Ten Days later from Europe.

INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The steamer America arrived at Boston on Friday last, in 13 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th ult. Her intelligence is therefore 10 days later than previous advices. We annex a summary of the news:

FRANCE.

The ceremony of proclaiming the President elect before the National Assembly has taken place. Armand Marrast, Vice President of the Assembly, performed the act by announcing Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President of France until May, 1852, and the republic one and indivisible.

The President elect then ascended the tribune, took the oath, and read the following address:

"Citizens and Republicans: The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken trace out for me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor; and I shall regard as enemies of my country all those who shall attempt to change, by illegal means, what all France has so distinctly established. Between you and me, citizens and representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion. Our wishes and desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on the true basis, to strengthen democratic institutions, and to alleviate the miseries of that generous and intelligent people which has given me such a striking proof its confidence. The majority I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but will give to the new Government that moral force without which there is no authority. With peace and order our country can again improve, can cure its wounds, and bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down the passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who, despite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves, with you, to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic.

"A Government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessors when the deposite of authority is handed over to it intact; and in particular I owe it to Gen. Cavaignac to say that his conduct has been worthy of the generosity of his character and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. [Hear, hear.] We have, citizens and representatives, a grand mission to fulfill. To found the republic is the interest of all, and a just and firm Government should be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being reactionary or utopian. Let us be the men of our country, not the men of party; and, with the aid of God, we shall at least do good if we cannot achieve great things."

After reading the address, the President elect turned to Cavaignac and shook him cordially by the hand. The Chamber was delighted.

Odillon Barrot has been empowered to form a new Ministry. M. Thiers holds aloof, and it is considered doubtful whether he accepts office, or is even favorable to the new regime.

President Bonaparte has sent his relative, Napoleon Bonaparte, to the various Courts to announce his election.

Odillon Barrot, in a speech to the Chambers, declared that the new Government would not interfere directly with business affairs, and that the greatest latitude would be given to individual action. Every thing would be done to restore confidence and permanent peace.

Marshal Dugaud has been appointed commander of the army of the Alps. Abdel Kader has written to the President asking his release.

The new President of the Republic is a bachelor; his cousin, the Princess de Demidoff, is to do the honors of the Presidential palace. All parties in France are giving in their adhesion to the Government.

It was remarked by several journals that the Christmas holidays had not been passed so decorously in Paris for a very long time. This speaks well for the tone of feeling among the people; while the improved condition of the Bank of France, and the rapid but steadily maintained advanced prices of the public securities at the Bourse, show that confidence is being restored in the country.

The first military spectacle in honor of the new President of the Republic took place on Sunday, when he reviewed the national guards and troops of the line in the Place de la Concorde. The spectacle was a brilliant one, and the reception of the President most cordial and enthusiastic—shouts of "Vive Napoleon," "Vive Louis Napoleon," greeting his appearance along the entire line. As he reached the site of the magnificent column erected in honor of his uncle, the great Emperor, and reigned up his horse for an instant, and gently inclined his head before the statue of the idolized hero, the effect upon the vast throng of people was electric—shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" going up as though from every man, woman and child.

The following is the final state of the poll for President, as addressed by the Committee of the Assembly to the Moniteur, in the 86 departments not including Algiers:

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,	5,534,520
Cavaignac,	1,449,302
Ledru Rollin,	371,431
Raspail,	36,964
Lamartine,	17,914
Changarnier,	4,687
Scattering,	12,434
Total,	7,426,252

ITALY.

The Pope still continues at Gaeta. The Provisional Government at Rome, by a vote in the Upper Chamber, has exhibited a further disposition to endeavor to bring about the Pope's return. Pius the 9th, however, refuses, except upon condition that the Chambers be dissolved, the national guard disbanded, and the journals suppressed. Mr. Cannute, Commissioner-General of the Papal army, had arrived at Paris, on his way to London, with a mission to both the French and English Governments.

A Congress of Nations, to settle Italian affairs, will shortly meet at Brussels; but little progress, however, can be made until it is known who governs Germany.—When the feeling of Russia as to the real disposition of the Pope's person is known, the time of meeting can be no longer delayed.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrians are now more at ease in their capital, and are supplied with funds from Russia, it is supposed.

The withdrawal of Austria from the Parliament of Frankfort has opened a new era for Germany. It is said that the Parliament of Frankfort has determined to have an Emperor for the Germans. The tide has turned, and Prussia is in the ascendant.

The accounts from Vienna in regard to the civil war in Hungary are very imperfect and one-sided. The Imperialists are said to have taken the frontier towns of Aedenpensing, Syrnan and Presburg.—The Magyars, adhere to the Hungarian system of tactics, as being best adapted to the nature of the country, destroying forage and the habitations, and retiring as the invaders advance. By this means the inhabitants expect to throw almost insurmountable obstacles to the progress of the Austrians. Hungary must submit in the end.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

We find in the N. Y. Tribune, the following brief account of the President of France:

"Charles Louis Napoleon, son of Louis Ex-King of Holland, was born in Paris on the 20th of April, 1808. His god-parents were the Emperor and Maria Louisa, and during his childhood he was an especial favorite of the former. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he stood beside him on the Champ de Mars, and when embraced by him for the last time, at Malmaison, the young Louis, then a boy of seven years old, wished to follow him at all hazards. When the family was banished from France his mother removed to Augsburg, where he received a good German education.—He was afterwards taken to Switzerland, where he obtained the right of citizenship and commenced a course of military studies. After the July Revolution, by which he was a second time procribed from France he visited Italy in company with his brother, and in 1831 took part in a popular insurrection against the Pope. This movement failed, but he succeeded in making his escape, and, his brother dying at Forli the same year, he visited England and afterward returned to Switzerland, where, for two or three years, he contented himself with writing political and military works, which do not appear to have been extensively read. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt in 1832, gave a new impulse to his ambitious hopes. His first revolutionary attempt, at Strasburg, in October, 1832, completely failed, but after a short imprisonment in Paris, he was sent to England. The illness of his mother occasioned his return in the following year, and after a visit to Switzerland he took up his residence in England until his second attempt at Boulougne, in 1840.

In this affair several of his followers were killed, and he was himself taken and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Castle of Ham. The particulars of his escape in May, 1846, after an incarceration of six years, are well known. From that time until the end of September last, when he was returned as a Deputy to the National Assembly from the Department of the Seine, he has resided in England."

Idiocy.—The Commissioners appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature, to inquire into the condition of idiots throughout the Commonwealth, have made a very elaborate report, in which they arrive at the important opinion that even the most depraved and brutal idiots are susceptible of moral, intellectual and physical improvement. Facts are detailed respecting schools which have been established in Europe for the instruction of this wretched class of our fellow creatures, which show conclusively that the most helpless and wretched of idiots may be greatly improved in their physical condition, and, comparatively speaking, elevated, morally and intellectually. There are 1300 idiots in Massachusetts. The picture of degradation, wretchedness and misery, which the details of this report present, is perfectly overwhelming. It is enough to move the hearts of the most callous, and stir the very soul of humanity to exertion. The improvement made by the commissioners of the facts developed by their investigations, is thus set forth:

"The moral to be drawn from the existence of the individual idiot is this—he, or his parents, have so far violated the natural laws, so far marred the beautiful organism of the body, that it is an unfit instrument for the manifestation of the powers of the soul. The moral to be drawn from the prevalent existence of idiocy in society, is, that a very large class of persons ignore the conditions upon which alone health and reason are given to men, and consequently they sin in various ways; they disregard the conditions which should be observed in intermarriage; they overlook the hereditary transmission of certain morbid tendencies, as they pervert the natural appetites of the body into lusts of diver kinds,—the natural emotions of the mind into fearful passions, and thus bring down the awful consequences of their own ignorance and sin upon the heads of their unoffending children."

