with the gradual retirement, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary contemplates such a revision of the revenue system as will raise the required amount. Many what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed by his predecessor that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 66

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977 66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54 910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. *Enlightened economy does not* consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditures at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these *principles*, the heads of the different executive departments of the government, have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpo e.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty-land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular discription. Under the present system, the expense of the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without payment by the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the [illegible] These recommendations [illegible] grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad.—Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made, on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted, that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and of that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men, to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon-road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st, of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa, but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it would not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings, and the outrages which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates to Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it."—Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction.—When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants.—Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition.—This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expense.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard, the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification, that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1858.

"The Little Pilgrim."

Edited by Grace Greenwood and published in Philadelphia by *L.K. Lippincott*, is a monthly journal for boys and girls, and is admirably adapted to meet their wants. The new volume for 1859 commencing with the January number, will contain charming stories, one written by Mary Howitt, entitled The Fairy God-Mother, and the other by Grace Greenwood, entitled Little Angelo and his White Mice. The work will abound with other matter for the entertainment of the youth of both sexes. Price fifty cents a year for single copies.

Graham's Magazine.

It grieves us to chronicle the decease of this old friend and public favorite. The editor announces that "Graham" has been absorbed by a new magazine enterprise, and its peculiarities will be reproduced in the "American Monthly," to be published by Henry White, No. 1, Beekman street, New York. It will be under the editorial charge of Mr. Leland, the editor of "Graham," and all the popular features of the latter periodical will be preserved in the new issue. The terms are $3 00 a year for a single copy; two copies for $5 00, and four copies for $7 00. The Monthly will be ornamented with mezzotint engravings, fashion plates, &c., and will doubtless enjoy a large share of public favor.

A Gas company is agitated at Hanover.

The Compiler.

M. J. Stable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, Dec. 10, 1858.

The Message.

We lay before our readers to-day the second Annual Message of JAMES BUCHANAN. It sets forth all the prominent issues which will require the attention of the representatives of the people, with clearness and precision, and recommends such legislation as in the opinion of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, is necessary to protect the honor of the country abroad, and secure domestic peace and prosperity at home. There is no attempt at mystification in this message. Each point is clearly stated, and the facts so simply and plainly narrated as to be within the comprehension of the humblest man in the Union. The whole tone and temper of the message is prudent and conciliating, while the topics belonging to the foreign relations of the Republic are treated in a spirit of wise, enlightened and patriotic statesmanship, which must arrest the attention and challenge the admiration of candid men of all parties.

READ THE MESSAGE!

☞ The Kansas matter is settled.—The last nail is driven in its coffin, and clinched. The President's Message does not leave a word more to be said upon the subject. Wherever it is read by candid people it will be irresistible in producing a correct decision of opinion on that vexed question.

☞ The bold and manly foreign policy marked out in President BUCHANAN's admirable Message is receiving special commendation—in all quarters. A New York correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* says a meeting in the Park to endorse its positions is no improbable thing.

Congress.

Congress convened at Washington on Monday—a quorum in each House—and the presiding officers in their respective chairs. The usual committees to inform the President, &c., were appointed, and shortly after he sent in his second Annual Message, which was read, and the usual number of extra copies ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Mr. Gwin, of California, gave notice of his intention to call up the Pacific railroad bill at the earliest time possible. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, gave notice that he would at an early date call up the House bill donating lands to agricultural colleges.

In the House, Mr. Dewart, of Pa., offered a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means, to report a bill increasing the duties on iron, coal, lead and wool, but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 102, nays 87—not two-thirds.

In the House, on Tuesday, the joint resolution authorizing the President to take such steps as he might deem best to accomplish the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty was taken up.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion was negatived by yeas 90, nays 92.

The resolution was then, by a large majority, recommitted to the committee of the whole House.

☞ In consequence of the old plates of the denomination of five and ten dollar bills, on the York County Bank, having been pretty extensively counterfeited, notes of new and beautiful plates have just been issued by that institution.

Nomination of Hon. John Letcher.—This distinguished Democrat, at present a member of Congress from the 12th District of Virginia, was nominated on Saturday as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Old Dominion.—The contest has been warm and exciting, but now that the choice has been made, the whole party will rally to the standard, and elect Mr. LETCHER by a handsome majority.

☞ The London Post announces the recall of Lord Napier from Washington, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons to that post. It says the assigned cause is Napier's tendency to favor the Munroe doctrine.

