

(Continued from first page.)
and, because upon it is founded all that super-
stitions of acts, plainly against law, which
we, therefore, the people, not only of the terri-
tory of Kansas, but of the Union.
Such an objection to the proceedings of the
legislative assembly, was of exceptional or
original for the reason that, by the express terms
of the organic law, the seat of government of
the territory was located temporarily at Fort
Leavenworth, and yet the governor himself
required there less than two months, and of
his immediate successor the seat of govern-
ment at the Shawnee Mission, where it is
in fact, at the time the assembly was called
to meet at Pawnee City. If the governor had
any, such right to change temporarily the seat
of government, will now had the legislative
assembly. The objection is of exceptional
origin for the further reason that the place in-
dicated by the governor, without having any
exclusive claim of preference in itself, was a
proposed town site only, which he and others
were attempting to locate unlawfully upon
land within a military reservation, and par-
ticipation in which illegal act the commander
of the post—a superior officer of the army—
has been dismissed by sentence of court mar-
tial.
It is necessary to see why the legislative
assembly might not with propriety pass the
provisional act transferring its sittings to the
Shawnee Mission. It is not that, that must be
on account of some prohibitory or incompatible
provision of act of Congress. But no such
provision exists. The organic act, as already
quoted, says "the seat of government is hereby
located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth,"
and it then provides that certain of the public
buildings there may be occupied and used
under the direction of the governor and leg-
islative assembly. The expressions might
possibly be construed to imply that when in
a previous session of the act it was enacted
that "the first legislative assembly shall meet
at such place and on such day as the governor
shall appoint," the word "place" means place
at Fort Leavenworth, not place any where
in the territory. If so the governor would
have been the first to act in this matter, not only
in himself having removed the seat of govern-
ment to the Shawnee Mission, but in again
removing it to Pawnee City. If there was
any departure from the letter of the law, there-
fore, it was in both instances.
But, however this may be, it is most un-
reasonable to suppose that by the terms of
the organic act Congress intended to do implicitly
what it has not done expressly—that is, to for-
bid to the legislative assembly the power to
choose any place it might see fit as the tem-
porary seat of its deliberations. That is proved
by the significant language of one of the sub-
sequent acts of Congress on the subject, that
of March 7, 1855, which, in making approp-
riation for public buildings of the Territory,
states that the same shall not be expended
"until the legislature of said Territory shall
have fixed by law the permanent seat of gov-
ernment." Congress, in those expressions,
does not profess to be granting the power, but
fixes the permanent seat of government, but
recognizes the power as one already granted.
But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive
provision of the organic act itself, which
declares that "the legislative power of the
Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects
of legislation consistent with the constitution
of the United States and the provisions of this
act." In view of this act, the legislative
assembly had the large power, to fix the per-
manent seat of government at any place in its
discretion, of course by the same enactment
it had the less and the included power to fix
it temporarily.
Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of
the legislative assembly were illegal by reason
of this removal of its place of session was
brought forward to justify the first great move-
ment in disregard of law within the territory.
One of the acts of the legislative assembly pro-
vided for the election of a delegate to the
present Congress, and a delegate was elected un-
der that law. But, subsequently to this, a por-
tion of the people of the territory proceeded
without authority of law to elect another dele-
gate.
Following upon this movement was another
and more important one of the same general
character. Persons confessedly not constituting
the body politic, or all its inhabitants,
but merely a party of the inhabitants, and
with-out law, have undertaken to summon a
convention for the purpose of transforming the
Territory into a State, and have framed a con-
stitution, adopted it, and under it elected a
governor and other officers, and a representa-
tive to Congress.
In extension of these illegal acts, it is
alleged that the State of California, Michigan
and others, were self-organized, and, as such,
were admitted into the Union without a con-
stitution, enabling act of Congress. It is true that,
while in a majority of cases, a previous act of
Congress has been passed to authorize the terri-
tory to present itself as a State, and this is
deemed the most regular course, yet such an
act has not been held to be indispensable, and
in some cases the Territory has proceeded
without it, and has nevertheless been admitted
into the Union as a State. It lies with Con-
gress to authorize beforehand, or to confirm af-
terwards, in its discretion; but in no instance
has a State been admitted upon the applica-
tion of persons acting against authorities duly
constituted by act of Congress. In every case
it is the people of the territory, not a party
among them, who have the power to form a
constitution, and ask for admission as a State.
No principle of public law, no practice or
precedent under the Constitution of the United
States, no rule of reason, right or common
sense confers any such power as that now
claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In
fact, what has been done is of revolutionary
character. It is arrogantly so in motive and
aim as respects the local law of the Territory.
It will become treasonable insurrection if it
reaches the length of organized resistance by force
to the financial or any other federal law,
and to the authority of the general government.
In such an event, the path of duty for the
Executive is plain. The Constitution require
him to take care that the laws of the United
States be faithfully executed, if they be prop-
erly so, in the Territory of Kansas he may and
should place at the disposal of the marshal
any public force of the United States which
happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be
used as a portion of the posse comitatus, and
if that do not suffice to maintain order, then
he may call forth the militia of one or more
States for that object, or employ for the same
object any part of the land or naval force of the
United States. So, also, if the obstruction be
to the laws of the Territory, and it be duly
presented to him as a case of insurrection, he
may employ for its suppression the militia of
any State, or the land or naval force of the
United States. And if the territory be in-
vaded by citizens of other States, whether for
the purpose of deciding elections or for any other
purpose, he may call forth the militia of one
or more States for that object, or employ for
the same object any part of the land or naval
force of the United States. And if the ob-
struction be to the laws of the Territory, and
it be duly presented to him as a case of in-
surrection, he may employ for its suppression
the militia of any State, or the land or naval
force of the United States. And if the ob-
struction be to the laws of the Territory, and
it be duly presented to him as a case of in-
surrection, he may employ for its suppression
the militia of any State, or the land or naval
force of the United States.

