that when I saw Winfield Scott standing before the court, a criminal (to use his own language,) I could scarcely realize the fact. To see him there amongst those he had accused, "scrambling for justice," impressed me with a feeling I cannot portray. I thought of the last occasion that I had served his with a feeling I cannot portray. I thought of the last occasion that I had served him, and for the moment, thought applicable the saying, that "Republics are ungrateful." I thought of the battles in this valley—from Cerrieras to the National Palace—of the time when things looked darkest, and he showed himself to the troops—what confidence it inspired in them, and how cheerfully they would move forward at a attack the foe—sanguine of success when he directed. I contrasted those times with this present, and it was painful. Never was him look sorrowful till then. When Chunubusco was being stormed, and he had sent his body-guard to the fight, and was the only reserve regiment—the Rifles—were sent to the support of Shields; then, when the last were dispersed of—when the hardest had to fend off—there was an anxiety in his face, but nought like sorrow. I soon had the pleasure, then, to see him smile, for the legions of Santa Anna had been put to flight by well directed columns. But there was nothing of that sort to change the countenance in the Court of Inquiry. He stood firm, faithfully, and left it without a change. It is true that his lip would curl with disdain, occasionally, the prosecutor was in full trial, but then it would again resume its melancholy.

Gentlemen, I would not possess the feelings that actuate Gen. Scott now for all the high honors that he has won. He cannot be under the least apprehension of a fair trial at the hands of any court, but then he had a right to expect better things from that country, whose home and creatures he has served so far advanced. I believe that no man but Winfield Scott, crippled as he was in resources, and with those against him, could ever have made his way into the capital, where he is now a prisoner at large." Who is to reward him now? Is he not surrounded from Vera Cruz this capital? for the sleepless nights he has passed in his tents, tracing the lines and the best and the easiest access to the city? What can compensate him for all this, I ask, when the powers at Washington have withdrawn from command, brought him before a military court at the instance of those he served so well, and by applying sought to rob him of the laurels which now deck the brow of the greatest guardian of the rights and liberties of the United States, and should he pass through your city, I trust that you will give him that welcome the gallant State of Louisiana knows so well how to bestow.

CHAPAREAL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA—IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on Sunday with Liverpool dates to the late as the 25th of March. The following is a digest of her news, as taken from the European Times and other papers:

The Monster Repeal meeting called by the "Young Ireland," or war party, came off on the 20th ult, without disturbance, the O'Connel party having discountenanced the movement. An address to France was adopted. Also an address to the Queen for a Repeal of the Union.

The next day Messrs. O'Bryen, Meagher and Michell were arrested for sedition and put under bonds for trial on the 15th of April. Great excitement has been caused in Dublin on account of these arrests.

Scotland is growing more quiet. The riots have ceased. England is quiet. A loss of time. From this day think upon your duties of the National Assembly. Prepare yourselves by the strictest attention for the proper discharge of your rights. Understand that it is of the greatest consequence to the country that the civic guards should receive a complete development. Understand how necessary it is that the power of the Provisional Government should be renewed in the representatives freely chosen by the people. Prove by your activity that you not only feel your sovereign power, but have the means in intelligence. Manifest that calmness and that union which have given to all movements no noble a character. Carry, indeed, into your electoral services that concord, of which your manifestations of yesterday, and the week past, have been so remarkable.

All Russian and English work must have been ordered out of France. Fifty-four political prisoners have been forwarded to aid liberty throughout the world. A Republic has been proclaimed at Crecow, where 400 political prisoners have been liberated. 15,000 insurgents are under arms.

Republican principles are constantly advancing in Germany, Denmark and Holland. The King of Savoy has abdicated. A new Cabinet was appointed in Prussia. Great military preparations are being made in Russia, but no outbreaks have occurred. There has also been a revolution in Bavaria.

A constitution has been published by the Pope.

ITALY—The Rev. Mr. Connolly went to the Pope with the American Ensign, sent to invite his Holiness to enter into diplomatic relations with the States. The Pope replied, "I shall have great pleasure in entering into relations with so great a nation, more especially with a country in which the government has nothing to do with the church, nor the church from the government."

