75 squares of Gunpowder,	250 000
Lead, shappots, collectors, bright-markers and other persons necessarily employed on the public works,	60 000

These besides a number of others we have not room to mention, were the payments made by virtue of the bill, and which would not have been made had not the bill passed.

In second use was in driving that flood of irresponsible paper money by which we were inundated, out of circulation, and giving the people a better, safer and more equitable currency. Such was its undoubted effect. It also gave to the Banks the opportunity and time to relieve themselves from the pressure which was upon them; to draw in their distrust lines without emergency to the community; and finally to resume specie payments on a basis secure to themselves and satisfactory to the people. His suspension of specie payments has conserved since the passage of that bill.

Will the Lock-keepers, collectors and others necessarily employed on the public works, respond to the assertion of the Pennsylvanian, that it was a scheme of financial villany; a measure giving to its author an 'infamous immortality' to enable the State to pay in them the wages of their toil?—Is a financial villany' to secure the wages of common schools, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars?—Will the old soldiers of the war of the revolution, and of 1812, and the bereaved widows of those who died in the service of their country, be found aiding the editor of the "Pennsylvanian," in his abuse of the man, whose efforts gave them back the small allowance which the State furnishes as pensions and gratuities? Let these answer in the affirmative.

It would doubtless be considered a sufficient answer to this charge against Governor Johnson, were we to leave him, and leave to the people the duty of decoding on the propriety of the measure. A few observations on the course pursued by the party of which the 'Pennsylvanian' is the organ, will close our present remarks.—The charge is, that the bill to relieve payment in nature, was passed on the first day of May, 1841. The notes authorized to be issued were by the terms of the act, to be redeemed by the State at the end of five years. They might have been redeemed earlier, 'at the pleasure of the Legislature,' but it was peremptorily required that their redemption should take place at the end of five years. The period fixed for redemption expired on the first day of May 1846. Did the State at that time pay? No. Democratic party, having the same holy horror with the editor of the Pennsylvanian, of the original issue, redeem and cancel these notes? In 1846, if we remember rightly, the Democratic party was in the ascendant in the State, had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a democratic Executive officer. Can any man believe, after reading the editorial of the Pennsylvanian, that the democratic party suffered these Relief notes to remain uncancelled, thereby plundering the farmer and mechanic, and intringing upon the Legislature? Gentle reader, be not surprised when informed that on the first day of December 1847, not a year ago, there was in the hands of the people, in circulation to the amount of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR DOLLARS! Where is the evidence of indignation in the editor, at the Legislature and the Executive, for continuing in circulation a currency so detrimental to the public interest? "The process of this plundering system," says the editor, "was not curious but simple. The heavy manufacturer bought up the depreciated paper, to pay the hands at the end of each week, at full value on the face of each note, and his profit was derived in having the services of life, were shared the full amount of the discount upon every dollar." This is his complaint.

A democratic legislature has sufficed this system to continue for two whole years, without even an attempt to correct the issue, and relieve the people. Do not thereby make the act complained of their work. At any time during the period of the five years mentioned in the act, the Legislature had the authority to redeem these notes;—why, we would ask, if they were so oppressive to the poor, to the farmer and mechanic, were they not cancelled?

PUBLICUS.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

Before we give in full the late letter from Gen Taylor to Capt. Allison, from which we gave an extract yesterday, The New Orleans Bulletin, in publishing it, says that it has been written in him with a view to correct any misunderstanding as regards various recent publications of detached extracts from his private letters, and of letters which have been given to the public in violation of that trust confidence which is always understood to attach to communications of that description.

The present letter gives a clear and connected statement of the circumstances which led to his nomination as candidate for the Presidency, and finds his position in connection with it in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, and which, we think, defines his position unmistakeably, even by the most rankest of his political opponents.

We deem it unnecessary to MAKE ANY COMMENTS on the letter, it speaks for itself in the clearest and most satisfactory manner.

