, and forwarded to any part of the Union, by addressing the proprietors M. WISE & SON, Richmond, Va.

☞Price $9 per dozen cash. Six bottles for $5—or one dollar single bottle.
Dec. 7, 1849.—1y

Shirt Establishment.

SHIRTS — ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of shirts that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and quality, for men and boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, Linnen and Cotton DRAWERS, complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore street, near Light.
March 29, 1850.—1y



COSTUME HALL,
Corner of Pratt Street & Centre Market space, Clothing Warehouse.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore and vicinity, that he has received from Europe the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS:

together with a rich assortment of goods adapted to the coming season, consisting of *Superfine, French, German and English Cloths, Castor Beavers, Pilots, and Pelitot Coating,*

A new article for Oversacks and Business Coats, Also a splendid assortment of *French and English Cassimeres and Doe-Skins,*

of the most desirable styles imported this season. RICH VESTINGS—We have and are constantly receiving new styles of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured *Silks and Woolen Velvets, figured and striped Cashmeres, Silks, Satins, and Valencias,*

of all shades and colors. Our CUSTOM WORK is cut and made in the best manner—and as regards style and workmanship, is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and at greatly reduced prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we manufacture all qualities of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. And our assortment of that article is at all times large, which offers to purchasers a great inducement of procuring an article of a quality which cannot be obtained in any other Clothing Establishment in the City.

We have on hand and are constantly manufacturing Garments of every variety, from the best materials, in the most approved styles, for Fall and Winter Wear, CONSISTING OF *Surtout, Sack and Pelitot Overcoats,*

Of all colors, qualities and sizes, from $2 50 4 50 4 75, 5 50 and upwards.

BOYS' SACK & OVERCOATS.—A large assortment of Boys' Sack and Overcoats, 20 per cent. less than the usual prices.

SUPERFINE FROCK AND DRESS COATS, made from German and French Cloths, in the latest fashion. A large stock of Tweed Coats, Pants and Vests. We have a large assortment of Tweed Frocks and Sacks. A New Article—Forest Sacks, for Stormy weather. Pantaloons, from Super French Doeskins.—BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, of every variety of Shade and Color, at $1, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 50, 3, 3 50, and upwards.

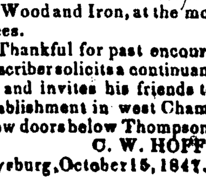
VESTS, made from Rich Velvets, Satins, Cashmeres and Valencias, and at all prices.

☞Remember name and place, corner of *Pratt and Centre Market Space.*
H. H. COLE.
Nov. 23, 1849.—1y

DRUGS.

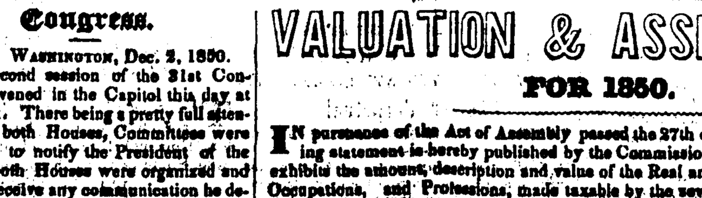
THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces that he has just received, at his old established stand in Chambersburg street, a large and fresh

SUPPLY OF
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINT-BRUSHES,
Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs



and every variety of articles usually found in a Drug store, to which he invites the attention of the public, with assurances that they will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 3, 1850.—tf.

DR. TOWNSEND'S



OFFICE — MANUFACTORY

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA.
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
The most extraordinary Medicine in the World

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease, at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 10,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant. WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catharine-st.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our very great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy for which we feel grateful.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nerveless-ness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Rheumatism.

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good, I am so much better—indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

The Rev. John Seger

Of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist Denomination, handed in the following particulars at Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using your Sarsaparilla, believing, by so doing, I shall render a benefit to those who are suffering as I have been. I was reduced for many months by the Dyspepsia, so much that it was with much difficulty for me to walk or keep about. I had also a tetter, which covered the most part of my head—which was extremely troublesome and sore; it got to be almost a scab. I used quite a number of remedies for both the complaints, but received little or no benefit, until I took your Sarsaparilla, which, through the kindness of Providence, has restored me to more than my usual health, as I am now enjoying better than I have for a number of years. I am now 60 years of age. I believe it to be an invaluable medicine, and recommend it to my numerous acquaintances, which is very large, as I have been a minister a great many years. I hope this hasty sketch may be as much benefit to you as your medicine has to me.

July 11, 1847. JOHN SEGER, Jersey City.

Methodist Clergyman.

The following was sent to our Agent in Rahway, by the Rev. J. O. TUNISON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church—one of the most learned and respected in the connection—and is another evidence of the wonderful effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla on the system.

FRIEND FRASER—Having for some time past, as you are aware, experienced great general debility of my system, attended with constant and alarming irritation of my throat and lungs, I was, at your instance, and in consequence of having read Captain McLean's decided testimony in its behalf, induced to try Dr. S. P. Townsend's far-famed Sarsaparilla. I tried it, I confess, more in the hope than in the confidence of its proving efficacious; but I am bound in candor now to acknowledge, that I had not tried it long before I began to experience its salutary effects; and I may now say, with Captain McLean, "that I would not be without it on any consideration." It has done me more good than any previous remedy I have tried, and if this statement is deemed by you of any importance, you have my full consent to make it public.

Rahway, August 2d, 1847. J. O. TUNISON.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. S. P. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

AGENTS.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

Principal Office 126 Nassau street, New York, in the building formerly occupied by the Sun. Rep. Church

☞For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by the authorized Agent.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
January 18, 1850.—1yeow

Jacquard Wave Braid.

A NEW and beautiful article for Trimming Ladies' dresses, for sale at the cheap Store of J. L. SCHICK.
Oct. 4.

Shawls! Shawls!

J. L. SCHICK has just received a splendid lot of *Bay State Shawls*, to which he would ask the attention of the Ladies. Also, a fine article of *Gum Shoes.*