GERMANY.—The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt abdicated on the 8th inst., in favor of his son the Grand Duke Louis, who had appointed M. de Gargerin, a thorough Reformer, as his Prime Minister.

The extent and rapidity of the changes in the Ministries and constitutions of the smaller German states, are such that our space is not sufficient to enable us to detail them at length.

The accounts relate so rapid a change of events, so multifarious, and so much alike in general outline, that it is not easy to present a synopsis.

PRUSSIA.—Advices received in Paris from Petersburgh, of the 4th ult, state that a revolution had taken place in France, the Emperor appeared indifferent, but said, "France has become quiet, and the Republic is dead." There was a talk the day after of extraordinary military measures having been resolved on, which report was confirmed; for we learn under date of the 14th, in a semi-official manner, that the Emperor has given instructions to the Minister of War to place the troops on a war footing. His Imperial Majesty has resolved to adopt this step by the terms of existing treaties with other powers, and, in the event of a necessary occasion, for affording all the protection in his power to the claims of legitimacy against the destructive advances of revolutionary principles.

Dispatches have been received at the Foreign-office from Berlin, dated the 14th, which announce that the anniversary of Russia has declared in the most positive manner that he will abstain from all interference in the affairs of Prussia and France, and shall not make any aggression on other powers.

[From the Liverpool Journal, March 25.]

ONE WEEK'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.—The history of the present fortnight has blossomed the death of Louis Philippe in Western Europe. Vienna has followed the sample of Paris, and Metternich like Guizot, has fled from the storm. Italy has fled, but the Emperor, more discreet than Louis Philippe, remained—like popular monarch.

This great event, more important than the French Revolution, took place on the 4th. The people, aroused by the news of the learned bodies, presented a memorial demanding from the government the liberty of the press, and a popular organism. The Council was sitting, but being unable to give a prompt reply, the deputation became impatient, and passed a manner, and an *emeute* was the result. The soldiers fired on the people, several lives were lost, but in the midst of the uproar the people demanded the dismissal of Metternich.—He have resigned," said he, entering the chamber at the moment, "I yield to nations, and to concert with him: that no mistake ought to exist with respect to the disasters which befallen the unfortunate Prince of Paris, and that it was not the events of February which caused the embarrassments of certain Prince; for on the contrary, the embarrassments had existed some time.

The Minister of Public Works has issued an address to the working men, exhorting them to return to their labor.

The Sovereign has given 10,000 "compagnons" as they are called, of all the different trades, went in procession, and wearing their insignia, to the Hotel de Ville, to declare their support of the Government, and their determination to renounce the revolts and quarrels which, for ages, existed between the different bodies in every part of France.

The Minister contains an account of the inauguration of the tree of liberty planted in the Champs de Mars. M. Ledru Rollin spoke the speech, which announced to this, that France repaid Waterloo with freedom to *lire invaders*: Austria and Prussia, by their struggles for liberty, gave sufficient atonement for Waterloo. His speech was in favor of peace with foreign countries.

All ideas of war with the continental powers is at an end, except as regards Russia. If the Poles rise it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the French people from rushing to their aid. The government will, in all possibility, be compelled by the pressure of the multitude to interfere. It will not do so if it can be avoided, but it will not and cannot resist any general display of sympathy for the Poles. A party of twenty-five Polish emigrants left Paris a few days ago with the intention of proceeding into Poland, and raising the standard of revolt. Their countrymen in Paris are looking with great anxiety to the result of their exertions.

A growing jealousy was beginning to be manifested by the department at the absolute domination over them assumed by the Parisians, and it is not improbable that the returns for the elections from the provinces would tell against the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government has published a proclamation, concluding as follows—

"The Provisional Government has fulfilled its duty. Citizens, it is for you to do yours. Organize your candidates without loss of time. From this day think upon your duties of the National Assembly. Prepare yourselves by the strictest attention for the proper discharge of your rights. Understand that it is of the greatest consequence to the country that the civic guards should receive a complete development. Understand how necessary it is that the power of the Provisional Government should be renewed in the representatives freely chosen by the people. Prove by your activity that you not only feel your sovereign power, but have the means in intelligence. Manifest that calmness and that union which have given to all movements no noble a character. Carry, indeed, into your electoral services that concord, of which your manifestations of yesterday, and the week past, have been so remarkable."