EAST FEMISCOTA, Sept. 6th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d day of April last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, but my fellow citizens might be misled by the many and variety and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented in a manner, not stood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid but connected exposition of my sentiments to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters of mine, and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially that I am a Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters not been published, I should not feel so constrained in connection with what I have hereinafter said on this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my character is belabored, and my motives called up to the supreme criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a misunderstanding which it has tendered to me without solicitation or anticipation of mine, or of the manner in which my letters were published, or of letters written in confidence and confidence of a confidential correspondent, to be private. But given from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in fact, as far as the context is concerned, blotted out, they are so deceptive as to though they were positive falsehoods. I, of course, do not complain of the injustice that has been done me, and do not think it worth while to use an object of interest to them by this liberal course.

I shall not worry you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the history of the time of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had shed their blood side by side with me in the battles of my country. I felt that I was in no way destroy my country's peace and happiness, and that I was not, and I believe that my opinions were not, of whom know I was a Whig in principle, for I made no expression of any political sentiment or predilections.

Such had been the existence of party struggles during our late presidential contest, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretation given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with the formatory of political principles, was considered almost a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to it implicit. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command, when in front of an enemy counsel in an affair. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was so repugnant to my feelings, which are, I trust, in no way shady, I wanted unity in the army, and forbore any act that might sow the seeds of dissension and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written, at the time, before me, but they are all of one tenor, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in spontaneous meetings by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted the call as long as I could, but, and I believe that my opposition was sincere, I yielded only when it looked as if the opposition to me might be construed into a desire to embarrass my Government, and I felt that I should not have done so but with the assurance I had been promoted to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or repulsion, the kindness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth, that I did not, and do not, yield to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass, it would be conducted with more of kindness. It has been so fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, under the circumstances about to be stated, I accepted nominations by conventions, in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of party, and so I accepted. No one who joined in those nominations, could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have always declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this general explanation of my position, I do not think that I had a right to expect nominations from political organizations of more than a Whig, or to claim from me a candid but connected exposition of my sentiments to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially that I am a Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters not been published, I should not feel so constrained in connection with what I have hereinafter said on this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my character is belabored, and my motives called up to the supreme criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a misunderstanding which it has tendered to me without solicitation or anticipation of mine, or of the manner in which my letters were published, or of letters written in confidence and confidence of a confidential correspondent, to be private. But given from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in fact, as far as the context is concerned, blotted out, they are so deceptive as to though they were positive falsehoods. I, of course, do not complain of the injustice that has been done me, and do not think it worth while to use an object of interest to them by this liberal course.

I shall not worry you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the history of the time of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had shed their blood side by side with me in the battles of my country. I felt that I was in no way destroy my country's peace and happiness, and that I was not, and I believe that my opinions were not, of whom know I was a Whig in principle, for I made no expression of any political sentiment or predilections.

Such had been the existence of party struggles during our late presidential contest, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretation given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with the formatory of political principles, was considered almost a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to it implicit. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command, when in front of an enemy counsel in an affair. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was so repugnant to my feelings, which are, I trust, in no way shady, I wanted unity in the army, and forbore any act that might sow the seeds of dissension and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written, at the time, before me, but they are all of one tenor, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in spontaneous meetings by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted the call as long as I could, but, and I believe that my opposition was sincere, I yielded only when it looked as if the opposition to me might be construed into a desire to embarrass my Government, and I felt that I should not have done so but with the assurance I had been promoted to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or repulsion, the kindness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth, that I did not, and do not, yield to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass, it would be conducted with more of kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, under the circumstances about to be stated, I accepted nominations by conventions, in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of party, and so I accepted. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have always declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this general explanation of my position, I do not think that I had a right to expect nominations from political organizations of more than a Whig, or to claim from me a candid but connected exposition of my sentiments to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially that I am a Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters not been published, I should not feel so constrained in connection with what I have hereinafter said on this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my character is belabored, and my motives called up to the supreme criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a misunderstanding which it has tendered to me without solicitation or anticipation of mine, or of the manner in which my letters were published, or of letters written in confidence and confidence of a confidential correspondent, to be private. But given from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in fact, as far as the context is concerned, blotted out, they are so deceptive as to though they were positive falsehoods. I, of course, do not complain of the injustice that has been done me, and do not think it worth while to use an object of interest to them by this liberal course.