"Not only in Illinois, but in all the States were the greatest ignorance prevails, there the Democratic majorities are the largest.—*Gettysburg Star.*

☞ This would be a capital text, for use, next fall, by Know Nothing office-seekers, in search of Democratic votes. Had not the *managers* better place it at the head of the *Star's* columns, in glaring capitals—with *the author's* name attached? *His* political chances might be enhanced thereby, at any rate.—Try it!

☞ The election for town officers in New Haven, Connecticut, took place on Monday last. The opposition elect one selectman, one grand juror, and two constables. The Democrats elect five selectmen, (there is one tie,) five grand jurors, five constables, the town clerk, the tax collector, the treasurer, and the registrar of marriages, &c. Number of votes polled, 3,552.

☞ President BUCHANAN very kindly favored us with an early copy of his Message, for which he has our acknowledgments. Hon. WILSON REILLY has also placed us under obligations, for the same favor.

☞ We anticipate our usual publication day, in order the editor to lay the President's Message before our intelligent readers.

Cheap Poultry.—Chickens were sold in the market at Cincinnati, Ohio, last Friday, at [illegible] per pair, and good sheep [illegible] five cents each!

☞ Cornelius Staley, Esq., has been elected president of Frederick County (Md) Agricultural Society.

Town & County Matters.

LOCAL NEWS AND THE LATEST HORRORS.

Railroad Opening!

The Day Fixed—A Grand Time Anticipated!—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, THURSDAY NEXT, (December 16th,) has been fixed upon for the formal Opening of the Gettysburg Railroad. An immense concourse of persons may, should the weather not prove too unpropitious, be looked for on the occasion. All quarters of the county will be strongly represented, and large numbers of visitors from places beyond its limits have long been promised. A special train of cars will leave Baltimore early on the morning of that day, to convey here such of our "Monumental City" friends as may desire to participate in the celebration—and from accounts their number will not be few.

Preparations for the Opening on a large scale are going forward, and we are safe in promising that everything possible will be done to meet the requirements of the occasion—everything that may contribute to give proper eclat to so important an era in the history of our county as *the completion of the Gettysburg Railroad!*

☞ Contributions are being taken among our citizens, to assist in getting up a grand Railroad demonstration on Thursday next. A large number have given liberally, for which they deserve credit; and some will fault us for making special mention of the handsome donation of *one hundred dollars* made by our friend H. D. WATTLES, of the "Globe Inn." After that subscription, the committee went "on their way rejoicing" at "the top of their bent."

☞ The first Passenger Train entered town yesterday evening. That "Eastern Coach" has made its last trip.

Congratulatory.

Says the last Annapolis *Republican*: "We are quite glad to announce the fact that the Railroad to Gettysburg, Pa., our native place, has been finished, and the first Locomotive entered within the Borough limits on the 26th ult. We congratulate our old friends upon the successful completion of the work, and we trust, that it may prove not only profitable to the Stockholders, but that it may promote the interest and prosperity of that beautiful village, where we had in our boyhood, spent so many happy days. Friend STABLE, give us your ☞, for it calls up pleasant memories of the past, and we 'Live our boyhood o'er again.'"

☞ !

Surgical Operation.

We understand that quite an important surgical operation was performed in Germany township, this county, on Wednesday last. The right leg of Mr. FREDERICK SNYDER was taken off near the hip joint, by Dr. KINSER, of Littlestown, assisted by Dr. DORSEY, of this place, and Dr. LILLY, of McSherrystown; present also were Drs. Bishop and STONESIFER, of Littlestown, who lent a hand. A malignant cancerous affection of the knee joint, known to the medical profession as *fungus hematodes*, threatened an early destruction of life, and the alternative of a resort to the knife alone remained. The amputation was skillfully and speedily performed, reflecting credit upon all concerned.

The patient was under the influence of chloroform during the operation, altogether unconscious of pain throughout; and when left on Wednesday evening, was as comfortable as could have been expected under the circumstances.

A New Church.

We learn that the citizens in the neighborhood of the intersection of the Westminster and Littlestown Turnpike with the State Line, in Carroll county, have it in contemplation to build a new Union Church, to be called the *Pine Run Union Church*, to be free for all orthodox Ministers, to preach in. Mr. E. MYERS has promised the lot necessary for the purpose, lying at the intersection of the Grove's Mill Road with the Turnpike. Mr. WM. RITTACE and Jos. PLONKERT were appointed, at a late meeting, a committee to solicit subscriptions for the undertaking. The building is to be put up during next summer.