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THE JUDGESHIP.

☞ In compliance with the request of a committee appointed by the members of the Bar of this place, we publish the annexed Reporter of the majority and minority of the committee of the Legislature, charged with the investigation of the alleged incompetency of Judge Irvine. The Reporter, we understand, was copied word for word from the official Legislative Record. The note of D. M. SWEAR, Esq., introductory to his evidence in the case, will explain itself.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

"That the charges preferred against the said Irvine were legal, material, and of the necessary potency to perform the duties of his office.

"That Judge Irvine was not guilty of any of, and against, these charges, (a copy of which charges is herewith submitted,) they are an opinion, that the case is not one which requires any further action of the Legislature.

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F. SMITH,
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The charge preferred against Judge Irvine was "inability to discharge the duties of his office.—It was alleged by the petitioners that his mind was impaired by the weakness of age, and that his mental and physical ability to perform the important functions of a judge, failed to establish these allegations, they called and examined before the committee, upwards of fifty witnesses. The first witness examined was the Hon. Daniel Durkee, the immediate predecessor of Judge Irvine on the bench, and now a practising attorney at the bars of said district. He testified, that he had served as Judge Irvine since 1826 or 6. From 1825 to 1840, he thinks Judge Durkee held courts in the courts of Adams county, and since the latter period he presided in the same, under Judge Irvine; and that he was acquainted with the witness to become acquainted with the abilities and business capacity of Judge Irvine. He was acquainted in Adams county, (Judge Durkee counsel) under Judge Irvine, and that his place of residence, in 1835 or 6, his practice was exceedingly limited. It didn't occur to me that I ever saw him engaged in the trial of a case before a jury, until after my appointment to the bench in 1840. I think he was appointed, Mr. Irvine was prosecuting attorney for Adams county, and I presided in the office for two or three counts, when he was succeeded by Mr. Stalley, who was elected at the election of Gov. Ritner. The criminal business at that time was very light. Few trials, and of little importance, while Judge Irvine was at the bar, generally speaking, his business in the common pleas, while I was on the bench, was very small, and of little, if any, more than nominal. I have an indistinct recollection of his taking part in the trial of one cause in the common pleas before me, but I am pretty confident he did not take part in more than one during the time I held the court. I do not know whether Judge Irvine ever kept an office in Gettysburg, or whether he had a library. I do not know his habits to be those of a studious man; I think he never spoke of his being a student. I have seen nothing in the manner in which he discharged his duties, since he took his seat on the bench, to enable me to say that I think him competent, but much to satisfy me that he is incompetent. I have seen the conduct on the bench indicate, very plainly, a want of necessary qualifications, without the slightest hesitation as well as a decided deficiency in a knowledge of the law, and a want of firmness, a want of firmness and independence. He also seems to have the power of expressing himself. His remarks on the bench were, in my opinion, either without oral or written, exhibit not only a want of grammatical accuracy, but of ordinary clearness and precision, which often rendered them unintelligible, and his meaning obscure. His charges are confused, indistinct, and unintuitive, and those reduced to writing are but specimens of judicial composition, and are discreditable to the office he holds."

The witness, after running several cases, detailing the facts in evidence, and the points ruled by him in some of them, proceeded to say: "I have never heard Judge Irvine charge a jury without being extremely embarrassed—he hesitates, he has to refer to documents to mistake the import of words he uses, his whole behavior is that of a man who hesitates and repeats—he talks like one who has to think upon his feet, he may get hold of an idea, or a fact or an expression, but he cannot so jury causes in the common pleas once last October—he seemed to be anxious for it, to the want of confidence in the ability of the judge to try causes. The impression I have many causes which ought to have been tried."

