[From the North American.

MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see our selves as others see us,
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

Mr. Calhoun wants from the North the "pound of flesh" because "the law gives it." His grand complaint is that the freemen of the North feel and develope an extreme reluctance to aid the South in catching poor slaves who have essayed an escape from bondage. He would have us crush every sentiment of sympathy out of reverence for the Constitution! Suppose we turn the tables. Does not the same Constitution guarantee the right of freedom of *speech* and of the *press*? Has the South, while it asks aid for slave catchers at the North, allowed freemen of the North their constitutional *liberty of speech* at the South? Who scourged Amos Dresser in the public square of Nashville for circulating books friendly to liberty? Who broke the press and attempted the life of Cassius M. Clay at Lexington? Who led on the mob to assail Dr. Bailey at Washington? Who broke open and scattered the United States mail at Charleston? Who exiled J. M. Hoar, Esq., from South Carolina, because his errand, though strictly legal, displeased the chivalry of the South?

Who a few years since sent circulars to to all the Northern Legislatures to prevent freemen of the North from discussing slavery? Who, on the floor of Congress, denied session after session the right of Northern freemen even to petition Congress, for the better government and regulation of the District of Columbia, as to human liberty? Who threatened on the floor of Congress to lynch John Quincy Adams, if he should ever be caught in S. Carolina? What state drags from his vessel the honest colored cook of Boston, and immures him in a dungeon, lest the example of his liberty should render unquiet the human chattels of Charleston and New Orleans? Where did Lynch law originate in this land? Where is its dreadful code mercilessly applied to stifle the discussion of human rights?

"Softly, my masters!" Those who read us lectures on reverence for the Constitution, should see to it that their own hands are pure. Mr. Calhoun annexed Texas avowedly to conserve slavery.—Let us see to it that the annexation of New Mexico and California shall not limit "the area of freedom." The tears of a great patriot of the 19th century, (because he is not allowed to shackle a free Empire with human bondage) are very touching. I hope he will be able to bear his sorrows with fortitude, for

"He that hath but tears to give,
Must weep those tears *alone*."

TOUCHING STORY.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy, in a cold night in June, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect and direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way, with his blessing. Those kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage, to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round: Providence led him on; he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and the counsel proved to be the orphan boy years before welcomed and entertained by her and her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easy to be resisted: he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent its electric thrill throughout the house, *"that orphan boy stands before you!"*

THE ICE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—We understand that at the breaking up of the ice in the Susquehanna, it damned at the falls above Columbia, backing the water over Conowago falls, which are some sixteen feet high, and up to Middletown. At York Haven one of the fine saw mills on the canal was raised from its foundations and broken up by the floating ice. When the ice gave way it swept away almost every thing it came in contact with, and we are apprehensive that considerable damage has been done to the Pennsylvania and Tide-water canals. In many places the ice is piled up between Conowago and Columbia, from fifteen to twenty feet above the present water line, and the river is still high. At Port Deposit, on Friday last, the water had risen so high as to sweep away some of the buildings on the low grounds, and in anticipation of a still farther rise, many of the inhabitants were removing their furniture and goods from the houses in that part of the town nearest the river. The steam ferry boat Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, remains in a very critical situation. The steamboats sent to her relief, have opened a communication entirely around her, but the boat remains seated on a large mass of ice, the buoyancy of which is such as to raise her some three feet above her usual water level. In this condition she has been towed about five hundred yards from the point where she first lodged. Some idea of the depth of the mass of ice on which she is seated may be gathered from the fact that in towing it along, the mud from the river was freshly turned up in twenty-five feet water.

SPECTACLES AND HEARING.—We have heard of a Quaker woman, who was deaf, who used regularly to go to meeting, and, without hearing a single word, could nevertheless repeat every thing that was said. One "Fast-day" she came home without being able to give any account of the discourse. Her vision was impaired; and when asked in relation to the "exercise," she replied, "I can't tell any thing about it; I went to meeting and forgot my spectacles."—*Knickerbocker.*

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—The *Washington Union* is strongly urging the coinage of one dollar gold pieces, and to obviate the objection that they may be lost in the pocket, or in the hurry of payment passed for small silver coin, recommends a proposition by a correspondent, that the circumference be the same as a five cent piece, with a square hole in the centre; the eagle and the liberty cap to be omitted —the 13 stars, and "one dollar, 1849," to occupy one side, and a wreath and the words, "United States of America," the other.

GEN. TAYLOR.—*His Retirement from Military Service.*—The following orders, which we find in the New Orleans Picayune, of the 27th ult., announce the final withdrawal of Gen Taylor from the military service of the country. It is more than forty years since he received his commission from President Jefferson as Lieut. of the 7th infantry.

Ass't Adj't Gen's Office, Western Division,
Baton Rouge, Jan. 25, 1849.

[Orders No. 1.]

Having received official notice of the acceptance of his resignation, Maj. Gen. Taylor relinquishes the command of the Western Division, which, in conformity with "General Orders" No. 1, will be assumed by Maj. Gen. Gaines.

In resigning his command to the veteran and distinguished chief appointed to succeed him, the General cannot withhold an expression of regret at his separation from a service to which he is attached by so many pleasing and proud associations. To the officers and men who have served under his immediate orders, he would here express his parting thanks for their zealous and cordial support in the execution of the duties confided to him during a long and eventful service. To them and to all he extends his heartfelt farewell, and his warmest wishes for their continued happiness and success in the arduous and honorable career which they have chosen.

By order of Maj. Gen. Taylor:
W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, of the 2d instant, says:

"The lady of Gen. Taylor accompanied by Col. Bliss and lady, &c., arrived in this city yesterday, en route for Washington. The General, as we have before noted, proceeds by the western route.

"From the quiet and unostentatious manners of the party, a foreigner unacquainted with the beauty and simplicity of our institutions would hardly suppose that among the ladies were the wife and daughter of the President of this mighty people. The courtesies tendered them by our citizens were frankly received—they moreover, kindly honored, with their presence last night, a concert for charitable purposes.

"The party left this morning on the cars for the East."

YUCATAN.—The New Orleans papers of the 27th contain full accounts of the late doings in Yucatan, of which we published a telegraphic report several days ago.

It appears that there has been several engagements between the Yucatan Indians and the American volunteers to Yucatan which were raised some time since in New Orleans.

In one of these engagements the volunteers are said to have lost thirty-eight men killed and wounded. In the first fight the volunteers numbered 300 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Besancon; the Indians were greatly superior in numerical force, and fought obstinately. This took place on the 24th of December.

On the 25th the Indians made an attack upon the the town of Tihosuco, but they were repulsed by the volunteers under Col. White, after a hard action. It was here that the volunteers met with the loss mentioned above.

