

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.
Ten Days Later from Europe.
New York, March 14.—The steamer Pacific arrived here this morning with dates to the 28th ult. The news by this arrival is quite interesting. The Cabinet has been remodelled, but no important change has been made. The Vienna Conference had not been opened, but would be in a few days. All parties professed a desire for peace.
The political news by this arrival is important. The English Cabinet has been reconstructed.—Gladstone, Herbert, and Graham resigned because of Mr. Roebuck's motion of inquiry into the management of the war. No important change was made except that Lord John Russell has accepted the Colonial Secretaryship.
The members of the government express confident hopes that the pending negotiations will lead to a memorable peace, although war measures continue to be actively prosecuted all over Europe.
Sir Charles Wood takes the place of Sir James Graham as first Lord of the Admiralty. Great distress has been experienced in England from the severity of the winter. Great riots have taken place among the unemployed in London and Liverpool, but the weather having changed, shipping was arriving, which would furnish employment and prevent further disturbances.
A battle has been fought at Eupatoria between the Turkish forces under Omar Pacha and the Russians under Gen. Liprandi. The latter were repulsed.
The official announcement of the allies in regard to this affair is that Gen. Liprandi's force of 40,000 Russians with 70 guns attacked the Turks at Eupatoria, under the command of Omar Pacha. The battle lasted four hours, when the Russians retired with a loss of 500 men.
In the affair at Eupatoria, which occurred on the 7th ult., General Liprandi had a force about equal to, or perhaps a few thousand superior to that of the Turks. After four hours' fighting, the Russians retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships.
From Sebastopol.—Affairs are unchanged. Lord Raglan is reported to have resigned and General Lucan has been recalled.
Frasers.—Louis Napoleon seems determined to proceed to the Crimea. England and Austria advise him to stay at home.
Tuscany.—Tuscany has joined the western powers, but Naples has not.

Arrival of the Crescent City.
Later from Havana—The steamer El Dorado fired into by a Spanish frigate.
New York, March 14.—The steamer Crescent City arrived here this morning from Havana, with dates to the 8th inst.
The American steamer El Dorado arrived at Havana the same day from Aspinwall, and reported having been fired at twice by the Spanish frigate Ferrolona, and compelled to stop and exhibit her papers. One shot struck the water about 20 yards from the El Dorado's bows, and the other passed immediately over the wheel-house.
The U. S. steamer Princeton was in the harbor of Havana; also the British war vessels Vestal and Buzzard.

Great fires raged in the woods in South Carolina and Georgia week before last. The North Carolina papers bring similar accounts. The Wilmington Herald states that in the neighborhood of Warsaw 300,000 turpentine boxes have been burned. The woods in portions of Columbus, Bladen and New Hanover counties have also been on fire, and much damage has already been sustained.
The dwelling, out-houses of every description, barns, turpentine, &c., of Absolom Davis, Esq., of Robeson county, have been entirely destroyed. Mrs. Davis, who was quite ill, was rescued from the building with great difficulty. His family lost all their clothing.
The fire, so far as ascertained, extended from Moore county to and beyond Fayetteville—say 30 or 40 miles, and about 30 miles down the Cape Fear river.
Near Fayetteville, the costly mansion of John W. Sandford, Esq., and the summer residence of Mrs. Huske, with all their out-houses, are in ashes. The flames, it is said, spread with wonderful rapidity from plantation to plantation. In one case, a negro man with a load of wood in his wagon was so hard pressed by the fire that he unhitched his horses, and astriding one of them narrowly escaped with his life, leaving his wagon and wood to be consumed.

