President's Message and Reports.

Bidding adieu to the festivities of Christmas and New Year's day, we enter upon the more stern realities of life by turning the attention of our readers to the wisdom of the nation assembled at Washington.

First, then, the President on Tuesday of last week, sent in his Message to both Houses of Congress. In the Senate it was received and read, in the House it was laid on the table until that body has completed the labor of organization. The Message, as it impresses us on a first reading, is not likely either to be much praised or abused. In many points it is simply a repetition of what Mr. Buchanan has said upon the same subjects in previous messages. The Harper's Ferry affair, we are glad to find, is treated quietly and sensibly.—Whilst the atrocious character of the invasion is recognized, and its origin traced to sectional teachings, Mr. Buchanan is not disposed to follow Governor Wise in magnifying its importance or in deducing from it great dangers to the South and the Union. On the contrary, he thinks it will be the means of evoking a better spirit and of allaying the existing excitement and preventing further outbreaks. The question of slavery in the Territories, the President announces to be finally settled, an assertion which seems rather to conflict with the continued debate of the subject going on both in and out of Congress, and the fact that his own party is at war on that very subject. The efforts made during the past year to suppress the slave trade are recapitulated and justified. Our relations with Mexico are treated upon at length. The President sees no improvement in that quarter, and renews his recommendation that authority be granted to him to direct a military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for past injuries and guarantees for future good behavior. No mention is made of the treaty recently concluded with the Juarez Government. The President also asks for authority to employ a naval force to protect American commerce from seizure and confiscation by Mexico and the South American States—in other words, he desires to be clothed with the war making power, a grave departure from Constitutional precedent which we hope Congress will not countenance. The purchase of Cuba is recommended, but so briefly and with so little attempt at pressing it on the attention of Congress, that it is evident Mr. Buchanan is fully aware the day for the accomplishment of that project has passed for the present at least.—Other subjects are treated upon and information given, generally of a satisfactory character, in reference to our relations with other powers, &c. To those who read the Message itself these matters will present themselves. To those who want time or inclination to undergo that labor we recommend the following synopsis:

The President after expressing his gratitude to the Almighty for the blessings received throughout the year, refers to the recent bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry.

These events, bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but the symptoms of an incurable disease of the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in open war by the North to abolish slavery. While he himself, entertained no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. He says, let me implore my countrymen of the North and South to cultivate feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of political hatred and strife now alive in the land.

This advice, he says, proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced with the last generation of wise and conservative Statesmen of that day. But he indulges in no gloomy forebodings, and thinks the Harper's Ferry affair will be the means of allaying the existing excitement and preventing further outbreaks.

He cordially congratulates Congress on the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the question of slavery in the Territories. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the Territories, belonging equally to the whole Confederacy and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor the Territorial Legislature, nor any other human power, has any power to annul or impair this vested right. Thus has the status of the Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement, until it becomes a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court

The President then describes the mode of the admission of a Territory as a State into the Union. It may be admitted without slavery as the Constitution may prescribe. This principle, he says, has been recognized in some form by almost the unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress.

In reference to the slave trade, he says that all the lawful means at his command have been employed and will continue to be employed against it.—Our history proves that the fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the slave trade.

In reference to the Chinese treaty the President says that the ratifications have been exchanged, and that two supplemental conventions are pending in relation to the rights of Americans in China, and transit duties.

The Paraguay difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Our relations with France, Russia, and all the Continental Governments of Europe, Spain perhaps, excepted, continue to be of the most friendly character.

The President recommends that an appropriation be made to meet the demands of the Armistad claimants.

The President's opinions in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase, remain unchanged; and, therefore, he again invites the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

In reference to our affairs with Great Britain, he says that he had good reason, till recently, to believe that he should be able to announce that our difficulties with that Government, arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both parties.

From causes, however, which Great Britain had not anticipated, she had not yet completed her treaty arrangements with Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of understandings between the two Governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that will be shortly accomplished.

