

Religious Intolerance.

One of the usual tricks resorted to by the members of the Know-Nothing order, is to deny that proscription for religious faith is a part of their principles.—They indeed confess that a few of the ultra leaders of the organization may act upon such a basis, but at the same time they most solemnly assert that no such rule of conduct is laid down in the order itself.—The action of the Philadelphia National Council, however, shows that religious intolerance is a primary doctrine of the order; the exclusion of the Louisiana delegation from the same body demonstrates that actual hostility to Roman Catholics is still one of the fundamental principles of Know-Nothingism. One fact should not be forgotten, that the order in Louisiana has never arrayed itself in hostility to any religious denomination. It is based upon the old Native American party, with the secret principles attached. Some of its most prominent and active members are Catholics; and one of their delegates to the National Council, Mr. Gayarre, widely known as the author of the "History of Louisiana," is among the number. The committee on credentials objected to receiving the Louisiana delegation on account of their celebration of the Catholic faith, although the delegation gave the strongest possible assurances that "although they would not join in the proscription of any class of men on account of their religious sentiments, they did not recognize the authority of the Pope, or of any other spiritual functionary, to interfere in any way, or to any extent with the performance of their civil duties." These assurances, however, were not considered satisfactory; and the question of their admission was elaborately argued in Convention. The great body of the members from the Southern States sustained the Louisiana delegation, and argued the necessity of maintaining the principles of religious freedom to their fullest extent.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, the only prominent Southern member who took the opposition ground, insisted that opposition to Catholicism, as inconsistent with Republican institutions, was the very corner-stone of the Know-Nothing movement; and that any proceeding which should ignore or be inconsistent with this position, would be fatal to the Order. In this he was sustained by a decided majority of the members from the Northern States. It was suggested, but not formally proposed, that as Mr. Gayarre was the only Catholic in the delegation, the other members might be permitted to take their seats—with the understanding that they would not attempt to change the ritual of the Order on this subject. But they unanimously refused to come into the Convention on any terms which should exclude their colleague in consequence of his religious opinions. The result was, that the Louisiana delegation was excluded.

When the report of this open attack upon religious toleration reached New Orleans, it was looked upon as scarcely possible. "The New Orleans Bulletin," a staunch Know-Nothing organ, on the receipt of the telegraph report said "that some excitement was created in this city; by the circulation of a report of the exclusion of the Catholic delegation." It adds, "that the report must be a fabrication, for we cannot believe that a National Convention, composed of able, enlightened and patriotic men, would so completely stultify itself helplessly, beyond the power of redemption, as to make mere religious opinions a test of political fellowship." It cannot be, and we shall utterly refuse to place the least credit in the rumor till we have the most unquestionable evidence of its fact." But the report was not a fabrication. It soon passed into reality—a reality verified by a nearly two-third vote of the Convention. And yet, when the charge is made that religious intolerance is one of the principal features of the Know-Nothing crusade, it is indignantly denied. The action of the Grand Council, however, settles the question definitely, and hereafter when men are told that it is not the intention of Know-Nothing organizations to legislate upon the question of religious belief, the answer will be, why then did the Grand Council make a national issue upon the religious belief of its members? If this is not to be followed by further and more stringent action, the incipient steps would not have been taken. The men who would deliberately exclude delegates from a convention for no other reason than a difference in religious faith, are prepared to legislate upon the same matter when once they have the power to effect that end.

What fruits will follow such a course are thus eloquently and truthfully pictured by the able and pious Judge Longstreet, President of the Mississippi University. In his words, it is a "most desperate and dangerous agitation—churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—saints and sinners in close embrace—preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are, and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the aula, and get out the ous. This is the object of the Order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat."—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Times change, and people, and parties, says the New York Daily News, but the opposition to Democratic principles never relaxes or abates. Beaten under one name, it takes another to itself, makes a few fresh converts, and re-centers the field under a new cognomen. Some twenty years since, Col. Webb christened the anti-Democratic phalanx—the Whigs—to-day Colonel Barker christens it—the Americans." Twenty years hence, it will be something else. But Democracy will be Democracy—then as now. So be it—"For us and our cause" we will abide by the true old party.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Allied Losses in the Late Assault.

The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at New York at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th of June.

THE REPULSE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.
The news consists almost entirely of accounts of the intelligence already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence does not come down so late as the 18th June, on which day the allies made their unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The allied losses on that occasion were overrated, yet the official lists of killed and wounded foot up considerably over 4,000 men.

