

factory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of debate on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any result.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, the government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles of contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally admitted by neutrals, though not always claimed by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them at the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris except Great Britain and Turkey.

To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris—"that privateering is and remains abolished"—I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempt from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that, if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that the one relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended—the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished" the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definite action upon it only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and implicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of na-

tions. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that existing power of that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable changes and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law during the last year which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two million dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitance of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last; but the local authorities on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of international communication, so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted, by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States. In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the

United States now possess, and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its maritime whiteness every sea, and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived and the courage which achieved independence by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the national power. We have at length reached that stage of our country's career in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In foreign relations we have to attempt our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to see ourselves in the calmness and conscious unity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In domestic relations we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and which enables me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1856.

Letter from the Editor.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3, 1856.

The Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, chosen by the people of Pennsylvania on the 4th of November last, convened in the Senate Chamber this day, at 10 o'clock, and organized temporarily by calling Col. Wilson McCandless to the chair, and appointing Capt. Jacob Ziegler Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Bucklew, the hour of 12 M. was fixed as the time of the meeting of the College in regular session. An adjournment until 11 o'clock was then had.

At 1 o'clock of 12, the College was called to order, and the venerable Judge Wilkins chosen permanent President, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller and Wm. W. McKean Secretaries.

Judge Wilkins addressed the Electors at some length, and in excellent taste. Rev. De Witte was then called upon to ask a blessing from the throne of Eternal Grace, which he did in a most feeling manner—praying among other things, that he who shall this day be chosen President of the United States shall be guided by that wisdom which will enable him to preserve to this great and prosperous country its civil and religious liberties, and continue it onward in the road to highest destiny.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five, to wait upon the Governor to inform him that the Electoral College is ready to receive any communication he may have to make to it.

The committee soon returned, and immediately after the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, with a Message from the Governor, communicating all the information required at his hands by the laws of Commonwealth.

The roll of Electors was then called, and all, as elected by the people, answered to their names.

The forms of the College of 1852 were adopted, and on motion, the College proceeded to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, had twenty-seven votes (the entire College) for the former, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, a like number for the latter.

The College then adjourned until 3 P. M., and at that hour re-assembled, and proceeded to sign the necessary certificates to be transmitted to Washington. The trust of bearing a certified copy of the returns to the seat of the General Government, fell to the lot of John G. Campbell, of the District of Columbia, at Philadelphia, Thomas Osterhout, and to the Postmaster at Harrisburg, John McNair.

The College, then, after some unimportant business, adjourned. The session was a very pleasant one, and will long be remembered by all who participated in its deliberations.

THE COMPILER.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 4, 1856.

The editor is absent from home, having gone to Harrisburg to perform his duty as an Elector—to exercise the glorious privilege of casting his vote for those distinguished statesmen and stern patriots, JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The editor of the Star shall receive proper mention in the next Compiler.

President's Message.
The annual Message of the President of the United States appears in our columns to-day. Want of time and space prevents remark in this issue. Read it. It will be found soundly national and high-toned throughout. The opposition press will of course cavil about it; but it will be none the less heartily appreciated by an honest and discerning public.

We anticipate our usual publication day, the earlier to lay the document before our numerous readers.

Congress.
On Monday, the day designated by the constitution for the assembling of the Congress of the United States, the galleries and lobbies of both Houses were crowded at an early hour with spectators.

SENATE.—All the members were present when this body was called to order, excepting Messrs. Bell, of New Hampshire; Bell, of Tennessee; Briggs, Butler, Douglas, Houston, Johnson, Jones, of Tennessee; Mallory, Reid, Sebastian, Sumner, Toombs, Weller and Wright.

The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that there was a quorum and each House had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. A similar committee of the House acted in conjunction with that of the Senate, and in each branch the report was made that the President would communicate his annual message on Tuesday at meridian.

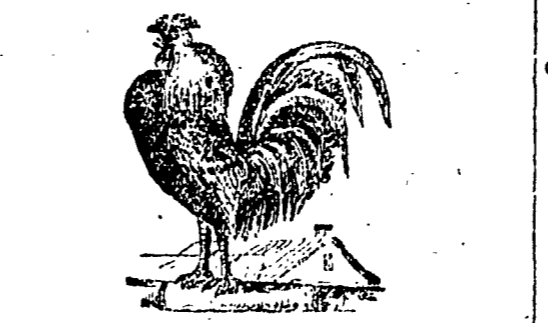
House.—The Speaker called the House together at noon, and 193 members answered to their names.