In relation to the Island of San Juan, the President says he entertains no doubt of the validity of our title; and he says he is happy to state that what was left to Lieut. General Scott's discretion in the matter, could not have been placed in better hands, and that he had successfully accomplished the mission. There was no longer reason to apprehend a collision between the respective forces there during the pending of the negotiation.

The President regrets that Mexican affairs are unimproved. He speaks of the subject at length. Outrages of the worst description have been committed on persons and property, and there is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens there during the few years we have been nominally at peace with Mexico. But as far as the interests of our commerce or our citizens there, in any private capacity is concerned, we might as well have war.

Mr. McLane in August last wrote:—"I hope the President will feel authorised to ask from Congress power to enter Mexico with military forces, at the call of the Constitutional authorities, in order to protect our citizens and our treaty rights. Unless such power is conferred on him, the evils must increase," etc.

The President adds:—I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion; and I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress. This is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past.

The aid which he requires and which the interests of all commercial countries require, she should have; and it belongs to this Government to render it, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but by virtue also of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

For the reasons stated, the President recommends the passage of a law authorizing him to employ such military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. Should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country, among those who sympathize in the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Mexico and with the unhappy condition of that country.

Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional government, would enable it soon to reach the capital. He recommends the establishment of military posts across the Mexican lines to Sonora and Chihuahua for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens against Indian depredations.

The President recommends the establishment of a temporal government in Arizona.

In reference to Central America, the President says he thinks the provisions of the recent treaty with Nicaragua cannot fail to be satisfactory. He recommends a law authorizing the employment of a naval force for the purpose of protecting Americans passing over the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes.

Again, he recommends that authority be given to employ a naval force to protect American commerce against seizure and confiscation by Mexico and the Spanish American States. He refers to the failure of the Post Office appropriation bills, and recommends the passage of a bill at the earliest day to pay the amount, with interest, due to contractors.

Also to make necessary appropriations for that department for the current year. He recommends the Pacific Railway for reasons heretofore given.

He says it appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass through the present and next fiscal year without additional revenue. Should a deficiency occur, he recommends that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of the present duties on imports.

In conclusion the President recommends to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of Postmaster General Holt, urges upon Congress the necessity of making an early appropriation to meet all the existing liabilities of the Post Office Department. The failure of the last Congress to provide for the expenses of the Department is dwelt on at considerable length, and the hope expressed that inasmuch as the faith of the Government has thus been broken, that not only the principal of these debts will now be promptly paid, but the interest on them also.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The actual (paid) expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, amounted to $11,458,085 63. To this must be added the ascertained liabilities of the Department, which could not be paid, owing to the failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations, and which now constitute a deficiency to be provided for to June 30th, 1859. $4,296,000 20—making a grand total of actual (paid) expenses and liabilities of $15,754,092 89.

This sum includes $789,599 56 appropriated by special acts of Congress out of the general treasury, which being deducted, leaves the actual (paid) expenditures $10,668,484 07 instead of $11,458,083 63, and the total of expenditures and liabilities $14,964,493 33 instead of $15,754,092 89.

If there be added to $11,458,083 63 the sum of $55 76, closed by suspense, and the sum of $627 26 gained on the bad debt account be subtracted, then the actual expenditures, as adjusted in the Auditor's Office, will be $11,457,512 33.

The gross revenue for the year 1859, including receipts from letter-carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to $7,968,484. Excess of expenditures for 1859, $7,996,00 20. Estimated expenditures for 1860, including the California service, is $15,038,627 62. Deficiency of means for the service of 1860, $5,526,324 00. Total value of postage stamps and envelopes issued to postmasters during the year 1859, $6,621,532 34.

In the way of retrenchment, Mr. Holt thinks the franking privilege ought to be paid for out of the national treasury, and that publishers of newspapers ought to be made to pay postage on their exchanges. But, if from the grandeur and benificence of its mission, the press is excepted, and is to be subsidized to the extent of its postages by the government, then, undeniably, such subsidy should be contributed from the common treasury also, instead of being imposed, as at present, on the oppressed revenues of the Post Office Department, which, under all circumstances, should be maintained inviolate.

