and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At this present moment of depression of the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and are these now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the territories of the U. S. when it is absolutely necessary for the defense of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy,," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion."

Now, if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier.—Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion."—We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend those remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes.—After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 23d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and and the eastern boundry of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is in the main favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agent. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country.—Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both east and west, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was $68,681,513,67, which amount, with the balance of $19,901,325 45 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year, of $88,532,839 12.

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to $70,822,724 85, of which $5,943,896 91 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, $17,710,114 27.

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were $20,929, 819 81, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are $36,750,000, making with the balance before stated an aggregate of $75,389,934 08 for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $23,714,528 37, of which $3,895,232 39 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three-quarters, to 30th of June, 1858, are $51,248,530 04, including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of $74,963,058 41, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of $425,875 67.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was $29,060,386 90.

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was $3,895,232 39—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of $25,165,154 51.

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most vulnerable points are thus left exposed.

This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed $200,000 each.

[We are compelled, for want of room in this issue, to defer those portions of the Message which relate to the Public Lands and the Indians.—EDITOR.]

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General that the Postoffice Department still continues to depend on the treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of postoffices and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 postoffices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146, and in 1857 they number 26,586.—In this year 1,725 postoffices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles, and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post roads, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st of July, 1856, the sum of $789,590; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for transportation of the free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved August 18th, 1856, and by the apropriation of $666,888 made by the act of March 3d, 1857, leaving $252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practices of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures."

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1857.

Staging it to the Pacific.—The overland mail line now in operation from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California, carries passengers through.—On the sixth trip westward, four were thus conveyed to San Diego. The way mails are much increased. The entire road is now stocked with four hundred animals, twenty-five coaches, and seventy-five men, (messengers and guards.) With this outfit they can accommodate six passengers. Further arrangements are being completed to accommodate passengers through to New Orleans by this route. The fare from San Diego to New Orleans is $200, which sum includes meals on the route. The eighth mail from San Diego was to have been dispatched on the 23d of October, with a full complement of passengers. The schedule time for the trip of this line is thirty days.

A Pleasant Thanksgiving Circle.—A friend from South Danvers informs us that he has had the pleasure of gathering around his table for 39 years in succession a family unbroken by death or any other cause. For thirty-nine thanksgiving days no member of his family has been absent nor has one note of discord destroyed the harmony of the happy circle. We do not believe that another such instance can be recorded in New England. Verily our friend had cause for exceeding thankfulness on the occasion of his late celebration of the time-honored Puritan festival. The family consists of father, mother, two daughters and their husbands, two sons and their wives, and seven grand-children.—*Boston Herald.*

A Grandmother at Twenty-nine Years of Age.—A woman who was recently brought before the magistrates at Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriages. She is the wife of P. Casey, a tailor. They reside in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years, and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fifteen years old a few days since, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Sudden Death and Alleged Murder.—CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—On Monday afternoon Frank S. McClure went into the store of Messrs. Beattie & Anderson for the purpose of talking upon business matters with Mr. Beattie. About an hour afterwards Mr. McClure was seen to fall from the front step of the store, and when picked up it was found that his skull had been fractured. He died from the effects last night.—Mr. Beattie, before the coroner's jury, testified that, after parting with Mr. McClure in the store, he returned to the counting-room, and then heard a noise at the door. On going thither he found Mr. McClure lying on the sidewalk, and he supposed that in passing out the door the deceased had caught his foot in something which threw him out upon the sidewalk, causing the injuries that resulted fatally. Mr. Beattie was arrested last evening on the affidavit of Samuel Mitchell, accusing him of the murder of McClure by striking him on the head with an iron bar. Beattie was held to bail in $4,000. The parties were well known and highly respectable.

☞The statement that Brigham Young has formally declared the independence of Utah, is a striking commentary upon his designs. The statement is that Brigham Young had declared in the temple that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form of laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church.

☞A Vicksburg correspondent assures us in a private letter, that the following resolutions were passed by the board of council in Canton Mississippi:

1. Resolved by this council that we build a new jail.
2. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.
3. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished.