I shall not worry you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the history of the time of my name as a candidate for the Presidency.

THE STAR & BANNER,

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Sept. 22, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—T. B. PARKER, Esq corner of Chestnut & Third streets, and E. W. Carr, Exchange Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia; and W. Tenbrook, Esq, South-east corner 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. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John P. Sanderson, of Lehanon county,
Thomas E. V. M'Konnan, of Washington county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1. Jno. G. Clarkson,	12. Henry Johnson,
2. Jno. P. Wolbert,	13. Wm. Calder, Sen.
3. James M. Davis,	14. Wm. M'Murray,
4. Thos. W. Dalliet,	15. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel D. Hilles,	17. Aug. H. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Dwinnal,
7. Jno. D. Stout,	19. Thos. Bell,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Jno. Fulton,	21. A. H. Reed,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvine,
11. Wm. G. Riley,	23. Thomas H. Hill,
11. Franklin Taylor,	24. R. A. Parrigeon,

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH.

CORONER,

HON. DERRY WEBB.

ASSESSOR,

JAMES COOPER.

SHERIFF,

EPHRAIM SWOPE.

PROTHONOTARY,

JOHN PICKING.

REGISTER & RECORDER,

WILLIAM W. HAMERSLY.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,

HUGH DERRY WIDE.

COMMISSIONER,

JOHN M. MORNINGSTAR.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

HENRY BRINKERHOFF.

AUDITOR,

SAMUEL DURBORAW.

CORONER,

DR. CHARLES HORNER.

ARE YOU ASSESSED!

Voter, examine the assessment list, and see, and if your name is not there, have it inserted.—Remember that the law requires assessments to be made at least ten days before the election. Will any assessor refuse to make such a return? Remember that the law requires assessments to be made at least ten days before the election. Will any assessor refuse to make such a return? Remember that the law requires assessments to be made at least ten days before the election. Will any assessor refuse to make such a return? Remember that the law requires assessments to be made at least ten days before the election. Will any assessor refuse to make such a return?

Whigs, are you Organized!

Within less than three weeks our State election will be decided, and before two months a President will be chosen! to people over our destinies for the next four years. We have all the elements of success within our reach, if we avail ourselves of them by active and efficient organization. Let us be timely preparing for the contest, and taking measures to counteract the desperate efforts of a desperate party which clings to the spoils of office with the tenacity of a drowning man. We must remember that the great principles of our party, and especially our political principles, superior claims and exemplary character of our candidates, are not sufficient of themselves to insure success, while an over action by them is in the field, ready to dispute every inch of ground, and armed with weapons which carry a political poison with them, unless counteracted by such weapons as truth will furnish.

The friends of Taylor feel confident of success, and rely on the patriotic feeling of the country. This feeling animated the victors of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, but they took active measures, nevertheless, to secure success. Their videtes were thrown out, their guards placed, their rendezvous inspected, and their ammunition examined. Although there was a firm and abiding trust in the bravery of our soldiers, still nothing was left to chance, and every obstacle to success was removed. The same caution should animate the Whig party. We feel secure of success, under a leader who has never been defeated, and under a flag that has never been dishonored, but we must make all efforts, by energetic organization.