REPORT OF THE SEC'Y. OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Cobb reports $83,751,511 57 as the amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. The aggreate means provided for the same year were $88,090,887 11. Hence, deducting the expenditures from the aggregate means during the year, a balance remained in the treasury on July 1st, 1859, of $4,339,275 54.

Mr. Cobb says: "I do not doubt that the actual receipts into the treasury for the present and next fiscal years will be fully equal to the estimates. The only remaining question in connection with the estimates to be considered is the probable demands upon the treasury during this period. If the appropriations made at the present session do not exceed the amount contained in the estimates, it is believed that they can be met with the ordinary and extraordinary receipts already provided for by law. The estimated balance that will be in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1861, is only $3,530,196 61, and leaves no margin for additional appropriations. If, therefore, the appropriations should exceed the estimates, or Congress should determine to provide within this period for the payment of any portion of the public debt, it will become necessary to make provision for such contingencies. The idea of increasing the public debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government should not be entertained for a moment. If additional demands are created upon the treasury by the legislation of the present Congress, provision must be made to meet them by such increase of tariff duties as may be required for that purpose.

"The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, as stated in my last annual report, was $25,155,977 66. The act of June 14, 1858, authorized an additional loan of $20,000,000, which has been accordingly negotiated. Of this $18,620,000 had been paid into the treasury, and the stock issued therefor on the 1st of July, 1859, the commencement of the present fiscal year. A portion of the remainder has been since paid, and the stock therefor issued. The balance will doubtless be soon completed, which will make the permanent public debt $45,155,679 66."

REPORT OF THE SEC'Y. OF THE NAVY.

The report of Secretary Toucey has several corrections marked on its margin with a pen, but as we have no design of publishing it entire, we shall not observe them.

The Secretary says: Since the commencement of the present administration, twenty steam vessels have been added to the navy—thirteen by construction, and the aforementioned seven by purchase. But notwithstanding, I beg leave most respectfully to renew the recommendation which I had the honor to make a year ago, of a still further increase of the navy.

The Naval Academy continues under the superintendence of Captain Geo. S. Blake, and I have the most gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the pupils in all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting midshipmen graduated in June; one hundred and thirty-three have since been permitted to be examined for admission; and of these eighty-six were found qualified and admitted.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, estimates were $13,803,212 77; appropriation $14,240,237 27; expenditures $13,870,684 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298 23; appropriations $14,508,354 23; expenditures $14,659,267 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370 80; appropriation $10,464,769 54.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper $9,977,115 58, for the marine corps, $699,736 05, and for all other objects $560,994.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of Secretary Floyd, without doing it violence, may be condensed in a few words. The authorized strength of the army is 18,165 men, all told. On the first of July, the date of the last complete returns, the actual number reached 17,498. Of this number there are not more than about 11,000 men available for active service in the field. This little force has been engaged, with its usual activity and efficiency, since the date of my last report, in the discharge of its arduous and multifarious duties, being required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts, and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles. Under these circumstances it has been obviously impossible to give that ample and perfect protection to our whole frontier which our citizens have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of government to afford. Indian depredations have been committed on our Southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised for the want of men. The Secretary, in conclusion, speaks of the Harper's Ferry affairs as one of the most surprising and startling episodes in the history of our country. John Brown is termed a "fanatical man, stimulated to recklessness and desperation by the continuous, constant teaching and intemperate appeals of wild and treasonable enthusiasts, unrestrained by the Constitution and laws of the land, by the precepts of religion, or by the appeals of humanity or mercy," but no opinion is volunteered to what ought to be done with those whose teachings are thus censured.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Thompson makes a lengthy report in reference to Indian affairs, Pensions, the District of Columbia, wagon roads, the Texas boundary, the distribution of documents, the judiciary, the Patent office and agriculture. He has also somewhat to say about the public lands, remarking that during the five quarters ending September 30, 1859, 16,918,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,475 06; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several States entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; and 6,328,208 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes.

During the same period of time 13,817,221 acres surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, was on the 30th September, 1859, 56,970,941 acres, and the estimated quantity which had been offered at public sale, and remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 80,000,000 acres.

The Position of Parties.