A Singular Incident.
The following incident, from the Knickerbocker, says a Pittsburgh correspondent, can be relied upon.—“A lady of this city mourns a husband, lost on the ill-fated Arctic. Some time before the news of the disaster, and about the time she expected his return, (indeed she had received notice that he would probably arrive on the very day the circumstance occurred, which I am about to relate,) while she was sitting in her room, alone, a friend called. Upon inquiring the cause she stated that, just a moment before, while she was sitting, thinking of her husband, perfectly unconscious of all around her, the door opened, and he appeared before her, with hat and coat off, bending over slightly towards the floor, as he walked towards her, while the water streamed down his shoulders and arms. Just as she was about to question him, he left the room, and a moment after the person alluded to above came in. The visitor rallied her upon her fear, and succeeded in partially quieting her mind. The incident was related to the writer a day or two afterwards, but had been partially forgotten, until the dreadful tidings brought it fearfully vivid to my mind. Alas! for that poor widow!”

Frighful Occurrence—40 Persons Injured.
Coxsack, March 13.—A frightful accident occurred at Meredith to-day. Whilst the people were balloting in the Town Hall, the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating some three hundred persons into the stores beneath, a distance of 18 feet.
Forty persons were taken out with their limbs broken and otherwise injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. The affair produced a most interesting excitement.

Coxsack, March 14.—Letters received here from Meredith in regard to the awful disaster there yesterday, in the falling of the floor of the court-house, show the results to have been more serious than at first reported. Five of the injured have died, and many others are not expected to survive. The names of the dead are Jas. W. Dargan, Geo. Clark, Nathaniel Nichols, A. M. Tuck and John O. M. Ladd. Over one hundred persons had some of their bones broken.

Petersburg, Va., March 14.—Henry D. Bird, late president of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company, was to-day arrested on the charge of having embezzled some \$31,000 of the funds of the company. He was taken before the mayor, who refused to bail him, and he was committed to jail. As high as \$100,000 bail was offered, but the mayor declined to receive it.
Congress appropriated \$150,000 to defray the expense of the search for Dr. Kane.

Robbery and Murder.
SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.—The Gazette, published at Troy, (Mo.), relates a shocking tragedy, said to have occurred in Monroe county, in that State, recently. According to the Gazette's story—which reads as if it might not be true—a gentleman sold his farm for \$2,000, deposited it in the house with his family, and left home on business. During his absence he stopped a night at a house three miles from his own, and while asleep dreamt twice that his family were supplicating for help. He got up, dressed himself, and in company with a German started for his own house. We let the Gazette tell the result in its own language: “The two in a short time came to the house, in which a light was discovered. This unfavorable omen at that hour of the night (it being about 3 o'clock) confirmed the husband's worst suspicions. They approached the house, and looking through a window, saw five men all surrounding a table, busily engaged in counting and dividing the money which they had secured. The first impulse of the enraged husband was to give an alarm, but the German, who disdained unbounded approbation for the very successful manner in which he managed the affair, bade the man be silent. He then instructed him to go to the back door and knock, upon which the robbers would attempt to make their escape out of the one at which he (the German) was stationed.
The man accordingly made an alarm at the back door, upon which the midnight robbers endeavored to make their escape. Right manfully did the German maintain his position, while with a revolver he killed four of the robbers and wounded the fifth, who was afterwards secured. Would that this were the only bloody spectacle which presented itself at that dark hour of the night. The most heart-rending part remains yet untold. A wife and two of three children had been butchered, and lay weltering in pools of blood.—The feelings of a husband and father can better be imagined than described, as he beheld this horrid spectacle.
The wounded man having been secured, made a full confession, in which he stated that an organized band of robbers was in the country, and that the ring-leader lived in Lincoln or Pike counties.”

A Fearful Adventure—A Boy Falling One Hundred Feet.
Last Saturday, a thrilling incident occurred at Patterson's Falls, in Spain, about five miles north of this village. A little boy only four years old, son of Mr. J. Patterson, left the house of his parents about 2 o'clock, and wandered to the head of the falls, half a mile distant. He not returning at five o'clock, a search was made in the direction of the falls, when at once the worst fears of his parents were realized. He had gone over the brink of the frightful precipice, as his trunk in the snow gave evidence, which covered the more abrupt parts of the falls. In the distance below a dark speck was all that could be seen, and nothing could be heard except the sepulchral roar of the water. After considerable difficulty the summit of the falls was effected. The dark speck proved to be the hole produced by the fall, from which he was thrown into the snow about three yards to the left. He had fallen one hundred feet, and finding he could not retrace his steps, he ventured further, passing over three other falls less dangerous, where he was found nearly frozen.—Danville Democrat, March 7.