The Locofocos are sowing their sophistical State and National Constitutions, in disseminating political information, and in sowing, broad-cast, misrepresentations, slanders, and intrigues, against Gen. Taylor. A few months since not a tongue was wagged but in his praise; now, he is the subject of the most bitter vituperation, because a portion of his fellow-citizens have unanimously called to the Presidency. This course move have its effect if not counteracted. Let us organize then, and rally to the support of our cause, we will make the administration conform to the glorious model of George Washington—who declares that the Constitution which was formed by him was a system made by partisan organizations, and free to act solely for the country at large and for the greatest good of the greatest number.

There must be ORGANIZATION, CONFIDENCE AND PERFECT, in every election and school district. Committees and sub-committees must be appointed; the labor-we must be observed, and there were no many statements in circulation concerning the Whig party, and especially its political policy, that I felt constrained to correct the error into which the public mind was falling, by a more explicit exposition of my sentiments than I had in my letter to you of April last. That letter, and the letters which I addressed to Gen. Taylor, in proper understanding of them would permit, defined my position and political position in relation to the Presidency at the time.

The Locofoco Convention meets in May, and cannot their ticket to suit them. This should be done, to do. The National Whig Convention met in Philadelphia on the second Tuesday in June, and its nomination with gratitude and with pride. Its ticket was composed of patriots and of men representing each a constituency as the Whig party of the United States, and, moreover, the more grateful because it was not contested with party feeling incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and with the prosperity of the incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I, if I had, had the opportunity, would have voted for nominating my name with that of the distinguished Clay, and New York, and Pennsylvania, politics and sound conservative opinions might have been fairly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

Let us organize, let none of the sacred deposits committed to our charge be lost, let every Whig do his duty, and success will follow.

Yours, &c.

TO GEN. J. S. ALLISON.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The Portland Advertiser has returns from 211 towns in Maine, with the following results: Dana 27,421; Hubbard 23,008; Dana 27,421; scattering 8,522. Last year the vote in the same towns stood as follows: Hubbard 28,217; Dana 23,008; scattering 5,434. The plurality against Dana thus far is 4,709; last year in the same towns it was 5,209.

The Representatives to the State Legislature elected in the above towns are as follows: Whig 45, Locofoco 42, Vote 10 in 5, Taylor 1.

It is admitted by the Locofoco Press that there has been no choice of Governor at this election.

CASE THE MONOPOLIST.—Laborers and Poor men, how do you like the idea of voting for a LAND MONOPOLIST? Why Lewis Case is now known to be. Whenever the Locofocos have to take advantage of his office to SPECULATE in the PUBLIC LANDS—to pick out all the best of them, and leave the worst for the POOR EMIGRANT, unless he could afford to pay three, four, and five times the Government prices for them. This is the way he accumulated his immense fortune of 70,000 and a half of dollars. Voters, remember the Land Speculator, and Extra-pay Case at the polls.—Harrisburg Bush Shell.

PRECISELY.—After all, everything depends on custom. The highest compliment a Greek lover could pay his mistress was to call her ex-equal; but that would be our maidens say to such flattery! So it happens that what is a compliment to Mr. Case and the people for Taylor.

Locofoco Dictionary.

"Close and responsibility.—That which is in dispute.

"The whole or none."—A little more than half.

"Hard-fear party, or fight."—Forty-nine and thirty.

"A bloodless achievement."—The sacrifice of our personal blue.

"Indemnity for the past."—Losing $150,000,000 in a fight with Mexico.

"Security for the future."—Paying $15,000,000 more.

"Aid and comfort."—Giving the Mexicans a General.

"Government economy."—$52,868,049 yearly.

"No national debt."—Advertising for loans.

"Hard money."—Treasury notes.

"Will of the people."—Yeto and cities.

"Revenue tariff."—Protection to British manufactures.

Portraits of Mr. Van Buren.

Hon. Francis E. Gardiner, of Ohio, sketching Mr. Van Buren's political character, a few years since, thus expressed himself:

"I may be led to confide in the honor of a slaveholder, but a "servile doughface" is too destitute of that article to obtain credit with me. Mr. Van Buren has placed the evidence of his servility too conspicuously on the records of our country—The Wilmot proviso, and will be regarded as an enduring memento of the degeneracy of the age, and of the men who filled the public station."