Col. White afterwards marched to a town called Tela, about eighteen miles distant, and was greatly harassed on the way by the Indians, who took every advantage of ground, and seem to have disputed every inch of road. The volunteers, however, overcame all resistance and carried the town. The force of Col. White in this expedition amounted to 700 men, Americans and people of the country.

On the 6th of January the volunteers commenced their march towards the town of Bacaler, not far from the English settlement of Honduras, where the Indians were concentrated in great numbers, under their famous chief Pat, or Tah. It was expected a very severe engagement would ensue.

AWFUL RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.—On Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, an accident occurred to the passenger train from Philadelphia, about four miles below Lancaster, which almost instantly killed both the Engineer and Fireman. The train was going at its usual rate, when, from some unknown cause, the locomotive ran off the track, dragging the tender and one of the passenger cars off with it;—breaking lose from these it turned completely around, its head eastward, and capsized—a complete wreck. It was the work of an instant. Upon getting out of the cars it was discovered that the engineer was cut entirely in two, dead, and the fireman so smashed and bruised that he gasped but a few moments and expired, without any attempt to speak, or giving any evidence of consciousness. The name of the engineer was Henry Murray, that of the fireman, Charles Wolfe, both of Columbia, the former leaving a wife and three small children, without support or protection.

SNOW GRUBS.—The National Intelligencer, of yesterday morning, contains the following note from a respectable citizen in that vicinity:

"A servant coming from the city this morning told us of the legions of small worms on the top of the snow throughout all the common over which she passed.—She took a dinner plate, and made an indiscriminate dip near my door, on which I counted eight worms all alive. They are a quarter of an inch long, precisely like those produced in cheese. The snow is one and a half inches deep; and whether these were *mana* for the poor birds or otherwise must be settled by the curious."

The Intelligencer appends a remark to the effect that, if it was not from a reliable source, it would "surpass belief." Not at all. The fall of insects of various kinds, though an unusual thing, has, nevertheless occurred too frequently in different parts of the world to leave the fact stated entirely dependent upon the absolute reliability of the person communicating it.—The questions are, to what class do the *critters* belong, and which way was the wind blowing—these answered, some of our naturalists will find causes for the event as plenty as blackberries.

INTEMPERANCE.—President Jefferson once said: "The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office, has occasioned more injury to the public, and more trouble to me, than all other causes—and were I to commence my administration again, with the experience I now have, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, February 9, 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.

PLANK ROADS.—The attention of the reader is invited to an interesting article on our first page, in relation to Plank Roads. The subject is one of much importance and deserving of serious attention. We observe by our exchanges that these Roads are becoming quite common in New York and New England, and as popular as common. "An Act regulating Turnpike and Plank Road Companies," has been passed through the Legislature of this State and approved by the Governor—for a copy of which we are indebted to our attentive Senator, WM. R. SADLER. Its provisions are in general similar to those of other Acts relating to Turnpike Companies—providing for the opening of books for stock, the construction of the road with a grade of not more than an angle of three degrees, the erection and fixing of gates for the collection of tolls, &c.

A meeting has been called in Butler, Pa., to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Plank Road from that place to Pittsburg.

☞ We are pleased to learn from the Delaware Republican that H. JONES BROOKE, Esq., the excellent and efficient Senator from Delaware county, who returned to his home some days since in consequence of indisposition, is convalescent and will be able to resume his seat in a few days. There is not a sounder, or more trustworthy Legislator at Harrisburg than Mr. B., nor one that wields a greater or more deserved influence in the body of which he is a member.

☞ We continue to receive "Wright's Casket," and "Wright's Paper," two of the cheapest and most valuable of our exchanges. They are published by A. E. WRIGHT, Actuary of the "American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and are devoted to Educational purposes and the dissemination of useful knowledge.—L'Aime Martin's celebrated Prize Essay on the education of Mothers, is now in course of publication in the Casket, which of itself should induce every reader interested in the great work of Social and Domestic Education to subscribe for it. Each publication is furnished for 25 cents a year. Address A. E. WRIGHT, No. 65 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

By-the-by, we would be obliged to the publisher for the Engravings (Nagle's CLAY, and Trumbull's WASHINGTON,) to which we became entitled by the publication of the Prospectus for 1849, a few weeks since, but which have never come to hand.

☞ "The Musical Primer, and Juvenile Instructor," is the title of a small book published by HENRY SMITH, Chambersburg, for the use of children in families and primary schools, a copy of which has been laid on our table. It is intended for beginners in learning the art of music, who will find in its clear and simple arrangement a desirable means of acquiring an acquaintance with the rudiments of music. The Primer also contains the usual quantity of exercises in spelling and reading. The book is well worthy the attention of instructors of children. It can be had at the Bookstore of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. ZIEGLER for a copy of the statement of the amounts due the non-accepting school districts in the State on the 1st of Nov., 1845, and which remained non-accepting districts on the 8th of April, 1848. Berks County, of course, comes in for the largest share, there being *thirty-one* non-accepting districts in that "Gibraltar of Locofocoism." Adams county has but *two* non-accepting districts, Reading and Union —$2,157 21 being due to the former, and $502 02 to the latter.

☞ On the 31st ult., in the Senate, on a motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill giving the right of suffrage to all persons, without regard to complexion, the vote stood, yeas 10, nays 18. One of the great principles upon which was based the Revolutionary struggle was, that the right of *representation* and *taxation* were inseparable. But it has become quite fashionable in these latter days of "progressive" Republicanism to discard, as antiquated, those "self evident truths" of 1776, and it is but reasonable that this principle should share the fate of that other one wherein it was affirmed by Jefferson and his compeers of the Revolutionary Congress, that "*all* men are born *free and equal.*"

Among the petitions in the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. was one for a law to compensate the landholders along the the line of the Gettysburg Rail Road, for damages arising from the non-completion of said road. Also one from the Shoe-makers of Adams County, asking that venders of boots and shoes made out of the Commonwealth should pay a license.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA. —There are a great many "mad dogs" about these times, says the *Baltimore Patriot*, and most persons are liable to be bitten. But there is a class—to which it is gratifying to know every one may aspire to belong—who are exempt from all danger on this score. We find the fact of the exemption stated and the cause of it given in the following, which we met with in one of our exchange papers this morning:—

"A Western editor says that no man who has paid regularly for his newspaper was ever known to be bitten by a mad dog."

The philosopher who made this discovery does not tell us whether the converse is true; but "it ought to be," and no doubt is. Newspaper subscribers will be wise accordingly—or take the chances of being bitten by the first mad dog that comes along.