Lord Paunreue gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, and 150 missing (taken prisoners). Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, 60 officers wounded, 17 officers missing (prisoners), 1,544 private men killed and missing, and 1,644 wounded. Total English *hors de combat*, 1,434; French, 3,237—both, 4,774 men. Generals Meyran and Brunet were severely wounded.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain.—Details are anxiously looked for in England and France, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation. In Paris it was reported that the failure was, in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers. Their errors are described as two-fold—first, in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire.—The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the Malakoff.

Notwithstanding this check, the investing army keep in good spirits, and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan was reported to be dangerously ill, and has asked to be recalled, but the report was not credited.—Sir George Brown is also on the sick list.

The Russian government publishes a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the evening of 19th, praising his troops, and announcing that the fire of the allies had all but ceased. A small Russian reinforcement of infantry is moving down to Sebastopol. Owing to the difficulty of feeding large corps in the Crimea, since the operations of the allies in the Black Sea, the government has given an increased extension to the camp at Nicolaeff, assembling there the divisions which would otherwise be encamped in the Tauric Peninsula.

POSITION OF AUSTRIA.
The Austrian alliance, it is now evident, is a rope of sand. She wishes well to the Western Powers, but is disbanding her army. She sends congratulations to Paris and London when fortune favors the allies, but will not fight. She has possession of the Principalities, and shows no present or proximate intention of giving them up, while the harshness of her rule over the unfortunate natives is crying to heaven for vengeance.

ENGLAND.
The news of the repulse at Sebastopol only had a momentary effect on the funds, and none business generally. Confidence remains unshaken to no long time can elapse until Sebastopol shall be in the hands of the besiegers, when strong hopes are entertained that the termination of the war will speedily follow, and thus destroy the causes of dullness in trade. The harvest prospects every where continue most cheering, and the magnificent weather England is now enjoying is very assuring. Rates of interest in the money market remain unchanged, and capital is abundant.

FRANCE.
The number of persons who visited the Exhibition on the 25th is stated to be considerably over 70,000.

The number of sick and wounded French soldiers embarked at Kamiesch from the beginning of the war to the present time, amounts to nearly 43,000.

MARSHALLS. June 23.—Orders have been received here to prepare an additional *corps d'armee* of 50,000 men. Government has, moreover, chartered 60 of the steamboats plying on the Rhone, which it is said, are to be despatched to the Sea of Azoff, with a view to ulterior operations, which will carry the war farther into the enemy's dominions. The Emperor Napoleon III. is determined to spare no sacrifice of men or money in order to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, and to compel the enemy to sue for peace.

Shocking Occurrence at a Mormon Baptism.

The Cincinnati Times of the 2d says: "About half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a party of Mormons, numbering probably about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. Greenholly, crossed the river by Capt. Air's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the river bank to the foot of East row, where the converts, composed of both males and females, were prepared for baptism. The preparation was indecent, to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their linen, in the midst of the crowd and upon the river bank.

"The elder led an old man, aged about fifty years, by the name of Alexander Williams, who resided near the corner of Western row and Front street, into the water, and baptized him according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this the old man, who was a good swimmer, struck out into the water, for the purpose, it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet, which destroying his motion, caused him to sink. This son, also named Alexander, aged 23 years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking, plunged in after him. He could not swim at all, and getting into deep water, immediately sank and drowned before his father.

"Dragging hooks were obtained as soon as possible, and in about an hour's time both bodies were recovered. Coroner Foster, of Campbell county, held an inquest over the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The bodies were delivered over to a son and brother, who were present at the holding of the inquest."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE COLORED MAN.—Tony Proctor, a free colored man, died at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 16th ult., aged 112 years. It is said he was at the battle of Quebec, as the servant of an English officer, in 1759, which is 96 years ago. He recollected this fact distinctly.—He was at the beginning of the revolutionary war in the vicinity of Boston, at the time the tea was thrown overboard, and afterward at the battle of Lexington. He came to Florida long before the change of flags, and settled in St. Augustine, where he purchased his freedom, married and reared a large family. During the Florida war he acted as Indian interpreter for Gen. Marney.

A blacksmith, having lost his wife, complained to a neighbor of his misfortune in terms of the most bitter disappointment. "Oh," replied the latter; "your case is not so deplorable as to excite grief like this: I will give you my living wife and a barrel of cider to boot for your dolour."