From the National Intelligencer.
“The Jesuits' Oath.”
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE. (D. C.)
February 15, 1855.
GENTLEMEN: A composition bearing the title of “the Jesuits' oath” has been circulating in the papers of the country, it is said, extensively. On reading it myself, the imposition seemed so glaring, so like Sterne's curse, made to hand for the Pope, that it seemed to me no one could peruse it seriously. Friends, however, assure me that the oath is read by many with long faces. Despite, then, an extreme repugnance to appear in the public journals, I request a small place in your columns for the positive and unqualified denial of the use or even existence, now or ever before, (and this I aver thoughtfully and with full knowledge,) of any such oath among the Jesuits. If summoned to court they may take oaths as other citizens, but as Jesuits they take no oath at all. I am limited, as a Marylander, being called upon, on the borders of my native State, to make the above disclaimer, and thus meet the charge of more than later treason! The Western shore of Maryland, and home of its Jesuits, has ever been a classic place, cherished in my heart with patriotic pride. There are the remains of my grandfather, a revolutionary soldier, and there, in an adjoining country, is the landing-place of “the Pilgrims of St. Mary's,” whose brightest scenes and best memories are inseparably connected with the Jesuits' name.
Such antecedents, though not ashamed of, I certainly should not have adverted to had not an attempt been made, by a fabricated oath and its et-eteras, to cast an unjust and deadly odium upon a religious order of which I am at present Superior in Maryland. I cannot help seeing in this effort to render me and my brethren in religion aliens at home and strangers by our own firesides. We are cruelly misrepresented by the framers of the above named oath. Were we more like the caricature made of us I feel convinced that they would like us better than they do. Assailments would beget afflictions. Still, while with a very little heart-ache I forego their affliction, a due respect for the opinions of men of good will moves me to make a brief declaration of our tenets as Jesuits. For this purpose I will use the highest official authority, and employ the language of our recently elected and present Superior General. I quote from an encyclical letter of his received a few days since:—“The Society of Jesus, being a religious order, has no other doctrine, no other rules of conduct than those of the Catholic Church, as was publicly declared by my predecessor in 1847. In fact and in right, the Jesuits are declared by themselves entirely unconnected with any political party, be it what it may. Always and everywhere they say to all, by their teaching and by their conduct, ‘Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.’ (Mark 12, 17.) Such are the principles which the Society of Jesus has always held, and from which it will never depart.”
This is the definition of the Superior General, and his declaration alone is of authority for the whole Society.
I may yet refer to a still higher authority, the constitutions of our Society.—These incorporate a member from holding any office of dignity or trust in it who intermeddles in any political affairs or business of State. (See Institute, vol. 2, p. 280.) Here we see the constitutions of the Jesuits excluding them from the political arena and the legislative hall.
Our churches and the liberty to do good must suffice for us; and whatever our enemies may say, faithful history and grateful hearts do and will yet witness in our favor.
Respectfully,
CHARLES HENRY STONESTREET, S. J.
Provincial of Maryland.

Success in Massachusetts.—The New Bedford Standard says: “We learn that the distinct sales of spirituous liquors, at the City Liquor Store, average about \$2,000 per month, or \$6,000 per quarter. There must be a vast amount of sickness in the community, or the mechanics are flourishing tremendously.”

At Columbus, Ohio, seed potatoes are selling at \$2 a bushel.