☞An Irishman once bought an alarm clock, and gave as his reason for so doing, that he was in the habit of lying in bed so long in the morning, and when he wanted to wake himself up, he had nothing to do but pull the string.

The Compiler.

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 10, 1857.

The Message.

The Annual Message of President BUCHANAN was read in both Houses of Congress on Tuesday last, and large numbers of copies were ordered to be printed. The document was received in this place last evening, and appears in our columns to-day. By giving it to our readers thus early, we of course anticipate our usual publication day.

The President's positions are defined with great calmness, clearness and power, exhibiting the experience and foresight of the statesman, and the fidelity and singleness of purpose of the patriot. The manner in which the Kansas question is handled is as thorough as could be desired, and will carry great weight with it. Should Congress and the people of that territory act favorably upon the President's suggestions, the Slavery agitation would doubtless soon cease, and quiet ensue—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Read the Message entire, and calmly digest it.

Congress.

The 35th Congress of the United States convened at Washington on Monday last—quorums being present in both Houses.

The Clerk of the Senate called that body to order, when he read a letter from the Vice President, stating that he could not be present at the opening of the session. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen President *pro tem.*

The usual resolution was adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the United States, upon which the Senate went into executive session. It was the nomination of Mr. George W. Bowman, of Bedford, Pa., as superintendent of public printing, which was confirmed. Good!

The House was called to order by Mr. Cullum, the Clerk of the last House.

Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names, and the fact that a quorum was present being thus ascertained, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, *vica voce.* Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Galusha M. Grow, of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Banks; Mr. Henry Winter Davis was nominated by Mr. E. Joy Morris, but withdrew his name before the ballot was taken. The result of the vote was—Orr 128; Grow 84; Felix R. Zollicoffer 3; Lewis D. Campbell 3; Valentine B. Horton 1; H. Winter Davis 2; Francis P. Blair, Jr. 1; Wm. B. Ricaud 2; Humphrey Marshall 1.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes Mr. Orr received for Speaker. Mr. Glossbrenner was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney Door-Keeper. Mr. Cluskey was declared Postmaster by resolution.

The successful gentlemen had been previously nominated in the Democratic caucus,—Mr. Glossbrenner unanimously.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than a hundred dollars as a circulating medium in the District of Columbia.

The Know Nothings and Black Republicans squandered about $300,000 of the nation's money in a ridiculous wrangle for a Speaker, at the commencement of the last Congress. In beautiful contrast with this may be cited the immediate election of a Speaker on Monday last, by a Democratic Congress.

As We Predicted.

The Governor has appointed David Wilmot, late Black Republican candidate for Governor, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, which position Mr. Wilmot resigned in August last, and to which Gov. Pollock appointed the Hon. Darius Bullock. Mr. Wilmot's commission will bear date the 7th of December, and extends for one year. In the meantime an election will be held.

More Gold.

Within a few days the *Fulton* has arrived from England, bringing $200,000; the *Daniel Webster* has arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with $500,000; and the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, has arrived at Havana with $2,000,000, independent of what was in the hands of passengers.

The First Flash from the Capitol.—CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, December 5, P. M.—The Morse telegraphic wires have been brought to the Capitol building, and dispatches can now be sent immediately from the halls of Congress to distant points.—This is the first message sent from the Capitol direct.

Railroad Strikes.—ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 5th.—The mechanics and workingmen of the Central Ohio Railroad at this city, have struck on account of the non-payment of two months wages, and to-day they stopped all the freight trains and put the locomotives in the engine houses. No personal violence was attempted.

☞The answer to Enigma in last week's *Compiler* is—"What have you done—behold the Heavens do ope."

☞Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast amount of evil communications.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

......The Young Men's Christian Association will meet in the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19th, at 6½ o'clock.

......Counterfeit quarter-eagles are in circulation in Norfolk. They are well executed.

......The Richmond Enquirer advocates an increase of our army and navy.

......Specie is now so plentiful in general circulation in Boston that brokers have no purchasers. One person has deposited in the bank $25 per day in silver for several weeks past.

......Col. Jacob G. Davies and Col. J. Maybury Turner, leading citizens of Baltimore, died on Monday last.

