position. It may now depend on the number of the old volunteers who may re-engage, and the number of new troops that may arrive from the Brazos in time, as also in some degree, upon the advance of Major General Taylor, whether I shall find this army in strength to leave the garrisons and to occupy the capital."

I may add that only about fifty individuals of the old volunteers re-engaged under the Provisions of the act of March 3d; that the remainder were discharged, May 4th; that Major General Taylor made no movement in advance of Saltillo; and that the new regulars, including Cadwalader's Brigade, only began to come up with me at Puebla, in July, but not in sufficient numbers till August 6. The next day the army commenced its advance upon the capital, with a little more than 10,000 effective men.

It is not extravagant to say that, if Brig. Gen. Cadwallader's forces had not been diverted from me to the Rio Grande, where he was made to loose, without any benefit to Maj. Gen. Taylor, much precious time, I might easily have taken this city in the month of June, and at one fifth of the loss sustained in August and September. The enemy availed himself of my forced delay at Puebla, to collect, to treble, to organize and discipline his forces, and, also, to erect numerous and powerful defences with batteries. Nearly all these extraordinary preparations for our reception were made after the middle of June. And it is known that the news of the victory of Buena Vista reached Washington in time to countermand Cadwalader's orders for the Rio Grande, before his departure from New Orleans. Two rifle companies, with him, received the countermand there, and joined me early.

I know that I had the misfortune to give offence to the department, by expressing myself to the same effect from Jalapa, May 6. In a report of that date I said:

"The subject of that order (No. 135—old volunteers) has given me long and deep solicitude. To part with so large and so respectable a portion of this army, in the middle of a country which, though broken in its power is not yet disposed to sue for peace; to provide for the return home of seven regiments, from this interior position, at a time when I find it quite difficult to provide transportation and supplies for the operating forces which remain—and all this without any prospect of succor or reinforcements, in, perhaps, the next seven months—beyond some 300 army recruits—present novelties utterly unknown to any invading army before. With the addition of ten or twelve thousand new levies, in April or May—asked for, and until very recently expected—or even with the addition of two or three thousand new troops, destined for this army, but suddenly, by the orders of the War Department, diverted to the Rio Grande frontier, I might, notwithstanding the unavoidable discharge of the old volunteers—seven regiments and two independent companies——advance with confidence upon the enemy's capital. I shall nevertheless advance; but whether beyond Puebla, will depend on intervening information and reflection. The general panic given to the enemy at Cerro Gordo still remaining, I think it probable that we shall go to Mexico; or, if the enemy recover from that, we must renew the consternation by another blow."

Thus, like Cortez, finding myself isolated and abandoned, and again, like him, always afraid that the next ship or messenger might recall or further cripple me, I resolved no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home, but to render my little army "*a self sustaining machine*"—as I informed every body, including the head of the War Department—and advanced to Puebla.

It was in reference to the foregoing serious causes of complaint, and others, to be found in my reports at large—particularly in respect to money for the disbursing staff officers, clothing, and Mr. Trist, commissioner, that I concluded my report from Puebla, June 4th, in these words:

"Considering the many cruel disappointments and mortifications I have been made to feel since I left Washington, and the total want of support or sympathy on the part of the War Department, which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recalled from this army the moment it may be safe for any person to embark at Vera Cruz—which, I suppose, will be early in November. Probably all field operations will be over long before that time."

But my next report (July 26th) from Puebla, has, no doubt, *in the end*, been deemed more unpardonable by the Department. In that paper, after speaking of the "happy change in my relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," I continued;

"Since about the 25th ultimo, (June) our intercourse has been frequent and cordial, and I have found him (Mr. T.) able, discreet, courteous and amiable. At home it so chanced that we had not the slightest possible acquaintance with each other. Hence more or less of reciprocal prejudice; and of the existence of his feelings towards me, I know (by private letters) before we met, that at least a part of the cabinet had a full intimation. Still the pronounced misunderstanding between Mr. Trist and myself could not have occurred but for other circumstances: 1. His being obliged to send forward your letter of April 14, instead of delivering it in person, with the explanatory papers which he desired to communicate. 2. His bad health in May and June, which I am happy to say, has now become good; and 3d. The extreme mystification into which your letter, and particularly an interlineation, unavoidably threw me. So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing that all I have hitherto written to the Department, about Mr. Trist, should be suppressed. I make this declaration as due to my present esteem for that gentleman; but ask no favor or desire none, at the hands of the Department.——Justice to myself, however tardy, I shall take care to have done. * * * I do not acknowledge the justice of either of your rebukes contained in the letter of May 31, (in relation to Mr. Trist and the prisoners at Cerro Gordo,) and that I do not here, triumphantly vindicate myself, is not from the want of will, means, or ability, *but time*. The first letter (dated Feb. 22) received from you, at Vera Cruz, contains censure, and I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—nay, wise, if it had not been unavoidable—release, on parole, of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo, even before one word of commendation from Government has reached this army on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners. [No such commendation has yet been received, Feb. 1848.] So in regular progression, I may, should the same army gallantly bear me into the city of Mexico, in the next six or seven weeks—which is probable, if we are not arrested by a Peace or a Truce—look to be dismissed from the service of my country. You will perceive that I am aware, (as I have long been) of the dangers which hang over me at home; but I, too, am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed, under all circumstances, by an enlightened patriotism. In respect to money, I beg again to report that the Chief Commissary, (Capt. Grayson) of this army, has not received a dollar from the United States since we landed at Vera Cruz, March 9. He now owes more than $200,000 and is obliged to purchase on credit, at great disadvantages. The Chief Quartermaster, (Capt. Irwin) has received perhaps $60,000 and labors under like incumbrances. Both have sold drafts to small amounts, and borrowed largely of the Pay Department, which has received about half of the money estimated for.—Consequently the troops have some four months' pay due them. Our poverty, or the neglect of the disbursing Departments at home, has been made known, to our shame, in the papers of the capital here, through a letter from Lieut. Col. Hunt, that was found on the person of the special messenger from Washington. The army is also suffering greatly from want of necessary clothing, including blankets and great coats. The new troops, (those who have last arrived,) as destitute as the others, were first told that they would find abundant supplies at New Orleans; next at Vera Cruz, and finally here; whereas, we now have perhaps a thousand hands engaged in making shoes and (out of bad materials, and at high rates) pantaloons.—These articles, about 3000 pairs of each, are absolutely necessary to cover the nakedness of the troops. Feb. 28, off Lobos, I wrote to Brig. General Brooke to direct the Quartermaster at New Orleans to send me large supplies of clothing.——March 16, Gen. Brooke replied that the Quartermaster at New Orleans had neither clothing nor shoes, and that he was fearful that, unless they have been sent out to you direct, you will be much disappointed. Some small quantity of clothing, perhaps one fifth of our wants, came to Vera Cruz from some quarter, and followed us to Jalapa and this place."

I must here specially remark that this report, No. 30, though forwarded the night of its date, (July 25) seems to have miscarried. Perceiving, about November 27 that it was not acknowledged by the Department, I caused a duplicate to be made, signed it, and sent it off by the same conveyance with my despatch No. 36, and the charges against Brevet Major General Worth, Major General Pillow, and Brevet Lieut. Col. Duncan, together with the appeal, against me, of the former. All these are acknowledged by the Department in the same letter, Jan. 13, that recalls me.