Town Loafers.—One of the greatest curses that infests the towns and villages of our country, are a set of idle, lounging, lazy, trifling vagabonds, denominated town loafers. These gentry have no visible means of making a living, and yet some of them dress much better than we can afford to do. The sober, steady portion of our citizens should enquire into the *modus operandi* by which such individuals manage to clothe and feed themselves. One half of the honest, laboring portion of the community that toil incessantly, night and day, from Monday until Saturday night, find no little difficulty in making a scanty support for their families, whilst these *gentry* are as slick as well fed porkers. Men, to make a living in this country, must work, or resort to means less honorable. The loafer don't work, sure. Where does his living come from?

Cabinets.—The whole number of members of the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court, including the Presidents, since the organization of the Government, is 160, distributed among the States as follows:

Massachusetts,	20	Vermont,	none
N. Hampshire,	3	Rhode Island	none
Maine,	1	Connecticut,	6
New York,	21	New Jersey,	3
Pennsylvania,	21	Delaware,	2
Maryland,	1	Virginia,	26
North Carolina,	4	South Carolina,	7
Georgia,	5	Kentucky,	10
Mississippi,	1	Alabama,	1
Michigan,	1	Ohio,	5
Louisiana, (including Gen. Taylor,)			2

Of the whole number, 81 were taken from nine free States, and 80 from eleven slave States. Of the Presidents, Massachusetts has had 2, N. York 1, Virginia 4, Tennessee 2, Ohio 1, and Louisiana 1.—Of the Vice Presidents, Massachusetts has had 2, New York 5, Pennsylvania 1, Virginia 2, S. Carolina 1, and Kentucky 1.

Mr. Benton, it is said by a Washington correspondent, returns to the Senate a Free Soiler, and one of the Senators from Texas, it is also asserted, entertains the same views.

Western Commerce.—The commerce of the western lakes, probably amounted to $150,000,000, the past year. That of the 70 western rivers and bayous, embracing a distance of 16,675 miles, is estimated at $190,000,000. In his message, President Polk devoted 5 or 6 columns to what he deems to be essential to the preservation of Southern institutions, while not one line is employed in advocacy of Northern commerce. He does, however, devote several columns to prove that those who advocate the improvement of the waters upon which this vast commerce floats, desire to assimulate our institutions to those of Great Britain! It is no marvel that the people of this country have grown weary of the rule of a party which endorses Executive vetoes of Harbor and River Appropriation Bills!—*Albany Atlas.*

Thrilling Scene at Fairmount.—The Philadelphia papers of Wednesday give a thrilling account of a scene that happened on the ice, on Fairmount Dam.—A large number of people, some 60 or 70, were on the ice looking at the skaters; when the ice seperated in large cakes, bearing them from the shore, and hurrying those on them toward the dam. Two girls and a young man went over the dam, and were rescued by Mr. King. The remainder all got a disagreeable cold bath, but there were no lives lost. The excitement was terrible.

The Other Side of the Story.—Accounts from California are not entirely concurrent as to the *desirableness* of being there. A late letter to New York says:

"I wish I were once more at home earning a more moderate salary, for we who dig make little money. Board at $15 per week—washing at $12 the dozen—added to working leg deep in mud and water, and sleeping in the fields, we are not re-paid by the gold we gather. Those who have goods to sell are making fortunes, but laborers have to fare hard."

Sudden Death.—*Tight Lacing.*—An inquest was held on the body of Sarah Griffith, a young woman, aged about 18 years, employed as a servant in the family of Rev. Mr. Rodgers, military chaplain at St. Helen's Island, opposite this city.—The fate of the deceased ought to act as a warning to other young females; she died suddenly of an affection of the heart, also of other internal causes, said to have been brought on by tight lacing. Her body was opened, and a verdict in accordance with the above returned. She was to have been married at an early date.—*Montreal Herald Dec. 28.*

☞The steamer Falcon, which left N. Orleans on the 18th ult. for Chagres, with passengers bound for California, returned to that port on the 8th inst. The steamer reached Chagres on the 27th and landed her passengers, who at once proceeded up the Chagres river in small boats, on their way to Panama, whence they would take the first vessel for California. The Gold mania is represented to be raging along the Pacific coast as well as in the U. States, large numbers of adventurers being on the way to the Gold Region from the Mexican and South American States.

Sleighing with a Tiger.—A novel exhibition was presented in Washington street and on the Neck yesterday, which drew off attention for a time from the racers. Herr Driesbach made his appearance in an elegant sleigh with his pet tiger by his side—not the *tiger* of English comedies, but a bona fide four-legged tiger.—He seemed to enjoy the sleighing highly by leaping upon his master, licking his face and showing other signs of excitement.—Driesbach had to slap him several times to keep him off. After astonishing the city, Driesbach alighted with his tiger at the Tremont House, and taking him in one of the apartments, invited gentlemen to walk in and be introduced; but there were few who seemed anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity.—*Boston Transcript.*

Heavy Verdict.—The suit of John Thompson, publisher of the *N. Y. Bank Reporter*, in the Superior Court, against Moses Y. Beach, proprieter of the *Sun* newspaper, resulted on Friday, in a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000, being the whole amount claimed. The article in the *Sun*, on which the action was founded accused Mr. Thompson of having committed offences which deserved the State prison, and the defendant pleaded the general issue, but failed to produce anything whatever in justification of the attack on the plaintiff, which the Court characterized as a most unjustifiable libel. The jury added to their verdict:—We give the full amount claimed, *as a security for the public against the publication by newspapers of libels against individuals.*

Importation of Breadstuffs.—An independent farmer of the State of Delaware, who has read all Polk and Walker have had to offer on the blessings of Free Trade to the farming interest, but who, finding it contrary to his own experience and knowledge, don't believe one word of it, recently had the curiosity to extract the starch or sizing from a yard of British plain cottons, (called '*Ohio* Extra Sheetings,' though manufactured in England,) and weigh the product. The cloth weighed one quarter of a pound; he washed the starch out of it and found it had lost 184 grains by the process. He thence calculated that if our whole Cotton crop were manufactured at home instead of being mainly sent abroad, and if our manufacturers stocked it as much as the British do (but they don't begin to) the amount of Flour required for this single purpose would be equal to 2,560,000 bushels of Wheat. Instead of supplying this, however, to say nothing of the much greater quantity which our manufacturing population would consume while producing the cloth, we are now actually importing annually a large quantity of British Flour, in the shape of cotton fabrics. The profit or wisdom of sending our Cotton and Flour to England, to be made up into cloth for our use, we never could imagine.

Fearful Accident.—Last Sunday, while a sleighing party were descending Broad Mountain, Schuylkill county, Pa., the sleigh upset, and the horse, which was a full blooded racer, started off down the declivity at break-neck speed, until, coming in contact with a drove of cattle, he ran with such violence against them, that both horns of a stout bull entered his breast and shoulders. One of the horns broke off in the body, and the horse dropped dead instantly, in his death struggle knocking another ox insensible upon the ground, where he laid for some minutes as if killed by the violence of the shock. The poor horse was unharnessed as he lay, and his mangled carcass rolled over the steep mountain side, food for the wild beast and birds of prey.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, January 19, 1849.