Federalism alias Know-Nothingism.
The census shows the number of Protestants to be 27,800 to 1,270 Catholic Protestants, and yet those 27,800 are frightened out of their wits—certainly out of much of their Christianity—by their fear of the Catholic church. But let us ask, by whom is the danger of Catholicity invoked? Certainly not by men imbued with common sense—men who have the honor and welfare of their country at heart—men who fear God and love their fellow-man; but, in reality, by wicked, designing men—men who, to obtain office, would sacrifice not only their country but the salvation of their souls. The danger apprehended from Catholicity and foreigners by Know-Nothing saints, to say the least, is a base cheat, intended to work upon and inflame the narrow, contracted prejudices of weak-minded men, old women and children. It is upon a par with witchcraft—the work of dark ages.
For many years Federalism—now Know-Nothingism—under assumed names and upon various issues, labored incessantly for power and spoils, but to no purpose. The people, in a calm, temperate and decided manner, almost invariably put the seal of condemnation upon it. Finally, having been driven to the wall by the force of public opinion, it now endeavors to screen its hideous men behind the alluring sentiment, “Americans must rule America.” What humbuggery! What blasphemery! The truth is, its great leading object has always been, and is now, to crush the natural and inalienable rights of man. History proves it, and we predict that, unless the brute is checked in its mad career, the people will learn it from experience.—Dem. Union.

Know-Nothingism and the Constitution of the United States.
Profession is one thing—practice another. It is an easy matter, and common enough, too, for men to make professions in regard to certain things, but it is not so easy to bring those professions into practical effect. In no case have we ever seen a stronger illustration of this eminently human propensity than exists at the present day, in the religious political organization of Know-Nothingism. Their organs are loud in their protestations of love for the Constitution of the United States. At the head of their columns they proclaim, as one of their principles, “Allegiance to the Constitution as it is.” Now, let us quote Article VI. of that sacred instrument:—
“No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under this government.”
Article III. of the constitution of the United States of America, i. e., Know-Nothingism, at present in “full force and effect” throughout the country, is as follows:—
“The object of this organization shall be to resist the insidious policy of the Church of Rome, and other foreign influence, against the institutions of the country; by placing in all offices in the gift of the people, or by appointment, none but native born Protestant citizens.”
We cannot reconcile these instruments, and we do not think any common sense man, possessed of a modicum of discernment, can. The one is plain and explicit against all religious tests—the other is equally plain and explicit in favor of a religious test. Those who are not for the Constitution are against it; and those who would render any of its tenets inoperative must violate it.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Intemperate List.—Excitement.
The “even tenor of the way” of things in this borough, has been ruled of late by an attempt on the part of probably a half dozen, it is said, of our citizens, to regulate the liquor traffic, upon the rules set forth in the different sections of the “Buckeye Law.” That law is entitled, “An Act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks.” Its second section authorizes Magistrates residing in the district, to serve a notice upon any person, not to sell, give or furnish intoxicating liquors to persons of known intemperate habits, under penalties of fine and imprisonment. The evident intention of the law is, that upon the complaint of any individual, the Justice of the Peace may issue this notice. It certainly cannot be construed into a meaning, argued by some, that he is at liberty to place any man in the position of an habitual drunkard without such an assumption would be liable to impeachment, as well as punishment under the law. The law was passed to “protect domestic rights,” and “prevent abuses in the sale of liquor,” if used for other objects, legal redress may doubtlessly be obtained.
The cause of the excitement here was a printed list containing 53 names, (originally 56, but 3 had been erased,) signed by Esq. Evans, and served by the Constable upon the vendors of ardent spirits. The list became public before the notices were served, and it is said that the names of some persons not coming under the designation of the law are thereon; hence the indignation of a majority of the citizens of this borough. Suits have been instituted against the Justice, and much feeling is manifested, even by those who are not particularly concerned. Some persons on that list feel aggrieved, insulted and injured; and their families and friends, who saw no occasion to enter complaint against them, of course sympathize with them. What will be the result we cannot of course tell; but with the editor of the *Examiner*, we doubt the expediency of such wholesale proceedings. Separate notices, as occasion calls for them, would be quite as effectual, and would avoid the excitement now created, which is certainly unfavorable to the desired object.