We may remark in this connection that the Editor of the *York Republican* records it as a fact long since established, "that no man who regularly pays for his newspaper, was ever known to be killed by lightning." The season for storms of thunder and lightning is fast approaching. What a security is here offered against this danger!—How glad ought every one to be to avail himself of it!

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—An address has been issued by Chancellor Nicholas, and others, to the people of Kentucky, urging that the constitution proposed to be formed, should provide for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State.

☞ The House of Representatives at Washington, having abolished flogging in the Navy, have followed up the good movement by abolishing the grog ration, which is two gills a day. In place of this the sailor is to receive four cents. Mr. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, has the credit of this act, and Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, the credit of the former. If the Senate confirm these proceedings, we shall soon see a desirable improvement in the character of the Navy.

Startling Disclosure—The Mexican Treaty.

Quite a sensation has been produced at Washington and throughout the country, by the recent development of the fact that the action of the U. States Senate in rejecting and amending sundry articles in the original draft of the Treaty drawn by Mr. Trist and the Mexican Government, has been nullified by the signing of a secret Protocol to the Treaty, by Messrs. Sevier & Clifford, under instructions from Mr. Polk, in which the action of the Senate is represented to have been only *feigned*, and that the two Governments would be bound by the articles of the original and unamended Treaty! Among the more important articles thus amended, it will be recollected, was one giving Mexico, as part indemnity for the ceded territory, $12,000,000 in U. States Government Stocks, with the privilege of transferring these certificates of stock at pleasure. This would give the Mexican Government the privilege of selling out these Certificates to Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., or other speculators, immediately upon their reception; and then, if it saw fit, it might go to work, recommence the war, and sustain it with supplies purchased by our money. To guard against this, the Senate very wisely struck out the clause granting the right to transfer—thus holding the faith of Mexico in check by the strong bond of dollars and cents.

Another article provided that the inhabitants of of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the Union, "as soon as possible"—that although thus incorporated under our Government they should still be privileged to retain all their religious and ecclesiastical rights and usages, be subject to the same ecclesiastical authorities, whether residing in Mexico or the U. States; that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the religious and ecclesiastical institutions then subsisting; and that this ecclesiastical authority should continue its control over all property destined to its support, including schools, hospitals, &c. The whole of this article was stricken out by the Senate and its place supplied by one similar to that incorporated in the Louisiana treaty, providing that the ceded territories be incorporated into the Union at the pleasure of Congress, and guarantying to the inhabitants a free and unrestricted enjoyment of their liberty and property.

These, with other amendments, were adopted in the Senate by very decided majorities—the vote being from 30 to 40 in favor, to from 5 to 10 against—and the Treaty, as amended, was sent to Mexico for ratification. The Commissioners, however, finding the Mexican Government indisposed to ratify the amended Treaty, and our Government being very anxious to back out of the difficulties and troubles in which it had involved itself by the War, the Protocol, to which we have alluded, was drawn up and signed by Luis de la Rosa, on the part of the Mexican Government, and by Messrs. Clifford & Sevier, on the part of our Government This Protocol affirms that notwithstanding the amendments of the U. S. Senate, the provisions of the Original treaty were to be regarded as *the* treaty between the two Governments—that Mexico should have the privilege of transferring the $12,000,000 Certificates of U. S. Government Stock at pleasure, and that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be subject to the same restrictions and entitled to the same privileges, as if the articles amended by the U. S. Senate had not been so amended!

This Protocol, Mr. Polk keeps in the dark, never transmits it to Congress, and nothing is heard of it until its discovery is effected by the merest accident in the following way. The Mexican Minister, Ro-a—who negotiated the treaty on behalf of his Government, and whose name is appended to the protocol, in a conversation with a citizen of Washington, casually adverted to the protocol and spoke of its effect in connection with the treaty. Much surprise was excited at this intelligence, and upon solicitation a copy was furnished by Mr. Rosa, in the words of that incorporated in the resolutions offered by Mr. Stephens. The fact was then communicated to a respectable member of Congress, and in this way the subject was brought before the House of Representatives, on Saturday by Mr. Stephens, who read in his place a copy of the Protocol and offered a series of resolutions, calling on the President for information in regard to the existence of such a document, and for the authority by which the Commissioners were vested with power virtually to nullify and abrogate the amendments of the Senate.

The introduction of the subject caused quite a fluttering in the Administration camp, and has produced an unusual sensation throughout the country. The Resolutions of Mr. Stephens were laid over until Monday, and then adopted by a vote of 137 to 34.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday has the following pertinent remarks upon the subject:

THE LATE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

We hope that none of our readers will overlook the important development which will be found in the minutes of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives touching the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, which, it appears, has been proclaimed by our Government to have been ratified as amended by the Senate of the United States, though these amendments were, to obtain the ratification of them by Mexico, nullified by a Protocol, signed by our Ministers to that Government, under instructions from the President, which Protocol declares, in effect, the amendments required by the Senate to be of no force or validity!

The Treaty, as understood and required by the Senate of the United States to be amended, has not been ratified by Mexico at all; and any attempt by the United States to enforce those amendments must be made in the teeth of the Treaty, as it is construed by Mexico with the consent of the President, and without the consent or knowledge of the treaty-making power in this Government.

What is to be the consequence of this last and unparalleled assumption by the President of power palpably not constitutional, nor in any sense legal, and which he cannot claim—as has been done in the case of other transgressions of the same sort, as resulting to his Presidential office from analogous power in Monarchical Governments—we are wholly unable to foretell. As at present advised, we do not see how this proceeding of the President, in the teeth of the Constitution, is to be legalized, but by the Treaty being again laid before the Senate, and that body agreeing, *from the necessity of the case*, to ratify the Treaty over again, with the "Protocol" incorporated or annexed.

Without some such proceeding, as the reader will at once perceive, neither California nor New Mexico, nor the boundary to the Rio Grande, belong to the United States, the cession of those territories having been accepted by the treaty-making power of the United States upon conditions which Mexico has not agreed to yield.—Until this difficulty concerning the Treaty with Mexico be adjusted, all effective legislation concerning those territories would seem to be out of the question.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—Another of those disgusting spectacles by which several portions of the Union have been disgraced within the last few days, was to have come off at Pool's Island, in Maryland, on Wednesday last. The principals are Sullivan and Hyer, both noted pugilists, from New York City, and it is said that very heavy bets had been made. They have been in training for some time, and are pronounced by their respective friends to be in "prime condition." The laws of New York State being very stringent upon the subject induced the parties to select the soil of Maryland as the spot upon which to exhibit their pugilistic powers. A large number of fighting men had arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, on their way to witness the brutal exhibition. The State authorities, however, were adopting arrangements to mar their anticipated pleasure, by breaking up the fight and arresting all concerned. The Governor had called out two military companies in Baltimore city, with orders to proceed to Pool's Island, to back the movements of the Police. A Mr. TAYLOR, the owner of the steamboat Boston, which had intended to run passengers to Pool's Island, was required to give bail in $2,000 that his boat would not be chartered for such purpose. It is to be hoped that these movements upon the part of the authorities proved successful.