In 1844, Charles F. Adams, now running on the same ticket with Mr. Van Buren, published a book on the Annexation of Texas, in which he said:

"The principles of liberty are never safe in the hands of men who make a trade of politics." Mr. Van Buren, if he must be judged by his preceeding course, taken as a whole, and from that let no man doubt, will be the agent of Texas. He is fixed to any thing but his own interest."

"Democrats are perfectly right in voting for Dr. Mann. Slaves are growing wrong in voting for Mr. Dunlap.—Cincinnati.

And why not! The honest Tariff "Democrats" who, in 1844, were so shamefully cheated by the deceptive cry of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," can very consistently vote for Dr. Nevins who has proved himself the true friend of American industry, and has, upon all occasions, shown manfully up to the support of the American mechanic, while no Whig can, without betraying his political principles, vote for Mr. Dunlap—who has just so uniformly given his influence to the policy of Mr. Polk, including the repeal of the Tariff of 1842 and the substitution of the British Free Trade Tariff of 1846. Any thing "sharp" in all this, neighbor!

Some Plain Question.

The Compiler has been putting to us a few queries, which it is pleased to call "plain questions." We have endeavored to answer them as plainly as we could. Will it now favor us with a few "plain" answers to the following:

1. Should Joel B. Danner be elected to Congress, would he vote to restore the Tariff of '42, or would he vote to continue the force the provisions of the present Tariff laws.

2. Would he favor or oppose the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, against the extension of Slavery to Free Territory—generally known as the Wilmot Proviso—but in reality drawn up by Thomas Jefferson?

3. Would he vote for or against a Bill to restrict the President in the exercise of the Veto power?

4. Would he—or would he not oppose Gen. Taylor's administration, and give a uniform opposition to the measures and doctrines of the Locofoco party?

Gen Case is a man of two lives, four faces, five salaries, and ten sets of rations. If elected to the Presidency, he would no doubt want two cabinets, four tariffs, five wars, ten Presidential terms.

THE POTTSVILLE VOLUNTEERS FOR OLD ZACK.—The Miner's Journal says that of the 43 enrolments, Capt. Nagle's company of volunteers, belonging to the first Pennsylvania Regiment, who returned from Mexico, thirty-four of them are going to vote for Gen. Taylor.

Democratic Elections.

"One thing I will say," wrote Thomas Jefferson to Governor McKean, under date of February 9th, 1803—and so to the Democrats of Pennsylvania with ELECTIONS, whether of the State or General Government, and have no fear, or hesitancy to DO DURING CALLING OF RENOWAL; because the consequences, remedy because nothing, if it may be considered by the common patriotism of the General Government."

"When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The officers are the related soldiers of the Administration by which the party is organized. Perhaps the organization often depends upon the re-election of their patron." (Speech of James Buchanan in 1828.

H. S. Ford, (U. Senator from Mississippi) Edward Durbin, (Commissioner of the Patent Office, at a salary of $3,000 per annum,) and W. J. Brown, (Representative in Congress, Miami Overall) constitute the Locofoco National Executive Committee at Washington city, and are flooding the country (through the mails, bonds, donations designed to defeat Gen. Taylor and secure the election of "Cass and Butler." Put THEM and THEY together!

The Hon. David Wilmot, although he openly repudiates the nomination of Cass and Butler, and strongly advocates the claims of Van Buren and Adams, has been nominated for re-election to Congress, by the Locofocos of his district. This looks very much like the old party "war cating in" in Northern Pennsylvania.