☞ The new Church of the "United Brethern in Christ," in Hampton, Adams county, is now nearly completed, and will be dedicated on Sunday, the 2d of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Preachers from abroad are expected on the occasion.

☞ The Lutheran Congregation at Hanover contemplate erecting a new church edifice.

Heavy Beef.

We are informed that our friend JACOB WHEALER, of Hamilton township, recently had a Beef slaughtered, which weighed the very handsome figure of 1048 pounds, clean meat—the hide weighing 127 pounds. The animal was a real beauty, less than four years old, and one of Mr. Wheeler's own raising.

Eagle Shot.

Mr. HENRY W. EPLY, on Friday last, shot an Eagle on the farm occupied by his father, Peter Eply, in Straban township, measuring 6 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of the wings.

Thieves About.

About three hundred pounds of Pork, and ninety of Lard, were stolen from the cellar of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, in this place, on Wednesday night last. It is to be hoped that the thief or thieves may be detected, and brought to feel the rigors of the law.

☞ The Directors of the Poor, on Monday last, agreed to pay $5 75 per hundred for Pork, (the same as paid at the Warehouses here.) To each superfeiter, they offered the Warehouse price at the date of delivery.

☞ Messrs. SAMPSON, BURKHART & KURTZ have purchased from DILLSHOM & CONDON, a lot of ground on Railroad street, adjoining their New Warehouse, for $800.

☞ Mr. J. LEFFTWICH, of this county, killed a few days ago, in the South Mountain, a buck, which, when dressed, weighed 124 lbs. He disposed of it in Chambersburg.

☞ If any of our Subscribers see fit to send us Wood in payment of their papers, we will be pleased to get it. *Hurry it along.*

[illegible] PILLS.—If we could destroy a poison[illegible] attack the roots, not the leaves and bran[illegible] the operation of Holloway's Pills proceeds upon [illegible] principle. The cadaverous complexion, as shown [illegible] eye, and sleeping frame, are simply indications that the internal organs are not doing their duty. If the skin is suffused with bile, and the breath offensive, there are obstructions in the liver. If the food, after eating, seems to lie like lead on the pit of the stomach, and is tainted into foul gases instead of wholesome pabulum, the organs of digestion are diseased. Upon these distempered viscera the Pills act as a powerful alterative. They purge mildly, and at the same time regulate and purify the secretions and the blood. Need we say that the inevitable consequence is a thorough cure?

THE CHESS KING AT THE TUILERIES.—Recent advices from Paris state that the Emperor Napoleon has requested Morphy to give a specimen of his blindfold playing at the Tuileries before the ladies of the imperial court, and has also consented to be beaten at chess by the young American at the odds of a rook. We learn that it is the intention of the Emperor to reward the great master of Chess by sending to the United States and procuring for him, a new suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. That is certainly a stake worth playing for.

Nov. 8. 1m

Market Reports.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour		4 87
Rye Flour		3 25
Wheat	1 00 to 1	20
Corn		40
Rye		60
Oats		50
Buckwheat		50
Buckwheat Meal		2 00
Clover Seed	4 25 to 5	00
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 1	75
Flax Seed		1 20
Barley	70 to	75
Plaster of Paris		7 00
Pork		5 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	4 75 to 5	12
Wheat	1 15 to 1	41
Rye	72 to	83
Corn	62 to	67
Oats	43 to	48
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5	62
Timothy Seed	1 87 to 2	00
Beef Cattle, per hund.	6 50 to 9	00
Hogs, per hund.	6 25 to 7	00
Hay	10 00 to 13	00
Whiskey	25 to	26
Guano, Peruvian, per ton		62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons		4 87
Do. from stores		5 50
Wheat	1 05 to 1	15
Rye		70
Corn		68
Oats		42
Clover Seed		9 00
Timothy Seed		2 00
Plaster		6 00

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons		5 00
Do. from stores		4 62
Wheat	1 05 to 1	20
Rye		68
Corn		72
Oats		44
Clover Seed		5 00
Timothy Seed		2 75
Plaster		6 50

The Altar.

MARRIED.

On the 16th ult., at Congruver Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Castanza, Mr. NATHANIEL MILLER to Miss JOANNA ALWINE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Alwine, all of this county.

On the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. LEWIS LONG, (late from California,) to Miss ANNA MARY MILLER, all of this county.

On the same day and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN KELLEBERGER to Miss ADELE MILLER, all of this county.