LATER.—The police and military succeeded in defeating the plans of the prize-fighters. A descent was made upon Pool's Island on Wednesday morning, where they found the ring prepared, the ground rolled, and every thing in readiness. Hyer & Sullivan were both on the island with their friends. Hyer was arrested, but subsequently escaped through a back window of the light-house station, and, with Sullivan, reached a small sloop in which they made for Dover, Delaware, where it was reported the fight was to come off next day. Several of the seconds to the parties were arrested.

THE M. E. CHURCH.—The commissioners charged with preparatory measures pending the suit to be brought against the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Church South, for the recovery of their share of the property, have engaged as additional counsel, Daniel Lord, Esq., of New York, which completes the number they are authorized to employ. The four are Webster of Boston, Meredith of Philadelphia, Johnson of Baltimore, and Lord of New York.

☞ It is rumored that Major Bliss, whose pen and sword alike contributed so largely to the glory of our arms in the late war with Mexico, is engaged in preparing a history of the campaign of Gen. Taylor, all of which he witnessed and most of which he was consulted about.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer announces the death, on Friday night, of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., of that city. He has filled a large space in the history of Virginia, having represented the State in the United States Senate, and occupied other responsible positions.

☞ THE BLACK DIAMONDS, from Pennsylvania, have already commenced going to California. The ship Levant, which is to leave Philadelphia for California, on the 17th inst., we learn, carries out three hundred tons of our anthracite coal in ballast.

☞ Lancaster County has a surplus fund of nearly $20,000 in the County Treasury. The County Commissioners have determined to erect a Prison, to cost $102,000.

☞ A plank road to the Pacific is suggested by Chas. Ellett, Esq., a distinguished civil engineer, in a letter to the North American, as practicable.

ELECTION OF MR. CLAY.—Hon. HENRY CLAY has been elected to represent the State of Kentucky in the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote in the Kentucky Legislature stood—Clay 92, R. M. Johnson 45.

ELECTION OF MR. SEWARD.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD was, on Tuesday, elected a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of New York. He will make a "star" senator—able, fearless and sound to the core on all the great questions of the day.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The election for State Senator, in the XXth district, has resulted in the election of Mr. Drum, the Locofoco candidate, who goes into Clearfield, with only about 100 majority against him. The district has a decided Locofoco majority—Gov. Johnston's personal popularity having enabled him, as a Whig, to carry it.

☞ Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address received the signatures of but 46 Southern members—43 Locos and 3 Whigs. *Seventy* Southern members refused to sign—29 Locos and 41 Whigs. The Whigs who signed, are Messrs. *Gayle*, of Alabama, *Tompkins*, of Mississippi, and *Tibodeaux*, of Louisiana.

COMMUNICATED.

As Education expands the mind, strengthens the intellect, enlightens the judgment, and, acting as a restraint on the passions, prepares individuals for more usefulness and greater enjoyment in Society, the means of acquiring it should always be a subject of great interest.

Nothing (in our opinion) speaks more loudly of a district or neighborhood, than the number and good quality of its schools. We notice with pleasure one recently commenced near the York Sulphur Springs. We allude to the York Springs Seminary for Ladies.

It is under the direction of J. and L. S. WIERMAN, who are the Pricipal and Proprietors of the School, and from their known ability to manage such an institution, we have the assurance that it is properly conducted.

Its convenient location to the Springs and Petersburg make it remarkably pleasant in the summer season, it being a delightful walk *to* either of those places.

It has been principally supported by young ladies from Maryland and Pennsylvania, and entire satisfaction has been given to those who have supported it

We, therefore, freely, and with entire confidence, recommend this school to the liberal patronage of the public, as an institution where a guarded education for a very reasonable compensation. M.

AN OX'S GALL will set any color—silk, cotton or woolen. We have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it.

NO CHOICE.—Two interesting negro lads were standing in the streets of Charleston, gazing into the market, which every body knows is proverbial for its supply of all manner of luxuries.

"Jim," said one, "'spose you hab your choice now of all the good tings in dat market—what you take, nigger?"

"What I take! why I'd take all de possum fat and all de hominy—of course, I would—now what you take? hey?"

"Hum! how you 'spect me to choose, when you took every ting dats nice?"

Up to the 1st of February, the number of hogs slaughtered during this season at Chillicothe, Ohio, amounts to 85,000.—The highest number in any previous year was 61,000.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR states that sweet and good butter may be obtained from fetid cream if, when put into the churn, a small quantity of salt-petre is added.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO GOLD HUNTERS.—There is or was a few days ago, in this city, says the New York Day Book, a man who has lately returned from the gold diggings in California, where he spent some time in trying to get hold of enough to pay his expenses home. He says that that with the "best luck," and hard work in water and dirt, he could only clear but two dollars a day over his expenses. He came home to work at his trade, and says that he can do better in New York, working for a dollar and fifty cents a day, than he can in the gold mines of California.—He is perfectly bewildered with the excitement and madness, as he thinks, of the people who are rushing to the place he has abandoned.

FEMININE OCCUPATION.—The town clerks in Massachusetts, in making out the census, find great difficulty in ascertaining the occupation of unmarried girls and boys, as required by law, and one of them writes to the Secretary thus:

"My vocabulary is not extensive enough to express in a single word the occupation of unmarried young ladies. Can't do better than to set it down—*Preparation for Matrimony.*"

The Mexicans are making an example of the ambitious gentry in that country, who are disturbing its internal peace by pronunciamentos and revolutions. Senor RAMON OTERO, a noted character in Mexican history, was to be executed, by decapitation, in the city of Mexico, on the 30th ultimo, pursuant to a sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice, for high crime against the republic.

THE COOLEST MAN EXTANT.—We heard of a man, the other day, who, while the California fever was at its height, very gravely and deliberately promulgated his sentiment in this wise: "If I was a poor man, without a family, and didn't own any house, or a spot of land, and had no business, and was without a cent in the world, and never expected to have any, and no father, nor mother, nor sister, nor brother—I *wouldn't* go to California!" He may safely be considered as in no danger of catching the infection.—*Salem Register.*

SLIGHT DISPARITY OF AGE.—In Detroit, last week, a suit was brought by Miss Abby Claus, a lady about 65 years old, against Andy Stute, a young man aged 26, for an alleged breach of promise, and to obtain damages for the same. The contract was fully proven, that Andrew had "often told his love," and the announcement had been publicly made in church of the intended union. The jury rendered a verdict of *ten dollars* in favor of the injured maiden.