It was that budget of papers that caused the blow of power, so long suspended, to fall on a devoted head. The three arrested officers, and he who had endeavored to enforce a necessary discipline against them, are all to be placed together before the same Court. The innocent and the guilty, the accuser and the accused, the judge and his prisoners, are dealt with alike. Most impartial justice! But there is a discrimination with a vengeance!—While the parties are on trial—if the appealer is to be tried at all, which seems doubtful—two are restored their corps—one of them with his brevet rank—and I deprived of my command! There can be but one step more in the same direction:—throw the rules and articles of war into the fire, and leave all ranks in the army free to engage in denunciations and a general scramble for precedence, authority and executive favors. The *pronunciamentos* on the part of my factious juniors, is most triumphant.

My recall—under the circumstances, a severe punishment *before* trial—but to be followed by a trial here, that may run into autumn—and on matters I am but partially permitted to know by the Department and my accusers—is very ingeniously placed on two grounds:—1. My own request, meaning that of June 4, (quoted above, and there was no other before the Department) which had been previously [July 12] acknowledged and rebukely declined. 2. The arrest of Brevet Major General Worth, for writing to the Department, "under the pretext and form of an appeal," an open letter, to be sent through me, in which I was grossly and falsely accused of "malice" and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," in the matter of the general order No. 349, on the subject of puffing letters, for the newspapers at home.

On that second point, the letter from the Department, of January 13, is more than ingenious; it is elaborate, subtle and profound—a professional dissertation, with the rare merit of teaching principles until now wholly unknown to military codes and treatises, and of course to all mere soldiers, however great their experience in the field.

I have not in this place time to do more than hint at the fatal consequences of the novel doctrine in question. According to the Department, any factious junior may, at his pleasure, in the midst of the enemy—using "the pretext and form of an appeal" against his commander, insult and outrage him to the grossest extent—though he be the General-in-Chief, and charged with the conduct of the most critical operations; and that commander may not arrest the incipient mutineer, until he shall have first laid down his own authority, and sumitted *himself* to a trial, or wait at least, until a distant period of leisure for a judicial examination of the appeal!—And this is precisely the case under consideration. The Department, in its eagerness to condemn me, could not take time to learn of the experienced, that the General-in-Chief, who once submits to an outrage, from a junior, must lay his account to suffer the like from all the vicious under him—at least, down to a rank that may be supposed without influence, in high quarters, *beyond* the army. But this would not be the whole mischief to the public service. Even the great mass of the spirited, intelligent and well affected, among his brothers in arms, would soon reduce such commander to utter imbecility, by holding him in just scorn and contempt for his recreancy to himself and country. *And are dicipline and efficiency of no avail in the field?*

But it was not my request of June 4, nor report No. 30, [of July 25] so largely quoted from above, nor yet the appeal of one *pronunciado* that has at length brought down upon me this visitation, so clearly predicted. That appeal, no doubt, had its *merits*—considering it came from an erratic brother—a deserter from the other extreme—who having first made his peace with the *true faith*, was bound to signalize apostacy by acceptable denunciations of one—from whom, up to Vera Cruz, he had professed, (and not without cause,) the highest obligations. It was there he learned from me that I was doomed at Washington, and straightway the apostate began to seek, through a quarrel, the means of turning that knowledge to his own benefit. No, there was recently still another element associated in the work—kept as far as practicable out of the letter of recall—an influence proceeding from the other arrested General—who is quite willing that it should generally be understood (and who shall gainsay his significent acquiescence?) that all rewards and punishments, in this army, were, from the first, to follow his recommendations. This, the more powerful of the *pronunciados* against No. 349, well knew, that he was justly obnoxious—not only to the animadversions of that order, but to other censures of yet a much graver character.

In respect to this General, the letter of recall observes, parenthetically, 'but with an acumen worthy of more than a "hasty" notice, that some of my specifications of his misconduct are hardly consistent with "your [my] official report and communications."

Seemingly, this is a most just rebuke.—But, waiting for the trials, I will here briefly state, that, unfortunately, I followed that General's own reports, written and oral—that my confidence, lent him in advance, had been but very slightly shaken, as early as the first week in October—that up to that time, from our entrance into this city, I had been at the desk, shut out from all personal intercourse with my brother officers, and that it was not till after that confinement that facts, as to conduct, and motives, began to pour in upon me.

A word as to the fifth article of war. I can truly say that, in this and other communications, I have not designed the slightest disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. No doubt he, like myself and all others, may fall into mistakes as to particular men; and I cannot, having myself been behind the curtain, admit the legal fiction that ALL acts of a Secretary are the acts of the President. Yet, in my defensive statements, I have offered no wanton discourtesy to the head of the War Department, although that functionary is not in the enumeration of the above mentioned article.

Closing my correspondence with the Department until after the approaching trial,

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant.
WINFIELD SCOTT.
The Hon. Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Seven Days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The Chartist Demonstration—No Revolution in Ireland—Paris Quiet—Germany Quiet, &c.

The new Cunard steamer America, Capt. Judkins, arrived at her dock in Jersey City, just before twelve o'clock on Saturday. She made the passage in less than fourteen days.

The Chartist meeting was attended by 200,000, and was held on Kennington Commons. Their petition was sent to Parliament by deputies, and was not carried by the mass of the people.

Ireland still remained quiet, the Government having overawed the revolt for the present. Arms were still being manufactured, however, and the peasants practising the rifle shooting.

Holland and Belgium were tranquil.

Turkey has acknowledged the French Republic.

The King of Denmark had left Copenhagen to join his army.

Hungary has declared herself independent, and chosen the Archduke Stephen King.

At Botzen, in the Tyrol, the citadel yielded to the provisional government.

All is quiet in Prussia and preparations for war are active.

Serious disturbances have broken out in St. Petersburg.

There have been some disturbances at Cologne, but they have been suppressed. Austrian troops are leaving for Vienna.

The Austrian and Sardinian troops are approaching each other in Lombardy.—Radetsky has concentrated his forces between Verona and Mantua. The Lombardo-Piedmontese army, commanded by King Charles Albert, is on the road from Cremona to Mantua.

In the Venetian territory every defile of the Frili is guarded to prevent Austrian reinforcements from entering Italy.

In Poland there is nothing decisive.—The report of a rising at Warsaw was not confirmed.

Paris continued in a state of tranquility. There has been some disturbances in the Provinces. The Government Commissioners have in some places been obliged to give up their offices.

A new Ministry has been formed at Naples of a much more liberal character.

The Sicilian Independent Parliament are in session.

Large numbers of troops are concentrated on the Sardinian frontier.

There have been serious disturbances among the laboring classes at Havre. The National Guards were all on duty, and had made several arrests.

The District of the Landes, near Bordeaux, is in a state of insurrection.

Ledru Rollin is organizing a guard for the frontiers.

Austria, it is believed, notwithstanding her warlike preparations, will be disposed to cede Lombardy upon condition of that country taking a fair share of the public debts, and acceding to other apparently rational terms. Denmark is reported to have gained a victory in one of her revolted Duchies, but Prussia is lending active aid to the insurgents, and therefore there is little chance for her ultimate success, the best she can hope being some arrangement by mediation.

Russia, [with an available army of 800,000 men] announces her intention to keep quiet unless she is attacked, in which case wo betide the "anarchists."

Naples has received from her King an almost democratic constitution.

The Sicilian question still remains in *statu quo*. Spain is quiet under the military despotism of Narvarez. Germany is busy in arranging her confederation, and Italy is conscious of but one public pulse, which beats for an Italian league.

In France the elections for officers of the National Guard have just terminated—all in favor of advanced Republicanism.—Meanwhile the financial condition becomes daily more deplorable.