THE undersigned informs the public that
he will remove the remains of the dead,
and is prepared to go to any distance to bring
them here. His charges are lower than ever
—and as low as the lowest.
A. W. FLEMING.
Gettysburg, Sept. 10, 1855.

COAL STOVES, of various patterns and
sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at
Dec. 21. WARREN'S FOUNDRY.

maintain the authorities of any State or Territory
in executing it in opposition to all insurrec-
tory movements.
Our system affords no justification of revo-
lutionary acts; for the constitutional means of
relieving the people of unjust administration
and laws, by a change of public agents and by
recall, are ample, and more prompt and effec-
tive than illegal violence. These constitutional
means must be scrupulously guarded—this
great prerogative of popular sovereignty as-
suredly respected.
It is the undoubted right of the peaceable
and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas
to elect their own legislative body, make their
own laws, and regulate their own social in-
stitutions without foreign or domestic inter-
ference, on the one hand, to pro-
duce the abolition or prohibition of slave labor
in the Territory, has produced mischief
and interference on the other, for its maintenance
or introduction. One wrong begets another.
Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly ex-
aggerated, concerning events within the Terri-
tory, are adroitly diffused through remote
States to feed the flame of sectional animosity
there; and the agitators there exert themselves
indefatigably in return to encourage and stim-
ulate strife within the Territory.
The inflammatory agitation, of which the
present is but a part, has for twenty years
produced nothing but unmitigated evil, North
and South. But for it the character of the do-
mestic institutions of the future new State
would have been a matter of too little interest
to the inhabitants of the contiguous States,
personally or collectively, to produce among
them any political emotion. Climate, soil,
production, hopes of rapid advancement, and
the pursuit of happiness on the part of the set-
tlers themselves, with good wishes but with
no interference from without, would have qui-
etly determined the question, which is at this
time so disturbing character.
But we are constrained to turn our attention
to the circumstances of embarrassment as they
now exist. It is the duty of the people of
Kansas to discontinue every act or purpose
of resistance to its laws. Above all, the
emergency appeals to the citizens of the States,
and especially of those contiguous to the Terri-
tory, neither by intervention of non-residents
in elections, nor by unauthorized military
force, to attempt to encroach, upon or usurp
the authority of the inhabitants of the Terri-
tory.
No citizen of our country should permit
himself to forget that he is a part of its govern-
ment, and entitled to be heard in the determi-
nation of its policy and its measures, and that,
therefore, the highest considerations of personal
honor and patriotism require him to maintain,
by whatever of power or influence he may
possess, the integrity of the laws of the republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my im-
perative duty to exert the whole power of the
Federal Executive to support public order in
the territory; to vindicate its laws, whether
federal or local, against all attempts of orga-
nized resistance; and so to protect its people
in the establishment of their own institutions,
undisturbed by encroachment from without,
and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-
government assured to them by the Constitu-
tion and the organic act of Congress.
Although serious and threatening disturban-
ces in the territory of Kansas, announced to me
by the Governor in December last, were speedily
quieted without the effusion of blood, and in
a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to
say, reason to apprehend that disorders will
continue to occur there, with increasing ten-
dency to violence, until some decisive mea-
sure be taken to dispose of the question itself,
which constitutes the inducement or occa-
sion of internal agitation and of external inter-
ference.
This, it seems to me, can best be accom-
plished by providing that, when the inhabi-
tants of Kansas may desire it, and be of suf-
ficient numbers to constitute a State, a conven-
tion of delegates, duly elected by the qualified
voters, shall assemble to frame a Constitution,
and thus to prepare, through regular and law-
ful means, for its admission into the Union as
a State.
I respectfully recommend the enactment of
a law to that effect.
I recommend, also, that a special appropria-
tion be made to defray any expense which
may become requisite in the execution of the
laws or the maintenance of public order in the
territory of Kansas.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