The petitioners then called and examined every member of the bar of York and Adams counties, except one, who all corroborate the testimony of Judge Durkee, and the testimony of Judge Irvine. They also examined the Hon. Judge Dean, of Carlisle, who has both presided as judge, and practised as attorney in the courts of Adams county, and who said in his evidence, "that I have seen Judge Irvine, as a witness without my consent, and testify against my will, I have subpoenaed him to my locality, because my testimony will be strongly against Judge Irvine." I heard he was very recommended for the appointment he now holds, and I was surprised at his appointment, I heard he would not be able to perform the duties with propriety, and I feel bound to say, that I have seen no other evidence of incompetency." To this undivided and unanimous opinion of the bar, and lawyers who practice in the courts held by Judge Irvine, as to his competency and the practical good sense of the people have been shown to a considerable extent in the uninterrupted fulfilment of their honorable and necessary obligations. All payments, it is said, are made most punctually, and the privilege to defer them for fourteen days, which had been granted, has not in any way been resorted to. All was quiet at Berlin on the 22d; the concessions granted by the King had been received with universal enthusiasm. His Majesty, Frederick William, has published a decree, granting a general amnesty for political offences and misdemeanors against the late laws which regulated the Press. Another decree calls on Camphausen, the celebrated liberal deputy, to become one of the new Ministry.

The Prussian Government relieves Europe from the apprehension of a general war. There no longer exists a potent desire to cross the Rhine, and to make a dangerous example to neighboring States. All nations are revolutionary, and sympathy has taken the place of fear, and those free States with kindred institutions can no doubt quarrel as well as despotisms, yet the chances are that the peace is now likely to last some years.

A duel was fought on the 18th ultimo at Mier, Mexico, between two officers of the 3d dragoons. The parties were Lieut. Jos. H. Madnox and Lieut. Acting Captain Edward McPherson, both of Fredericksburg. They exchanged four shots, three of them taking effect on Lieut. McPherson. At the second shot he was wounded in the neck, near the shoulder, and a third shot fire was shot through the heart, *and died immediately*. Lieut. Madnox was uninjured. They were both young gentlemen of high standing, and much esteemed by the officers and men of their regiment.

☞ The Resolutions of sympathy for France passed the H. R. Senate unanimously, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 172 to 9.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT
WHO CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Of Union County.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

John P. Sanderson, of Lehigh county.
Thomas M. Cooper, of Bucks county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1. Jos. Ritner, of Cumberland.
2. Jno. P. Weitzel,
3. Jno. Weiser,
4. Thos W. Duffield,
5. Daniel O. Hiester,
6. Jno. Ritter,
7. John D. Stroke,
8. Jno. Laubach,
9. Jos. Schoucker,
10. Jno. Snyder,
11. Wm. G. Harley,
12. Francis Tyler,
13. Wm. Colder, Sen
14. Wm. Colder, Sen
15.
16. Chas. W. Fisher,
17. And. G. Curtin,
18. Thos. B. Cooper,
19. Joseph Markle,
20. Jno. Strohm,
21. A. W. Loomis,
22. Richard Irvine,
23. Thomas H. Hill,
24. S. A. Purviance.

PAY EP—The annual period for settlement with the Treasurer of Supplies, is at hand, we are compelled to call upon those in arrear to settle for subscription, advertising, or job printing, to give us a lift. There are some Bills for type, paper, &c. which we must meet, and we call once; and a few dollars from each of our delinquent patrons will enable us to do it. Will they take the hint?

MR. MCLEARY NOT A CANDIDATE.—A Card, purporting to be from "JOHN M'CLEAR," of Hamiltonban township, announcing himself a candidate for Clerk of the County, appeared in the Compiler a few weeks ago, with a request that the Democratic papers of the county would copy it. We have heard no such name mentioned in connection with the office, and now stand decidedly higher, and think there were little votes secured by the card, than there means of knowing, we believe he received a classical education. He has a good natural mind, its force embellished by the elements of a strong mind. He is a good neighbor, and a good yeoman in the judgment of some partial friends. My wishes, I know, I am not certain he told me that he had made up his mind, but he did say that the inclination of his mind was to confirm the report. He is a good farmer, and a good citizen, and the first he tried after his appointment. He has always been impartial. I don't perceive any difference in his brain now and I have. Thus far, I have no fault to find, he seems to be more frequent now, but I don't think his general health and vigor of body is materially impaired or affected. The Judge has never declined holding Court, and I know he has been willing to discharge the business of the Courts. At the last trial of Kitchen vs. Kitchen I recollect that the Judge was, and seemed unusually ill, and I suggested to counsel and parties, I think something like 3 days, and had complained of the cold, and the fire, which could be seen at times, setting from severe *Diarrhea*. The charge was delivered in the evening of Tuesday; he went directly home from the Court-House and went to bed, and the next morning at 9 of evening by his physician—I called to see him that evening and he was unable to attend to the business of the Court, and I recollect that he was unable to attend, I suppose, 30 or 40 to a term, and I think he was absent many in my recollection.