☞The Sons and Cadets of Temperance had a Public Procession at Westminster, Md, on Easter Monday. A Bible was presented to "Carroll Division," by the Ladies of Westminster, and an Oration delivered by E. YATES REESE, of Baltimore. The Carrolltonian says that about 1,000 persons were in attendance.

☞The Whigs of Oswego County, N. York, have resolved a preference for HENRY CLAY for the Presidency; but deeming his election hopeless, they go in for Gen. SCOTT, who they think can be elected without a doubt.

☞The Whigs of Williams county, Ohio, go for Gen. SCOTT as their first choice for the Presidency.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 5, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—V. B. PALMER, Esq. corner of Chesnut & Third streets, and E. W. CARR, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*: and WM. THOMPSON, Esq. South-east corner of Baltimore & South sts., *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

Of Union County.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon county,
Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS,

1. Jos. G. Clarkson,
2. Jno. P. Wetherill,
3. James M. Davis,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,
6. Joshua Dungan,
7. John D. Steele,
8. John Landis,
9. Jos. Schmucker,
10. Charles Snyder,
11. Wm. G. Hurley,
12. Francis Tyler,
13. Henry Johnson,
14. Wm. Colder, Sen.
15. Wm. M'Ilvaine.
16. Chas. W. Fisher,
17. And. G. Curtin,
18. Thos R. Davidson,
19. Joseph Markle,
20. Daniel Agnew,
21. A. W. Loomis,
22. Richard Irvine,
23. Thomas H. Sill,
24. S. A. Purviance.

☞ We are under obligations to Messrs. CAMERON, STEWART, NES, BOTTS, and HAY, at Washington, for sundry public documents.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The Borough Election passed off very quietly on Tuesday last, no opposition being made to the regularly settled Whig Ticket. The officers elected are as follows:

Burgess—George Arnold.
Town Council—C. W Hoffman, D. M. Smyser, Samuel M'Creary, William Boyer, and Thomas Warren.
School Directors—Samuel S. M'Creary and Jno. L. Tate (3 years,) and D. A. Buehler (2 years.)
Street & Road Commissioners—Quintin Armstrong, George C. Strickhouser.

MR. COOPER'S RETURN.—We understand that letters have been received, within a few days, from Mr. COOPER, stating that he intended sailing for the United States about the 10th of May. He was in Paris at the time of writing, but designed leaving for Liverpool, to make arrangements for his return. We presume he may be expected home by the last of the month.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.—An important and deeply interesting letter from General SCOTT to the War Department, will be found in to-day's paper, which we trust will be carefully perused by every reader. It is a noble and manly vindication of the great Chieftain in his controversy with the War Department, and a masterly exposition of the petty meanness, jealousy, and dishonesty which have characterized the Administration in its whole intercourse with the Conqueror of Mexico. As a calm review of the facts connected with the invasion of Mexico, from the landing at Vera Cruz to the taking of the Capital, its fairness and justice will not fail to impress the reader; while the evident determination of Messrs. Polk, Marcy & Co., to crush and ruin the master mind, whose genius conceived, and whose skill, and energy and heroism executed, the plan of this memorable campaign, without a parallel in the history of war, and so honorable to the reputation of the American arms—this evident determination, so clearly developed by the plain facts here brought to light, must cause the blood to tingle in the cheek of every honest-hearted reader—every reader who has heart enough to feel, intellect enough to think, and spirit enough to express indignation at such official meanness and petty despotism.

The annoyances, neglects and persecutions, to which Gen. SCOTT has been subjected by Mr. Polk and his friends, designed to break down the Commander-in-chief and blast a reputation interwoven with the brightest feathres of the nation's glory, so far from effecting the purpose for which they were intended, will only, when properly made known to, and understood by, the American people, serve to increase the popular admiration of the extraordinary genius and energy which was capable of accomplishing so much amid so many difficulties and embarrassments. WINFIELD SCOTT has been badly, shamefully treated by the rulers of this people. The people themselves will ere long have an opportunity to make glad the heart of the gallant soldier with the assurance that however official demagogueism may succeed in corrupting and influencing the profligate minions that ever crouch around the footstool of Power, the national heart is still right, and will see that proper homage is paid to the Nation's benefactor.

☞ We regret to observe the temper manifested by our York neighbors in regard to the action of the recent Conferee meeting. We have nothing to do with the "recreant" Conferee from York—he can no doubt take good care of himself. But under the peculiar circumstances of the case, concession on one side or the other was necessary, and as Adams County yielded her preferences in 1844, and agreed to the selection of a CLAY delegate from York, it was but reasonable that her right to a delegate of her own views should be recognized this time, and we presume Mr. SPANGLER was influenced by this view of the matter—a view as just as it was reasonable.

We observe, also, that a correspondent of the Philadelphia News, writing from York, not satisfied with denouncing Mr. SPANGLER for daring to recognize the right of Adams county to the Delegate, undertakes to impugn the integrity of the the Conferees from this county, and insinuates that the refusal to vote for Dr. NEBINGER's proposition was induced by a want of confidence in the people. Not so, we take it. The preferences of Adams county on the Presidential question had been long entertained and frequently expressed, and when, in the face of this fact and her acknowledged claim to the delegate this year, our friends in York county instructed their Conferees to support no man but "an open and avowed friend of Henry Clay," the inference was irresistable that it was designed either to force a *second* concession, or to suppress the voice of the district in the National Convention. The proposition of Dr. Nebinger was by no means calculated either to contradict this inference or remove the difficulty.—The preferences of the Whigs of Adams county were well known to our Conferees, and taking for granted that the representation as to the preferences in York county were correct, there was no probability that any different result would have been arrived at. Believing this, and claiming the delegate as a right, they very properly insisted on a choice being at once made by the Conferees.

We go for Gen. SCOTT, believing him to be the most available candidate in the field; and if the National Convention place him in nomination, the "Young Guard" will give a little tallest Presidential vote ever cast in these parts. If, however, the Convention, in its wisdom, see fit to re-nominate Mr. CLAY, Adams county will, as heretofore, do her duty, and faithfully discharge her obligations as one of the firmest Whig counties of the State.

EUROPE.—An abstract of the latest intelligence from Europe, by the steamer America, will be found in a preceding column. The great Chartist Demonstration in England has proved a failure—the number in attendance being estimated at 200,000 by the Chartists, while others contend that but 15,000 persons were on the ground. The English Government had adopted the most energetic measures to suppress the movement in case it were attempted to march into London and overawe Parliament in its deliberations. About 200,000 citizens of London were sworn in as special constables to support the Government, and notice was given to the Chartist leaders that the procession would not be permitted to cross the bridge leading from Kennington Commons into the city proper. The proposed procession was very prudently abandoned, and the Monster Petition sent into Parliament by a Deputation. It was there submitted to a rigid examination by a Committee of the House of Commons, who reported that instead of being signed by 5,706,000 persons, as represented, it bore but 1,975,496 signatures—of which an immense number were evidently fictitious, such as "No Cheese," "Pug-Nose," "Flat-Nose," "Victoria Rex," "Duke of Wellington," "Sir Robert Peel," &c. The Chartists, we believe, derive their name from what they call "the people's charter," which they propose to enact into law, and which demands the following Reforms:—1. Universal Suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualifications. 4. Annual Parliaments. 5. Payment of Members.—6. Equal electoral districts.