Notice.
THE subscriber would announce to his cus-
tomers and the public generally, that he con-
tinues to supply the various Magazines, name
below, at the prices annexed, per an-
num, viz:
Harper, \$2.25; Putnam, \$2.25; Household
Words, \$2.00; Blackwood, \$2.25; Godey,
\$2.25; Horticulturalist, colored plates, \$3.50;
Horticulturalist, plain edition, \$1.70; Littell's
Living Age, \$5.00; Frank Leslie's Gazette of
Fashion, \$2.25; Ballou's Pictorial, \$2.50;
Ladies' Repository, (Cincinnati,) \$1.63; National,
\$1.63; Arthur's Home Magazine, \$1.63.
He is prepared also to fill orders for stand-
ard and miscellaneous books and current liter-
ature of the day, whether from the trade or
other walks of industry. Having had an ex-
perience of fifteen years in the Book and Peri-
odical trade, he believes he can give entire
satisfaction to all parties entrusting him with
orders.
Specimen numbers of the Magazines sent
on receipt of 6 Post Office Letter Stamps for
the \$3 or \$2 Magazine, and for 12 such
Stamps, a sample of the \$5 or \$6 works will
be sent. Letters of inquiry must contain a
stamp for the return postage. Books sent post-
paid on the receipt of Publisher's advertised
prices. Address,
WILLIAM PATTON,
Bookseller, Hoboken, N. J.
(Above Publishers of newspapers, giving the
above advertisement, with this notice, a few
insertions, will be entitled to any one of the
above Periodicals for one year.
Jan. 14, 1855.

A LARGE AND CHEAP LOT OF
GROCERIES, &c.
EMANUEL ZIEGLER has just returned
from the city with the largest lot of
GROCERIES he has ever before opened, to
which he invites the attention of all, convinced
that he can offer NAME BARAINS. He has also
a fine lot of HAMS, SHOULDERS, &c.;
FISH of all kinds; Oranges, Lemons, and
other fruits; Crackers, Nuts, Confections;
Sugars, Tobacco, Snuff, and a general variety
of everything, from a needle to an anchor,
almost. Give him a call, if you want to buy
what's cheap and good.
Country Produce taken in exchange for
Goods. [May 7, 1855.]

Removals.
THE undersigned informs the public that
he will remove the remains of the dead,
and is prepared to go to any distance to bring
them here. His charges are lower than ever
—and as low as the lowest.
A. W. FLEMING.
Gettysburg, Sept. 10, 1855.

COAL STOVES, of various patterns and
sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at
Dec. 21. WARREN'S FOUNDRY.