In Chief.—In Kitchen vs. Dendorff, the 3 days' trial was the longest in the trial; he went to bed on the evening of the trial.

THE STAR & BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, April 14, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—W. B. PLANK, Fair corner of Chestnut & Third streets, and E. W. MILLER, Corner of Market & Third Streets, *Philadelphia*; and W. ROSS, Corner of Baltimore & South-sts., *Baltimore*, are authorized agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. JAMES BURNS and Miss MARY ELIZABETH HOCKENSMITH, all of Tyrone, Adams county.

On the 6th inst by Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JACOB STRICE and Miss FANNY WIRELEN—both of this county.

On the 28th ult. by Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. JOHN SHEELY to Miss MARIA KATRIN SPANGLER—both of this county.

DIED,

On the 10th ult. Mrs. MARY COWDEN, wife of Mr. Mark Comfort, sen., of Menallen township, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. at his residence in Hamiltonban township, Mr. JOHN MCCLEAR, in his 77th year of his age.

On Friday last, evening, April 7th, in Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES FRANKLIN SPOTTSWOOD, Esq., aged 21 years.

On Friday last, in Hellbiensg, Mr. PETER GARNER, formerly of New Oxford, aged about 60 years.

A CARD.

THE MCCREARY informs the ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity that she has just received a large and well selected assortment of Spring millinery of the latest styles, which she invites them to call and examine.

P. S.—One or two Ladies will be taken as Apprentices, if immediate application be made.

Gettysburg, April 14, 1848.*

☞ The Few-holders in the Presbyterian Church, are requested to make prompt payment of their rents due for the year, to A. R. STEVENSON, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; that the Board may not be delayed in meeting their engagements. J. B. M'PHERSON, *President.*

April 14.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN M. STEVENSON

HAVING just returned from the City of Philadelphia, is receiving, at the old stand, a new and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

which will be offered CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The Goods were procured at the lightest possible prices, being purchased exclusively with cash, and will be sold at the smallest profits.

☞ Just received a few Barrels of fresh HERRING & SHAD.

CHEESE, BUTTER, PRODUCE, of all kinds, wanted, for which the highest price will be allowed.

Gettysburg, April 14, 1848.

Paper Hangings and Borders.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 212 Baltimore street, near Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

Howell & Brothers,
Manufacturers and Importers,

INVITE the attention of country merchants and others to their large assortment of Paper Hangings, Borders and Window Papers, to which they have added a very extensive assortment of Paper Hangings, Borders and Window Papers, to which they have added a very extensive assortment of Paper Hangings, Borders and Window Papers. As they are the largest manufacturers in the country they are prepared to give great inducements to purchasers.

April 14, 1848.—1m

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

SCHICK has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, with an

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Fashionable Goods,
Which he will sell
CHEAPER THAN EVER,

so a certainty. This he will prove to the satisfaction of any who may call.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1848.—tf

☞ WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired, at the Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg, July 16, 1847.

SEAMOR'S BALM.

ON hand and for sale, a lot of *Traveling Bags and Satchels*, very low and cheap.

J. L. SCHICK.

April 7, 1848.

Whoever wants a First-rate TIME-PIECE

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where he is ready to do W. Buehler's *Drug Store*—where a low lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 1st day of May, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS,

On Tuesday the 2d day of May,

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 8th of May next; the 2d do. on Tuesday the 9th; the 3d do. on Wednesday the 10th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 11th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 12th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 13th of May next—unless the commanding officers should direct Regimental or Brigade trained thereof.