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.

☞An interesting sketch of California, taken from Col. Fremont's geographical memoir of that country, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. Several articles of reading matter will also be found on the fourth page.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The National Intelligencer states that the President has issued the usual circular to the Senators of the United States, requesting them to meet in the Senate chamber on the 5th day of March next.—It is then customary to receive and act upon the nominations which the President may make for members of the Cabinet, &c.

☞THE COURT adjourned on Wednesday last—most of the Jurors having been discharged on the preceding evening. There were no cases tried in the Common Pleas. Annexed will be found a list of those disposed of in the Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Steinour—Indictment for Larceny of a Hat, the property of S. S. M'Creary. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to four months imprisonment in the County Jail, pay a fine of $5, and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Samuel Steinour—Surety of the Peace, on the oath of J. Douglass Taylor. Court dismissed the complaint—each party to pay his own costs.

Com. vs. J. Douglass Taylor.—Indictment for Assault and Battery, with intent to commit a rape on the person of Susan Steinour. Verdict, Not Guilty—County to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jacob Peters.—Two indictments for Assault and Battery on the person of his wife. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence: 1 month imprisonment and payment of costs.

Com. vs. Henry Lichty.—Indictment for Larceny. Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nol. pros.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—We notice, by the Charlestown Free Press, that a number of young men in that place are organizing a Company to go to California. The company is to consist of 50 individuals, of good character and habits, who are required to pay into the Treasury the sum of $300. Each man is then to be provided with a rifle, revolver, pair of blankets, horse, &c., out of the common fund. The proceeds of the joint labor of the company while at the mines are to be divided equally among the members. The Company is to be regularly officered and drilled, and will start for the Gold Regions, (via St. Louis, Ft. Leavensworth, and thence across the Mountains,) about the 10th of March. Among the names enrolled, we observe that of our friend, J. Harrison Kelly, formerly of Gettysburg.

SAILED.—The schooner Sovereign, Capt Peterson, sailed on Tuesday last from Baltimore for California, with about 50 passengers. Among them we notice the names of John L. and Thomas S. Cooper, sons of Thomas J. Cooper, Esq., of this county; also that of Franklin Cooper, formerly of Gettysburg. The vessel sails for Vera Cruz, whence the passengers will cross over to Mazatlan on the Pacific, via the city of Mexico. From Mazatlan it is their intention to proceed to the Gold Region by water or land, as may deemed desirable.

STATE TREASURER.—On Monday last, Gideon J. Ball, a member of the House from Erie county, was elected State Treasurer for one year from the first of May next. The ballotings were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Ball (Whig)	63	63	64	64	66
Plumer (Loco)	60	60	60	60	60
Grover (Native)	6	6	5	5	5

The Whigs, fearing a combination between the Natives and Locofocos, prevailed upon Mr. Ball to vote for himself on the 5th ballot, to secure the requisite majority. Mr. Ball is a gentleman of talent, industry, and integrity, and will make an excellent officer.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The official returns of the several counties of the Commonwealth were opened and read in the House of Representatives, on Friday at 11½ o'clock, in the presence of the members of both Houses, as required by law. The aggregate vote is as follows:

William F. Johnston,	168,522
Morris Longstreth	168,225
Scattering	72
Total vote	336,819
Johnston's maj. over Longstreth	297
Over all others	225

CANCELLATION OF RELIEF NOTES.—The Auditor General gives notice that $50,000 of the relief issue was cancelled on the 30th ult., agreeably to law. Of this amount $10,000 was of the bank of Erie, $4,500 of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, $2,600 of the Bank of Penn Township, $2,300 of the Cumberland Bank, $2,250 of the Bank of Germantown, and the balance of various banks, in sums of from $300 to $1,000.

AN ARRANT HUMBUG.—The Lancaster Examiner notices the reception of a circular from a swindler styling himself "*Signor Don Jose D'Alvear*," proposing to advertise an instrument of his invention styled a "Goldometer," by means of which, he alleges, the existence in the earth of metals of any kind may be detected. The fellow has assumed a Spanish name, the better to gull green-horns, but has overdone it by prefixing Italian and Spanish titles of the same meaning!

A similar circular was received at this office. The cheat is so papable that we are surprised that any of our cotemporaries should have been gulled into its insertion. Those who wish to be "diddled" out of three dollars, are requested to remit to box No. 2713, New York P. O.

☞"*The Quaker City*" is the title of a new paper published at Philadelphia by George Lippard, Esq., the first No. of which is upon our table. The contents are quite Lippardish in their character—evincing considerable genius, but sadly perverted by a too intimate familiarity with the French school of novelists. The loose moral tone, and almost undisguised sprinklings of infidelity, abounding throughout the 'Quaker City,' will hardly be atoned for by the occasional flashes of genius, or serve to commend it to the regard of those who seek to promote the public good.

☞The Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives, to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress as to expressly prohibit the extension of slavery into newly acquired territories. The vote in the Senate stood, 4 yeas to 11 nays—in the House, 38 yeas to 31 nays.

Legislative.

☞In the Senate, on the 11th inst., Mr. Sadler presented a memorial from the Seventh-day Baptists, praying for a law exempting them from the provisions of the act relative to the observance of the Sabbath.

On Saturday, in the House, Mr. Cooper presented several bills relating to this county, the nature of which will be understood from the titles: An act to authorize the Executors of Isaac Baugher to sell certain real estate. An act for the relief of the heirs of James Caldwell, deceased. An act to vest in the Commissioners of Adams county the title of certain real estate. An act relative to voting at elections in the county of Adams. An act confirming the title to real estate sold by D. Cornyn.

The resolution relative to the rechartering of old Banking Institutions, and the incorporation of new ones, offered in the Senate by Mr. McCaslin, was reported on Monday from the Committee on Banks, with material modification. The Committee have stricken out all after the word resolved, and inserted the following:

That the Committee on Banks be instructed, before reporting a bill for the extension of the charter of any Bank or Savings Institution, to examine, under oath or affirmation, the President or Cashier thereof, in reference to the Bank or Savings Institution's condition, and manner of doing business, and report the result of such examination to the Senate.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the Committee on Banks to carry into effect the above resolution, they shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, and to send for persons and papers.

No action was taken in regard to the resolution as amended. After a brief discussion, its further consideration was postponed for the present.

Among the bills and resolutions read in place on Monday, in the Senate, was the following joint resolution, relative to the extension of slavery, presented by Mr. Lawrence, from Washington:

Whereas, By the late treaty between Mexico and the U. States, the latter has become possessed of a large and extended territory, for which Congress, at its present or some subsequent session, will be called upon to legislate;

And Whereas, While the great mass of the people of this State believe that Congress has no power over the question of slavery as it exists in the States, and are willing to leave it where the Constitution found it, hoping soon to see it peaceably abolished by the efforts of those directly interested; they are opposed to its extension beyond its present geographical limits.

Therefore, Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for the incorporation of the principle of the ordinance of 1787 into all bills for the government of territory now free.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Evans, of Chester, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing old bachelors for the benefit of the Common School fund. A motion to postpone indefinitely by Mr. Klotz was negatived—yeas 37, nays 50. On motion of Mr. Frick, the resolution was postponed for the present.

In the Senate, on the same day, on motion of Mr. Brawley, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of a law authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of $500,000, for the purpose of redeeming the relief issues.