A NOVEL SPECULATION.—We understand that a weathy gentleman in a neighboring State has taken a novel method of securing a share in the California gold.—He effects insurance on the lives of those seized with the California fever, trusting that enough of them will die to make it a profitable operation. He has already invested several thousand dollars in premiums and has procured policies upon a great number of lives.

About two years since, a law was passed in Iowa, by which it was left to the citizens of every county to say whether licenses should or should not be granted within their limits. Last year there were but two counties which granted the privilege.

THE BIGGEST LUMP YET.—The following is about the latest news from the gold diggins, that we have seen recorded in "the papers:" "A runaway soldier is said to have discovered a lump, or a rock of gold, that weighed eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds and eleven and a half ounces; he was afraid to leave it, and at the last dates he had sat there sixty-seven days; had offered $27,000 for a plate of pork and beans, but had been indignantly refused, and laughed at for the niggardliness of his offer, by parties going further on where the article was said to be *more abundant.*"—*N. Haven Register.*

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—At Udina, in Friule, a poor man lying under the frightful torture of hydrophobia was cured with some draughts of pure vinegar, given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician at Padua got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

AUNT BETSY tells a story of one of her near neighbors, when she lived in the country, who was "meaner than parsley." "Why," she says, "whenever he happened to get hold of a half dollar, he would give it such a squeeze that the poor eagle would squeal out almost."

A WISE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, recommends the passage of a law, to make the consent of a wife necessary to legalize an endorsement.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S LAST.—John Van Buren met Mr. Fillmore at the time of his last visit to Albany.

"What are you going to do for us, Mr. Fillmore, now that you are in office?" said the hopeful heir of honor.

"Do for you?" said the Vice President elect, good humoredly, "we shall do nothing—we don't know you."

"Gen. Taylor will certainly redeem his pledge to us," said John.

"Pledge! what Pledge?" inquired Mr. Fillmore.

"The one he gave us at Buena Vista, not to leave his wounded behind him."

A GREAT GUN.—The newspapers say that Mr. Milo Cass, of Utica, New York, has invented a gun that discharges twenty-six times for one loading, which it does in two minutes, or less—the charges being attached to an endless chain. This beats Colt's revolver and all other powder-and-lead weapons we have yet heard of.

THE SNOW-WORM.—The snow-worm phenomena to which a correspondent alluded in our paper of Tuesday, seems to have made its appearance in different parts of the country. We have been shown a letter from Proffessor Chester Dewey, of Rochester, N. Y., (addressed to a scientific gentlemen of this city,) from which we learn that the snow in that region has recently been covered with worms varying from a quarter of an inch to an entire inch in length. We are also informed that a small worm of a dark color, and resembling a tiny bud or seed, was found upon snow in North Carolina during the last winter; and also that about two years ago a small worm of a scarlet hue was found on the snow in Tennessee. The worms described by our correspondent are said to be a quarter of an inch in length, and bearing a close resemblance to those produced by cheese.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE 8TH OF JANUARY.—The following is from the editor of the Jonesborough Whig, who never lets an opportunity escape without reminding the *Locos* of their short-comings, either in regard to their administration of the affairs of State or nation, or towards their own great men:—

"Thirty-four years ago, the 8th of this inst., Gen. Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans; and every year from that time until the death of the Old Hero, his admirers and partizans, have "got out the big gun," and made the hills echo with patriotic remembrances of his valor. Now that the brave old warrior is no more, and has no more patronage to dispense among these myrmidons of a once great leader, they seem to have forgotten his deeds, and those of his brave companions in arms.—We have not heard a word about the "glorious eighth," even in *Tennessee*, where, in the Old Hero's lifetime, speeches were made, and guns fired in every town. O, the sin of ingratitude!

MOVEMENT AGAINST SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.—Judge Hydenfelt, a prominent and leading democrat of Alabama, has addressed through the newspaper press a letter to to Gov. Chapman, urging the propriety and necessity of a law to prevent the further immigration of slaves into that State, either for trade or settlement. The Alabama Journal says, "the article is ably written, and there are many reasons why such a law would prove of advantage if its execution was practicable."

A STRONG SENTENCE.—Glines, the fellow who some months since induced a girl to leave Newburyport, Mass., with him in a chaise, by representing to her that a friend of hers was sick and wished to see her, and after getting her into a secluded place, committed an assault upon her person, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.—He put in the plea of insanity.

NOVEL SURGICAL OPERATION.—A gentleman by the name of ——, a resident of this Borough, submitted to a somewhat painful operation on his nose a few weeks ago, for the purpose of having a deformity removed in the shape of a bony cartilaginous tumor on that organ which not a little deformed his face. The operation was performed by Dr. C. C. Field, by making an incision from the root to the top of the nose and dissecting up the integuments to the base of that organ, so as to completely expose the whole nose stripped of its skin. The elevated bone, cartilage, &c., was then cut away with strong knives, gouges and files. The nose being smoothed and trimmed off with the greatest exactitude and modelled to suit his fancy, the integuments which had been laid aside, were again brought over the nose and secured by a fine suture and adhesive plaster. The hemorrhage was profuse, and the pain intense, but he was neither intimidated by the former, nor writhed under the latter, but bore all, with true German heroism. After the nose was dressed, he examined it closely and was well pleased with the operation. But it now appeared too long to him, and undismayed at what he had undergone, he determined on having the superabundant length cut off. It was accordingly done much to his satisfaction and pleasure. We learn that the parts have handsomely united, and left him with that, he so ardently desired, and for which he suffered so much, a beautiful nose. What makes the operation more interesting is, the fact that he submitted to it for the purpose of gratifying his lady-love, who refused to have him, unless he consented to have his nose altered to suit her fancy.—*Easton Argus.*

CALIFORNIA.—Dan Marble, the comedian, was at Boston the other day, and while strolling along the wharves encountered a gaunt-looking figure, whose sunburnt countenance and parti-colored garments, originally of the most outlandish fashion, had that picturesqueness about them derived only from long exposure to the atmosphere.

Dan, who never permits the lack of an introduction to interfere when he desires to form an acquaintance, hailed the stranger.

"Hallo! my friend, where *are* you from?"

"Jes' from Caleforny, stranger."

"Ah, indeed! and you can tell us then whether it's all true about *that gold?*"—somewhat anxiously interrogated Dan in reply.

"*Trew* as you live—and darned sight more—for no man out of Caleforny raaly does live."

"Then why did you come back?"

"Back! why to get my wife and family. Fact is, stranger, a man there gets so powerful rich that he becomes covetous of himself, and ef he aint very kearful will cut his own throat to rob himself. The root of all evil, you know; there's a leetle *too* much of it, and I left for a while partly on that account."