Excitement—Excitement.
Enacted, however, yet was of permanent benefit to any cause, and in this instance we have another illustration. A community of “independent sovereigns” will not obey the behests of a few, without they are convinced that they are superior in intellect or morals generally. A real philanthropist, one who loves God and his fellow-men in sincerity and truth, will never mix in wholesale onslaught on his fellow-men; such an one strives by example and precept to inculcate proper ideas and views—never uses brute force or the “majesty of the law,” save in extreme cases, where gentleness means are unavailable.
We regret the whole affair, because it has stirred up a feeling of ill-will where all should be peace and unity. Our town has had enough to contend with during the year past, of real importance, to cause us to look with brotherly kindness upon all of our associates, and we are almost compelled to wish that “palsied be the hand” among us, that would add fuel to the flame of our sorrow, or the heat that could prompt home dissensions and domestic agitation.—Columbia Spy.

Massachusetts, the fruitful mother of raciality, has taken the lead in legislating that no Catholic, good or bad, should hold office! Is this not interfering with a man's religion? To deprive a man of civil privileges on account of his religion, and then tell him “we do not wish to interfere with your religion,” is a kind of hypocrisy not very commendable, we should think. People may vote for whom they please. That is one thing, but to prohibit, constitutionally or by statute law, a man from holding office because of his religion, is quite a different matter. If the Legislature of Massachusetts would prohibit by law all infidels from holding office in that State, we think there would be a good chance for some Christians.—At present there is none whatever.

At Columbus, Ohio, seed potatoes are selling at \$2 a bushel.

The Democratic Triumph in Detroit.
The Detroit Free Press thus notices the result of the election recently held in that city:—
“We have the proud satisfaction of announcing that the true democracy of Detroit achieved a most splendid and magnificent victory yesterday over the combined forces of the know-nothings, fusionists, and bolters. Every inch of ground was contested by these factions—every conceivable artifice was resorted to by them—to carry their city and ward tickets. Know-nothingism had entered the field—the nominations were made by the order—and with the aid of the remnant of fusionism, and of a small squad of bolters from the democratic party, was confident of success. Counterfeit democratic ballots, well calculated to deceive, and by which considerable numbers of voters were deceived, were stealthily circulated at all the wards, and know-nothing election boards were persistent in rejecting legal votes. The secret agents of the order were everywhere present and everywhere active. But all to no purpose. The united and indomitable democracy met the common enemy and routed him. The victory is complete. Know-nothingism is buried in Detroit; fusionism has breathed its last gasp; the bolters are nowhere.”

Protection of Hotel Keepers.
The Democratic Union of Wednesday last says:—Mr. Johnson, of Northampton, a few days since, introduced into the House a bill for the protection of hotel keepers. The bill provides that guests at hotels shall deliver their moneys, goods, jewelry and other valuables, into the actual custody of the proprietor or his proper agent, and on leaving their rooms are to deposit their keys at the office, to hold the proprietor liable for moneys or clothing stolen. It further declares, that persons becoming guests at hotels, without means to pay their bills, accruing for any time not longer than a week, and not giving notice of such inability, are vagrants, and as such shall be subject to conviction before an alderman or justice of the peace for any period not longer than thirty days, and authorizes the proprietor to detain such delinquent until the proper officer can be obtained. The bill also gives to hotel keepers a lien upon the baggage of guests for accrued debt for a period of not longer than one week, &c.