☞On Saturday last, Gov. Johnston resigned his seat in the Senate. Mr. Darsie was thereupon unanimously elected Speaker of the Senate, his position heretofore being that of Speaker *pro tempore*. By the resignation of the Governor, a special election will have to be held in the Senatorial district recently represented by him.

THE INAUGURATION of Gov. Johnston took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, with the usual ceremonies—Mr. Darsie, Speaker of the Senate, administered the oath of office in presence of the members of both Houses and a large number of spectators, after which the Governor read his inaugural address. The Address will be found in a subsequent column.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.—In the House on Wednesday Mr. Swartzwelder offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Bill providing for the election of Judges by the people. A motion to postpone the resolution indefinitely was negatived, ays 32, nays 60. A motion to amend by instructing the Committee merely to inquire into the expediency of the proposition, was adopted, 50 to 46. The resolution as amended was then negatived, ays 45, nays 51.

In the House, on the same day, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Vice and Immorality to report a bill imposing a tax upon all venders of malt liquors, excepting those who have licensed taverns.

☞"*Independent*," the Washington correspondent of the North American, noticing Mr. Cooper's election to the U. S. Senate, remarks:

"The election of Mr. Cooper as U. S. Senator, is a gratifying event to a large body of personal and political friends, whom his talents, his social virtues and his manly character, attracted around him during a distinguished Congressional career. It has defeated the hopes of designing Locofocos, and has satisfied the best expectations of our party. Pennsylvania may feel proud of the distinction she has conferred, and assured that her interests and honor will be ably and justly vindicated by one who is equal to the trust and willing to discharge it. Representing as he will do the regenerated condition of the Commonwealth, Mr. Cooper will be received with a congratulation the more marked, as being a tribute to his personal merits and to the political redemption of the noble old State which has honored him with her highest confidence."

The same writer thus speaks of the vote given to Mr. Broadhead:

"The Locofoco members of the Legislature showed how much they cared for the extension of Slavery, when they voted for Richard Brodhead for the U. S. Senate. With the exception of Charles J. Ingersoll, no Pennsylvania Congressman has made himself more conspicuous than this same Broadhead—and yet he received the votes of all the pretended Wilmot Proviso Locofocos in the Legislature for a post in which he could give more aid to Slavery than in any other to which he could be chosen! Can any true friend of freedom be made to believe, after this, that Pennsylvania Locofocoism cares a straw about the extension of Slavery?"

☞James Johnston, brother to the Governor has been appointed State Librarian.

The Southern Caucus.

Mr. Calhoun's Pro-Slavery movement at Washington is about exploding, as we expected it would, if indeed it has not already exploded. The Sub Committee of fifteen, appointed to prepare an address to the South, having adopted Mr. Calhoun's manifesto by a majority of one, it was reported to the general caucus of Southern members on Monday evening last. The caucus was composed of about 90 members of the Senate and House—a large number of them, especially the Whig portion, being decidedly opposed to the movement, but attending the meeting with the view of endeavoring to control its action. Mr. Benton, it is said, would have nothing to do with it, and was not present.

The address prepared by Mr. Calhoun having been read, a warm and animated debate ensued on the question of its adoption, lasting until after 12 o'clock—Messrs. Clayton, Berrien, Toombs, Jefferson Davis, M'Lane, Rusk, Calhoun, Stephens, Houston, Foote, Bailey, and others, participating. Mr. Clayton made an eloquent and powerful speech in opposition to the Address and against any sectional caucus movements as foreign to the duties of legislators called together under the Constitution to deliberate and act for the common good and the welfare of the whole Union.—He portrayed in glowing colors the danger and impolicy of these merely sectional movements, and deprecated all such as are inconsistent with the duties of national legislators, and calculated to impair the stability of the Union. Similar ground was taken by Messrs. Rusk, Morehead, Stephens, Toombs, &c. Mr. Toombs took the ground that Slavery not now existing in California and New Mexico, it can never exist there without the sanction of Congressional legislation, and that consequently Mr. Calhoun, in resisting the right of Congress to act in the matter at all, was foreclosing to the South the only chance it had of introducing the Slave institution into those territories. Mr. Calhoun and his friends of course took issue with these positions, and not only maintained the right of the Staveholder to carry his slaves into any of the free territories of the Union, but insisted that Congress was bound to protect him in the exercise of that right.

A motion was made, at early stage of the debate, to lay the address on the table and to adjourn *sine die*, which was negatived by a vote of 35 to 55. The Address, with all the resolutions and amendments offered in the caucus, was finally recommitted to the sub-committee of 15, by a majority of two. Another meeting is to be called on Monday evening next, to determine what or whether any further action shall be taken. The letter writers from Washington, in noticing the meeting on Monday night, pronounce the movement a failure, and state that a number of the Southern members so regarding it have resolved to have nothing more to do with it.

What they ask.

Those who seek to carry slavery into the new territories also ask to take the Slave Code with it. The former cannot exist securely without the latter. They are inseparable. Where the one goes the other must follow. Hence, if Congress permits Slavery in California, or New Mexico, it must allow that law to go with it which provides thirty lashes for the negro, whether bond or free, who has the hardihood to preach the Gospel; which secures one year's imprisonment for any one who shall teach a slave to read, and twenty lashes for the slave who is found at a school learning to read; and which provides the enormous penalty of six months' imprisonment and $500 fine for whipping a slave to death!

It must do more even than all this. It must provide for the imprisonment of every dark skinned sailor who visits either New Mexico or California! Virginia and South Carolina have not only shown us the practical workings of such a law, but have declared it indispensable to the safety of every Commonwealth where Slavery exists. Every Northern ship, therefore, which shall visit any harbor in these territories, after slavery shall have become one of their legalized institutions must purge itself of colored sailors, cooks and cabin-boys, or abide the consequences. Congress must also provide, in the event that New York or Massachusetts shall send on a gray-headed commissioner to protest against the imprisonment of their free citizens, that such commissioner shall be supplied with a coat of tar and feathers at the public expense.

It would be folly to sanction Slavery in these new territories, unless such sanction was accompanied with these essential accompaniments. Slavery must have its code or it becomes as helpless as a hyena without claws or teeth. The question, therefore, is not merely whether slaveholders shall be allowed to take their slaves into New Mexico, but whether they shall be allowed to dictate the color of our seamen, imprison our citizens, punish the preaching of the gospel, and whip men for learning to read.—*Albany Journal.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February, is already upon our table, embellished and illustrated by 22 engravings, including the illustrations in the departments of "Model Cottages," "Equestrianism," &c. The number contains 84 pages of reading matter, from popular contributors—Godey is evidently determined to spare neither expense nor labor in the effort to make his publication THE magazine of the country. Terms $3, or 2 copies for $5. By an arrangement with the publisher, however, we are enabled to offer a copy of the "Lady's Book" and a copy of the "Star," for one year, for $4. Specimens may be seen at this office.

☞Wm. B. Reed, Esq has been appointed the Deputy of the Attorney General, for the City and County of Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The Reading Journal suggests to our editorial friends, now holding seats in the Legislature, the propriety of urging the passage of resolutions of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress on the subject of Postage, particularly with regard to Newspapers. They know precisely what the Press and the reading public want, and we can assure them that the press and the people will not be unmindful of their good offices so far as this matter is concerned.