"Oh, you did, eh?"

"Yes, and between you and me, that's the only way a man can die in that blessed land."

"Healthy climate, I suppose?"

"Healthy! It aint any thing else. Why, stranger, you can chose there any climate you like, hot or cold, and that without travelling more than fifteen minutes. Jest think o' that the next cold mornin' when you get out o' bed. There's a mountain there, the Sawyer Navayday they call it, with a valley on each side of it, the one hot, the other cold. Well, git on top of that mountain with a double-barreled gun, and you can, without movin', kill either summer or winter game, as you will."

"What! have you ever tried it?"

"Tried it! often, and should have done pretty well, but for one thing."

"Well, what was that?"

"I wanted a dog that *would stand both climates*. The last dog I had *froze off his tail* while pintin' on the summer side.—He didn't git entirely out of the winter side, you see."

Marble sloped.

PETRIFICATIONS.—The leg of a child has been found in a state of petrification near Cincinnati, Ohio, on the lands of Mr. S. Hazen. Each muscle was distinctly observable, and the toes and nails were perfect. On digging farther, two large frogs were found, also petrified, and perfect in their form. The curiosities have been placed on exhibition.

OBLATIONS.—The American Peace Society received a donation of one hundred dollars from the native Christian Church at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, to advance the cause of peace. It is but a few short years since those who contributed this money for the service of peace, were fierce savages who delighted in war, carnage, cruelty, and to a certain extent cannibalism.

COURTSHIP.—A lover should be treated with the same gentleness as a new glove. The young lady should pull him on with the utmost tenderness at first, only making the smallest advance at a time, till she gradually gains upon him, and twists him ultimately round her little finger; whereas the young lady who is hasty, and in too great a hurry, will never get a lover to take her hand, but be left with nothing but her wits at her fingers' ends.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The gold and silver coin in the vaults of this institution, on the 6th of January, amounted to the enormous sum of £15,024,302, or about $75,000,000. Our political economists have often estimated the gold and silver coin in the United States as low as $80,000,000, a portion of which is, of course, constantly being drawn to England.

THE COLD WATER ARMY AT THE INAUGURATION.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the District of Columbia, have issued a "Circular" addressed to the friends of Temperance throughout the Union, inviting them to organize immediately for the purpose of participating in the inaugural ceremonies, at Washington, on the 4th of next month, of General Taylor as President.

The north is presenting a united front upon the important question of Free Labor. Already the Legislatures of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, have spoken, and every other Northern State will do so before their Legislatures adjourn.

☞ Mr. Benton has reported a bill in the U. S. Senate to construct a Great Central Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, because they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of those morbid humors which, if taken into the circulation and thrown upon the membrane and muscle, are the cause of the above painful maladies; but they excite the absorbent vessels to take up that which is already deposited, and therefore are absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single twenty-five cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will often give the most astonishing relief; and perseverance according to directions will be certain to drive pain of every description from the body.

☞ 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.

Ross's Expectorant.

Years of successful use of this NEVER FAILING REMEDY in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c, has proven beyond a doubt that it is THE BEST preparation now before the public. Numbers who have used every thing they could hear of without deriving the least benefit from any of them have been entirely cured by this most pleasant, efficacious and safe remedy.

THE LIVES OF CHILDREN,

who had sudden and unexpected attacks of croup, have been saved by the timely administration of Ross's Expectorant. No family should be without a bottle of it in their house, as much suffering might be prevented by its use.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Such has been the success of Ross's Expectorant, and the demand for it so much increased, that others have been induced to put up articles bearing a similar name, but wholly devoid of the curative or medicinal qualities of the genuine article. Be not deceived by them. To obtain the genuine, purchase only of the advertised agents.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

THE GENUINE has the words "*Ross's Expectorant, Improved, Baltimore, Md.*," blown in the glass, and the initials "J. F. R." stamped on the the seal. Each bottle, hereafter, will be enveloped in a NEW WRAPPER on which is the *fac simile* signature of the proprietor, without which it is counterfeit. Prepared only by

JAS F. ROSS,
Druggist, Baltimore, Md.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; Dr. R. W. Kauffman, York Springs; Geo. W. Heagy, Fairfield.

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

Feb. 2, 1849.—tf.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

BEEF CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales on Monday, 930 head of Beeves, 725 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 75 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—The flour market remains dull; sales of 400 barrels, Howard st brands, at $4.87—purchasers holding off. City Mills held at $5.00. 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 03 to $1 09; and white at $1 08 to $1 15; white family flour, $1 15 a $1 20. White Corn 46 cts.; yellow 50. Oats 29 a 30. Rye 60 a 61.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork $13 50, and Prime $11 00. Bacon—Sides 5 a 5¾ cents; Hams 7 a 9 cents. Lard 7½ in bbls., and 8½ in kegs.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

DURING THE PAST WEEK.

			7 A. M.	2, P. M.	9, P. M.
Friday,	Feb.	2,	32	40	33
Saturday,	"	3,	29	32	24
Sunday,	"	4,	21	38	33
Monday,	"	5,	30	40	31
Tuesday,	"	6,	18	37	26
Wednesday,	"	7,	20	27	16
Thursday,	"	8,	8	27	27

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by Rev. Dr. Watson, Mr. PHILIP WEAVER, of Straban township, and Miss NANCY, daughter of the late JAMES BELL, deceased, of Menallen township.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., ROBERT, son of Mr. James McAllister, of Cumberland township, aged 1 year and 9 months.

[COMMUNICATED.

Died, on the morning of the 4th inst., in Fairfield, after a short but severe illness, MARY ANN [illegible], in the 40th year of her age.

The death we claim the privilege to notice, requires from us more than the bare record common in the thousands of mortality. The deceased was one of those whose modest worth never fails to win many tender attachments. To the possession of the finest sensibilities, a guileless heart, a clear, discriminating mind, she added a vivacity of temper, which sanctified by grace invested her whole character with an unwonted excellence. Upon a frame delicate from early years, disease and affliction had left the [illegible] marks of many a sad invasion. Death had bereaved her of some very dear friends; and when she was called, a few years ago, to part with her excellent father, whom she devotedly loved, she thought she would not survive the shock of the separation; but God gave her strength according to her day. More than twenty years ago, she united herself with the Church of Lower Marsh Creek, under the pastoral care of the venerable Dr. Paxton, in which her sainted father was ordained, and served for many years, as an efficient Ruling Elder. She had an intelligent and strong attachment to the doctrines and polity of the Church of her fathers, while her enlarged charity constrained her to love all who bore the name and image of Christ, and to rejoice in the success of every good cause. With the people of God, in the sanctuary and place of prayer, she loved to go up, her seat there being seldom found vacant: and her conscientiousness and consistency, her meekness and lowliness, her unwillingness to mark and magnify the faults of others, her silence and patience under suffering, her whole-hearted charity and habitual cheerfulness, proved her to be a true and faithful disciple of Christ.