The Arsenal War.
At present we appear to have two Adjutants General of Pennsylvania—Gen. George W. Bowman, holding out by his Bigler commission, and Gen. Thomas H. Power, claiming under the Pollock commission. A short time since the latter addressed a note to the former, inquiring in what way it would be most convenient for him to hand over the books belonging to the office; to which the former replied, in substance, that it was useless to discuss the question, as he did not intend to hand over at all until the expiration of his full term. From that moment there has been war in the camp. Mr. Draue, Gen. Bowman's keeper of the arsenal, refused to deliver the keys to Mr. Ward, who had been appointed keeper by Gen. Power.—Matters stood in this way until Monday morning last, about 5 o'clock, when the infomitable Gen. Karns, of warlike memory, followed by a brace of police officers and an experienced lock-picker, all acting under orders of the commander-in-chief, proceeded to the disputed premises, opened the door, walked in and took possession. Mr. Draue, getting wind of the proceedings, and not liking the summary process by which he was ejected, proceeded to the arsenal and ordered the intruders out. The result was, after some conversation, he was himself not leaving the arsenal of Pennsylvania, with all its arms, accoutrements and camp equipment, “swords, pistols, small arms and great guns,” at the time of this writing remains in the undisturbed possession of the Goths and Vandals, Gen. Bowman is expected in town to-day, and God only knows what scenes may follow.—Harrisburg Union.

Is the Democratic Party Dead?
Many of the opposition presses and politicians seem to have persuaded themselves into the belief that the Democratic party is “no more”—that it is “dead,” without any prospects of ever being resuscitated again. They are mistaken. Democratic principles cannot be destroyed, and “the party” is still “alive and kicking.” It has been weakened and whipped by the combined ions; but it will again show itself in strength and power. Some of its members went out after “strange gods,” but they are getting their eyes opened and returning to the fold. In reply to the query, “Is the Democratic party dead?” we have the following thoughts from Col. Medary, of the *Ohio Statesman*:—
“The Democratic party cannot die—its men may be defeated for a thousand causes that occur in the political elements of the country—its principles may be contemned—its very existence may appear in eminent jeopardy, but die it cannot, while there is a people left to think, to speak, to write. Every element in our political organization may change—constitutions may crumble—revolution may follow, but the great principle of self-preservation against bad principles, bad governments, and bad men, will endure, whether in power or out of power—in triumph or defeat—in prosperity or adversity. Was there any die in the principles around which Democrats rally as a party basis, its execution would long since have taken place ‘for God,’ and kings and crowns would be at least free forever from so dangerous an element.”

A Desperation.—Some persons are said to have been greatly perplexed in their endeavors to turn the pig's “squeal” to some practical account—that being the only part of the animal which could not be made subsidiary to the wants of man. The following paragraph from the Buffalo Courier appears to have some bearing on the subject:—
“‘Making a whistle of a pig's tail’ has long been quoted as a synonym for impossibility, but orators might as well let the comparison drop, for we have in our country a bona fide whistle made of a veritable pig's tail, and nothing shorter. The manufacturer is Mr. William Hexco, of Batavia, who has overcome all the obstacles that have hitherto prevented the use of pig's tails for musical purposes, and proved that, after the last squeal has died away in the throat of incipient swine, the latent elements of a melody more pleasing to the ear still exist in the caudal appendage.”

Strawberry jujubes are among the luxuries they were indulging in at New Orleans last week.

Wm. G. Mathias, late of Carroll county, Md., is named as a candidate for the legislature of Kansas Territory.

Ordinance.
Providing for the Measurement of Cord Wood.
IT is hereby ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, that there shall be, annually, a suitable person appointed as Wood Corder for said Borough, who shall be duly sworn or affirmed to the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties; and who shall, whenever called upon so to do, proceed forthwith to rank up and measure, any Cordwood sold, or offered for sale, in said Borough, and having ascertained the quantity therein, shall give a certificate of the same to the person at whose instance such measurement is made, which certificate shall be conclusive in all disputes as to the quantity in such Wood.
The said officer shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of twelve and a half cents for each and every cord of wood so measured by him, and a proportionate amount for fractional quantities; which fees shall be paid by the person or persons at whose instance such measurement is made, unless otherwise agreed upon. Provided, that this Ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of April next.

Bounty Land Claims.
THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress. Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.
J. H. DANNER,
Gettysburg, March 12, 1855.

A Few More.
LOTS for sale. Apply to
J. D. PAXTON,
March 12, 1855.