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he will remove the remains of the dead,
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Dec. 21. WARREN'S FOUNDRY.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office removed to one door West of Buehler's
Drug & Book-store, Chambersburg street.)
Attorney & Solicitor for Patents
and Pensions,
BOUNTY Land Warrants, Back-Pay sus-
pended Claims, and all other claims
against the Government at Washington, D. C.,
also a general agent in England. Land War-
rants located and sold, or bought, and highest
prices given.
Agents engaged in locating warrants in
Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and
lands for sale there.
Apply to him personally or by letter,
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1855.

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.
JOEL B. DANNER,
Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. if

E. B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL faithfully and promptly attend to
all business entrusted to him. He
speaks the German language. Office at
the same place, in South Baltimore street, near
Forney's Drug Store, and nearly opposite
Danner & Ziegler's Store. [March 20.]

Bounty Lands.
SOLDIERS who served in any war of the
U. S. States a term not less than fourteen
days, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY
LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier,
his widow or minor children, (if any) are
entitled to the same quantity. In cases where
40 or 80 acres have already been received, the
difference necessary to make up the 160 acres
can now be drawn.
Apply to the subscriber, at his office,
in Gettysburg, where persons having Land
Warrants to sell, may obtain the highest price
for them.
R. G. McCREARY.
March 19, 1855. 6m

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on the south side of the Public
Square, two doors west of the Sentinel
office. Aug. 22, 1853.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST.
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran
Church, in Chambersburg street, and op-
posite Grammer's store, where those wishing
to have any Dental Operation performed
are respectfully invited to call.
REFERENCES:
Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Dr. D.
Hornor, Rev. C. P. Kranth, D. D., Rev. H. L.
Baughner, D. D., Rev. Prof. William M. Rey-
nolds, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever,
Gettysburg, April 11, 1853. if

OLD SOLDIERS.
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 pre-
served, and has now every thing necessary to
establish the rights of claimants—as also Rolls
and Lists of Companies, and facilities for fur-
nishing proofs in all cases that may be en-
trusted to him.
He has made complete arrangements for
locating warrants in the Western States. War-
rants bought—Warrants sold. Apply person-
ally or by letter to D. McCONAUGHY,
Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. if

Call and See Us
AT THE NEW STAND.
W. T. KING respectfully announces to
his friends and the public generally that
he continues the TAILORING
BUSINESS in the room adjoining the
store of J. Lawrence Schick, and front-
ing on the Diamond. He has made arrange-
ments to receive regularly the LATEST FASH-
IONS, and it will be his constant aim to give
entire satisfaction to those who may favor him
with their custom.
Country produce will be taken in ex-
change for work. W. T. KING.
Gettysburg, Dec. 17, 1855. 1y

Stacks of New Goods!
The Cheapest the Prettiest—the Best!
J. L. SCHICK has returned from the city
with the largest and best selected stock
of FALL & WINTER GOODS he has ever
had the pleasure of offering to this community.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!
He will not pretend to enumerate his large
and attractive stock—the limits of an adver-
tisement will not admit of it. But if you wish
to select from the choicest lot of Ladies'
and Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
your eyes ever beheld, go to Schick's,
October 15, 1855.

Hay Wanted.
PERSONS having Hay to sell, will do well
by calling on the subscriber, in Gettys-
burg, who is desirous of purchasing. The
highest market price will be paid at all times.
As he intends having the Hay, after
being packed, hauled either to Hanover
or Baltimore, the preference to haul will be
given to those from whom he may purchase.
SOLOMON POWERS.
Dec. 6, 1852. if

Now is the Time.
S. WEAVER respectfully announces to
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg
and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguer-
typy business, at the old stand, in Cham-
bersburg street, where he will be happy to re-
ceive visitors desirous of securing perfect
Daguerotypes of themselves or friends.
Being furnished with an entirely new and
costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures
in every style of the art and insure perfect
satisfaction.
Charges from 50 cents to \$10.
Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4
P. M.
In dress avoid light, red, blue, or pur-
ple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of
the picture.
Sept. 13, 1854. if

Leather.
FRITZ HENDRY & CO. No. 20 North
Third Street, Philadelphia, Morocco
MANUFACTURERS, CURRIERS and IMPORTERS
of FRENCH SOLE-LEATHERS, and Dealers in
Red and Oak SOLE-LEATHER & KIPP.
February 26, 1855. 1y