......Two months ago the stock of the Pennsylvania Bank sold at $113. It is now selling in Philadelphia at $10.

......Seven newspapers in Minnesota have suspended publication on account of the tightness of the times.

......Ex-President Pierce and lady have gone to Madeira for the health of the latter.

......Tennyson, the poet, is said to be a hopeless victim to the use of opium.

......Bad Advice.—The newspapers of the principal eastern cities are urging upon the poor, and those out of employment, to leave the city for the country.

......Our friend, STAHLE, of the Gettysburg COMPILER, has improved the appearance of that excellent paper by a new and very neat heading. THE HEAD AND HEART of the editor are all right. The COMPILER is one of the best country papers in the State.—[Fulton Democrat.

......Gov. Cumming is determined to enter Salt Lake City, if possible.

......The bogus Topeka Constitution [Black Republican] was not to be referred to the people of Kansas in any particular!

......One hundred thousand bushels of wheat arrived at Oswego, N. Y., on Monday last.

......Gen. Tom Thumb, now in France, is said to be very dangerously ill.

......The New York Times, an opposition paper, says the Kansas Constitution is, in its leading features, "merely a transcript of the constitutions of other States, and especially of New York."

......A Printer, setting up the line which is so often placed under a wedding notice—"It is not right that man should live alone," carelessly left the v out of the word live, which made the bride blush.

......If the newspapers are to be believed, John Stuart's apple trees, somewhere in Georgia, are now laden with their third crop of fruit this season.

......Miss Lucena Wyman, 85 years of age, was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire in the Marlboro', Mass., poor house. Many years ago her mother perished in the same way in the same room.

......John Kerr, recently convicted of murder in the second degree, at Washington, Pa., is an infirm old man, 81 years of age. The jury who convicted him, and a large number of citizens, have petitioned for his pardon. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

......Said to be printers—both U. S. Senators from this State, the Governor, Canal Commissioners and Supreme Judges elect, P. T. Barnum and Brigham Young. What is the craft coming to?

......It was a maxim of Gen. Jackson's, "Take time to deliberate; but when the hour for action arrives, stop thinking and go in."

......The Arabs have a proverb on what is called the "lucky man." They say, "Fling him in the Nile and he will come up with a fish in his mouth."

......Diogenes, being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

☞Stephen Hall, a queer but weak genius, had made frequent gracious promises to his troubled friends that he would put himself out of their way.—One stinging cold night he vowed he would go out and freeze himself to death. About eleven o'clock he returned shivering and slapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?" asked a loving relative. "Golly!" said the pseudo-suicide, "when I freeze I mean to take a warmer night than this for it!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored by all who know him:

GENTLEMEN—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Green's OXYGENATED BITTERS, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians from whom I obtained only temporary relief. I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of waterbrash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the OXYGENATED BITTERS the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use. Yours respectfully

CALEB PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. Dec. 14. 2w

☞We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as Dr Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaint in any of its forms, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia and numerous other complaints, described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations or cures for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

We take it for granted, as experiment has proven, that diseases of the lungs are not generally the first cause of consumption, but a debilitated system, caused by the improper action of the liver, reduces the power of the lungs to resist or throw off diseases caused by cold and irritation, leaving the lungs at the mercy of one disease, because the liver has incapacitated them from performing their proper action of throwing off diseased matter caused by cold, thus to prevent consumption, cure the liver and keep the system strong enough to throw off slight diseases of the lungs.

There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sandford's Invigorator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Nov. 16. 4w

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring the hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Nov. 30. 2w.

JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
Cheap at this Office.
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 94	@	5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00	@	1 23
Rye, "	68	@	75
Corn, "	45	@	52
Oats, "	30	@	35
Clover-seed, "	5 75	@	6 00
Timothy-seed, "	2 25	@	2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 00	@	8 00
Hogs, "	5 87	@	6 50
Hay, per ton,	12 00	@	18 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	22	@	24
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,			65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 75
Do. " from stores,			5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	100	@	1 10
Rye, "			68
Corn, "			50
Oats, "			30
Cloverseed, "			4 50
Timothy, "			2 50
Plaster, per ton,			6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$5 00
Do., " from stores,			6 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 05	@	1 15
Rye, "			65
Corn, "			55
Oats, "			30
Cloverseed, "			5 00
Timothy, "			2 90
Plaster, per ton,			6 60

Topeka Constitution.