Election.
THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that an Election for President and Managers for said road, will be held at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Abbotstown, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, March 20th, 1855.
CHAS. W. FISER, Sec'y.
March 5, 1855.

For Sale or Rent.
THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent the GETTYSBURG STEAM MILL. He will run the Mill only until the 15th of March next.
C. W. HOFFMAN.
Feb. 26, 1855.

New Stock of Dry Goods.
FOR THE SPRING OF 1855.—EXRE
P. & LANDELL, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, are fully prepared to suit buyers. WHOLESALE & RETAIL, with goods adapted to their wants and at the lowest NETT CASH PRICES. BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW SPRING SHAWLS, NOVELTIES IN LAWNS, BRITISH PRINTS, PLAID GINGHAMS, GOOD LINENS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Bargains daily received from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia. P. S.—Old Boiled Black Silks warranted not to cut in wearing. Store-keepers supplied with these goods regularly.
March 5, 1855. 3m

Attention.
cheap Goods just received by
C. H. ONE! COME ALL!—To see those
Oct. 27. A. ARNOLD.

Administrator's Notice.
JACOB ROUBABUSH'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Roubabush, late of Huntingdon township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, 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.
JOSEPH TRIMMER, Adm'r.
March 12, 1855. 6s

Administrator's Notice.
JAMES BLACK'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Black, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, 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.
ROBERT McCURDY, Adm'r.
March 12, 1855. 6s

Executors' Notice.
ISAAC HESS' ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Hess, late of Lattimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give 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 ELLIOTT HESS,
JOSEPH HESS,
Executors.
March 5, 1855. 6s

Assignee's Notice.
JACOB BEAMER, and ANN MARIA, his wife, of Cumberland township, Adams county, having executed a voluntary assignment of all their estate and effects to the subscriber, residing in the same township, in trust for the benefit of creditors, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Jacob Beamer and Ann Maria, his wife, to make immediate payment of their respective debts, and all persons having claims or demands on the same to present them for settlement.
ABRAHAM SPANGLER,
Feb. 26, 1855. 6s Assignee.

Administrator's Notice.
CLARA E. BOYER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Clara E. Boyer, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, 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.
JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.
February 19, 1855. 6s

Bounty Land Act of 1855.
THE undersigned is now fully prepared to file and is rapidly filing claims to BOUNTY LAND for soldiers of the War of 1812, and of all the wars of the U. States—their widows and minor children. In addition to his long experience and success, he would add, that, in all the many claims he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and 200) he has carefully preserved, and has now every thing necessary to establish the rights of claimants, such as Rosts and Lists of Companies, and facilities for furnishing proofs in all cases that may be entrusted to him.
He has made complete arrangements for locating warrants in the Western States. Warrants bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally or by letter to
D. McCAUGHY,
Gettysburg, March 12, 1855.

Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, AND INDIAN FERMIFUGE.
L. Lamboin, M. D., Proprietor.
HAVING purchased the above Medicines, and generally known and justly celebrated, the undersigned takes pleasure in stating to the Public, that he has fitted up an extensive LABORATORY, and is now manufacturing them on a much larger scale than ever before, in order to supply the constantly increasing demand.
Having been extensively and successfully engaged in the Practice of Medicine for years—and having visited all the principal Hospitals and Medical Institutions in this country and in Europe, and become familiar with the Prescriptions and Preparations used in the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Professors of Medicine throughout the World, he has no hesitation in asserting that he has found no Medicines so uniformly efficacious in the diseases for which they are recommended. A fair and impartial trial is all that is needed. The Medicines recommend themselves wherever used.
All orders should be addressed to DR. LAMBOIN, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, Westminster, Md., or to his authorized Wholesale Agents, of whom they can always be had at the same rates as of the Proprietor.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
Baltimore—Wm. H. Brown & Bro., 4 S. Liberty Street;
“ C. P. Rogers & Bro., Corner Howard and Baltimore sts.;
York—C. A. Morris & Co.,
January 23, 1855. 4m