The income of a certain author, is estimated at \$40,000 per annum.

The treasures of St. Petersburg are always removed to Moscow in time of war.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who is now visiting the latter city, says:—"I was assured that the bullion now in the treasury greatly exceeds the sum held by the Bank of England, and the estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before the crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance. Here I saw the richest man in all Russia, with one exception. He is said to be worth 70,000,000 rubles silver. I have since heard that there is one whose reputed possessions are 100,000,000 rubles silver. I saw this Czarus in the most fitting place, the treasure vaults, where is stored the bullion."

COAL FROM KENTUCKY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that parties are now in that city whose object is to obtain funds for mining the rich bituminous coal on the south bank of the Ohio river, 150 miles above Cairo, in Kentucky. They propose to bring their coal to Philadelphia, via New Orleans, and sell it in the former city at \$6 per ton, and then make a profit of \$1 07 a ton. The Inquirer seems to think this coal will be a dangerous competitor with the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania, as it is proposed to sell at about the same price.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—The Romney Argus gives an account of a terrible hail and rain storm that passed over a portion of Hardy county, Va., a few days ago. The hail is said to have been the size of hen's eggs, and did serious damage to the crops. Mr. George Judy had his grain-house, with 25 or 30 bushels of wheat, swept off. Also, in Stafford county, Va., much damage was done.

A COLLEGE IN AFRICA.—Strong efforts are being made in various parts of the United States to endow a college in Liberia, and it is said that there is not at this time a single college on the whole continent of Africa. Should such an institution be founded and endowed, it would undoubtedly prove of great benefit to that quarter of the world.

All the K. N. organizations in the city of New York, it is stated, have endorsed the National Platform.

A young man named Mathews, of York county, Pa., was drowned on Saturday week, while bathing opposite Marietta.

The prohibitory liquor law in Michigan is said to be a dead letter. Liquor is openly sold throughout the State.

The Wrightville (Pa.) Star says hay is selling there at \$25 per load.

A GALLANT CONFECTIONER.—A very genteel and pretty lady stepped into a confectioner's shop, in Boston, the other evening, and requested in an agitated manner, permission of the proprietor to go below into the cellar, stating that she had dropped \$5 through the grating as she came in. The kind-hearted knight of the soda fountain, being very busy, and not doubting the story of his lovely customer, handed her \$5, saying he would find it when at leisure. Whether he ever did, we have not heard.

The Post somewhere speaks of "winter lingering in the lap of spring," which it needs not tell us is the case this season, for the last two days have been decidedly wintry. Nor does it need a post to inform the public that for all sorts of weather there is a very abundant provision of suitable and fashionable clothing at Rockhill & Wilson's shop store, No. 111 Chestnut Street, corner of Franklin Place. Philadelphia, July 16, 1855. 2m

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of Natick, Massachusetts, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move either hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.—A Tract of Land, containing 65 ACRES, more or less, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining the Maryland line, and lands of John Keifer, Franklin Patterson, and others, and bounded on the southwest by the Baltimore turnpike—on which are erected a two-story Plastered HOUSE, with a two-story Back-building, Bank Barn, (the upper story log.) Wagon Shed, Wash House, and other out-buildings—also, a three-story Brick Grist Mill; a well of water near the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard.

No. 2.—A Tract of Land, containing 66 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the Maryland line, and lands of George Palmer, George Bittle, and others, on which are erected a one and a half story LOG HOUSE, a Double Log Barn; a one and a half story Log Tenant House, and a one and a half story Log FULLING MILL, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of THOMAS BITTLE.

— ALSO —

No. 1.—A Lot of Ground, situate on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, on which are erected four two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, Frame Stable, and other outbuildings; with a large Cistern, and two wells of water.

No. 2.—17 Acres of Land, more or less, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining the Borough line and lands of David McMillan and others—to be offered in LOTS. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN BARRETT.

— ALSO —

The interest of George Wampler in a Lot of Ground, situate in South Baltimore street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, known as Lot No. 15, bounded on the south by property of Henry Brinkerhoff, north and west by an alley—and having thereon erected a two-story Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with Back-building, a one-story Brick Shop, a good Stable, with barn floor, a well of water near the door of the dwelling, and a variety of choice fruit trees.