Spouting!
GEORGE and Henry Wampler will make
for cash or country produce, Farmers and all
others wishing their Houses, Barns, &c.,
spouted, would do well to give them a call.
G. & H. WAMPLER.
April 18, 1853.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Co-Partnership existing between
T. Subscribers has been dissolved this day
by mutual consent.
We are much obliged to our friends and the
public for the liberal support extended to us.
Our Books are placed in the hands of Alex.
Cobean for collection, and we earnestly re-
quest those indebted to us to call and make
immediate payment, as we desire to settle the
business of the firm without delay.
W. W. PAXTON,
Sept. 14. if ALEX. COBEAN.

W. W. Paxton
INFORMS his friends and the public gener-
ally, that he will continue the Hat & Shoe
Business, at his old Stand, and will always
keep on hand a large and splendid assortment
of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS of
every variety of style and price, which he is
determined to sell low for Cash or Country
Produce. Call and see the Goods.
Sept. 24, 1855. if

Tin Ware, &c.
SAMUEL G. COOK informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has on
hand, at his Shop nearly opposite the Post
Office, a very large and well-made assortment
of TIN-WARE, which he will sell at prices
which cannot fail to please. He will also
execute to order, with promptness, in a work-
man-like manner, and with the best materials,
all kinds of HOUSE-SPOUTING, METAL-
LIC ROOFING, HYDRANT WORK, &c.
Gettysburg, Nov. 12, 1855. if

Stauffer & Harley.
CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Wholesale & Retail, at the Philadelphia
Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North
Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat
cases, \$28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, \$24 00;
Silver Levers, full jeweled, \$12 00; Silver
Lepines, jewels, \$9 00; Superior Quarters,
\$7 00; Gold Spectacles, \$7 00; Fine Silver
do. \$1 50; Gold Bracelets, \$3 00; Ladies'
Gold Pencils, \$1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set,
\$5 00; Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver
Holder, \$1 00.
Gold Finger Rings 3/4 cents to \$20; Watch
Glasses, plain, 1 1/2 cents, patent 1 1/2; Lunet
25; other articles in proportion. All goods
warranted to be as they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and
Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 1, 1855. 1y

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!!
C. H. NEEDLES,
TRUSS AND BRACE ESTAB-
LISHMENT, S. W. Cor. of Youghlin and Race
streets, Philadelphia, IMPORTER of fine French
Trusses, combining extreme lightness, ease
and durability with correct construction.
Hernial or ruptured patients can be suit-
ed by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending
number of inches round the hips, and stating
side affected. Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3,
\$4, \$5. Double—\$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10. In-
struments also wanted, and how to effect a cure,
when possible, sent with the Truss.
Also for sale, in great variety, Dr. Banning's
Improved Patent Belt Braces, for the cure of
Prolapsus Uteri, Spinal Protrusion and Supports,
Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and
Knecker Braces, adapted to all with Stoop
Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic
Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—
male and female. Ladies' Rooms, with
Lady attendants. [Aug. 6, 1855. 1y

China, Glass and Queensware
Geo. M. Boke, Successor to J. C. Boke & Co.,
IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA,
GLASS and QUEENWARE, 41 North
Howard Street, (between Fayette and Lexing-
ton streets.) Baltimore, Md., respectfully in-
vites the attention of Dealers to an examination
of his well assorted stock before purchasing
elsewhere. [Feb. 19, 1855. 1y

Susquehanna Hotel,
Opposite Calvert Station, Baltimore, Md.
THE undersigned having leased the above
Hotel and put it in complete order, is pre-
pared 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 satisfac-
tory. Baggage taken to and from Calvert
Station free of charge.
JOHN BARR, (formerly of Penna.)
July 9, 1855. if PROPRIETOR.