The intelligence from the Continent continues to be interesting. France was getting along very quietly. Active hostilities continued in Lombardy and Sardinia, where Charles Albert was making rapid headway against the Austrian troops. Russia and Turkey had reconsidered their determination in regard to the Republic of France, and resolved to recognise the new government. Germany, Austria, Prussia, Poland, and the Italian States were still much agitated by political discussions and disturbances.

FROM MEXICO.—The steamer Avon arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult, with intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 18th, and from the city of Mexico to the 13th of April. A quorum of Congress had not yet assembled at Queretaro. Mr. Clifford, the Commissioner, had reached the Capital, and was handsomely received by the troops. Mr. Sevier had also left Vera Cruz for the capital, where he was daily expected The accounts in regard to the peace prospects are very contradictory, although the hope seems to be generally entertained that the treaty would be ratified by Mexico.

The Court of Inquiry was still in session, but was expected to adjourn about the 20th of April. The entire testimony seems most decidedly in favor of General Scott, and equally decided against Gen. Pillow. Gen. Cadwallader and Mr. Trist had left the Capital for the U. States.

YUCATAN.—On Saturday last, the President sent in a message to Congress, stating that he had been applied to by the Commissioner from Yucatan, with urgent solicitations to extend protection to the white people of that unhappy country against the war of extermination being waged against them by the Indians. The President "submits to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European power, which, in no event, could be permitted; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from the country."

The reception of the message gave rise to an animated debate in both Houses. In the Senate Mr. Calhoun reviewed with much severity the doctrine of political interference in the affairs of other governments, avowed by the message, and thought it looked too much toward further "annexation" and more wars. The message was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs Aid will no doubt be extended in some shape to the people of Yucatan; but, if so, it should be placed on the ground of humanity and no such miserable stuff as that urged in the message of President Polk.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The singular delay of Congress to respond to the general wish of the country for a modification and reduction of the rates of postage on newspapers and letters, is beginning once more to stir up the Press in favor of the policy. Why this delay should have occurred is hard to say. That the proposed reform is desired by the people, has been abundantly evidenced by the numerous petitions that have been poured in upon Congress, and by the unanimous support given to it by the Press. Why then, the delay? Are the same secret influences which effected the passage of the law of last session, at work now to prevent its repeal or modification?—This is a matter which peculiarly concerns the publishers of papers. Let them, then, speak out and give their Representatives at Washington distinctly to understand that it is expected of them to urge upon Congress the proposed Reform in the Postage laws, and that at once.

We observe that the City publishers have been moving in the matter, with the view of securing the adoption of a law making the postage on newspapers one cent for *all* distances. The object, of course, is to place the large mammoth City papers on a footing with the Country papers, and thus enable the former more successfully to compete with the latter in the Country circulation. This would be ruinous to most of the interior Presses, and their conductors must see to it. If the Revenues of the Department will not allow a free circulation of *all* newspapers, let the law granting postage within 30 miles be re-enacted. Such a law is essential to the prosperity of the country Press, and its absolute necessity should be distinctly and promptly urged upon Congress.

THE NOMINATION.—The Reading Journal, a Taylor paper, thinks that the nomination of Gen. SCOTT by the National Convention, is becoming daily more probable. If that be the case, remarks the Journal, the success of the party at the election is a matter of certainty. Scott is sure to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York to start with;—a very good beginning. He will have every State Gen. Harrison carried, and the hired bands of office holders will contend against him in vain.

SCOTT'S RECEPTION.—The City Councils of New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern Cities, are making extensive arrangements for Gen. SCOTT's reception on his return home. The authorities of the Northern Cities are also moving in the matter, The Court of Inquiry, it was thought would adjourn about the 20th of April, when the great Chieftain would at once leave for the United States. His reception will be a glorious one—worthy of the first General of the age—worthy of the people of the U. States.

U. S. SENATOR DEAD.—Hon. CHARLES ASHLEY, U. S. Senator from Arkansas, died in Washington, on Saturday last. The customary marks of respect were paid to his memory in both Houses of Congress.

The Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature have published an Address to the Whgs of the Union in favor of Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LAST.—The N. Orleans Picayune publishes another letter from Gen. TAYLOR to Capt. J. S. ALLISON, on the Presidency, dated April 22, 1848, and designed to correct mis-conceptions and mis-representations of his position. He says that he has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and having taken his position at the request of many of his countrymen, he does not feel at liberty to surrender that position, until his friends manifest a wish for him to retire from it. Having no private purposes to subserve, and having a distrust of his fitness for the station to which it is proposed to elevate him, he will be perfectly content if the American people see fit to give their suffrages to some worthier citizen.

The General re-affirms that he "is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig," and if elected he "would not be the mere President of a party, but would endeavor to act independent of party domination."

In regard to the exercise of the veto power, he thinks that it is a high conservative power which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of discrimination by Congress. The personal opinions of the Executive ought not to influence Congress in its deliberations on domestic subjects, nor ought his objections to be interposed where constitutional questions have been previously settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

The subjects of the Tariff, the Currency, the Improvement of our great highways, Rivers, Lakes and Harbors, are disposed of with the single remark that "the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

He rejoices at the prospects for a close of the War with Mexico, and thinks that in dictating terms of peace our Government should be forbearing and magnanimous to a fallen foe—"the principles as well as the true policy of the Government being opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest."

These the General affirms to be his views so far as he deems proper to unfold them, and concludes by remarking that he does not know that he shall again write upon the subject of national politics. He shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in him, they ought not to give him their suffrages.

STILL ANOTHER.—The Richmond Republican brings to light another letter from Gen. TAYLOR dated April 20, in which he positively denies ever having said that he was in favor of the Tariff of '46, or that he would withdraw from the field in case Mr. CLAY were nominated by the Whig National Convention. He has never expressed any opinion on the Tariff, Sub-treasury and War, and assures the editor of the Republican that while he will not refuse the nomination of the Whig National Convention, provided he is left free of pledges, yet he will not withdraw his name from the canvass, be the nominee of the Convention Mr. CLAY or any other man!

BENEFICENCE.—The Lutheran Observer states that Mr. ISAAC BAUGHER, deceased, late of Frederick county, Md., made the following bequests in his Will:

To the Luth. Parent Education Society,	$2,000
" Theological Seminary, Gettysburg,	500
" Pennsylvania College, "	500
" American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	500
" American Tract Society,	500
	$4,000

IOWA.—The official returns of the late Election for Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, show the election of HARLAN (Whig) over THOS. H. BENTON, jr. (Loco) by 75 majority.

☞The Locofoco National Convention will meet in Baltimore on the 22d inst. Gen. CASS, President POLK, and Judge WOODBURY, are the most prominent candidates, with the chances in favor of Gen. Cass. Some rich scenes are anticipated. New York sends two sets of Delegates, one representing "Old Hunkerism" and Pro-Slavery, the other representing the "Barnburners" and No-extension-of-slavery. JOHN VAN BUREN, the leader of the latter division, addressed a recent meeting of the Barnburners in N. York, and delivered himself in this wise:

"The electoral ticket thus attempted to be put upon the democracy is irregular and bolting, and no honest democrat will sustain it by his vote. The delegates selected by the Utica Convention are the only rightful representatives of the Democracy of this State; they will be received at Baltimore. (Sensation.) Their brethren throughout the Union will neither desire nor dare to reject them; let them be thrown out or neutralized by the admission of thirty-six irregular delegates; and let the test imposed by Alabama and Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, be applied to the nomination of the Presidential candidate, and while I do not undertake to say what I shall do, I do venture to predict that the political, like the meteorological, almanac for November next, will read, "about these days, expect strong gales from the North and West." [Tremendous laughter and applause.]