Her frail and susceptible constitution led her to shun the contact of the world, and to seek her social enjoyments in the calm and peaceful seclusion of the domestic circle. While many friends prized her society, it was only in the dear familiarity of family intercourse that her worth was fully appreciated; here her sterling virtues were daily developed—in energy and industry, in prudence and patience, in gentle words and safe counsels: here her affectionate spirit yielded up itself a continual and lovely offering on the altar of a daughter's devotion, and a sister's tenderest love, while her afflictions made her a common object of solicitude and sympathy. Her friends will all feel her sudden disappearance, but it will be felt most deeply in the family.

She had been taught by a long, and deep, and sanctified experience, her own weakness and the true source of her strength. Though death approached by a silent, sure step, he found her ready. Her preparation had been made, and she testified to her friends that it must be made before coming on to a sick bed, and wished "them to make sure work for eternity." Her illness was brief, accompanied at the last with much suffering from obstructed breathing, but without one murmuring word. The closing scene was calm, peaceful and hopeful. "It is a solemn thing to die," said she, while her eye was tearless and her heart unmoved. To her death had no sting, for Jesus in whom she trusted, had conquered before, and for her. When reminded of the freeness and sufficiency of his grace, she assented exultingly, and replied:

"Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling."

She spoke of God's manifold mercies, especially of the gift of pious parents, to whose affection and fidelity, under his blessing, she felt greatly indebted, and gently reproved her friends for "sorrowing that they should see her face no more."—When asked how she felt, she answered, "happy." These were her last words, and very soon after, she expired. "Happy"! Precious words!—What a calm adieu to earth! What a sweet foretaste of the glory to be revealed!

"How full of dread, how full of hope, cometh inevitable Death;
Of dread, for all have sinned; of hope, for One hath saved;
The dread is drowned in joy, the hope is filled with immortality!
—Pass along, pilgrim of life, go to thy grave unfearing,
The terrors are but shadows now that haunt the vale of Death."

[COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Saturday the 3d of February, at his residence in Littlestown, the Hon. JAMES M'SHERRY, in the 73d year of his age.

When a good man dies, the sorrow of those who mourn his loss is sweetened and consoled by the hope that he has passed from the trials and tribulations of this world to the enjoyment of eternal peace and joy in the next. If a whole life reaching beyond three score years and ten, spent in the devout practice of the duties of his religion; if a charity as broad as the sorrows and sufferings of his neighbors; if a purity of heart as stainless as that of a child; if prudence, if humility, if justice to all, can give evidence of a heart worshipping God in truth and sincerity, and of final perseverance to the end, then is the soul of the deceased with God. Such, in one word, was the character of James M'Sherry. All who knew him loved and respected him: this love and this respect he won for himself by his blameless life, his kindness of heart, his forgiving disposition, his noble frankness, and his sterling honesty. Whatever part in life was confided to him, he made it a solemn duty to perform diligently and well. He had the almost unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens. It was not won by eloquence, for he was no orator; it was not won by the arts of popularity—he used none but his good deeds. It was the willing tribute of those who knew him, to his innate worth.

He was born on the 29th of July, 1776, in the neighborhood where he lived and died. At the age of 31, he was elected to the Legislature of the State by the people of Adams county, and his business habits and the confidence of the people secured his re-election five times in succession, until the year 1813, when he was chosen by the people of York and Adams counties to represent them in the Senate of the State. The result of this election proved that the esteem of his fellow citizens arose above party, in the warmest party times. Mr. M'Sherry was a Federalist.—York county had then recently given a Democratic majority of nearly 1800 for Gov. Snyder, while the usual Federal majority of Adams county was seldom over eight or ten hundred: yet such was his popularity in the upper part of York county and in the Borough of York, as well as in Adams, that he overcame the immense disparity, and was returned to the Senate. He remained in the Senate four years until 1817. Whilst a member of the Senate and free from militia duty, when Baltimore was menaced by a foreign foe, he volunteered as a private in the Rev. Mr. M'Clean's Company of Horse, which was raised in Gettysburg, and remained with the troop in service until it was discharged.

After ten years of uninterrupted application to the duties of a Senator and Legislator, he retired to enjoy the happiness of a domestic life, having married in June 1816. In 1821 he was elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry, which he faithfully represented until the year 1823. In 1824, he was again returned to the State Legislature as a delegate from Adams county, where he served for six successive years. He was again elected to that office in 1834-5 and 1835-6. As the last and crowning proof of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, he was chosen, with Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., to represent Adams county in the Convention which met and sat in Harrisburg, and afterwards in Philadelphia, in the year 1837-38, to reform the Constitution of the State. Upon the adjournment of this body, he determined to retire from public life, conscious that he had fulfilled the part of an upright man and good citizen, and no solicitations could afterwards induce him to accept any nomination. He spent the last years of his life in a constant preparation to meet his God, as his preceding years had been passed in the endeavor to fulfil His commands. He withdrew from all business to look into his own heart and purify it for the awful change from life to death, which he felt must soon await him. When that hour came, perhaps it had few terrors for him; at least it had its consolations.—How comforting then was it not for him to look back over a long life spent in doing good to those around him, in succoring the distressed, in comforting the afflicted, in performing faithfully the duties of his station as legislator, citizen, husband, father, friend, and, most of all, as a Christian! On Friday, the 26th of January, he was attacked by asthma; and on Saturday, the 3d of February, a few minutes before eight o'clock, P. M., having received the last consolations of his Religion, he passed gently to repose, without pain and without a struggle, having conferred his blessing upon his children and grand-children, and bequeathed to them the richest legacy on earth, a name untarnished and the unblemished character of three and seventy years of life well spent. *May he rest in peace.*

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 17th of February next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

The House and Lot,

occupied by him, in the Borough of Gettysburg, situate on York street, between the Bank and County Buildings. The House is a large two-story Brick building, with a two-story back building attached, a Frame Stable, Bath House, Well of Water, &c., on the premises. The property is a desirable one and in good order. There is a perpetual insurance on it, which will be transferred to the purchaser.

Persons wishing to view the premises, or ascertain the terms, can do so by calling on WM. KING, Esq.

JAMES COOPER.
Feb. 9, 1849.—ts

FINE, FRESH MACKEREL, and superior ENGLISH CHEESE, just opened at STEVENSON'S.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new crop, N. O. MOLASSES, a fine article; do. S. H. MOLASSES; superior winter-strained LARD OIL, as clear as water, at $1.00—and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, "at prices to suit the times."