It seems the Topeka Constitution is in some respects worse than anything which can be found in that of Lecompton. The latter can be amended at any time previous to 1864, according to the schedule, but that of Topeka has the following clause positively forbidding any change before the year 1865: "*No convention* for the formation of a new constitution shall be called, and no amendment to the constitution shall be by the General Assembly made, before the year 1865, *nor more than once in five years thereafter.*"

Grave Charges.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Argus* gives some unpleasant rumors respecting certain reputed transactions, between certain Black Republican officials in Ohio, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, during the Presidential campaign of 1856. They are of the following character: That Republican leaders applied to the officers of the Ohio Life Insurance Company for a loan of a half million of dollars, to be used in carrying the October election in Pennsylvania—feeling confident, could they succeed in that, that the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency was a certain and sure thing; and they offered to guarantee the company the payment of the loan with a bonus in the way of interest. The officers of the Company declined to loan the money on those terms, but consented to do so if the gentlemen from Ohio would hypothecate Ohio State bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. It is now alleged that the bonds of the State to that amount were so hypothecated, and that they are now among the assets of the defunct Ohio Life and Trust Company, and that this money—five hundred thousand dollars—was spent to carry Pennsylvania at the October election. Think of that.

☞ Dr. Durbin, the Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Doctor replied that, "he had better let other people's wives alone!"

☞ If rich, it is easy to conceal our wealth; but if poor it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thousand guineas than one hole in our coat.

Use the Oxygenated Bitters, and you will have no cause to complain of lassitude, debility, or any of those complaints inseparable from our Spring weather. They are regularly prescribed by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

The Altar.

"Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow,
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN KEMPER, of Liberty township, to Miss ANN ELIZA HOOK, of Freedom township.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN H. DUBBS, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss MARY M. WISLER, of Cumberland township.

On Wednesday week, by the Rev. George P. Van Wyck, Mr. WILLIAM E. KREBS, of Centreville, Cumberland county, to Miss CAROLINE J., daughter of Mr. William Bailey, of Butler township, Adams county.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED,

On the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH CLAPSADDLE, of Mountjoy township, aged 63 years and 4 days.

On the 29th ult., Mr. EDWARD STEVENS, of Huntington township, aged 36 years 11 months and 10 days.

On the 5th of October, at Princeton, Illinois, of typhoid fever, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, son of James and Eleanor Patterson, formerly of Latimore township, in this county, aged about 34 years.

On the 28th ult., WESLEY EDGAR, grandson of Joseph Wierman, Esq., of Huntington township, aged 3 years and 4 days. Christ says—"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

On the 24th ult., MARY LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Levi Caskey, of Cumberland township, aged 2 months and 9 days.

☞ Fresh arrival of Goods at Gillespie, & Thomas's—cheaper than the cheapest.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned and notified not to trust my wife, DELILA BITTINGER, on my account. A separation having taken place between us, I will pay no debts of her contracting. JESSE W. BITTINGER.

Franklin tp., Dec. 10, 1857.*

Jury List for January.