F. H. Smith,
PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK,
AND DRESSING CASE MANUFAC-
TURER, N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia, always on hand a large and
varied assortment of
Port Monnaies, Work Boxes,
Pocket Books, Cabas,
Bankers Cases, Travelling Bags,
Note Holders, Baggage
Port-Folios, Chess Men,
Portable Desks, Pocket Mem. Books,
Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, &c.
Also, a general assortment of ENGLISH,
FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Straps
and Gold Pens. Wholesale, Second and
Third Floors.
F. H. SMITH,
N. W. corner Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
N. B.—On the receipt of \$1, a Superior
Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the
United States, by mail;—describing pen, thus,
medium, hard, or soft. [April 2, 1855. 1y

Franklin Inn.
CORNER of High & Hillen streets, Baltimore.
COL. THOMAS JAMESON, (lately of
York, Pa.) has leased the FRANKLIN
INN, corner of High and Hillen streets, Balti-
more, Md., and will entertain guests on mo-
derate terms. He hopes to give entire satis-
faction, and will spare no effort to merit the
approval of all who can appreciate a well
regulated and home-like Hotel. Give him a
trial. [Balt., Dec. 10, 1855. 3m

Bush's Allegheny House,
NO. 280 Market st., above 8th st., Phila-
delphia. Terms, \$1.25 per day.
June 4, 1855. 1y C. I. BUSH.

Lost and Found!
AT THE CHEAP CORNER,
Fall & Winter Goods,
OF every description, will be sold very low
for cash. Also a variety of SHAWLS,
and READY-MADE CLOTHING, very
cheap. Call and see.
JOHN HOKE.
Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1855.

Caledonia Iron.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, having the
exclusive sale of CALEDONIA ROLL-
ED IRON for Gettysburg, would call the at-
tention of buyers to this make of Iron—the
best in the market—which will be sold at the
lowest rates.
We keep a large supply of HAMMERED
IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of
the RED FRONT.
Dec. 10, 1855.

New Firm and New Goods.
THE subscribers, having bought the stock
of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of KEL-
LER KURTZ, purpose continuing the busi-
ness, at the old established stand, South East
Corner of Centre Square, where they have
just received a fresh supply of the above goods
from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore,
comprising all the new and desirable styles of
Men's Boys' and Youths' Silk, Fur,
and Slouch HATS—Men's,
Boys' and Youths' Fine Calf,
Kip, and Grained BOOTS &
SHOES, with a large assortment of Ladies',
Misses' and Child's Walking and Fine Dress
SHOES, GAITERS, &c. Gun Dress-shoes,
Buskins and Sandals in every variety.
We would respectfully announce to the citi-
zens of Adams county, that we have an earnest
disposition to please the particular taste of
every one who may favor us with their patron-
age, and respectfully ask all to call and see.
The business will be conducted under the
firm of COBEAN & PAXTON.
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
DUNLAP PAXTON.
Oct. 22, 1855.

Card.
THE subscriber having disposed of his in-
terest in the Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap
Business to Messrs. COBEAN & PAXTON,
respectfully asks the continuance of his friends
and customers to patronize the New Firm.
KELLER KURTZ.
Oct. 22, 1855.

New Goods.
GEO. ARNOLD has just returned from
the Cities with a large lot of DRY
GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING, LADIES'
DRESS GOODS, &c.; among which are
English and French Cloths, Coatings, Cassi-
meres, Satinets, Jeans, Blankets, Flannels,
and an endless variety of LADIES' DRESS
GOODS, together with almost every article
in his line of business—all of which will be
sold as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any
other establishment here or elsewhere. And
as to Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and
Ready-made Clothing, we challenge com-
petition. Having now furnished you with
Goods for upwards of 40 years, I have at all
times endeavored to pursue a straight-forward
course, and furnish any and every article in
my line of business upon the very best terms,
and will continue to do so.—Give us a call.
Oct. 15, 1855. if G. A.