On the 24th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. LEWIS NOEL to Miss SUSANNA MILLER, all of this county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. R. Keiser, Mr. OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS CREBSER to Miss MARY REBECCA MIDCALF, both of near Mechanicstown, Md.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB GREAGER, of Mount Pleasant township, to Miss SOPHIE R. MINDLAUB, of Straban township.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. J. A. Mercer, Mr. T. G. HELLY, of Huntington township, to Miss MAGGIE A. DICKS, of Reading township.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. R. H. Stoffelem, Mr. DANIEL HEROLD to Miss LEANNA STAMBACH—both of Paradise township, York county.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH COLLINS to Miss CHARLOTTE AMELIA OTLER—both of Abbottstown.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. EMANUEL WHELER, of Hamilton township, to Miss SARAH MILLER, of Reading township.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. L. Gerhard, Mr. ROLANDUS MEYERS to Miss SOPHIA MEYERS, both of East Berlin.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. AARON HERDT, of New Oxford, to Miss AGNES C. EBERT, of New Chester.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. FRANKLIN MILLER to Miss LOUISA PFEIFFER, daughter of Dr. Pfeiffer, both of New Oxford.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Seebler, Mr. WILLIAM HOFF to Miss SARAH WAGNER, both of Adams county.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. WASHINGTON BAHR to Miss LYDIA WEILER, both of Adams county.

The Tomb.

DIED,

On the 6th inst., Mrs. ANNA B. OBNER, wife of Mr. Wm. Obner, of Mountjoy township, aged 47 years 8 months and 14 days.

OPENING CEREMONIES

Of the Gettysburg Railroad.

THE formal Opening of the Gettysburg Railroad will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 16th. There will be a Dinner prepared for the occasion, and tickets can be had at all the principal business places in the Borough on and before the day of the Opening. All persons having tickets to the Dinner will be entitled to a FREE RIDE over the Railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover and return.

Price of Dinner Tickets 25 cents. The public are cordially invited to attend and participate in the festivities of this important occasion. By order of the

Dec. 10. COMMITTEE.

New Grocery.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of town and country, that he has opened a Grocery, Confectionary and Notion Store, on York street, two doors east of St. James' Lutheran Church, where he has now on hand a general assortment of goods in his line—such as: Syrup, from 40 to 70 cents per gallon; Sugars, all kinds; Coffees, different kinds; Vinegar, Salt, Fish, Cheese, Scotch Herring, ground and unground Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Soda, Ginger, Starch, Rice, Teas, Candies, Extract Coffee, Chocolate, Concentrated Lye; Soaps, Buckets, Candles, all kinds; Figs, Walnuts, Palm Nuts, Almonds, Ground Nuts, Layer Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, Fancy Cakes, Crackers of all kinds, &c., &c. Butter and Eggs bought and sold. He invites the calls of the public, convinced that his assortment will please, both in quality and price. He is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. E. BITTLE.

Gettysburg, Dec. 10, '58.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

Lost! Lost!

TWO small MILL BOOKS were lost in Gettysburg on Thursday a week, for the return of which the undersigned will pay the reward of FIVE DOLLARS.

FRANCIS EGBERT.

Nov. 10, '58.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, Assignee of WILLIAM E. [illegible] hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said [illegible] to call and settle the same, and those having claims against the [illegible] present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CORNELIUS B. HANES, *Assignee.*

Residing near Middletown, Butler tp., Adams co.

Dec. 6, 1858. 6t

PROPERTY [illegible]