OHIO.—The difficulty in Ohio seems to be again in a fair way to be settled. A despatch, dated Columbus, Jan. 16, states that the Joint Committee of the two Houses, appointed to examine the returns of the Governor's election, have placed them in the hands of the Secretary of State and the Speaker of the Senate. This will undoubtedly settle that difficulty. The next end to which the Locofoco destructives will direct their attention, now that they have been foiled in their efforts first to prevent an organization of the Legislature and then to prevent the inauguration of Gov. Ford, will be the prevention of an election of a U. S. Senator.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—We notice that our young friends, Messrs. Rupp & Miller, during the past week have fitted up a new Segar establishment in York street, a few doors below the Globe Inn, where they will be prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Segars of all kinds. With good material, mechanical skill, and clever dispositions, they deserve, as they will no doubt receive, a liberal patronage.

Important from Gen. Taylor.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes a letter from a friend, dated Baton Rouge, Dec. 15, who had been to see the President elect, and gives the substance of an interesting conversation with the General, on the subject of general politics. The Journal endorses the authenticity of the letter and says that its statements can be relied on. We make the annexed extracts:

"Gen. Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for office, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business to read the numerous letters, many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers.

'Besides,' says the General, 'I am not yet President, and, when I am, let these applications be made through the proper departments; and, if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for, as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be made of men honest and capable.—I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freemen's privilege; but such desecration of office and office patronage as some of them have been guilty of, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be good cause for the removal of friend or foe.'"

"The offices of the Government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding office to be honest and good men, and as the new appointments will of course be Whigs, that will bring about this result.—Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it gieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better. As to my Cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but NOT, as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge; but I do not believe those who voted for me wish me to be a partizan President, and I shall therefore try to be a President of the American people. *As to the new territory, it is now free, and Slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorizing it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass.* I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

Upon the subject of improving our great rivers and lakes, the friends of that measure may rest satisfied they have a friend in President Taylor.

THE WHIG ALMANAC.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this valuable Register for 1849. It contains 64 pages of closely printed matter, including full returns of the Presidential elections in every State in the Union for 1844 and 1848; a list of members of Congress and officers of the General Government, with the salary drawn by each, an article on the Mexican War, &c., &c.—all for 12½ cents. This is the seventh in the series of Annual Political Registers issued from the Tribune office, constituting a very convenient and valuable collection of Historical, Political and Statistical matter, which should be in the possession of every intelligent reader. Address Greely & M'Elrath, 154 Nassau st., N. Y.; 1 copy for 12½ cents, or 12 copies for $1.

☞A copy of the Almanac has also been laid on our table by our friend, Keller Kurtz, who has it for sale at the publishers' prices.

☞The message of Gov. Fish, of New York, is a model document, both as regards its length and the ability with which it is written. On the subject of Free Soil, there is no beating round the bush, no dodging, no shuffling, but a manly, strait-forward declaration of principle, such as every Governor in the free States should make.—One short paragraph will be sufficient to show the position of his Excellency on this important question. He says:

"If there be one subject upon which the people of the State of New York approach near to unanimity of sentiment, it is in their fixed determination to resist the extension of slavery over territory now free. With them it involves a great moral principle, and overides all questions of temporary or of political expediency."

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the Canal Commissioners' Report, the gross receipts upon the State Works for the past year were $1,553,344, and the expenses were $1,067,394, leaving less than half a million dollars as the surplus from which the incidental expenses of the office are to be deducted. The gross receipts in 1848, fall short of those of 1847, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents.

NOT SO.—The Washington Union contradicts the statement that Government has recently received advices from the Gold Regions, announcing new and important discoveries. Every thing that is in possession of the Government has been published.

☞The Cholera is gradually decreasing on the Western rivers. The panic has subsided, and boats are running again as usual, with the full compliment of hands. At New Orleans the papers announce that it has ceased to be an epidemic, and the citizens are rapidly returning to the city. On the 8th inst., there were 20 interments from Cholera, and the most of those unacclimated foreigners.

OCCUPATION OR TRADES

Of the Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Session of 1848.

IN THE SENATE.

Lawyers,	7	Carpenter,	1
Farmers,	12	Gentleman,	1
Merchants,	3	Manufacturer,	1
Printers,	3	Drover,	1
Engineer,	1	Iron Founder,	1
Hatter,	1		
Cabinetmaker,	1		33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Lawyers,	16	Confectioner,	1
Farmers,	38	Grain measurer,	1
Merchants,	11	Tailor,	1
Printers,	6	Manufacturer,	1
Doctors,	4	Innkeeper,	1
Survey'rs & Scrivn'rs	4	Butcher,	1
Cabinetmakers,	3	Hatter,	1
Iron masters,	2	Currier,	1
Carpenters,	2	Lumberman,	1
Watchmaker,	1	School teacher,	1
Tanner,	1	Gentleman,	1
Tinsmith,	1		
			100

☞Col. George Croghan, Inspector General of the Army, died at New Orleans, on the 8th inst., of the cholera.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the Government, and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution having been administered; I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy the confidence manifested, did I not deeply feel the responsibility of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible however, of my own weakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance, popular power becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority; I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit, which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an Administration, it has been a custom with the Executive, to indicate the principles which will govern his counsels, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the State. The Annual Message delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature has superceded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice, to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and steadiest support and consideration. At all times and under all circumstances the highest obligation of the public servant, is the maintainance and defence of our republican institutions. That these shall receive in the exercise of the Executive power a sound interpretation; that no impediment shall interpose to prevent the salutary influence of their principles; that the popular mind when understood shall be obeyed, are indices which no public officer will disregard.

The founders of the Republic, inspired with profound wisdom, declared that all men are born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, are indefeasible; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessings of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feeling as well as public duty demand for them a cordial support.

It is a venerated maxim that the object of all just government is the greatest good of the greatest number. In reducing this theory to practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to procure such legislation as shall promote religion and morality, and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate by proper means the condition of the laboring classes of society, to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and burthened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general benevolence, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that you will sustain any safe measures, having in view the payment of the debt of the State, it shall be a constant aim, to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation; to maintain unsullied the honor of the Commonwealth; and to preserve its motto of "VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE."

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire in union with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment—the same construction of motives—the same appreciation of public conduct which have been extended to others in similar positions will shield the administration about to be commenced, from, at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists; which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs; which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to the public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides; that would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor, at variance with each other. It is the spirit which animates the bosoms of the Catalines of every age. In Europe there are noblemen and peasants; political and social distinctions created and sustained by law, and sanctioned by prescription. In this country all are equal under the law; and no politician, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our Constitution. Factitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law; and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to-day; and the poor of to-day, the rich of to-morrow. Where property is not secured by legal enactment to particular classes, and wealth as unguarded by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the poor, for their conditions may be changed in themselves or their offspring.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. Separate them and the interests of both perish. The capital of the rich is valueless without the assistance of the capital of labor.

The most dangerous, because the most insidious, enemies of the republic, are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society; as sacrificing at the shrine of party truth, honor and patriotism; and as tearing asunder the confidence which holds us together as one people.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the Constitution; and shall endeavor, with my utmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth; and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions will sustain me; and if at the end of my term of service it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of Nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to promote their interests, and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of the duties of the Executive Department of the State.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, January 16, 1849.

☞John B. Weller, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President Commissioner to run the boundary line between the U. States and the Republic of Mexico, as provided by the recent treaty between the two Republics.