Many have predicted that John Brown's crazy invasion would yet result in good, and already its influence upon the sectional factions of Democracy and Republicanism is becoming apparent. Good citizens and sensible men are everywhere becoming sick of demagogunism, and disgusted with the bugbear of Slavery agitation, which designing politicians keep alive to excite the people, and enable themselves to seize upon the spoils of office.

The influence of the Harper's Ferry treason upon the contending factions has been magical. It is a death-blow to Seward, who did so much to abolitionize Republicanism by his Rochester speech; and the recent Union demonstrations at the North, however much they may be opposed to Slavery, are ready to repudiate a party, the legitimate consequences of whose principles are Treason.—The signs of the times unmistakeably reveal that the Republican party is on the wane, and in process of decomposition.—By the time of its Nominating Convention at Chicago in June next, it will have shrunk to the dimensions of the old Abolition party.

Democracy is no better off. Its disunion advocacy in Congress, its cumulative corruptions, the manifest insincerity of its Southern professions in refusing to vote for a Southern Speaker, when it had repeated chances to elect one, and its complete sectionalization, have sealed its doom. The people of the South, like those of the North, love the Union, and are ready to stand by it. They will not sanction hypocrisy, corruption or sectionalism; they know they are safer, happier and more powerful in the Union, than they would be out of it; and they will repudiate the treasonable representations of Democracy, which, conscious of the approach of its merited fate, grows day by day more reckless and disorganizing. The impression now is, that at the Charleston Convention, on the 23d of April next, it will break up with a nomination

The visible decline of these factions makes room for the growth and spread of an American Union party, and the movement already initiated for the structure of such a national and patriotic organization, is full of hope. It is an easy prediction now that at the next Presidential election, it will triumph over all opposition, and once more bring peace and prosperity to the country, and stability to its institutions.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The annual report of the business on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shows that the total of arrivals of boats at the collector's office in Georgetown during the year 1859 was 3,118. The coal brought down in the same period was 300,546 tons; of flour 120,880 barrels; wheat 217,758 bushels; corn 200,247 bushels; mill offall 38,376 bushels; oats 24,242 bushels; hay 252 tons; wood 3,596 cords; tan bark 604 cords; and limestone 10,600 perches. The revenue from tolls collected at Georgetown was $122,932, to which should be added fully fifty per cent, for the tolls collected at Cumberland and intermediate points, giving an approximate total of $184,000 for the whole revenue of the year. Of this total amount nearly $160,000 are due to the coal trade alone. These receipts are about $11,000 more than those of last year, and are in excess of any year previous to that by the sum of $29,000. This is principally due to the increased trade in coal. The quantity of flour and grain are also in excess of last year.

The Mormons.

The Mormons, according to their own census, are decreasing in Utah. In 1856 they numbered 38,000; in 1857 only 31,022; and in 1858 only about 30,000. They claim, however, that they are increasing in the country at large and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences. It is computed that there are 32,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 7,000 on the Continent of Europe, besides some 5,000 in Canada, 4,000 in California, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number 120,000. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil government as well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase.

Slavery in Nebraska.

The House of Representatives in the Legislature of Nebraska have passed an "act to prohibit slavery in the Territory of Nebraska." The vote was—yeas 21, nays 17. The negative vote was not a vote in favor of slavery, but a vote against the passage of a most unnecessary piece of buncombe. There are no slaves in Nebraska, and none are ever expected to be there. The opponents of the bill voted against it for the same reason that they would vote against a bill to prohibit the Dead Sea from being located in Nebraska.

Holloway's Pills.

Thousands are doctored to death.—Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which uphold the physical strength, while they expel the disorder.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

The American Sentinel.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1860.

Governmental Reports.

We devote considerable space in today's issue to the publication of the Reports of Government Officers, and recommend for them an attentive perusal.

Large Egg.

We have been shown a pullet egg, by Mr. Orderly Webster, measuring 6½ by 8½ inches, and weighing more than 4 ounces. Let us engage it, brother Herald, for egg nogg!

Call Accepted.

Rev. J. MARTIN, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregations at York Sulphur Springs, Adams County, Pa., has accepted a call at Westminster, Md., and will enter upon his duties sometime in February next.