Also the interest of said George Wampler in 3 Lots of Ground, situate on High street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, known as Lots Nos. 177, 178 and 179, bounded east by Washington street, and north by an alley. Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE WAMPLER.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale. July 16, 1855. 1s

Jury List—August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Freedom—James Cunningham, Henry Heagy, Mountpleasant—Henry Kelly, Joseph E. Heiler, Jacob Cashman.
Reading—Abraham Bushey.
Butler—John Steinhour.
Germany—Solomon Menges.
Cumberland—David Shriver.
Liberty—James Moore.
Huntington—Wm. Morehead.
Gettysburg—Sam'l K. Foulk, Daniel Lashell, Hamilton—John Rupp.
Hamiltonban—David Stewart, Wm. Walter, Wm. Culp, John D. Paxton.
Menallen—Joseph Oline.
Lattimore—John Baker, James R. Gardner.
Tyrona—B. W. Reilly.
Straban—John Dickson.
Conowago—Samuel Hoke.

GENERAL JURY.

Liberty—Joseph McDivit, Sam'l Nunemaker, Franklin—Jacob Micklely, Samuel Loth, Adam Rebert, Jacob Fulweiler.
Berwick—John Elder, Sebastian Heafer, Samuel Metzgar, Isaac Wolf.
Mountjoy—David Snyder, Samuel Durborow, Michael Fissell.
Gettysburg—Nicholas Codori, A. B. Kurtz, Henry Culp of P.
Menallen—Peter Rice, Wm. B. Wilson.
Lattimore—Jacob Shultz.
Union—Pius Unger.
Reading—George Mummert, Samuel Orndorff, William Griswell.
Hamiltonban—William Bolon, Thomas A. Marshall.
Straban—Christian Rindlaub, Philip J. Graft, John Thomas, Jr.
Mountpleasant—Wm. Kohler, Egbert Eckert, Oxford—Francis Marshall.
Huntington—Wm. B. Brandon.
Cumberland—Sam'l Pitzer, Hugh McGaughy, Francis Bream.
Hamilton—Hugh McSherry.
July 16, 1855.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

Holloway's Pills.

WHY ARE WE SICK?—It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines in the United States, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

These Pills Purify the Blood.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.—They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

General Debility. In Health.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills; that they may become the medicine of the masses.—Learned Colleges admit that this is the best medicine ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

Female Complaints.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Debility	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Female Complaints	Luxations of Joints
Cough	Fever and Ague	Lowness of Spirits
Croup	Gonorrhoea	Nephritis
Cutaneous Diseases	Headaches	Rheum and Gravel
Dysentery	Indigestion	Secondary Symp.
Diarrhoea	Inflamation	Sore Throat
Dropsy	Inward Weakness	Worms, of all kinds

*Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 24 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. July 16, 1855. 1y 5w

A Good Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber intending to remove, offers his FARM at private sale, and will sell on very reasonable terms. It is situated in Monjoy township, Adams county, 1 mile west of the Baltimore turnpike, adjoining lands of Michael Trostle, Michael Fissell, George Busman, and others, containing 106 Acres, more or less. The land is in good cultivation, part having been limed—is under good fencing, and well watered. About 30 acres are Woodland, and about 30 acres bottom land, 20 of which are now in excellent grass. The improvements are a large two-story BRICK HOUSE, Brick Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Smoke House, two excellent wells of water at the building, and a young Orchard of thriving trees.

Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call upon the subscriber, residing thereon. MOSES SCHWARTZ.
July 9, 1855. 2m

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale, on very favorable terms, his FARM, situated in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, five miles west of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Israel Irwin, John Biesecker and others, containing 154 Acres. There are 45 acres of Timber, about 16 acres of Meadow, and the balance in a good state of cultivation, part Granite. The improvements are a good two-story LOG HOUSE, with sheds, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, with a good Spring; several other good Springs, and running water on other parts of the farm. Also a good TENANT HOUSE; two thriving young APPLE ORCHARDS of about four hundred trees of choice fruit; also a variety of other fruit. The property will be shown and the terms made known by the subscriber, residing on the farm.
JAMES S. WILSON.
June 11, 1855. 3m

SODA, Sugar and Water CRACKERS (Ginger Nuts, Scotch and Jenny Lind Cakes, (a new article, and not to be beat.) for sale, cheap, by the pound or less, at
April 24. GILLESPIE'S.

Gettysburg Writing Academy.