Virginia Slavery Resolutions.—A series of resolutions were reported in the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday, by Mr. J. B. Floyd, Chairman of the Special Committee on the "Wilmot Proviso and kindred subjects," which declares, first, that the institution of slavery is fully recognized by the Constitution, and that any attempt to abrige the rights of the slaveholder, to prohibit his free emigration, with his slaves, to any portion of any Territory of the United States, is a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution. Secondly, that Virginia cannot, in honor to herself or posterity, think for one moment of a submission to a law of Congress having such an object in view; and thirdly, that Virginia will resist such an act of agression to the last extremity. The forth resolution empowers the Governor of the State, in case of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure during the recess of the Legislature, immediately to call an extra session, "to take into consideration the said act as well as the mode and manner of redress."

Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, is caused by a collection of morbid humors in the air-cells of the lungs, which prevent them from being duly expanded—hence difficulty and laborious breathing, cough, great oppression of the breast, pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, and many other distressing complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to give relief in Asthma, because they purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man. From four to six of said Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time carry off the most violent fit of Asthma, and if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system in sound health.

☞Beware 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 J. M. STEVENSON, Sole agent for Gettysburg; and Wholesale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

DURING THE PAST WEEK.

		7 o'clock, A. M.	1½, P. M.	7, P. M.
Friday, Jan.	12,	10*	15	5
Saturday, "	13,	15	34	34
Sunday, "	14,	36	47	37
Monday, "	15,	34	38	38
Tuesday, "	16,	29	37	32
Wednesday,	17,	35	45	33
Thursday,	18,	19	23	14

*On the morning of the 12th, the mercury was 10° *below* zero—lower than it has been since January, 1849.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

BEEF CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales on Monday, 600 head of Beeves, 500 of which were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from $2 25 to $4 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $4 50 and $7 75 per 100 lbs. net.

HOGS—Supply fair, and sales of live are making at $5 37 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—The flour market is still dull, with few sales; Howard st brands were offered at $5, few purchasers. City Mills is held at $5 12. Corn meal $2 62 a $2,75. Rye flour $3 62.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds of Grain light, prices unchanged; sales good to prime red wheat at $1 00 to $1 06; and white at $1 08 to $1 16; white family flour, $1 15 a $1 20. White Corn 53 cts.; yellow 57. Oats 28 a 32. Rye 58 a 60.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork $15 00, and Prime $14 00 Bacon—sides 5½ a 6½ cents; Hams 7 a 9 cents. Lard 7 in bbls., and 8 a 8½ in kegs.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Holland, Mr. Hiram Warren and Miss Susan Flemming, both of this place.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Young, Mr. Daniel Peters, and Miss Lydia Bender—both of Menallen township.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. John Stouffer, of Taneytown, Carroll county, Md., and Miss Christina Wolf, of near Littlestown, Pa.

On Thursday the 11th inst by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. John Slonecker, and Susannah Jane Eckert, both of Uniontown, Md.

On the 4th inst. at Baltimore, by the Rev. A. A. Reese, Mr. Joseph Carson, and Miss Sarah Jane, only daughter of the late Enos R. White, of Gettysburg.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Enders. Mr. Lawrence Leitz, and Miss Ann Chambers—both of this county.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., of lingering consumption, Mrs. Barbara, wife of Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Menallen township, aged 38 years 9 months and 10 days.

On the 14th inst. in this place, Mr. Wm. B. Sharretts, aged 38 years 6 months and 25 days.

Near the Two Taverns, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Maria Winterode, widow of Mr. J. A Winterode, formerly of Littlestown, in the 81st year of her age.

In M'Sherrystown, on the 29th ult., William, infant son of Francis Lytle, Esq., aged 2 years 1 month and 23 days.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Bramwell, in Finksburg, Md. on the 12th inst., Mr. Elizabeth Horner, relict of Wm. Horner, deceased, formerly of this county, in the 56th year of her age.

ATTENTION.

☞THERE will be a meeting of the "*ADAMS ARTILLERY*" at the Armory, in the 'Old Academy,' in West High street, *to-morrow evening, at 6½ o'clock*. It is hoped that every member will endeavor to be present, as matters of importance will be brought to the attention of the Company. Remember the hour—6½.

By order of the Captain.

WM. J. MILLER, *O. S.*

Jan. 19, 1849.

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 20th day of February next:*

The Account of Elias Harbaugh, Jacob Harbaugh, and Leonard Harbaugh, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Harbaugh, deceased.

The Account of Henry Overholtzer, Guardian of Jacob Geiselman, minor son of Michael Geiselman, deceased.

The Account of Adam Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, dec'd.

The first Account of John Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The Account of Wm. Colson, Administrator of the Estate of Tamor Colson, deceased.

The Account of Joseph Burkee and Geo. Ginter, Executors of the estate of Joseph Burkee, dec'd.

The Account of Henry Kuhn, Guardian of Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Geo. Felty.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 19, 1849. } to

DR. HALSEY'S GOLD & SILVER PILLS are founded upon the principle that nearly all diseases arise from the same causes, or that a morbid condition of the liver, stomach and bowels, predisposes the system to every class of disease. When these important functions become obstructed with superabundance of bile and viscid matter, Nature ceases to fulfil her proper office. It is then that the blood becomes impure because the secretive organs of the liver, whose office it is to separate the worn-out principle of this vital fluid are no longer fit for their office, and the wasted part of the blood continues therefore in its circulation and becomes diffused throughout the whole system. Thus filled with infectious humors the body is made liable to sickness. If, by chance, it is exposed to a sudden change in the weather, a bad cold or consumption would be the result—if in the vicinity of contagious disorders, it would imbibe the infection.

Dr. Halsey's Gold and Silver Pills, although pleasant to take and innocent in operation, is the most excellent medicine in the world, to remove the bile and viscid matter from the system, and to restore the liver, stomach and bowels to the performance of their proper functions, thereby rendering the blood pure, and divesting the system from all morbid and infectious humours, which will finally remove every disease, however long standing, and endow the system with health, strength and vigor.

A circular giving a full explanation of the two-fold action of the *Gold and Silver Pills*, can be had of the agent gratis. Price only 25 cents per box, containing both kinds, and for sale at the general Depot, No. 2, Courtland street, New York, and in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 19, 1849.—2m.

☞NO CHANGES IN THE WEATHER WILL MATERIALLY affect the body if the blood is pure. Every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of that original pure blood of our common Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of his life, and is in constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humors, which are the cause of disease in the individual. By purging the body of the diseased individual of its bad humors, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground and to make blood of a better quality, and so on progressively till the whole mass is regenerated; for the good principle or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humors. Let all who wish to be of a fine healthy habit; who wish to have a sound mind in a sound body; who desire to be able to stand without injury the continual changes of this climate; who desire to have healthy children, use the Brandreth Pills, which will effectually cleanse the blood of all corrupt humors, and restore the human body to the state of health enjoyed before the introduction of mineral medicines. Remember Brandreth Pills place within reach of all health and long life.

TRUST TO BRANDRETH PILLS, take them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice, will be sick for months. Let the sick enquire of the agents for Brandreth's Pills whether these things are so or not. Let them enquire among their friends and ask the same question. Verily if EVIDENCE is wanted it shall be procured. To the sick, let me say, use the BRANDRETH PILLS.