Messrs. Hodge, of Vermont; Garnett, of Va.; Allen and Morrison, of Illinois, to fill vacancies, were qualified by taking the oath in support of the Constitution.

Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of Mr. Whitfield, and moved he be sworn in.

They were read, Gov. Geary certifying to the fact that Mr. Whitfield was elected as the delegate from Kansas on the first Monday in October.

Mr. Grow objected, and after debate, the motion to admit was lost—yeas 97, nays 104.



CALIFORNIA ALL RIGHT!

The Golden State is in—with a handsome majority for BUCK and BRECK!

Letters from distinguished and experienced gentlemen in California (says a despatch from Washington) announce that the State has gone for Buchanan by 14,000 over Fremont, and 8,000 over Fillmore!

Scott and McKibben, Democrats, are elected to Congress, and the Democrats have the Legislature!

The Electoral table is now complete—174 for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. ANOTHER SHOUT!!!

The Electoral Vote Complete.		
	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Maine,	0	0
N. Hampshire,	0	0
Maryland,	0	0
Virginia,	15	00
Pennsylvania,	27	00
Vermont,	0	0
Massachusetts,	00	00
Rhode Island,	0	0
Connecticut,	00	00
New York,	00	00
Delaware,	3	0
New Jersey,	7	0
Michigan,	0	0
Georgia,	10	0
Indiana,	13	0
Ohio,	0	23
South Carolina,	8	0
Mississippi,	7	0
Arkansas,	4	0
Kentucky,	12	0
Alabama,	9	0
Tennessee,	12	0
North Carolina,	10	0
Illinois,	11	0
Wisconsin,	0	0
Minnesota,	9	0
Louisiana,	6	0
Iowa,	0	0
Florida,	3	0
California,	4	0
	174	8

Necessary to a choice, 149.

Tragic Accident.—Falling of the Railroad Bridge Over the Shanandoah River—Three Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A frightful accident occurred on the Manassas Gap Railroad on Saturday night, at River Station, in Warren county, Va. The bridge across the Shanandoah river gave way, precipitating the engine and five cars a depth of forty-five feet into the river. The engineer, fireman, and conductor were killed, and John G. Buck, passenger, of Warren county, was fatally injured.

A Striking Contrast.
The Pennsylvania asks candid and intelligent opinion for one moment, upon the striking contrast between the two large cities, Philadelphia and New York, where the Democrats have such overwhelming majorities, and the strongholds of Know Nothingism, Baltimore and New Orleans. In the two former cities, the Democrats have the control of the police force, in the latter that force is subservient to Know Nothingism. In the two former cities, every person legally entitled to vote, was allowed to do so without hindrance or molestation; in the two latter cities, legal voters were driven from the polls and thousands were prevented from voting by threats, violence and intimidation.

In Baltimore especially, the city presented the appearance of a town taken by storm; men were shot down as remorselessly for attempting to vote as if they had been venomous serpents, or ferocious wild beasts. The Know Nothing Mayor, we have no doubt enjoyed the appalling spectacle with as much zest as Nero is said to have done that of the burning of Rome. The list of killed and wounded more resembles that of a pitched battle, than the consequences of a riot.—Mayor Hiinks has won laurels that will be enduring as cast iron. However beautiful they may now be in his own estimation, they will sooner or later become hissing serpents and pierce his brain with remediless woe.

The Directors of the Poor, on Monday last, appointed Jacob Culp Steward for one year from the first of April next, when the term of Maj. Scott will expire. Mr. Culp is a worthy and competent man, and his appointment is well received.

The Directors fixed the prices which they will pay for Pork this season—\$5.50 per hundred weight for all hogs weighing over 150 pounds, and \$6.00 for all weighing under that figure.

The newspaper quidnuncs and political gossipors are greatly annoyed by what they call "Old Buck's closeness." They say that while he talks with everybody and listens very complacently to all their views in regard to Cabinets and other appointments, he keeps his own counsel and never "lets on," in even the most ambiguous manner, as to his intents. He tells his most intimate friends that he has not determined on a single appointment in the world, and will take his time before the concludes as to his course.

CURIOUS FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—On the approach of winter the squirrels store away nuts and make their nests warmer and more comfortable, the bears get thicker coats of fur on their backs, and birds take their flight southward. Men, upon the other hand, prepare for the severe season by laying in a stock of anthracite, and by getting seasonable garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207, Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

Dr. HULLOCK'S PILLS have been praised by the common consent of mankind, at the head of several remedies. To say that in warm climates they save thousands upon thousands of persons annually from falling a sacrifice to dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhea, constipation, liver complaint, general debility, remittent fever, &c., is simply to relate a fact attested by crowds of witnesses. No sufferer from scorbatic affections has ever failed to experience relief from them, and they are guaranteed to cure chronic diseases of the internal organs, which have previously baffled the skill of the most successful practitioners.