Musical Concert.

The Cornet, assisted by the Orchestra Band, of Westminster, under the supervision of Prof. Burke, propose holding a Concert in Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Preceptor, in the course of a week or two, due notice of which will be given.

Distressing Accident.

We have a report that one day last week a man named Diehl, residing in the neighborhood of Middleburg, was out gunning, and in walking on a log, slipped, when the gun went off, discharging its contents into his throat, killing him instantly. We have no particulars.

Cornet Band Concert.

The Cornet Band of Westminster held a musical concert at Odd Fellow's Hall on Wednesday night of last week. Their performances rendered general satisfaction, so far as we have heard. The number present was small, attributable to the unpleasant condition of the weather.

Exhibition at Odd Fellow's Hall.

On Saturday night the "Fakir of Como," the famous Wizard and Necromancer, entertained a very respectable audience with his feats, at Odd Fellow's Hall. He will visit the principal towns in the County, and those who wish to witness astonishing performances, should certainly attend.

Maryland Legislature.

The "wisdom" of Maryland assembled in State council at Annapolis, on Wednesday last. The Democracy have a majority in both branches. The Governor's Message was probably read the same day, a synopsis of which we will print in our next issue.

The Weather.

All the rigors of Siberia or Russia, and we were almost tempted to say of the Arctic regions, could scarcely surpass the coldness of the weather for the past week. Those who deal in ice are fully satisfied—sleighing is unsurpassed, and the jingling of the bells momentarily enlivens those of us who would rather hug a stove than a Buffalo robe.

Congress and the Speakership.

The holidays being now over, both houses of Congress re-assembled on Tuesday It is to be hoped the members of the House may come together, after this brief recess, with the stern purpose of putting an end to the protracted struggle for the Speakership by uniting upon some suitable person.—The Washington Star of Tuesday evening, however, considers that the chance of an election is no better now than on the first Monday of last month, as the several parties are firm in maintaining their respective positions.

Election of Officers

At the regular annual meeting of Salem Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., Westminster, on Monday night last, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term:

John T. Diffenbaugh, N. G.; William H. Harman, V. G; William H. McCollum, R. S.; John H. Yingling, P. S.; Francis A. Sharer, T.; William McKenzie, Joseph Shaffer, Representatives to the Grand Lodge; Dr. S. L. Swormstedt, Chaplain; Lewis Trumbo, Marshal; Joseph Shaeffer, Joshua Yingling, Joshua Smith, Trustees; Thomas Turfle, Janitor.

APPOINTED OFFICERS:

R. S. to N. G., H. L. Norris; L. S., William McKenzie; R. S. to V. G., Wm. H. Grammer; L. S. Abm. Long; O. G., P. Bouse; I. S., Thomas Turfle; C., Dr. J. W. Hering; R. S. S., Lewis Beaver; L. S. S., Martin V. B. Malehorn; W., Charles Henneman.

The officers elect were duly installed by D. D. G. M., Josiah L. Baugher, assisted by P. G.'s, in a dignified and impressive manner.

The membership of the Order is large, and in a very flourishing condition.

I O R M

At a regular meeting of Oocida Tribe No. 36, Improved Order Red Men, the following officers were elected and installed into office for the present six moons:

Sachem, Thomas B. Gist;
Senior Sagamore, Noah Smeach;
Junior Sagamore, Wm. A. Crouse;
Prophet, Michael Baughman;
Chief of Records, J. T. Diffenbaugh;
Keeper of Wampum, J. H. Yingling;
Trustees, John T. Diffenbaugh, Wm. A. Crouse, Michael Baughman.

This Tribe meets regularly every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows' new Hall.

A Printer in Luck.

Mr. Albert B. Auer, the foreman in the press-room of the Chicago *Leader* office, has fallen heir to the snug little pile of $80,000 by the death of a relative in Germany.

☞ A farmer in Richmond, Mo., in constructing a road across his premises uncapped a hillock when in the space of about two feet square he discovered 84 snakes, principally those known as the "Green Snake."

New Year.