Man will be born to days of bliss, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities, and suffering, which no earthly power knew how to alleviate, until this discovery was presented to the world. The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, and the worst complaint is removed by perseverence without the aid of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicines ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

N. B. There is no surety that you get the BRANDRETH PILLS, unless you purchase of the duly authorized Agent.

☞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; Sneeringer & Fink, Littlestown; Mary Duncan, Cashtown; Geo. W. Heagy, Fairfield; J. H. Aulabaugh, East Berlin; D. Newcomer Mechanicsville; Sam'l Shirk, Hanover. [Jan. 19, 1849.—2m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the assets remaining in the hands of George Jacobs and David Jacobs, Administrators of Samuel Jacobs, deceased, to and amongst the heirs-at-law of said intestate, will attend for that purpose at the public house of A. B. Kurtz, in Gettysburg, on *Thursday the 15th day of February, A. D.* 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

ROBERT SMITH,

Jan. 19. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Dr. Alexander M'Nair vs. *Joseph Kelly.* } No. 8, November term, 1848. And now, January 17, 1849, Monies being considered in Court in this case, the Court grant a rule for the distribution and appropriation of the same on the *20th of February next*—when and where all persons interested are hereby notified to attend. By the Court,

JOHN PICKING, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 19, 1849. } 3t*

NOTICE.

THE Account of Moses M'Clean, Assignee of the Estate and effects of Christian Stoner, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams co., the Court have appointed the *20th day of February next* for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown. By the Court,

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 19, 1849. } 3t*

Pocket Inkstands.

A VARIETY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

Jan. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

GOLD PENS,

WITH or without Silver Cases, for sale cheap by

Jan. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

CHEAP GIFT BOOKS.

THE Moss Rose, The Gift of Friendship, Lady's Album, The Ruby, The Forget-me-not, Poems of Ossian, Cowper's complete works, Pope's Poetical Works, with many others which will be sold cheap in order to make room for others.

KELLER KURTZ.

P. S. On Wednesday next we will receive our usual large supply of Valentines, when all are invited to call.

Jan. 19, 1849.

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

IRISH LINEN.

A VARIETY to suit every body, both in quality and price, for sale at SCHICK'S.

☞Ladies, the prettiest CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c., in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

NO CURE—NO PAY!

CONNELL'S Magical Pain Extractor, the World's Wonder—pronounced so by all who have ever used it—White Swelling, Inflamation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores, are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureaux, Chronic sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflamatory Diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, &c., will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanitive possesses many virtues never found in any other article.—It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application.—If any disbelieve the statement, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit: if the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and furthermore if it did not fully answer our recommendations, their money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolute heal-all is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kind parent, keep it constantly on hand; in case of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

Caution.—No Pain Extractor can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper to each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

RHEUMATISM.—Comstock's Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or stiff Joints, strengthen Weak Limbs, and enable those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please. Certificates of cures by the hundred can be seen at 21 Cortland street, N. York, where this article is sold only genuine.

DEAFNESS.—Use Dr. McNair's Accoustic Oil, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten or twenty years, and compelled to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

Hays Liniment of the Piles.—The worst attacks of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment.—Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

If no cure be effected the money will be refunded.

For Sale at the Drug and Book Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 19, 1849.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

THE eighteenth Anniversary of the Philomathæan Society of Pennsylvania College will be celebrated in Christ's Church, on the *14th of February next.*—Friends of Literature and the public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN E. SMITH,
HENRY S. KOONS,
JOHN W. HOSSLER,
ROBERT G. HARPER,
JOHN N. UNRUH,

Jan. 19. Committee.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE Adams County Temperance Convention will meet in the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, on *Thursday the 22d day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The different Temperance Societies in the County are requested to adopt measures to secure the attendanse of full delegations, and furnish the usual Temperance statistics.

The friends of the cause and the public generally are invited to be present at the sessions of the Convention.

☞The Anniversary Address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Watson.

E. W. STAHLE, Sec'y.

Jan. 19, 1849.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

EDITED BY MRS. HALE AND GRACE GREENWOOD,

CONTAINS Gems of Art, and Colored Fashion Plates, Work Table for Ladies, Knitting, Netting, and Crotchet Work, and patterns for all kinds of Needle Work, Model Cottages, Engravings to improve Health and Beauty, Equestrianism for Ladies, Patterns of Caps, Bonnets, &c., Ancient Fashions, Cottage Furniture, &c. &c., Novels and Stories, by Miss Leslie and Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Hale, and every other male or female writer of any eminence in the country. Terms, $3 per annum.

☞For $4, the "Lady's Book," and a copy of the "Star," will be sent to any one individual for one year. Apply at this office.

Jan. 19, 1849.—tf

PAY UP!

IN consequence of the loss sustained by recent Fire, in connection with other demands against the subscriber, he is compelled to call upon those indebted to him for assistance. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note or book account, will be expected to call and settle the same without delay; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

☞Those who have engaged to furnish WOOD on account, are desired to do so immediately. If not delivered soon, the Cash will be required.

THOMAS WARREN.

Duane's Road Laws,

A VIEW of the Law of Roads, Highways, Bridges, and Ferries, in Pennsylvania, by William Duane, Esq. For sale by KELLER KURTZ.

Jan. 19.

WHIG ALMANACK, for 1849, for sale by KELLER KURTZ.

Jan. 19, 1849.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD,

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told, are topics of a small matter when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, *in Adams county*, without digging for it or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

One-Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of

MARCUS SAMSON,

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

who returned from the City on the 15th inst., with his *fourth* stock of WINTER GOOD, this season. Persons who have purchased from him this winter have admitted that he sells Clothing cheaper than they have ever been bought anywhere before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that, too, very low and with small profits. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and superfine Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimere, Cashmeret, and Cloth COATS, CLOAKS, and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Cloth, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, Indian Rubber Coats, &c.

The subscriber thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Jan. 19, 1849.—tf

FOR RENT,

A SMALL FARM.

INQUIRE OF

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 12, 1849.—3t

HOUSES AND SHOPS FOR RENT.

APPLY TO

DAVID M'CONAUGHY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5, '48.—tf

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Hampton, Reading township, on the 30th of December last, a BAY MARE, about 11 or 12 years old—white face, right hind-foot white. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take her away.

SOLOMON ALBERT.

Hampton, Jan. 12, 1849.—3t

NOTE BOOKS—50 copies of Walker's Southern Harmony, just received, which will be sold to country merchants, or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the Bookstore of

Dec. 15. KELLER KURTZ.

SHAWLS, of all kinds, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times, by J. L. SCHICK.

GREAT BUSTIFICATION OF STEAM WORKS!

and Engineer seriously Wounded!

BE it known to the world, that the undersigned has obtained Letters Patent for an *Improved Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover-seed*, which, for thoroughly performing its work, in a speedy manner, surpasses any thing that has ever been presented to the public. In order to produce a machine that will meet the wants of the community in every respect, the Patentee has for several years applied himself diligently to the task, and is now enabled to offer a machine worthy of their consideration.

This machine has only been in operation during the last season, in Cumberland York and Adams counties, and has given entire satisfaction. It is a neat, portable machine, only weighing about 400 lbs. and of light draught, and can hull and clean with ease four loads of cloverseed per day, or *one load in two hours.* It can be converted into a common windmill in a moment's time. Persons desiring to purchase rights can see the machine by calling at my residence in Latimore township, Adams county. Owners of Clover-mills would find it to their advantage to give me a call.

Hundreds of certificates can be given of its utility, and the satisfactory manner that it hulls and cleans cloverseed, and also timothy seed, but I deem it only necessary to refer to a few individuals at whose barns the machine has been exhibited and fully tested.