1855. New Goods! 1855.
THE subscriber tenders his acknowledg-
ment to his friends and the public for the
liberal patronage heretofore extended to
him, and respectfully informs them that he
has just returned from the cities with a splen-
did assortment of NEW GOODS, comprising
in part a fine stock of Delaines, Shawls, Ging-
hams, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Collars,
Muslins, Irish Linens, &c., all of which will
be sold at the lowest cash prices. He deems
it unnecessary to enumerate the different arti-
cles which comprise his stock. He would
earnestly invite all to call and examine before
purchasing elsewhere.
Oct. 15. if J. S. GRAMMER.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT
FRAZER'S Cheap Watch & Jew-
elry Store!
ALEX. FRAZER respectfully informs
the public, that he has just received a
large and splendid assortment of rich and new
style GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, includ-
ing Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings,
of the most fashionable styles; Job, vest and
guard Chains, Cuff Pins, Watch Keys, &c.
Also, Albata Spoons, Fancy Vases, Watch
Guards, Keys, and Chains,
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
together with a large assort-
ment of Mourning Goods, suitable for
persons in mourning, and numerous other arti-
cles in his line—all of which will be sold
at the lowest cash prices.
As I have purchased all my goods from
regular Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to
be what I pronounce them. Of this pur-
chaser may rest assured.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY RE-
PAIRED, as heretofore. Give me a call,
in Baltimore street, a few doors from the
diamond, if you want good Jewels, and the
genuine article, lower than the same can be
purchased any place out of the city.
ALEX. FRAZER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1855. if

Ready-made Clothing.
GEO. ARNOLD has just finished
making up, and has on hand, as large a
stock of READY MADE CLOTHING,
suitable for the Fall and Winter Season, as
has ever been offered to the Public in this
place. His CLOTHING is all of his own
manufacturing, and well made, of the very
best materials, and none of your CITY-MADE
TRASH, which has been put together in a
hurry by crushing the poor seamstress with a
mere pittance for her labor, or done with the
loop-stitch of a Sewing Machine, which if one
stitch gives way the whole seam is gone.—
We give fair wages, have our work well done,
and made of the best materials, and our young
ladies come in with the garments with smiling
countenances and cheerful hearts. We have
now on hand
Coats of all grades & colors from 1 to 20\$,
Pants " " " 50 cts. to 10\$,
Vests " " " 62 1/2 cts. to 7\$,
made of all colors, and in every variety of
style. We have experienced workmen em-
ployed constantly cutting out and making up
all kinds of Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Green,
Brown and Drab Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres,
Satinets, Jeans, Vestings, Drawers, Shirts,
&c. &c.
Having just returned from the East, we
have now on hand, in connection with our
Clothing Store, a very large stock of cheap
Cuffs, Cassimeres, Coatings, Jeans,
&c. &c. of every variety of color. We have
just received the Fall and Winter Fashions,
and if we cannot please you in a garment
made up we can at all times take your mea-
sure, and make up a garment that will please
on short notice. We will not make the bold
assertion that we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper
than anybody else, but that we will sell any
article in our line as cheap as the cheapest, and
a little cheaper, and a good deal better. Give
us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.
Come one, come all, to the CLOTHING EM-
PORIUM, at the
Sand-stone Front of GEO. ARNOLD.
Oct. 15, 1855. if

New Goods, Cheap Goods.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just
received their usual Large and Hand-
some assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,
to which they invite the attention of the Pub-
lic, consisting of every description of Dry
Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, Queensware,
Groceries, Cedar ware, Iron, Oils & Paints, &c.
Give us an early call, and we will show
you the Largest, Prettiest, and Cheapest
Stock of Goods in the County.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Oct. 15, 1855. Sign of the Red Front.
GLOVES & HOSIERY—a large variety
of good and cheap at SCHICK'S.

A Marvellous Remedy for a Barvellous Age!
Holloway's Ointment.
THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
By the aid of a microscope, we see mil-
lions of little openings on the surface of our
bodies. Through these this Ointment, when
rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or
inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, dis-
orders of the Liver, affections of the heart,
Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs
and Colics, are by its means effectually cured.
Every housewife knows that salt passes freely
through bone or meat of any thickness. This
healing Ointment far more readily penetrates
through any bone or fleshy part of the living
body, curing the most dangerous inward com-
plaints, that cannot be reached by other means.
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum & scorbutic Humors.
No remedy has ever done so much for the
cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they
may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt
Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or
Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.
The inventor has travelled over many parts
of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals,
dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to
its application, and has thus been the means
of restoring countless numbers to health.
Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds & Ulcers.
Some of the most scientific surgeons now
rely solely on the use of this wonderful Oint-
ment, when having to cope