Another year with its vicissitudes has closed. The faint dreams of some have been more than realized, while the most reasonable expectations of others have been disappointed. The conflicts of life both with individuals and nations, have given birth to animosities that still linger, though their exciting cause has almost ebbed into forgetfulness. The success of some has not been sufficient to appease their hate, while the defeat of others has given point to the tooth of envy, and whetted the appetite for vengeance. The victor, not forgetting the price paid for success, and the vanquished, treasuring the recollection of each blow, anxious to return it with interest. But shall we not "let the dead bury their dead," and commence the New Year, with hearts only alive to the sublime virtues of love and charity, being prepared to extend a friendly greeting to all—forgive and endeavor to forget the real, or imaginary injuries, of the past, and suffer not the festivities of the New Year to be poisoned by malice.

New Publications

THE AMERICAN FARMER for January is already upon our table, filled with valuable and varied information for the agriculturist. We perceive that its editor, Mr. N. B Worthington, has associated with him for the new year, Mr. Thomas B. Lewis, in the general management of the business of the Farmer. There are few journals of its class of a more practical character. Terms $1 per annum. Address Worthington & Lewis, Baltimore.

THE RURAL REGISTER for January 1, is already issued and contains the usual variety of articles pertaining to rural affairs. This number contains drawings of a plan for a barn, &c, which will be found useful to any one contemplating building. Subscriptions will be received either from 1st January, or from 1st July, when the volume commenced. Published semi monthly, at $1 per annum, by S Sands & Mills, 128 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

IRVING COLLEGE MESSENGER, published monthly by the Faculty and Students of Irving College, Manchester, this County, the first number of which is before us, containing an amount of interesting reading, including a short history of the College, Associations connected with it, &c.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—Among the many literary periodicals which, at the commencement of the New Year lay claim to the patronage of the reading public, we know of no one more deserving of support than the "Living Age" published by Messrs. Littell & Co., of Boston. The peculiar feature of this valuable publication is its eclectic character. It presents to the reader the cream of all the English and Scotch reviews, magazines, and leading newspapers,—embracing articles in every department of literature and science. From such a rich source are Mr Littell's selections made, and it is enough to say that they are always judicious, so that every reader must find in each number something profitable and interesting. When we remember that among the various and numerous foreign magazines which supply the pages of the "Living Age" are "Blackwood," made memorable for ever by the genial wit, and poetry and wisdom of Prof. Wilson, Dr. Maginn, James Hogg, John G. Lockhart and Thomas D Quincy, "The Edinburg Review" famous for its stately essays and profound criticism, numbering among its greater lights, the names of Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, Brougham, Macaulay and Hamilton, "The Quarterly" whose stern censorship in the world of letters was the dread of all young authors—whose ridicule drove the sensitive Keats to his grave, as Byron charges,—when we remember the mere name of all these famous journals, as well as the many new and promising ones just springing into existence, we may form some idea of the immense field from which the "Living Age" is free to choose.

It is published weekly at $6 a year postage pre paid. Address Messrs Littell & Co., Boston, Mass.

☞ A few days since, a member of a New York importing house, whose name we suppress at the solicitation of his friends, came to this city on business, and stopped with a mercantile friend, residing on Ninth street. Friday night he visited a gambling hell on Fourth street, and, before leaving, deposited about three thousand dollars with a voracious "tiger," kept in the institution. Feeling well satisfied that it would not "open its ponderous and marble jaws," and that the deposit was a permanent one, he became so affected by his loss, that he returned to his lodgings at an early hour, and swallowed an ounce of laudanum. He is in a fair way of recovery.—*Cin Enquirer.*

☞ The silver discoveries in California promise to be of far more importance than the discovery of gold in 1848, inasmuch as the product of the lighter metal will now be more abundant, and its comparative appreciation in value growing out of its relative scarcity, will cease, thus removing the apprehension of a troublesome change which has given so much uneasiness to political economists. The samples of silver-bearing quartz, fully justify the reports just published. The ore is worth in its richest development about $5,000 per ton, and the field of discovery appears to be a solid mine of this wealth thirty miles in length.