Huntington tp.	Latimore tp.
Jas. M'Elwee, Esq.	George Deardorff, Esq.
Benjamin Shelly,	William Wright,
J. E. Wierman, Esq.,	Abraham Livingston,
John Reffensperger,	Daniel Gardner,
Sebastian Stitzell.	Cyrus Albert.
Tyrone tp.	*Franklin tp.*
John Bolin,	David M'Murdie,
John Neely,	George Smith,
John Lahman,	A. Heintzleman, Esq.
Amos Myers.	*Straban tp.*
Freedom.	John M'Ilhenny,
Abraham Krise,	Wm. M'Ilhenny.
Abraham Bigham,	*Reading tp.*
James Cunningham,	John Tudor,
Wm. M'Cleary,	Eli Deter,
Abraham Waybright.	William Fickes.

GEORGE GARDNER.

May 26, 1848.

WANTED,

5000 Feet of POPLAR PLANK such as will answer for Chair Seats, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber. He has also on hand, at his old stand in West Chambersburg street, a very large assortment of

Common and Fancy

CHAIRS,

and a full assortment of CABINET WARE, which I am selling at unusual low prices for Cash and Produce. Orders for work will be attended to on the shortest notice. All orders for COFFINS will be strictly attended to as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Sept. 1, 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 it is the BEST in town, and the CHEAPEST! If you don't believe it call and see for yourself; while I shall be gratified, those calling 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; Shawls, Mouslin de laine, Thibet, Black Cloth, and Cashmere; Woolen Comforts, Zephyr Ties, Cap Ribbons, Wax Dolls, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Woolen Yarn, Back and Side Combs, Pocket do., Fine and Ivory do.; Hair Pins, Breast Pins and Bracelets, Fancy Boxes, Watch Chains, Guards, and Keys, Scent Bags, Fancy Soaps, Pen holders, Silver Pencils, Plain Gold Rings, Children's Gaiters, Silk and Cotton Canvass, Steel Buckels, Steel Bag Chains, Ivory and Steel Knitting Needles, Knitting Needle cases, Mourning Collars, Gimp Head Fringe, Black Cotton Hose, Cotton Spool Thread, thread and cotton edgings and laces; mull, book, and cambric muslins, plain jaconets, Irish linen, black and mode alpacca, flannel, cashmere, brown holland, linen table cloths and towels, bonnet satins, silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured cravats, silk ties, a general assortment of men's, women's and children's hosiery, gum and cotton suspenders, silk and spools, whalebone, hooks and eyes, pearl and agate buttons, ivory studs, sewing and saddler's silk, patent thread, men's black kid gloves needle-worked colars, ladies' kid gloves, black galloons, standing collars, rosetts, tabs and quilling, hair braids, blacking, watches, steel bead reticules and purses, beads and clasps, purse twist, rings and tassels, scissors, thimbles, chenille, worsted patterns, card board, lilly white, cologne, hair oil, head dresses, tooth brushes, bed lace, carpet binding, pins and needles, a large assortment of children's shoes, men's and children's cloth and glazed caps, &c., &c.

☞Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Come one—come all—and save FIFTY PER CENT!

J. L. SCHICK.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1848.—tf

NEW GOODS.

At the Old Stand.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of fresh goods, among which are

Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Cords and Flannels, Plaids, striped and plain, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, M. de laines, Plaids, striped & plain, Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. for Ladies Cloaks, English and French Merinoes, Paramatta Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES & GINGHAMS, the best yet offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on something else. But our prices are uniform, and we make no misrepresentations knowingly, in reference to the kind or quality of the goods we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand—very cheap.

Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1848.—tf.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. STEVENSON,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of Goods, has brought to this place the *CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF*

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

ever offered to this public. To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the goods, assured that it will be to their advantage.

☞Country Produce of all kinds wanted. [Nov. 3, 848.

AT THE OLD STAND,

BUT IN A NEW SHOP!

J. G. FREY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to his friends for past favors, and has the pleasure of announcing that he is again located at the old stand, on Washington street, one square south of Thompson's Hotel, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign Painting.

☞CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber is thankful for past favors, and hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12, 1849.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm. SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

☞All persons indebted to me will call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849. S. F.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the *LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS in the County*, and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,

Gettysburg, Jan. 5, 1849.—tf

ALMANACKS for 1849—12 different styles—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

Dec. 15. KELLER KURTZ.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

Dr. Keeler's Panacea

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and habit of the body, viz:

Chronic disease of the chest, Bronchitis, Plurisy, Catarrh, etc., Scrofula in all its stages, Tetter, Scald Head, Blotches, Cutaneous eruptions of the head, face and extremities, Ulcers, Chronic Affections of the Stomach and Liver, Chronic Rheumatism, White Swellings, Abcesses, Syphilitic disorders, constitutional Debility, and all mercurial and hereditary predispositions, &c.

Let no one deceive themselves, that because a single excess of any kind does not occasion immediately an attack of disease, it is therefore harmless. Every violation of an organic law, carries with it sooner or later its punishment. In the great majority of situations to which man is exposed in social life, it is the continued application of less powerful causes, which gradually, and often imperceptibly effects the change, and ruins the constitution, before danger is dreamt of. The majority of human ailments is of slow growth, and of slow progress consequently admits only of cure. Scrofula, consumption, dyspepsia, white swelling, gout, chronic affections of the stomach, liver, spine, head, eyes, and extremeties, embrace this class—such being the effect of an alteration in vessels of nutrition, effecting vegitative life from an accident acquired or hereditary cause, nothing short of powerful ALTERATIVE medicines, promise the least hope to the invalid. Palliatives will never cure, and often do much mischief. Tonics and ALTERATIVES, combined with a proper regemen of diet—the one to strengthen, the other to change morbid action, are what pathology inculcates. Read the following valuable testimony:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1847.

Having been apprized of the PANACEA, it affords me much pleasure to be able to recommend it as a valuable remedy in that class of chronic, constitutional, and glandular diseases to which it is especially adapted. To those who are afflicted, and require medicine as an ALTERATIVE cannot obtain it in a more agreeable, active, and uniform state, than is to be found in the PANACEA. I have used it in several instances with decided success. Yours, &c.

D. ALLISON, M. D.

Prepared and Sold N. W. Cor. 3d & South St. Philadelphia. For sale by S. ELLIOT, Carlisle; M'PHERSON, Harrisburg, and by druggists and merchants throughout the country. Price 25 cts per bottle. See pamphlets.

For particulars see pamphlets. Price $1 large bottles—$5 half dozen.

☞Also DR. KEELER'S CORDIAL AND CARMINATIVE, a medicine of unsurpassed powers in speedily curing Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and for all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels caused by TEETHING. No family should be without the infallible remedy. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Oct. 20. [July 14, 1848.—1y]

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

DOCTOR D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public that he annually publishes, for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called

Jayne's Medical Almanac,

AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this almanac are made withe the great care and accuracy, and for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calender in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the neatest and most accurate calender printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be obtained in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal, is really invaluable, and make them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these annuals. His Almanacs for 1849 are now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least TWO MILLIONS, and in order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS to forward their orders to him as early as possible, and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are invited at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here.

Orders (post paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

☞FAMILIES can obtain these Almanacs gratis of SAMUEL H BUEHLER, Agent for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

Dec. 8, 1848.

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,

Hovey'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.

SALT! SALT!

JUST received, COARSE and FINE SALT, N. E. SPERM CANDLES, at 16 cents a pound; Winter-strained LARD OIL,—a superior article; Best English CHEESE—and a general assortment of articles in the Dry Goods & Grocery line, for sale at the smallest advance at STEVENSON'S.

Dec. 15, 1848.

JUST received and for sale at the old Stand, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 SHEETING—very cheap. Also PIANO COVERS and Marseilles QUILTS—beautiful article. GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 6, 1848.—tf

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, cheap by and at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.