GRAND JURY

Reading—Wm. S Hildebrand, Joseph J. Kuhn. Moses M. Neely.
Germany—Wm Duttera, David Golden.
Tyrone—Peter Heigle, Charles Yeatts, Baltzer Snyder.
Franklin—Jacob Hartman, John Brady.
Menallen—Thomas H Wright
Hamiltonban—James H Marshall, John Herbst.
Cumberland—Isaac Plouts, Leonard Bricker, Abraham Spangler
Huntington—John Starry, Jacob Wierman.
Straban—Samuel Deardorff, George D. Munfort.
Gettysburg—George W McClellan, John Hoke.
Berwick bor.—Samuel Wolf.
Butler—Cornelius Hauss.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert Smith
Oxford—Jacob Hamm, Edward Colgan.
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman.
Cumberland—Jacob Hankey, John F. Currens, John Group
Straban—James L. Neely, Henry Witmor, George Ehrehart, John Thomas
Tyrone—Marks Bream.
Butler—Daniel March, Jeremiah Roth, John Lower.
Menallen—George Bender, Jacob B. Myers, John Eppleman.
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks, Daniel Mengus, Jacob Meals, Richard Trimmer
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh.
Liberty—Wm Grayson
Berwick bor.—Sebastian Hafer.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Wolford.
Conowago—David Waikert
Hamilton—John Louch, Bernhard Hildebrand, Joseph Shireman.
Mountjoy—Daniel Sheely
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Sheely, James Russell.
Germany—Wm. Hull
Latimore—Henry B. Smith.

MILLINERY.—MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

GAS BURNERS,—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags, Velices, &c., of best quality, and low rates, at

SAMSON'S.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at

GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

Splendid Gifts

AT 439, CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The Original Gift Book Store.—G. G. Evans would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Star Gift Book Store and Publishing House, to the splendid store in Brown's Iron Building, 439 Chesnut Street, two doors below Fifth, where every purchaser of each book will receive one of the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c.

	WORTH	
550 Patent English Lever Gold Watches,	$100 00	each.
550 Patent Anchor do.	50 00	do
400 Ladies' Gold Watches, 18k. c.	35 00	do
600 Silver Lever Watches, warr.	15 00	do
500 Parlor Timepieces,	10 00	do
500 Cameo Sets, Ear Drops & Pins,	10 00	do
500 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $5 to	12 00	do
500 Gent's Vest Chains,	10 00	do
1,000 Gold Lockets, (large size double case,)	3 00	do
2,000 Gold Lockets, (small size)	2 00	do
1,000 Gold Pencil Cases, with Gold Pens,	5 00	do
1,000 Extra Gold Pens, with cases and holders,	10 50	do
2,500 Gold Pencils, (Ladies')	2 50	do
2,500 Gold Pens, with Silv. Pencils,	2 50	do
2,500 Ladies' Gold Pens, with cases,	1 50	do
6,500 Gold Rings, (Ladies',)	1 00	do
2,000 Gent's Gold Rings,	2 75	do
2,500 Ladies' Gold Breastpins,	2 50	do
3,500 Misses' Gold Breastpins,	1 50	do
3,000 Pocket Knives,	75	do
2,000 Sets Gent's Gold Bosom Studs,	3 00	do
2,000 do. do Sleeve Buttons,	3 00	do
2,000 Pairs Ladies' Ear Drops,	2 50	do
8,000 Ladies' Pearl Card Cases,	5 00	do
1,500 Ladies' Cameo, Jet or Mosaic Pins,	5 00	do
2,500 Ladies' Cameo Shawl and Ribbon Pins,	3 50	do
5,000 Fetridge's Balm of a Thousand Flowers,	50	do

EVANS' new Catalogue contains all the most popular books of the day, and the newest publications, all of which will be sold as low as can be obtained at other stores. A complete catalogue of books sent free, by application through the mail, by addressing G. G. Evans, 439 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

"Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Those desiring so to act can obtain full particulars by addressing as above.

N. B.—In consequence of the money crisis, and numerous failures, the subscriber has been enabled to purchase from assignees an immense stock of books, embracing every department of literature, at prices which will enable him to give $500 worth of the above gifts on every $1000 worth of books sold.

An extra book, with a gift, will be sent to one address by Express.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Nov. 9, 1857. 3m

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,

Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below* [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 20, 1857. 1y

Rev. C. S. Burnett,

WHILE laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption*, *Asthma*, *Bronchitis*, *Coughs*, *Colds*, *Nervous Debility*, and all impurities of the *Blood*; also, an easy and effectual mode of Inhaling the *Remedy*. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

REV. C. S. BURNETT,
831 *Broadway*, *N. Y. City.*

August 3, 1857. 6m

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies, [illegible] Cordial, Wine, Gum, [illegible] Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, [illegible] Wine Drops, besides a large supply of stick candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.