In a subsequent speech, John delivered himself of the following:

"Let the Baltimore Convention force upon the North the narrow and miserable test to which some gentlemen of the South have committed themselves—let them exclude our delegates from their Convention, and banish the advocates of freedom from the list of Presidential candidates, and the nominee of their Convention, when the polls close in this State, will require affidavits to prove that he has been running at all!"

☞The Whigs of Genessee county, N. York, send JAMES D. MERRILL to the National Convention, with resolutions in favor of Henry Clay and Millard Filmore.

☞NATHANIEL HAYDEN has been appointed delegate to the Whig National Convention from the 10th (Ohio) Congressional district, with instructions in favor of Gen. Scott.

☞JOHN A. CROZIER, delegate from the 3d district, (Tennessee) is instructed for Clay. The 4th goes for Taylor.

☞The Whigs of Bedford county, at a recent county meeting, adopted resolutions complimentary to both Scott and Taylor, and resolved a readiness to support either for the Presidency.

☞The Boston papers announce the death of Mrs. Samuel Appleton, only daughter of Daniel Webster.

Hon. JOHN W. HOUSTON, member of Congress from Delaware, in a published letter, states that, although he at one time thought Gen. Taylor the most available Whig Presidential candidate, he now believes Gen. SCOTT to be the man for the crisis.

☞The call for a Meeting of the Heidlersburg T. A. Society, this evening, handed to us last week, was mislaid and not recovered until the paper had been issued. The Rev. Mr BRANE will address the meeting.

SCHOOL MEETING.—In accordance with the usual notice, the citizens of the Borough assembled in the Court-house on Tuesday evening last, to determine the amount of Tax to be levied, for School purposes, the coming year. E. W. STAHLE having been called to the chair, and JACOB AUGHINBAUGH appointed Secretary, H. J. SCHREINER, Esq., in behalf of the Board of School Directors, gave the following synopsis of the financial affairs connected with the Schools:

Estimated Receipts during the School year commencing June 1, 1847, and ending June 1, 1848,		$2290 00
Estimated Expenses for same time,		2105 00
Supposed funds on hand, June 1, 1848,		$185 00
Estimated expenses of schools during next year, commencing June 1, '48, (10 mos.) as follows: Teachers' pay,		$1600 00
Rents of School Houses.		135 00
Fuel, Repairs, Printing, &c.,		200 00
Collector's Fees and Releases,		120 00
		$2055 00
Estimated Receipts, during same time, from State Appropriations,	$225 00	
Three times this amount to be levied by the Directors,	675 00	
Supposed funds on hands, June 1, 1848,	185 00	
		1085 00
Leaving a deficit for the next year of		$970 00

The statement being read, on motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Board of School Directors be authorised to levy an additional tax of $1,000, over and above that provided by law, for School purposes during the ensuing year.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings, signed by the Officers, be published in all the papers of the borough.

E. W. STAHLE, President.
J. AUGHINBAUGH, Secretary.

☞The Louisville Democrat says that during one of the battles in Mexico, a soldier, after being struck by a bullet, was heard to exclaim, "That last shot knocked all the Whiggery out of me."—Whereupon Prentice, of the Journal, remarks that "the fair presumption is that the shot carried away a good portion of the fellow's brain!"

☞Thomas Mitchell, indicted for the murder of Patrick M'Quade, was found guilty of "Murder in the first degree," in Dauphin County Court last Monday.

MAD DOGS.—Mad Dogs and Deaths from Hydrophobia have been unusually numerous this Spring. We observe that the authorities of different towns are adopting measures for the security of their citizens. Would it not be well for our Borough officers to attend to the matter in time?

☞The New York Mirror (a Taylor paper) has come the conclusion that the States of New York and New Jersey will send a majority of delegates to the Whig National Convention, who will support WINFIELD SCOTT as the compromise candidate for the Presidency.

☞The Locofocos of Baltimore City have appointed JOHN KETTLEWELL, Esq., (formerly of this county,) their delegate to the National Convention. It was Mr. KETTLEWELL who first nominated Mr. POLK in the National Convention of 1844. He is said to be for him again.

☞Judge PATTON, of Pittsburg, has decided that when a man becomes an habitual drunkard after receiving an apprentice, it is sufficient cause for the apprentice to claim a discharge from his indentures.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Election has resulted in a loss of some 6 or 8 Whig members of the Legislature. The Locofocos no doubt have a majority in both Houses.

☞The National Medical Convention is in session at Baltimore—Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, presiding.

☞Mr. NUGENT, the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who refused to testify before the U. S. Senate Committee in regard to the publication of the Mexican Treaty, was discharged from custody on Friday last.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for May, has another of the series of "Army Portraits," with which the enterprising publishers have been favoring patrons. The portrait of Gen. WORTH is in Sartain's best style. The present No presents an array of contributors seldom equalled even by Graham itself—embracing the most popular of American Magazine writers. Geo. R. Graham & Co., Philadelphia—$3 per annum, or two copies for $5.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colds, or Consumptions, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, only Agent for Gettysburg.
May 5, 1848.—2t

HEALTH!—O BLESSED HEALTH!

Thou art above all gold and treasures; 'tis thou who enlargest the soul—and openeth all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue.—He that has thee, has little more to wish for; and he that is so wretched as to have thee not, wants every thing beside. Let us be thankful for Brandreth's Pills, which a century's use has fully established to be the best medicine ever bestowed on man. For the prevailing colds and coughs, they will be found every thing that medicine is capable of imparting.

In Cholic, and in Inflammation of the Bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to he directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury, or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills are found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to, One dose then is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them in all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Mr. Circovich, of Caracas, says, "I have entirely cured myself of the Fever-and-Ague, which I have had for six months, by taking from 8 to 12 of Brandreth Pills for one month."—Vide his letter to Dr. Brandreth, dated February 8, 1847.

☞All persons should carefully purchase BRANDRETH'S PILLS, only of the regularly appointed Agents. They would thus insure themselves the genuine article; otherwise they may often light upon a Counterfeit article. Be careful.

☞The Brandreth Pills are sold for 25 cents per box at Dr. B. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. York, and by the following duly authorized Agents:—J. M. Stevenson & Co., Gettysburg; J. B. M'Creary, Petersburg; Abraham King, Hunterstown; A. M'Farland, Abbottstown; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Snooringer & Fink, Littlestown; Mary Duncan, Cashtown; Geo. W. Heagy, Fairfield; J. H. Aulabaugh, East Berlin; D. Newcomer Mechanicsville; Sam'l Shick, Hanover.
[May 5, 1848.

LANGENHEIM'S DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT, Exchange, Third Story.—The Hon. HENRY CLAY, visiting this Establishment for the purpose of having a daguerreotype taken, expressed flattering opinions on this favorite place of the "beauty and fashion" of Philadelphia, and vast numbers of strangers resort to it to procure a good Daguerreotye. The Proprietors will make every exertions to extend the long established fame of this well known establishment. Family groupes, Groupes of Children, and single portraits of all sizes are executed equally well.
April 21, 1848.—1y

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market continues dull No transactions of importance have taken place. Holders of Howard street brands generally ask $5,75—finding no purchasers. City Mills $6 12½. Corn meal, $2 25 to $2 37. Rye flour $3 87.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain continue small: some small sales of good to prime red wheat at $1,38 a $1 42; ordinary to good at $1 28 a $1 38; white for family flour at $1 46 a $1 56. White Corn 43 a 45 cts.; yellow 48 a 49. Oats 38 a 42; Rye 75 a 80. Cloverseed $3 50 a $4 00. Flaxseed $1 15 a $1 25.