The journey between Cumberland, (Md.) and Boston, (Mass.) a distance of over 600 miles, is now made in 48 hours.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for October, has, by way of embellishment, two elegant steel-plate Engravings—one representing "A Pleonic in Olden time," the other "The Unmarried Belle." Mr. Graham's Magazine seems to grow up, as usual, in superior style. The name of Graham, and the name of T. F. Tassisto, J. Bayard Taylor, H. T. Tuckerman, T. B. Read, &c., among the contributors insure a high character of the entertainment for the reader. It is announced that Jos. R. Chandler, the former accomplished editor of "The United States Inquirer," will resume, in connection with J. Bayard Taylor and Geo. R. Graham, have the editorial management of Graham. A combination of talent which will cause the rival magazines to be a stirring. Terms $3 per annum, or two copies for $5: S. D. Patterson & Co., 98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PATRON BONAVICH, of the Jonesborough Whig, who was somewhat restive at the defeat of Mr. Clay's friends in the Philadelphia Convention, and for a long time refused to surrender his preference, has, at last, like a sensible man and a sterling Whig, come up to the mark, and rallied to the support. The following is an extract from a recent letter of his, which is characteristic of his quaint views:

"You can say to your friends that Tennessee will go for Taylor and Fillmore by a majority of five or ten thousand votes—that this district, heretofore democratic, will give them a majority—and last, though not least, that this county, always democratic, will go for Taylor and Fillmore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Medical uses of the Wild Cherry

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry Water has been known to possess very important medical virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties.—Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of wild cherry bark, and of Sarsaparilla, which is used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after the best physicians could do no more, has astonished the family, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a remedy for a disease, the nature of which was unknown among the ancients.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTT'S on the wrapper.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, only agent for Gettysburg.

THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION that a great variety of medicines are necessary to counteract the numerous and various maladies, is fast giving way to more rational views. All medicine, to be efficient, must pass through the blood and must flow after it has left the part of the body. The effect its medicine produces is a general effect, extending to the whole system, and though it may be manifested outwardly at a particular organ. There is no such thing as a purely local disease, though it may be of active poisons. As well might it be required to set a separate dish in order to nourish each particular part of the body, as to require a different medicine for every apparently different disease. The truth is all diseases arise from one cause, acting in different parts of the body. This doctrine is now so evident that but few at the present day dispute it.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills remove this cause wherever it is located, because they enter the circulation and aid in the efforts and labors of Nature to expel the offending matter.

Be aware of counterfeits! Purchase from the agents, only, one or more of whom will be found in each village and town in the United States.

The genuine is for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, SON, agent for Gettysburg; and Wholesale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF WEDNESDAY.

BEEF CATTLE.—There were offered at the yards on Monday, 1100 head of Beeves, 700 of which were taken by the butchers at prices ranging from $7 to $7.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $3.50 to $3.75 per 100 lbs. net.

FLOUR.—The flour market is active; sales of 1,000 bbls. Howard at brands at $5.37½ PRICE.—Wheat ranges from $1.40 to $1.50; a lot at $5.50. Sales of Corn meal at $3 10 a $3 25. Rye flour $4 25.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds of Grain moderate and prices depressed. Sales good to prime wheat at $1 05 to $1 12; and white at $1 12 to $1 16. Sales of Corn at 70 to 72c; yellow 56 a 60. Oats 25 a 29; Rye 70 a 72.

Just Received and for sale by the subscriber,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Plain, Striped, and Plaid

ALPACAS,

M. de Laines, Lustrings, Silk plain and fancy Silks, English & French Merinoes, Ginghams, Bonnet Satins and Plushes, Trimmings, &c. &c. Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, and will be sold a little lower than the lowest.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1848.

CHEAP GOODS!

The Old Stand still ahead!