Notice to Gunners.
THE undersigned hereby notify all persons against trespassing on their premises, either by Gunning or otherwise. They are determined to enforce the law to its full extent against all who disregard this notice.
John A. Myers, Peter Miller,
John H. Marsden, William Spangler,
Emmanuel Smith, George Bream,
Andrew Hartman, John Welch,
Michael Fickes, Samuel Bower,
Gibson Fissel, Moses Ziegler,
Daniel Trimmer, Joseph Trimmer,
Anthony Deardoorff, George Guise,
Peter Golen, John H. Bream,
John Bosen, Rachael Scott,
Samuel Snyder, Daniel Asper,
William Meals, Daniel Bluetgen,
Abraham Trostiel, J. Hanes,
Abraham Linal, Hatton C. Kennedy,
Jacob F. Bower, Adam Weigle,
Abraham Fickes, David Vohe,
John Bream, Sr., Jacob Bream,
Daniel Bream, March 12, 1855. 3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS. Hoping for a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, they will return-do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them by the public.
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK.
Jan. 1, 1855.

Attention.
I have on hand a well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, to which I invite the attention of buyers. So, come along, and you will find me in York Street, opposite the Bank.
Do you want CHEAP GROCERIES? FAHNESTOCKS.

Administrator's Notice.
JACOB ROUBABUSH'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Roubabush, late of Huntingdon township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, 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.
JOSEPH TRIMMER, Adm'r.
March 12, 1855. 6s

Administrator's Notice.
JAMES BLACK'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Black, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, 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.
ROBERT McCURDY, Adm'r.
March 12, 1855. 6s

Executors' Notice.
ISAAC HESS' ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Hess, late of Lattimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give 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 ELLIOTT HESS,
JOSEPH HESS,
Executors.
March 5, 1855. 6s

Assignee's Notice.
JACOB BEAMER, and ANN MARIA, his wife, of Cumberland township, Adams county, having executed a voluntary assignment of all their estate and effects to the subscriber, residing in the same township, in trust for the benefit of creditors, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Jacob Beamer and Ann Maria, his wife, to make immediate payment of their respective debts, and all persons having claims or demands on the same to present them for settlement.
ABRAHAM SPANGLER,
Feb. 26, 1855. 6s Assignee.

Administrator's Notice.
CLARA E. BOYER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Clara E. Boyer, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, 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.
JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.
February 19, 1855. 6s

Bounty Land Act of 1855.
THE undersigned is now fully prepared to file and is rapidly filing claims to BOUNTY LAND for soldiers of the War of 1812, and of all the wars of the U. States—their widows and minor children. In addition to his long experience and success, he would add, that, in all the many claims he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and 200) he has carefully preserved, and has now every thing necessary to establish the rights of claimants, such as Rosts and Lists of Companies, and facilities for furnishing proofs in all cases that may be entrusted to him.
He has made complete arrangements for locating warrants in the Western States. Warrants bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally or by letter to
D. McCAUGHY,
Gettysburg, March 12, 1855.

Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, AND INDIAN FERMIFUGE.
L. Lamboin, M. D., Proprietor.
HAVING purchased the above Medicines, and generally known and justly celebrated, the undersigned takes pleasure in stating to the Public, that he has fitted up an extensive LABORATORY, and is now manufacturing them on a much larger scale than ever before, in order to supply the constantly increasing demand.
Having been extensively and successfully engaged in the Practice of Medicine for years—and having visited all the principal Hospitals and Medical Institutions in this country and in Europe, and become familiar with the Prescriptions and Preparations used in the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Professors of Medicine throughout the World, he has no hesitation in asserting that he has found no Medicines so uniformly efficacious in the diseases for which they are recommended. A fair and impartial trial is all that is needed. The Medicines recommend themselves wherever used.
All orders should be addressed to DR. LAMBOIN, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, Westminster, Md., or to his authorized Wholesale Agents, of whom they can always be had at the same rates as of the Proprietor.
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