PROVISIONS.—No special change in prices. Mess Pork sells at $10 50, and Prime at $8 50 a $9 00. Mess Beef $12 00. No. 1, $9 50 a $10. Bacon—Sides and Shoulders at 4½ a 5; Hams 7½ a 9. Lard—kegs held at 7½ a 8, and bls. a 7½ a 7¾ cents.

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JOHN STINKLE, and Miss RETURA TANEY—both of Fairfield.

DIED,

On Friday night last, at New Oxford, Mr. JOHN MILEY, aged about 84 years.

In Littlestown, on the 22d ult. of catarrh fever, ELIZABETH MACLAY, only daughter of Wm. C. and Mary C. Gould, aged 9 months.

On the 26th ult. Mr. ADAM HAHN, of Germany township, aged 64 years, 3 months and 26 days.

On Saturday last, very suddenly, Mr. JACOB JENITS, of Hamiltonban township, aged about 50 years. The deceased, while engaged at his usual work, fell down and immediately expired.

On the 12th ult. NICHOLAS WIERMAN, of Menallen township, in the 77th year of his age.

On Saturday last, SALLIE ATLEE, youngest daughter of Dr. D. Gilbert, of this borough, aged 2 years and 7 months.

In Nashville, Tennessee, on the 16th ult., Dr. JOHN PARSHALL, of Athens, Tennessee, and formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 67 years. Dr. P. was on his way home from Mexico, having gone there as Surgeon of the 5th regiment Tennessee Volunteers. His remains were taken to Athens for interment.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

& MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed *Hathaways.*

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

Threshing Machines.

Hevey's celebrated Strawcutters, the renowned Seyler Plows; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

The subscriber has also opened a BOOT & SHOE Shop in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made. ☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN,
Gettysburg, May 5, 1848.

AGENCY

For the Sale of Roussell's Celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery,

MANUFACTURED at No. 114 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated articles of Perfumery, manufactured by Eugene Roussell, would invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity to call and examine the stock of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, &c. Roussell's perfumery, so extensively in vogue in all our larger cities, where it has rapidly supplanted both American and European articles, is now offered to the inhabitants of this place by the subscriber, who has effected an arrangement such as to enable him to dispose of the various articles of Roussell's manufacture, at the Retail Prices charged by the Manufacturer in Philadelphia.

KELLER KURTZ.
May 5, 1848.—3t

NOTICE.

JOHN SHEELEY, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, having executed a Deed of voluntary Assignment for the benefit of creditors, to the undersigned, residing in Mountjoy township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Sheeley to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL DURBORAW.
May 5, 1848.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ADAM HAHN, late of Germany township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ANDREW HAHN,
WM. HESSON,
May 5.—6t* Executors.

The first named Executor resides in Germany township—the latter in Frederick county, Md.

Agents Wanted.

THREE Agents wanted to circulate a number of New and Popular Works in Adams county. For further particulars call at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened a fresh stock of seasonable Fancy and Staple Goods, which will be offered at a *tremendous reduction on all former prices.* He respectfully invites the attention of persons wishing cheap goods to an examination of his selection, and a comparison with the prices of goods sold elsewhere.
April 28, 1848.—4t

NEW GOODS.

JOHN M. STEVENSON

HAVING just returned from the Cities, 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 lowest possible prices, being purchased entirely with *cash*, and will be sold at the smallest advance.

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

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE, of all kinds, wanted, for which the highest price will be allowed.

Gettysburg, April 14, 1848.—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

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

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware.

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

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 a great variety of

FANCY GOODS,

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

☞Persons going to housekeeping can be furnished with almost any article they may want.
April 7, 1848.—6t

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 variety,) Spool Cotton, (all colors,) Purses and Pocket-books, Suspenders, Gloves, (the greatest kind of an assortment) Mitts, Hose, Tapes, Whips, Ivory Studs, Pear and Agate Buttons, Boot Lacers, Fancy Net, Bishop Lawns, Bobinet Lace, Edging and Laces, Pins and Needles, Knitting Cotton, Mixed Cotton Yarn, Wadding, Black Gimps and Fringes, Green Gauze Veils, Fancy Silk Ties, Wooden Moles, Cotton Laps, Steel Pens, (six for a cent!) &c., &c.

Let it be borne in mind, that all the above articles will be disposed of *twenty-five per cent. 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 tenders his thanks to his friends 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 is able to offer still 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 flatters himself in advance to be able to show as good made clothing, fits and styles, as can be found anywhere, independent of the cheapness of the goods.

MARCUS SAMPSON,
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

☞A very good second-hand PIANO and a SERAPHINO for sale. Also several second-hand Buggies and Carriages, from $16 to $100—being offered so low for want of room.
April 7, 1848.—1m

REMOVAL.

BOOTS & SHOES.

D. Kendlehart

WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment to the house for many years occupied by D. LITTLE, as a Sadler's Shop, (opposite the Post office, and in the immediate vicinity of FAHNESTOCK's Store) in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to attend to those who may patronize him as heretofore.

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

D. KENDLEHART.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1848.—3m

Whoever wants a First-rate

TIME-PIECE

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new 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.

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE Subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces that he has just received, at his old established stand in Chambersburg street, a large and fresh

SUPPLY OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINT-BRUSHES,

Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs

and every variety of articles usually found in a Drug store, to which he invites the attention of the public, with assurances that they will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.

The subscriber has also largely increased his assortment of BOOKS, by an additional supply of

Classical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

embracing almost every variety of Standard and Popular Literature; also,

Blank Books and Stationery

of all kinds, GOLD PENS, Pencils, Visiting and Printing Cards, Card Cases, Inkstands, &c. &c., all of which will, as usual, be sold ☞*AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

☞Arrangements have been made by which anything not included in his assortment will be promptly ordered from the Cities.

S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 22, 1849.

☞I have at present on hand an excellent assortment of BIBLES, plain and fancy, for school and family use—at very low prices.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig Voters of Adams county are requested to assemble in their respective townships and boroughs, (at the places at which township and borough elections are held,) on *Saturday the 27th day of May next*, to select two Delegates to represent each township and borough, in a Whig County Convention, which is hereby called to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 29th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to place in nomination Candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching general Election.

☞The delegate meetings on Saturday will open at 3 o'clock P. M., and continue open until 6 o'clock P. M.

It is desired that a full and general attendance of the Whigs of the the townships may be secured; that in the approaching contest we may be found engaged in an undivided effort to secure the triumph of the principles we maintain.

J. B. M'PHERSON,
Pres't. County Com.
A. R. STEVENSON, *Secretary.*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

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

IN BATTALIONS,

AS FOLLOWS:

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 8th of May next; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 9th; the 3d do. of do. on Tuesday the 16th.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, 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 trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies,

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

☞Commanding officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of the Regimental or Battalion training; and they are hereby required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective Companies for both days of training, under oath or affirmation, marking distinctly the township, town, or borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted of, unless they are properly and legally made, 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 Treasury $1 for the use of the military fund, 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.—td

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,

to a certainty. This he will prove to the satisfaction of any who may call.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1848.—

AT THE VARIETY STORE,

In Baltimore Street, Gettysburg,

CAN be purchased, as cheap as may be expected, Steel Bead Reticules and Purses, Beads and Clasps, Purse Twist, Scissors, Thimbles, Chenile, Flowers, Cords, Worsted and Worsted Patterns, Card Boards, Combs, Silk Canvass, Lilly White, Cologne, Hair Oil, Head Dresses, Tooth Brushes, Hooks and Eyes, Bed Lace and Carpet Binding, together with an assortment of JEWELRY.
April 7, 1848.—tf

GLOVES AND STOCKINGS.