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and customers that he has been in Baltimore and Philadelphia and now is ready to show them the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, & MOST FASHIONABLE

Assortment of Goods,

ever heretofore offered in this county, which is now opening at his STAND, in

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BROAD CLOTHS,

Pilot & Beaver Overcoatings, Cassimeres, plain and fancy; Rich Satin, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, plain, and fancy; Flannels, Linsey, Tickings, brown and bleached Muslins, a variety of new style Gingham, Calicoes, &c. All prices, and qualities, grandeur, cashmeres, and French merinoes, plain and fancy silk, paces and mode, gala plaids, Turkin and Thibet shawls, large blanket and merinoes and woolen do., also plain and checking, a large assortment of Jean de Bonnet silks, ribbons, laces, gloves and hosiery, a large stock of caps, (cloth and glazed.)

GROCERIES

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN!

Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the state any particular quantity of Goods, as they will show the assortment. As to prices and quality, they will throw into the shade anything that is NOW OFFERED ELSEWHERE.

As I intends remaining in the City some time, I will send an additional supply every few days. Thankful for acknowledgments to my friends and patrons, for past favors, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same—flattering myself that, from long experience in business and facilities for purchasing cheap, that I can, and will offer strong inducements to purchasers to give me an early call.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Sept. 22, 1848.—tf

GUN LOCKS and Gun Trimmings!

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

A. ARNOLD

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the largest, cheapest, and most fashionable stock of

SPRING

NEW GOODS,

which have ever been offered in this County, and which will be able to sell at least 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER

than Goods have been sold in this place before, as the most of his goods have been bought AT AUCTION FOR CASH.—

He would therefore invite all persons in want of Cheap Goods, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with a call.

AMONG HIS STOCK WILL BE FOUND

300 pieces of Calicoes,	
50 " Merino Delaines,	
50 " Checks and Tickings,	
50 " Linsey,	
1000 " Cassimeres and Satinets, satinetts,	
50 " Striped, Barred and plain Alpacas,	

all colors,

Woolen and Cotton Flannels, all prices and qualities, 80 pieces Ginghams, 20 do. Carpetings and Oil Cloths, Rich Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, a splendid assortment, Dress Silks, French and German Merinoes, Linen Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics, Linen and Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Cravats and Scarfs, Hosiery, Laces, Gloves, Fancy and Staple Goods, Black and Colored Silk Fringe, Ribbons, Gimps, &c., &c., in fact, a general assortment too numerous to mention.

GROCERIES.

Best New Orleans Sugar, best Rio Coffee, Molasses, different qualities, Teas, Loaf Sugar, Spices, Starch, Soap, Candles, &c.,

QUEENSWARE.

A very large stock of Queensware, and Hardware.

Sept. 22, 1848.—tf

WE CAN'T BE BEAT!

Ready-made Clothing, 30 per cent. cheaper than ever!

TO satisfy yourselves that "some things can be done as well as others," call at

SAMSON'S

Ready-made Clothing & Variety STORE,

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg, where you will find the largest and most fashionable assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever opened in this county, selling for prices that CAN'T BEAT TO or out of the Cities. The stock has been purchased in New York AT AUCTION, at CASH prices, and will be sold lower than they have ever heretofore been offered in the public market. Call and satisfy yourselves, and be convinced that this is no humbug.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds of Grain moderate and prices depressed. Sales good to prime wheat at $1 05 to $1 12; and white at $1 12 to $1 16. Sales of Corn at 70 to 72c; yellow 56 a 60. Oats 25 a 29; Rye 70 a 72.

Just Received and for sale by the subscriber,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Plain, Striped, and Plaid

ALPACAS,

M. de Laines, Lustrings, Silk plain and fancy Silks, English & French Merinoes, Ginghams, Bonnet Satins and Plushes, Trimmings, &c. &c. Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, and will be sold a little lower than the lowest.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1848.—tf

CHEAP GOODS!

Daguerreotype Portraits,

OF the first quality, handsomely colored, and put up in beautiful Morocco Cases, complete, for only ONE DOLLAR, at the Gettysburg Daguerreotype Gallery, No. 80½ Walnut Street, below Fourth, Philadelphia. All pictures made at this Gallery are warranted Perfect.

Sept. 22, 1848.—3m

CHEAP GOODS!