[illegible] day of December [illegible] will sell at Public Sale, [illegible] at "Greenmount," in Cumberland [illegible] Adams county, on the [illegible] from Gettysburg [illegible] of valuable Personal Property, viz.: [illegible] Table, 2 Dining do., Cane-bottom Bedding Chest, 4 Green Common Chairs, 4 Rocking Chairs, 4 Sitting Chairs, Settee, Wardrobe, Bedsteads and Bedding, Work Stand, Wash Stand, Toilet Glass and Toilet Stand, Looking Glasses, Chest, 60 yds. Woollen Carpeting, (nearly new,) a lot of figured Cotton Carpeting, over 100 yards Rag Carpeting, 3 Ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, Parlor do., Hathaway Cook Stove and Fixtures, 2 large Store Drums, lot of Stove Pipe, 2 large sheets of Zinc, Brass Eight-day Clock, Thirty-hour do., set of China Tea Ware, Knives and Forks, Sausage Cutter and Stuffer, Wash Tubs, Brass Kettle, Iron Ash Bucket, Tin Cans, Stone Jars, and other household articles. Also a Map of Adams county, Scott's Commentary on the old and new Testament, complete in five volumes; lot of miscellaneous Books, &c.; a silver lepine Watch, and a sewing machine Table, with 2 drawers. Also, a first-rate Family HORSE, a new Carriage and Buggy, a superior iron-axle Spring Wagon, (nearly new,) 3 sets of Harness, (one new,) 2 Sleighs (one new,) Child's Gig, 2 strings of Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Robe, large Horse Blanket, Grind-stone, a new Wheel-barrow, lot of Carpenter Tools, 2 Work Benches and screws, 2 kegs of White Lead, a long Ladder, 2 scaps of Bees, a lot of Ash Plank & Spokes, Saddle and 2 Riding Bridles, 3 Halter Chains, Log Chain, Cow Chain, Leather Fly-Net, a lot of 5 and 10 gallon Kegs, Molasses Barrels, Sugar Hogsheads, Flour Barrels, Dry Good Boxes, new Tire Iron, old Iron, &c.—At the same time and place, will sell a large lot of Over-coats, Dress-coats and Vests, all of my own make; also a quantity of Dry Goods, with other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN WEIKERT.

☞ All persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same on or before the 12th day of January, 1859; after that date the accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

JOHN WEIKERT.

Dec. 10, '58. ts

What! Again?

YES, 'TIS EVEN SO, that Franklin B. Picking has just received another large stock of WINTER CLOTHING, which is now being opened at the Clothing Emporium, in Chambersburg street, opposite the German Lutheran Church. This the most complete assortment of Winter Clothing, of every variety, ever opened in Adams county, and what is better, having been fortunate in making his purchases, he is enabled to offer bargains truly astonishing. His stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Comforters and a thousand other things, are worth coming to see. Without further particularizing, we say unto all come and see.

F. B. PICKING.

Dec. 10, '58.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, Assignee of MOSES STUMBAUGH and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignors, in Straban township, Adams county, half a mile from New Chester, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December inst., the following Personal Property, viz:

TWO HORSES,

Milch Cows, Young Cattle, 1 Hog, Four-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Horse Gears, Corn Sheller, Hay Rake, Ploughs, Harrow, Fifth Chain, Double and Single Trees, Cow Chains, Horse Blankets, Cutting Box, Wheel-barrow, Spreaders, Feed Trough, Shovels, Spade, Forks, old Iron, Cooper Stuff, Patent Grain Jointer, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Grind Stone, Ropes, &c.; also, Tables, Stoves and Pipe, Bran, Shorts, Screenings, and other articles too numerous to insert.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN F. FELTY, *Assignee.*

☞ The Farm of said Stumbaugh, containing 48 acres, more or less, with improvements, will be rented on said day.

Dec. 6, 1858. ts

Vendue Notes.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that the Promissory Notes given him for articles purchased at his sale on the 17th of March last, will be due on the 17th of December inst.—also that the notes given at the sale of his father's personal property, will be due on the same day. He will be found at the Railroad Company's Warehouse, where early payment of said notes is requested.

ALEXANDER BONER.

Dec. 6, 1858.

Land for Rent.

ANY person having [illegible] Bonds who may wish to invest, can [illegible] Western Lands at [illegible]

ALEXANDER [illegible]

Dec. 6, 1858.

Fahnestocks'

GROCERIES [illegible] every description [illegible] at the lowest market prices [illegible] tail, at

MEAT CUTTERS—All sizes [illegible] prices at

FURS.—The ladies can [illegible] and best assortment of [illegible] Cuffs, in every variety, at

SALT.—Ground Alum [illegible] to be had at the lowest [illegible] and retail, at

LADIES' Cloth Sacks, or [illegible] had very cheap at

BLANKETS, Coverlids, Blankets, [illegible] every variety, and [illegible] cheapest, at

FAHNESTOCKS.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by Assignee under Deed of Trust [illegible] of Gettysburg, Adams county, in [illegible] township, [illegible] county, [illegible] given notice to all persons indebted to said [illegible] payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, [illegible] those having claims against the [illegible] present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. SMITH, Assignee.

Dec. 6, 1858. 6t

Executor's Notice.

HON. JAMES MARTIN, late of [illegible] Letters testamentary on the estate of Hon. James Mitchell, late of Hagerstown, Md., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. MITCHELL.

Dec. 6, 1858.

DRIED CORN, by table or barrel [illegible]