I HAVE one of the best assortments of *Gloves and Stockings* (just from the city) ever offered in this Borough. If you don't believe it, call and be convinced; and the beauty of the matter is, they will be sold almost for nothing.

J. L. SCHICK.

SEASONABLE.

ON hand and for sale, a lot of *Travelling Bags and Baskets*, very handy and cheap. J. L. SCHICK.
April 7, 1848.

DR CULLEN'S

Indian Vegetable Panacea,

ROWAND & WALTON invite attention to the following advertisement:

DR. CULLEN EVER VICTORIOUS!

As a proof of the continued success of DR. CULLEN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PANACEA, we refer to a few of the many Certificates in our possession for cures performed by this great *Purifier.*

Capt. T. L. Sanders, Constable of South Mulberry Ward, cured of Barber's Itch.

Mr. J. P. Reese's child, No. 83 North Seventh street, cured of hereditary Tetter, which covered its entire body.

Mr. M. M'Clees' child, No. 380 Market street, afflicted with Scrofula from its birth.

Mr. E. W. Maxwell, Grape Court, Market st., above Eighth, cured of Scrofula, had fourteen open ulcers upon his body at the time he commenced taking the medicine.

Miss Christiana Sands, West Spruce street, between Beach and Willow sts., near the Schuylkill, cured of Scrofula; had suffered eight years; her head was so much affected that tea and coffee would pass out at her ear—this is a strong case.

Capt. John K. Barclay, No. 400 Market street, Philadelphia, cured of Scrofulous Sore Leg of 26 years standing. This case is well known to many of our best physicians, who have frequently advised amputation.

Mr. Isaac Brooks, Jr., No. 5 Jefferson, west of Schuylkill sixth street, below Locust. This was undoubtedly one of the most severe cases of Scrofula ever cured, and is certified to by many of our best physicians and clergymen and also by himself.

Joseph Barbour, No. 1 Short Court, east from Twelfth street, above Race, cured of Scrofulous Sore Throat of eight years standing.

Mr. J. H. Frick's child, No. 73½ Dock street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Michael Duffy, No. 26 North Front street, (at P. Brady & Co.'s) Philadelphia, cured of Tetter of twenty five years.

Mr. William Flemming, No. 240 Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth, Philadelphia, cured of Erysipelas of four years, which destroyed the flesh to the bone.

William Barker, cured of Scrofula. This case had been in the hospital many months and discharged as incurable—he is now well and may be seen daily at our office.

Mr. David Kirgan, Muddy Creek, Hamilton County, Ohio, cured of Scrofula. This was a very severe case, and Kirgan says that could money prevent, he would not undergo the same affliction for *Ten Thousand Dollars*, and yet he was cured for a few dollars by Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea.

Mr. John W. Hazleton, of Mullica Hill, New Jersey, cured of Tetter of over ten years standing, with a few bottles of the Panacea.

Mr. John Brookes, Germantown, at the age of 61 years, was cured of a violent Tetter, that had troubled him for eighteen years.

Mrs. Eve Sletoe, No. 53 South street, between Third and Fourth, from Schuylkill, cured of Fever Sores on her ancles, after suffering twelve years with them. Mrs. S. is 62 years of age.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Foster, Second st., four doors above Washington st., was cured of a Tetter on her leg, which had troubled her fourteen years.

Mr. Hiram Ridge, Attleboro, Bucks county Pa., cured of Salt Rheum. This case had been pronounced incurable by some 12 or 14 physicians of the first standing—as a last resort he had recourse to CULLEN'S PANACEA, and was cured completely in a few months, after suffering 17 years—the disease had covered almost his entire person.

Mr. Charles Otis, late of Parish street, now of Manayunk, cured of Tetter of 5 years in hands and feet.

Mr. Mellon Grubb, Juniper street, near Spruce, cured of Scrofulous ulcers on the shoulders, which had defied the doctors more than a year.

Afflicted reader, send to our Office and get these Certificates, from which you will learn the extraordinary sufferings of these persons, as well as the mode of cure.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by ROWAND & WALTON, Proprietors, 376 Market street, Philadelphia, and by the following Agents:

S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.
Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown.
Lilly & Riley, Oxford.
T. J. Cooper, Franklin tp.
May 5, 1848.—2m [August 6, 1847.]

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

WESTERN NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

207 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, a celebrated medicine which has made

GREAT CURES IN ALL DISEASES,

is now introduced into this section. The limits of an advertisement will not permit an extended notice of this remedy; we have only to say it has for its agents in the U. States and Canadas a large number of educated

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

in high professional standing, who make a general use of it in their practice in the following diseases:

DROPSY, GRAVEL,

and diseases of the Urinary Organs, Piles and all diseases of the blood, derangements of the Liver, &c., and all general diseases of the system. It is particularly requested that all who contemplate the use of this article, or who desire information respecting it,

WILL OBTAIN A PAMPHLET

of 32 pages, which Agents whose names are below will gladly give away. This book treats upon the method of cure—explains the peculiar properties of the article, and also, the diseases it has been used for over this country and Europe for four years with such perfect effect. Over 16 pages of testimony from the highest quarters will be found with

NAMES, PLACES AND DATES,

which can be written to by any one interested, and the parties will answer post paid communications.

☞Be particular and

ASK FOR THE PAMPHLET,

as no other such pamphlet has ever been seen, The evidence of the power of this medicine over all diseases is guaranteed by persons of well known standing in society.

Put up in 30 oz. and 12 oz. bottles. Price $2 for 30 oz., $1 for 12 oz., the larger being the cheapest. Every bottle has

"G. C. VAUGHN"

written on the directions, &c. See pamphlet, p. 28. Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at principal office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. Offices devoted to sale of this article EXCLUSIVELY 132 Nassau, New York, and corner of Essex and Washington, Salem, Mass, and by all Druggists throughout this country and Canada.

☞AGENTS.—S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; JACOB MARTIN, New Oxford; WM. WOLF, East Berlin; WM. BERLIN, Hanover; JOSEPH R. HENRY, Abbottstown.
March 3, 1848.—1y

NOTICE.

THE Account of JOHN DEARDORFF, Assignee of JACOB B. HARTMAN, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and the Court have appointed *the 23d day of May next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office,
Gettysburg, April 28, 1847. } 3t*

NOTICE.

THE Account of MOSES M. NEELY, Trustee of ABRAHAM KITCHEN, an habitual drunkard, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and the Court have appointed the 23*d day of May next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, }
April 28, 1848.—3t* }

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 23d day of May next, viz:*

The account of Jacob Newman, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Elizabeth Eyster, deceased.

The account of Jacob Newman, Executor of Michael Newman, deceased, who was one of the Executors of Elizzabeth Eyster, deceased.

The second account of John Stockslager, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Stockslager, deceased.

The account of John Boblitz and George Mummert, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Mummert, decased.

The account of William Moorhead, Administrator of the Estate of Fletcher Moorhead, deceased.

The second account of Jacob B. Meals and Philip Beamer, Executors of the last will and testament of Semuel Meals, deceased.

The second account of James Crabs, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Crabs, deceased.