J. M. STEVENSON.
Feb. 9, 1849.

JOHN BRINGMAN, *CABINET MAKER,*

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet-Making,

at the old stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to furnish every variety of

FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash and Candle Stands, &c. &c.,

in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, *at prices to suit the times.*

☞ He is always prepared to make COFFINS, according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome *Hearse* he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

☞ LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1849.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture
LOWER THAN EVER!

D. & J. CULP

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Adams county that they have entered into co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, and that they will always have on hand, at their Establishment in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, a few doors above Fahnestock's Store, (the old stand of D. Culp,) a full assortment of CHAIRS, of every variety, such as

BOSTON ROCKING, CANE SEAT AND COMMON CHAIRS.

Also, SETTEES, of various kinds, painted in imitation of rose-wood, mahogany, satin-wood, walnut, maple, and all fancy colors. They will constantly keep on hand and make to order,

Bureaus, Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Stands, Dough-Troughs, Wash-Stands, Dining and Breakfast Tables, &c.

all manufactured by experienced workmen and of the best material, which they will be pleased to furnish to those who may favor them with their custom on the most reasonable terms. Having supplied themselves with a very large and superior stock of stuff, they have no hesitation in assuring the public that they can furnish work which for cheapness, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed by any other shop in the County. They will also attend to all kinds of

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c,

upon the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Wall Paper will be furnished —specimens of which can be seen at our establishment.

☞ All work made and sold by the firm will be warranted. They are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, just to suit the times. The public will consult their interests by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber will be taken in part payment for work.

Feb. 2, 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.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS Popular House has recently undergone a *thorough repair*, and been *furnished with entire new furniture*, of the best quality. Members of the Legislature and others, visiting the seat of Government, will find it a very desirable stopping place.

☞ Charges moderate.

WM. T. SANDERS, Agent.
Harrisburg, July 21, 1848.—6m

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to me of long standing, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same on or before the *first day of April next.*

GEORGE ARNOLD.

HOUSES AND SHOPS FOR RENT.

APPLY TO
DAVID M'CONAUGHY.
Gettysburg, Jan. 5, '48.—tf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—KELLER KURTZ, has just received a fresh supply of Annuals, Gift-books, every variety of Fancy and Staple Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c. ☞ Ladies call and see.

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

JACONETS, and CAMBRIC and MULL MUSLINS, of the Tip-Top kinds, for sale by J. L. SCHICK.

PICTORIAL "Brother Jonathan"—at Kurtz's Bookstore—only 12 1-2 cts. or to clubs of ten, $1. ☞ Send in your orders early.

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

FARM & LOTS *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th day of February next*, at one o'clock, P. M., at the house of JAMES A. THOMPSON, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following described tract of Land and Out-Lots:

A FARM,

CONTAINING

125 ACRES,

or upwards. This farm is situated about 3-4 of a mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Emmitsburg. There is on it a

A Log Dwelling House,
A Log Stable,

a Well of good Water, an Orchard; a large quantity of excellent Meadow, and about 8 acres of Woodland,

—ALSO—

- Lot No. 1.—Containing 4 acres and 136 Perches.
- Lot No. 2.—Containing 5 acres and 40 Perches.
- Lot No. 3.—Containing 5 acres and 12 Perches.
- Lot No. 4.—Containg 5 acres.
- Lot No. 5.—Containing 5 acres and 48 Perches.
- Lot No. 6.—Containing 9 acres and 144 Perches.
- Lot No. 7.—Containing 4 acres and 65 Perches.
- Lot No. 8.—Containing 10 acres and 19 Perches.
- Lot No. 10.—Containing 7 acres and 134 Perches.

The above Lots are handsomely laid off, affording easy access to all by means of a lane or alley. Plots and drafts of the above can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase a farm or out-lots cheap, would do well to give their attention to this matter, as the property will positively be sold.

Attendance given and terms made known on the day of sale, by

WM. KING, Agent
For JAMES COOPER, Esq.
Jan. 26, 1849.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy.

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchetis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being, Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical Preparations. Each package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety store of the Subscriber in West York street, one square from the Courthouse, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had of the following agents—

S. H. Buehler and S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; Mrs. Duncan, Cashtown; J. Lower, Arendtstown; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; D. Kauffman, Bendersville; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; — Stable, Dutterow's Mill; J.S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; — Henry, Abbottstown; Shorb and Johnson, Emmitsburg.

C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 17, 1847.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assorment of

CLOCKS,

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Watch-chains, Watch-keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

CLOCKS & WATCHES repaired, as usual, at the shortest notice. Establishment in Chambersburg st. next door to S. H. BUEHLER'S Book and Drug Store.

☞ I have also for sale a lot of *new* and second-hand WATCHES, which will be sold low.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.
Gettysburg July 21, 2848.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ELIZABETH REEA, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Franklin tp., he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB COVER, Ex'r.
Jan. 26, 1849.—6t

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of RACHAEL CHAMBERLIN, dec'd, late of Franklin tp. Adams co., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN,
Jan. 26, 1849.—6t Adm'r.

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of MARTIN GARDNER, late of Latimore tp., Adams co., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in the same township, for settlement.

GEORGE ROBINETTE, Ex'r.
Feb. 2, 1849.—6t

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

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

WESTERN NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

207 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

GREAT CURES IN ALL DISEASES,

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

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

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

DROPSY, GRAVEL,

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

WILL OBTAIN A PAMPHLET

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

NAMES, PLACES AND DATES,

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

☞ Be particular and

ASK FOR THE PAMPHLET,

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

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

"G. C. VAUGHN"

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

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

March 3, 1848.—1y

D. M'CONAUGHY, *Attorney at Law,*

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

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

Gettysburg, April 2.—tf

ALEX. R. STEVENSON, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

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

Gettysburg, Pa.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

DENTIST,

HAS removed his office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, 2 doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's store where he may all times be found ready and willing to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full sets of teeth are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. BERLUCHY,	Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, D. D.
" D. HORNER,	Prof. M. JACOBS,
" C. A. COWSILL,	" H. L. BAUGHER,
" D. GILBERT,	" WM. M. REYNOLDS

Rev. J. C. WATSON, D. D.
July 7, 1848.

IRISH LINEN.

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

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, Pleurisy, 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 constitutions, 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, wite swelling, gout, chronic affections of the stomach, liver, spine, head, eyes, and extremeties, embrace this class—each being the effect of an alteration in vessels of nutrition, effecting vegitative life from an antecedent, 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 regime 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 Diarhœa, 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]

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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 sadlers's silk, patent thread, men's black kid gloves neeble-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

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.

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