The Old Stand still ahead!

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and customers that he has been in Baltimore and Philadelphia and now is ready to show them the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, & MOST FASHIONABLE

Assortment of Goods,

ever heretofore offered in this county, which is now opening at his STAND, in

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BROAD CLOTHS,

Pilot & Beaver Overcoatings, Cassimeres, plain and fancy; Rich Satin, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, plain, and fancy; Flannels, Linsey, Tickings, brown and bleached Muslins, a variety of new style Gingham, Calicoes, &c. All prices, and qualities, grandeur, cashmeres, and French merinoes, plain and fancy silk, paces and mode, gala plaids, Turkin and Thibet shawls, large blanket and merinoes and woolen do., also plain and checking, a large assortment of Jean de Bonnet silks, ribbons, laces, gloves and hosiery, a large stock of caps, (cloth and glazed.)

GROCERIES

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN!

Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the state any particular quantity of Goods, as they will show the assortment. As to prices and quality, they will throw into the shade anything that is NOW OFFERED ELSEWHERE.

As I intends remaining in the City some time, I will send an additional supply every few days. Thankful for acknowledgments to my friends and patrons, for past favors, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same—flattering myself that, from long experience in business and facilities for purchasing cheap, that I can, and will offer strong inducements to purchasers to give me an early call.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Sept. 22, 1848.—tf

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest!

REDUCTION in PRICES

at least 40 per cent. !

J. L. SCHICK

HAS just returned from the cities with the largest stock of FANCY Goods, he has yet offered to the Public, and he does not hesitate to say that he is the BEST in town, and the CHEAPEST! If you don't believe it call and see for yourself, while I shall be pleased to show you what will be profited. My assortment is complete, and purchased at the lowest Cash prices. The following articles comprise a portion of my cheap and splendid stock:

A Splendid Lot of Bonnet Ribbons,

also, a large assortment of Satin and Mantua Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Gauzes, Needle Laces, Thread, Black Cloth, and Cashmere; Woolen Goods, Scotch Plaids, Cap Ribbons, Wool Dolls, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Woolen Yarn, Black and Slate Combs, Pocket do., Fine and Coarse do.; Hair Pins, Breast Pins and Bracelets, Fancy Boxes, Watch Chains, Gnards, and Keys, Jewelry, Fancy Beads, Pen holders, Lead Pencils, Plain Gold Rings, Children's Gaiters, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cravats, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Chaises, Ivory and Steel Knitting Needles, Knitting Pins, Artificial Flowers, Gauzes, Needle Laces, Fringe, Black Cotton Hose, Cotton Spool Thread, thread in the skein, Sewing Silk, Tooth, Hair, and camel's hair Brushes, plain lazenets, Irish linen, black and mode alpacas, flannel, cashmere, crown tape and binding, Ladies' collars and bonnets, satin, silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured cravats, silk ties, a splendid assortment of ladies' and gents' pocket books, gum and cotton suspenders, silk and specie, wheelbarrows, tool and sponge, and agate buttons, ivory stock, sewing and shoe awls, pocket knives and forks, Ladies' full gloves, mode-worked collars, ladies' kid gloves, fancy gallloons, standing collar, rosette, tube and gold pins, Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Cambric muslins and purses, beads and clasps, purse twist, tinsel, Ladies' Cambric Dress Handkerchiefs, wooden and worsted patterns, card board, lilly white, cologne, bell off, bear's grease, Ladies' Cambric Dress, carpet binding, pins and needles, a large assortment of Ladies' Fancy shoes, men's and children's cloth and glazed caps, &c. &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see for themselves, whether or not they wish to purchase.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES A. THOMPSON.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a young man for Robert T. Reid, Wm. H. Robertson and Wm. Wm. M. Templeton, and other heirs of Robert Templeton.

Sept. 22, 1848.—3t

CORONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, (Inquisition and Condemnation being wa