WOOD, Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats, are wanted at this Office, in payment of Subscriptions.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers.

Baltimore—Friday last.	
Flour, per barrel,	\$6 50 @ 6 56
Wheat, per bushel,	1 50 @ 1 60
Rye,	70 @ 80
Corn,	56 @ 65
Oats,	35 @ 40
Clover-seed,	7 25 @ 7 62
Timothy,	3 25 @ 3 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 25 @ 8 25
Hogs,	6 00 @ 7 00
Hay, per ton,	18 00 @ 20 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	30 @ 31
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,	60 00

Hanover—Thursday last.	
Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	\$6 00
Do., from stores,	7 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 30 @ 1 37
Rye,	70
Corn,	50
Oats,	33
Cloverseed,	6 00
Timothy,	2 50
Plaster, per ton,	6 00

York—Friday last.	
Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	\$6 25
Do., from stores,	7 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 31 @ 1 43
Rye,	70
Corn,	52
Oats,	35
Cloverseed,	6 50
Timothy,	3 00
Plaster, per ton,	6 75

MARRIED:
On the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. B. B. Mr. GEORGE H. BURK, of Hanover, to Miss LAVINA LAUYER, of Franklin township.

DIED:
On the 4th inst., in this place, JOSEPH HENRY FREMONT, son of Edward and Ann E. Little, aged about three months.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 27th day of December inst., a desirable property, situated in Germany township, Adams county, about one mile south of Littlestown, on the Baltimore Turnpike, containing about 20 Acres of Land, on which are erected a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, (with a Well of Water near the door,) a Log Barn; also a young thriving Orchard, with choice Fruit Trees; and about 5 acres of young growing Chesnut Timber.

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

JOHN A. SWOPE,

Admin'r, with the will annexed, of Elizabeth Rider, dec'd.

Dec. 8, 1856. ts

Administrator's Notice.

DANIEL SIPLING'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Sipling, late of Berwick 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.

DANIEL BUCHER, Adm'r.

Dec. 8, 1856. 6t

Public Sale.
THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 30th day of December next, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about one hundred yards from the Borough line, on the Baltimore turnpike, adjoining lands of Capt. John Myers and Abraham Spangler, containing 7 Acres and 69 perches. A part in Woodland.

Also, A Tract of Woodland, in the same township, near David Essick's, containing about 4 Acres.

Also, A Tract of Meadow Land, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the rear of the residence of the subscriber, containing about 3 Acres.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL BEITLER.

Nov. 10, 1856. td

LOST.

WAS LOST, on Tuesday, the 11th of November, between Trostle's tavern, in Butler township, and Brendt's (by way of Bendersville,) a small Butcher ACCOUNT BOOK. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of said Book, by either MOSS or JACOB KAUFFMAN.

December 1, 1856. 3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, as Agent for the heirs of BARBARA WOLFORD, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE WOLFORD.

Of Mountpleasant township, Agent for the heirs.

Nov. 24, 1856. 6t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the public against the purchase of a Promissory Note given by me to Robert Tate & William Culp, dated November 18th, 1856, for Seventy Dollars—as I did not receive value therefor, and will not pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

BARNEY DEVINE.

November 24, 1856. 3t

One Pound Soap Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, an apprentice boy by the name of DAVID WILSON, to the carpenter business. I therefore notify all persons not to trust or harbor the same on any account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by him. When last seen he was making for the Two Taverns with night and main. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, black hair, very still, great aversion to motion, in fact he is the very picture of idleness. The above reward will be paid but no thanks for his return.

J. E. MILLER.

Nov. 24, 1856. 3t

Notice.

THE second and final account of ANNA LEVYMAN, Assignee of the estate and effects of THOMAS BRITTON and wife, formerly of Germany township, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23rd day of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, Prot'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Burg, Oct. 31, 1856. 4t

A Dark Brown MARE,

8 YEARS old, good under saddle or in harness, and a very pretty animal, for sale, LOW by

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20, 1856.

LIVERY.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Livery in Gettysburg, and will be happy to accommodate with HORSES & VEHICLES, all who may call upon him. His stock is first rate, either for saddle or harness, and includes a pair of match greys. His stable is on the premises occupied by John A. Little, on East Middle Street, where, or at his residence in East York Street, he may generally be found. He will at all times strive to please. Terms cast.