☞ It was reported in Washington on Saturday night that orders were given to put arms and ammunition on board the despatch steamer Anacosta, and that she be got ready to sail early on Wednesday morning for Annapolis. This movement has reference to the trouble brewing between the authorities of Maryland and the Philadelphia oystermen.

☞ Elridge F. Paige, well known as "Dow, Jr.," the author of the famous "Patent Sermons," was found dead in a house of prostitution in San Francisco, on the 4th instant. He was a native of Litchfield, Ct. Ten years ago he was the editor and proprietor of the New York Mercury, but meeting with reverses, he went to California, where he became addicted to liquor, and died in the most utter degradation and misery.

☞ Hon. Wm. H. Stiles, of Georgia, has brought out an importation of Cashmere Goats, making the second lot ever imported into this country. They make a valuable cross with the common goat. As high as $1,500 has been paid for one buck.

☞ The State of Arkansas has enacted a very stringent measure against free negroes, which will go into effect the 1st of January. All free negroes found in the State at that period are to be sold into slavery.

A barn in Carlisle, Pa., occupied by Mr. Wm. Cart, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, together with five horses, a quantity of wheat, hay, corn, thrashing machine, buggy, &c.

Health! Health!! Health!!!

"My Cough was Killing Me by Inches,"

Hundreds say, "until I used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry." No remedy, boasted as it may be, can pretend to approach it in its wonderworking powers, as a CURE, cure a cold, and effectually repel all complaints of the Throat, Breast and Lungs. "Its an invaluable treasure to every invalid!

MORE PROOF: ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.

Dr. Swayne: Dear Sir—Believing your *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* to be the very best remedy extant, and desiring that all may know and test its virtues, I offer my experience. I was taken with a violent cough, difficult expectoration, short breath, &c. This continued until my health and strength seemed entirely gone. Our village physicians declared my complaint consumption, and incurable. I were commended to try your *Syrup*, which has performed a perfect cure. My health is now very good; have not been affected with a like affection since. Yours, with respect,

MRS. JOSEPH LYNN.

Middleburgh, Carroll Co., Md., Jan. 12th, 1859.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills,

SUGAR COATED—warranted to contain no calomel—a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any Medicine for removing the Bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood. These Pills neither gripe, nor produce nausea.

Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial.

A PLEASANT and Sure Remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Vomiting, Sickness of the Stomach, &c.

SWAYNE'S BITTER CATHOLICON,

A very valuable Bitters. May be taken with a degree of certainty, never yet experienced by a Medicine of this character, for Constipation, Flatulence, Nausea, Heart Burn, Acidity of the Stomach, Cold Feet, Debility caused by the Infirmity of Age, possession of strength from any cause. Depression of Spirits, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion in all its forms.

All the above prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 8 NORTH SEVENTH ST., second door above Market, Philadelphia.

Sold by WM. REESE, WESTMINSTER, and by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

August 19.—1y.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 22d ult, by Elder Philip Boyle, AMOS M. ROVER to CATHARINE ROOP, all of Westminster District.

On Thursday, 29th ult., by Rev. Daniel J. Hiner, D. D., Mr. HENRY REID, of Baltimore County, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. William H. Hare, of this County.

Near Taneytown, on Tuesday evening the 27th ult., by Rev. John G. Feichley, Mr. JOHN H. STULLER to Miss ANN REBECCA KOONTZ, all of the vicinity of Taneytown.

On the 3rd inst, by Rev. Mr. Shirey, Mr. JOSEPHUS POWEL and Miss CATHARINE COUTARDER, both of Westminster District.

DEATHS.

After a few days illness, at his residence in this County, on Friday, December 23rd, 1859, ABRAHAM BALE, in the 73d year of his age, leaving an affectionate companion and ten children, besides a large number of other relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

The deceased was a man of sterling integrity. In the neighborhood where he had lived for many years, and indeed wherever he was known, he was highly respected and dearly loved by all. His death, being rather sudden, spread a gloom over many hearts. The occasion of his funeral, (which took place on the morning of the anniversary of our blessed Saviour's advent into this world,) was most solemn and impressive. In the discourse at that time the preacher strove to impress the minds of the vast concourse of relatives and friends assembled with those truths drawn from God's holy word, wherein alone we can find true and solid comfort while we live, or learn how to prepare for a happy death and a glorious eternity. It is a consolation to the friends of the deceased to know that he died in calm and unmurmuring acquiescence to the will of the Lord, who gave his being and who called him to leave this world at a time which, however we may view it, was seen by the Lord to be the proper time. Let us also be ready; for we know not the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man may come to us!