Volunteer Companies,

within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3 Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

The commissioned Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of the Regimental or Battalion Musters, and they are hereby required to furnish duplicates of the absentees of their respective Companies for the days of training, under oath or affirmation, making the delinquent's name, town, or township, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted of, unless the property required by law, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer the sum of $1 50 for Infantry, and in accordance with the Act of the 29th of April, 1844.

☞ Appeals for Volunteers on Wednesday the 1st of November next.

JOHN SCOTT,
B. I. 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

April 7, 1848.—tf

NOTICE

LETTERS of Administion on the Estate of CHRISTIANA HOOVER, of Reading township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen tp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DITZLER,
Adm'r.

March 31, 1848.—6t

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN BRINGMAN & SON in the Cabinet and Chairmaking business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The senior partner still continues to manufacture all kinds of work in his line, at the shortest notice, at his old stand in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, adjoining Danner's Hat Store.

JOHN BRINGMAN,
GEO. E. BRINGMAN.

March 31, 1848.—3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH EURHART, late of Germany township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen tp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DICKSON,
Adm'r.

April 7, 1848.—6t

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

LADIES should use Brandreth Pills frequently. They will ensure them from sickness, keep them in good health, and, generally, entirely prevent it. The Brandreth Pills are a Female Pill. They increase the powers of life—they do not, like other medicines, weaken them to secure that state of health which every woman should enjoy. They are a medicine adapted to all the peculiarities of the female constitution—they are a family medicine, and recommend themselves to her notice.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on him.

D. KENDLEHART.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1848.—3m

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

AT THE OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for the past favors, and respectfully informs the public that they continue to cut and make all Garments, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN, who has had years of practical experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

☞ The SPRING FASHIONS have just been received from the City.

☞ All kinds of County Produce taken in exchange for work.

April 7, 1848.—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received and is now opening at his old stand on the Corner *large and handsome a stock of Goods* as has ever offered to the public, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

The above goods have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with care and upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP; and, as usual, the LADIES' attention is invited to call and examine.

FANCY GOODS,

among which are very superior SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, &c. &c. Please call and see for yourselves.

☞ Persons going to housekeeping can be furnished with almost any article they want.

April 7, 1848.—tf

Decidedly the Cheapest Goods In Town!

THE subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and examine his ASSORTMENT OF

NEW FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Paper, Muslins, Worsted Binding, Scarfs, Needle-worked Collars, Cravats, (a beautiful article,) Gloves, Hosiery, Purses and Pocket-books, Suspenders, Gloves, (the greatest kind of assortment) Mitts, Hosiery, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oil, Pear and Agate Buttons, Boot Lacers, Pansy Net, Bishop Lawns, Bobinet Lace, Edging and Lace, Pins and Needles, Knitting Cotton, Mixed Cotton Yarn, Wadding, Black Gimps and Fringes, Green Gauze Veils, Fancy Silk Ties, Wooden Molds, Cotton Laps, Steel Pens, (six for a cent!) &c. &c.

Call and be sure to bear in mind, that all the above articles will be disposed of *twenty-five percent. cheaper than ever, positively.*

☞ Call and examine for yourselves, and be convinced.

April 7. J. L. SCHICK.

Cash and only One Price!

Quick Sales & Small Profits

ARE believed to give most satisfaction to both purchaser and seller, and to be an honorable mode of dealing. The undersigned returns thanks for the kind and customers for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it.

He is happy to say that, Goods being much cheaper than they were last year, he can sell cheaper than ever. GREATER BARGAINS than heretofore. Having received his

SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,

embracing every variety of Men and Boy's wear, he asks purchasers and the public generally to come and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere; for he intends himself in advance to be able to show as good made clothing, fits and styles, as any house in the place, independent of the cheapness of the goods.

☞ Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

☞ A very good second-hand PIANO and a SEXPHINE for sale cheap. Also several second-hand Buggies and Carriages, from $16 to $100—being offered so low the want of room.

April 7, 1848.—1m

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE *Phrenakosmian* and *Philomathean Societies*, of Pennsylvania College, will hold their Annual