SHERBROOKE & SON respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they have taken the South room upon the first floor of McCaughy's Hall, on Carlisle street, and are prepared to instruct in Plain and Ornamental
PENMANSHIP.
Room open, 7 to 10 A. M.; 2 to 10 P. M.; exclusively for Ladies, 4 to 6 P. M.
Terms:—\$3.50 for Twelve Lessons, of one hour each, including stationery; one-half invariably in advance. No discount for neglect of Lessons on the part of the pupil.
Numerous highly-respectable references given.
Ladies and Gentlemen interested in this highly important but much neglected branch of Education, are respectfully invited to call and examine our specimens of Penmanship and mode of instruction.
All who wish to avail themselves of the services of experienced and successful Teachers, will do well to make early application.
Gettysburg, July 9, 1855. 2t

Election and Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Gettysburg Water Company, that an Election of FIVE MANAGERS of said Company, will be held at the public house of Geo. W. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M. At 6 o'clock, P. M., the eastern half, or more, of the Reservoir Lot, near the Get. Ref. Church, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises.
By order of the Board,
S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.
July 9, 1855. 1d

Teachers Wanted.

The Board of School Directors of Franklin township, will meet at the house of Henry Micklely, in Cashtown, on Monday, July 30th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of employing Teachers for the fall term of two months. The County Superintendent will be present, will examine all Teachers that may present themselves.
By order of the Board,
E. W. STAHL, Sec'y.
July 9, 1855. 3t

Six Teachers Wanted.

The School Directors of Hamilton School District will meet on Thursday, the 26th of July inst., at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the Church School house, in the town of East Berlin, for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the several Schools in said district. Mr. Willis will be present on said day for the purpose of examining the applicants.
By order of the Board,
B. HILDEBRAND, Sec'y.
July 9, 1855. 1d

Teachers Wanted.

The School Directors of Menallen district will meet, at the School house in Bendersville, on Saturday, the 4th of August next, at 9 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the Schools of said district. The County Superintendent will be present to examine all Teachers that may present themselves. Also, on the evening of the same day, at candlelight, he will deliver an Address on the subject of Education. The friends of the cause, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board,
O. CASHEMAN, Sec'y.
July 9, 1855.

Manure Excavator.

The subscriber, having purchased the Patent Right of HURSH'S PATENT MANURE EXCAVATOR for all of Adams county excepting Oxford, Conowago, Berwick and Mountjoy townships, will sell either the machines or township rights, as purchasers may prefer. The Excavator also answers an admirable purpose in unloading hay, by horse power, requiring but one horse and two hands to unload a load of hay in ten minutes, and carry it to the highest part of the barn. The attention of farmers is invited to this valuable improvement, as it is one of the cheapest and most useful agricultural implements ever introduced.
H. G. CARR.
Gettysburg, May 7, 1855. 6m

Susquehanna Hotel.

Opposite Calvert Station, Baltimore, Md.
The undersigned having leased the above Hotel and put it in complete order, is prepared to accommodate his friends and the travelling public. The proprietor will be pleased to see his old friends, and promises to make their stay comfortable and satisfactory. Baggage taken to and from Calvert Station free of charge.
JOHN BARR, (formerly of Penna.) Proprietor.
July 9, 1855. 1f

Executors' Notice.

JOB DICKS' ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Job, Dick, late of Reading 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.
THOMAS N. DICKS,
JOHN A. DICKS, Executors.
July 9, 1855. 6t

Executors' Notice.

PETER HARLACHER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Harlacher, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (the first named residing in Reading 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.
SAMUEL ORNDORFF,
SAMUEL HOLLINGER, Executors.
July 9, 1855. 6t

The Pamphlet Laws

PASSED at the late session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.
JOHN PICKING, Prop'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 9, 1855. 3t

Rails—Rails!

The subscriber has between 6,000 and 7,000 first rate White Chestnut RAILS, which he will dispose of on the ground, in Hamiltonban township, about 4 miles from Fairfield, at the lowest living rates.
BARNEY DEVINE.
July 9, 1855. 4t

Wall Paper.

KELLER KURTZ invites the attention of House-keepers and others, who intend fitting up their houses this spring, to his stock of Side, Ceiling and Border Paper. May 31.

POTATOES

for sale at the lowest prices at EMANUEL ZIEGLER'S.

Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, for sale

E. ZIEGLER'S.

The Markets.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover paper

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.		
Flour, per barrel,	\$10 00	to 10 12
Wheat, per bushel,	2 20	to 2 35
Rye,	1 40	to 1 50
Corn,	95	to 1 03
Oats,	48	to 54
Cloverseed,	7 50	to 7 75
Timothy,	3 75	to 4 18
Whiskey, per gallon,	38	to 40
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	7 50	to 9 50
Hogs,	7 75	to 8 00
Hay, per ton,	26 00	to 28 00
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,	55	to 60

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.		
Flour, per bbl., from stores,	\$10 00	
Do., " wagons,	9 25	
Wheat, per bushel,	1 90	to 2 10
Rye,	1 25	
Corn,	90	
Oats,	45	
Cloverseed,	5 25	
Timothy,	2 50	
Plaster of Paris, per ton,	6 50	

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.		
Flour, per bbl., from stores,	\$10 25	
Do., " from wagons,	9 00	
Wheat, per bushel,	2 12	to 2 25
Rye,	1 25	
Corn,	85	
Oats,	50	
Cloverseed,	6 50	
Timothy,	3 25	
Plaster of Paris, per ton,	7 50	

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, the 24th ult., by the Rev. E. H. Hoff, Rev. BENJAMIN DEARBORN to Miss CECILIA NELLE, both of Franklin township, Adams county. On the 1st inst., by the Rev. D. P. Rosemeyer, Mr. DAVID SPEER to Miss ELIZABETH HAVITEL, both of Oxford township, Adams county. On the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Ehling, Rev. WM. HOPPE (late of Gettysburg Seminary) to Miss MARGARET BRENNING—all of Baltimore.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., in this place, NANCY CATHARINE, daughter of H. J. and H. E. Waller, aged about 70 months of scarlet fever, on the 14th inst., SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of the Rev. J. N. and Mary A. M. Burket, aged 2 years 9 months and 19 days.
On the 14th inst., Monday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. WM. SPOTTSWOOD, aged about 48 years.
On the 6th inst., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., Mrs. ELIZA, of Sandy Hill, formerly of this county, aged 25 years 11 months and 15 days.
Near Blomington, Indiana, on the 1st of April last, LEWIS GAY BRENDRIGT, son of Samuel and Ann M. Sherry, aged 13 months and 14 days.

Ever Green Cemetery.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection, at the Cemetery, of a
Gateway with Lodges,
will be received until noon of Saturday, the 25th of July inst., at the office of the President, where plan and specifications can be seen. By order of the Board,
D. McCONAUGHY, Pres't.
July 15, 1855. 1d

If you want a fine Beaver or SHE HAT, call on
PAXION & COBAN.

Valuable Farm at Private Sale.

The subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS VALUABLE FARM, situated in Reading township, Adams county, Pa., on the banks of Big Conowago creek, being the best of Conowago land, and in a high state of cultivation. It contains 136 Acres, more or less, and adjoins lands of Dr. C. Bligh, Wm. Picking, Henry Spangler, and John Baydon. The improvements are a two-story BRICK HOUSE, (nearly new,) a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Granary, an excellent well of water between the house and barn, and several springs on the premises. The land is under good fencing, and well watered; part of it has been limed; with due proportions of Woodland and Meadow, and all kinds of fruit—and is within a mile of two Grist Mills. There is upon the premises an excellent LIME KILN, and a FLAGSTONE QUARRY not to be surpassed in the State. This property offers unusual inducements to purchasers.

Persons wishing to view the farm are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. THOMAS N. DICKS.
July 9, 1855. 4m

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, intending to relinquish farming, would offer his FARM for sale, situated in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., five miles west of Gettysburg and three from Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Knox and John Biesecker, containing Fifty-four Acres of land, with good improvements, having Meadow and Timber sufficient for the farm; also a large number of FRUIT TREES. The soil consists of Granite formation, and is in a good state of cultivation. There is an abundance of good spring water and a well at the door of the dwelling.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the farm, as it will be sold cheap.
DAVID W. YOUNG.
June 11, 1855. 6t

Umbrellas, Parasols, and Fans, of all prices and qualities, at

SCHUCK'S.

Umbrellas, Parasols, and Fans, of all prices and qualities, at

SCHUCK'S.

Umbrellas, Parasols, and Fans, of all prices and qualities, at

SCHUCK'S.

Umbrellas, Parasols, and Fans, of all prices and qualities, at

SCHUCK'S.