And oh, ye friends who mourn the dear departed,
Who weep for husband, father, brother—gone;
Cheer up, and trust in God! Too wise is He
To err, too good to act in aught unkindly
Serve Him in truth; and, when this life is o'er,
In that blest clime where sorrow cannot come,
You'll meet with all that loved the Saviour here
And spend with them a blest eternity. W.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

JANUARY 4.—FLOUR.—The market continues quiet with but little demand. The Sales reported include 550 bbls. City Mill's super at $5.25. We quote it $5 a $5.25, and Howard Street and Ohio Super at $5.25. Within a few days past there has been sales to the extent of 1,200 bbls. Howard street Extra and 200 bbls. Ohio do. at $5.75a$5 87 for the former and $5 62a$5 75 for the latter and the market continues steady at these figures. There is nothing doing in Corn Meal. We quote City at $3 62. Rye Flour is dull at $4 25a$4 37. Buckwheat Meal is selling at $2 25a$2 50.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Grain were very small to day, and embrace 300 bushels Wheat and 7,000 bushels Corn. We quote Wheat at 140 cts. for choice white; 135a138 cts. for prime do; 130 cts. for good do; 120a128 cts. for common do., and 120a125 cts. for red. Corn at 68a72 cts. for white, and 78a80 cts. for yellow. Oats are scarce; we quote Maryland and Virginia at 40a44 cts., and Pennsylvania at 45 cts. Rye is unchanged; we quote it at 90a95 cts.

SEEDS.—We note the sale of 150 bushels prime Cloverseed at $5 31, and 60 bushels choice do. at $5 50. The market is very dull, with a downward tendency, and large receipts Timothy may still be quoted at $2a$2 50, and Flaxseed at $1 35a$140.

BACON.—We have to report the market dull, with but little business doing. The sales include small lots of Bacon at 7½a7½ cts. for Shoulders, and 9½ cts. for Sides.—Hams are still selling at 10a13 cts. as to quality. We quote prime Western Lard in hbls. and tierces at 10½a10½ cts., and kegs at 12½ cts.

HANOVER MARKET.—Flour, from wagons, $5 00; do. retail $5 50. Rye Flour $4 00, per bbl. Wheat, 1 15a$1 25. Rye, 75 cents. Corn, 70 cents. Oats, 35 cents. Buckwheat 50 cents. Cloverseed, $5 00. Flaxseed, $1 20 bus. Plaster, ton, $6 50.

Advertising

HAS enlarged many a small business;
HAS revived many a dull business;
HAS rescued many a lost business;
HAS saved many a failing business;
HAS preserved many a large business;
HAS created many a new business;
AND ensures success in any business.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsy.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was refused and universally baffled in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

Having made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S PHELPS, } *U. S. Senators from*
WILLIAM UPHAM, } *Vermont.*
JAMES F. SIMMONS, *U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.*
J. T. MOREHEAD, *U S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.*
A. H. ARNOLD, *formerly Governor of Rhode Island.*
WM. WOODBRIDGE, *late Governor of Michigan.*

He succeeds in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., BOSTON, and for sale by
Henry L. Shriver, and J. W. Hering, Westminster;
A. Gassell, Wakefield;
E. O. Grimes, New Windsor;
Wm. H. Starr & Bro., Uniontown;
J. McKellip, Taneytown;
R. Bell & Co., Pleasantville;
G. Shower & Son, Manchester;
Joseph Baugh, Hampstead;
Zimmerman & Shultz, Sykesville; and by dealers everywhere. March 26.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATION.

Is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge devoted to their combination.

READ! READ! READ!—To a afflicted read the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled, with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and fe