The final and final account of John A. Myers and Moses Myers, Executors of the last will and testament of George Myers, deceased.

The final account of George J. Hartzell, Executor of the last will and testament of John Mowra, jr., deceased.

The account of Jacob D. Dull, Administrator of the Estate of Catharaine Emlet, deceased.

The account of Jacob Raffensperger, Administrator of the Estate of John Topper, deceased.

The account of George Will, Executor of the last will and testament of David Shriver, deceased.

The final account of Emanuel Pitzer, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Baltzer Pitzer, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
April 28, 1848. } tc

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE WORTZ, DEC'D.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal Representatives of GEORGE WORTZ, late of Conowago township, Adams county, dec'd, to wit: Jacob Wortz, (Petitioner, and Assignee of Peter Wortz,) Sarah Ryder, Isaac & Molly Stoner, Jacob & Mary Peters, Henry & Cath'e Fierman, Jacob Ryder, jr. Sarah Ehrehart, John and Elizabeth Ehrisman, David Ryder, John Ryder, Joseph and Susannah Black, Cath'e Stouffer, Henry Wortz, and Marcus Wortz, who are the surviving representatives of the said deceased—that

AN INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 18th day of May next*, at 12 o'clock, M., at the late residence of said deceased, in Conowago township, Adams county, Pennsyl'a, for the purpose of making a partition of the Estate of said deceased to and among the heirs and the legal representatives, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole thereof, but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided; and further to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate will conveniently accommodate more than one of the heirs of said intestate, and if so, how many of said heirs it will conveniently accommodate.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
April 28, 1848. } 3t

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.
April 10, 1846.

RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICATED SOAP!—Patronized by thousands of individuals throughout the United States and Canadas, giving the most flattering satisfaction to all who have used it. Chemists have wondered at its mysterious effects, and many of them have endeavored to discover the secret of its wonderful combination of efficacious balms and extracts, which render it so speedy and efficacious in the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Postules, Tetter, transforming, as if by magic, dark, sallow, yellow and unhealthy skins, to soft, smooth, fair, pure and healthy complexions. For the cure of *Chapped Flesh, Rough, Cracked and Discolored Skin, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, Scurvy, and Sore head*, RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICATED SOAP may truly be called an inestimable treasure. Excrescences of the Cuticle are spedily removed and cured—the cuticular vessels are instantly cleansed of all impurities—the hands, neck and face present a beautiful, clean, sweet and healthy appearance.

For Shaving, gentlemen will find this Soap a great desideratum, it produces a rich, creamy lather, softens the beard, and renders the skin smooth and pliable. *For Cleaning Teeth*, Radway's Soap is superior to paste or powder, it makes the teeth white and beautiful, sweetens the breath and protects the gums from scurf. As a general *Toilet Soap*, it superior to French and English Soaps, it is entirely free from irritating ingredients—it is purely balsamic and soothing to the skin.

Each cake, to be genuine, must be signed R. G. Radway. J. & R. G. RADWAY,
2 Courtland St., N. Y.
Sold in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER.
March 31, 1848.—2m

FANCY ARTICLES, Cologne, Soaps Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Brushes, Tooth Powders, &c., &c., for sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

CAP & LETTER PAPER, of beautiful quality, for sale at
April 7.—tf J. L. SCHICK'S.

Perfumery, Soap, &c.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c. for sale by C. WEAVER.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale, *at the lowest prices*, at the Book and Stationery Store of
Dec. 10. S. H. BUEHLER.

Jewelry, Watch-Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of
ALEX. FRAZER.

HOUSE SPOUTING

WILL be made and put up by the subscriber, who will attend promptly to all orders, and upon as reasonable terms as can be procured at any establishment in the county.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, October 15, 1847.

Candidates for the County Offices.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WM. W. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, March 3, 1848.

SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. M'CLELLAN.
Gettysburg, Feb. 18, 1848.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS and Friends:—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING.
East Berlin, Feb. 18, 1848.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.

AT the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the country, I am induced again to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off *second* best in Convention as a candidate for Register & Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.
Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 3.—tc

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. M'SHERRY.
Gettysburg, Feb. 18, 1848.

To the Voters of Adams county.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully to the best of my ability.

JAMES M'ILHENNY.
Mountjoy tp., Feb. 25, 1848.—tc.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL.
Gettysburg, Feb. 18, 1848.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I offer myself for your suffrages, as a candidate for the CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the Whig Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on me, to the best of my ability.

EDEN NORRIS.
Straban township, March 31.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends I respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDIE.
Gettysburg, Feb. 18, 1848.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the citizens of Adams county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Thankful for the liberal support received at the last Sheriff's election, I respectfully solicit your support, and pledge my best endeavors, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE.
Germany tp., Feb. 21, 1848.—tc

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit you support.

DAVID McMURDIE.
Franklin tp., Feb. 25, 1848.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I HAVE been induced by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

DANIEL MINNIGH.
Latimore township, March 10, 1848

Friends and Fellow-citizens of Adams co.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD M'ELWEE.
Huntington township, March 10.

To the Voters of Adams county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You will please regard me as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention). Should you nominate and elect me, your kindness will be acknowledged by directing my best efforts to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office.

AARON COX.
Latimore tp., Feb. 25, 1848.—tc.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the Office.

WILLIAM FICKES.
Reading tp, Feb. 11, 1848.—tc

REGISTER AND RECORDER,

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WM. F. WALTER.
Straban tp., April 7, 1848—tf.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH!

Dr. F. E. Vandersloot,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to his Profession, such as cleansing, filing, plugging and inserting Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set. An experience of more than twelve years in the Profession he trusts will enable him to operate to the entire satisfaction of those who may wish his services. All work will be warranted. For his place of residence enquire at the store of Samuel Fahnestock. Reference is respectfully made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Dr. Schmucker,
Dr. D. Horner,
Prof. H. Haupt,
Dr. C. N. Berluchy,
Rev. Prof. Baugher,
Dr. D. Gilbert,
Rev. E. V. Gerhart,
Prof. M. L. Stœver,

Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1847—1y

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country. He is prepared to attend to all cases usually entrusted to the Dentist, and hopes, by strict attention to Dentistry alone, to be able to please all who may see fit to entrust their teeth in his hands. ☞Office, second door above Forry's Hotel, S. Baltimore street.
Gettysburg, July 23.—tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in the S. W. corner of the Public Square, one door West of G. Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, dec'd. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit, confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as *Agent and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions.* He has made arrangements, through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 2.—tf

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the Centre Square, North of the Court-house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corners.
Gettysburg, Pa.

DIAMOND TONSOR.

S. R. TIPTON,

FASHIONABLE Barber and Hair Dresser, has removed his "Temple" to the diamond, adjoining the County Buildings, where he can at all times be found prepared to attend to the calls of the public From long experience he flatters himself that he can go through all the ramifications of the tonsorical departments, with such an infinite degree of skill as will meet the entire satisfaction of all who submit their chins to the keen ordeal of his razor. He hopes, therefore, that by attention to business and a desire to please, he will merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private dwellings.

GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS, (best quality) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c., for sale by S. H. BUEHLER.
December 10.

SUMMER HATS.

A LARGE assortment—as cheap, as comfortable—just received and for sale by J. L. SCHICK.
April 7, 1848.

ICE CREAM,

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S Confectionary in Chambersburg street. *Families* and *Parties* will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.
Gettysburg, July 23.—tf

WATCHES, of all kinds,

will be cleaned and repaired, at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.
July 16, 1847.