One Week Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria, Capt. Shannon, with dates from Paris to the evening of the 31st ult., and London and Liverpool papers of the 2d inst., arrived at Halifax a little before noon, on Wednesday the 13th.

ENGLAND.—There has been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs, and the business transacted since the Whitsun recess, is devoid of general interest.—Notice has been given that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on the 15th inst., which was anxiously looked for.

Lord Clarendon had returned to Dublin. Up to the departure of the steamer, the Government had given no intimation of its intention of the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason. As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exists in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed by the starving inhabitants of the vicinity.

A statement to this effect has been made in the Parliament, and though contradicted in part by the Government, the fact is beyond dispute, that at no previous time has sickness, intense misery and starvation been more general than it is now. The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

FRANCE.—The latest advices from Paris, coming down to the evening of Friday, June 1st, say that the election of President of the new Assembly had resulted in the choice of M. Dupin, he having 336 votes, against 192 for Ledru Rollin, and 76 for Gen. Lamoriciere. Dupin represents the moderate party; Rollin the radical Republicans and Socialists. It is said that active hostilities against the Roman Republic are to be resumed by the French expeditionary army.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.—The war between the Danes and the Prussians continues, without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute. The town of Fredericia has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arhaus. The Danish cruizers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports.

A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intention of the Czar.

There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany.

It would seem, however, that the Western Prussian provinces have become somewhat more tranquilized; but in Baden and Bavaria, and in all that region, the popular chiefs are said to be only waiting to learn the result of the French election.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—From Austria and Hungary little is positively known, beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia, in concert with Austria are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement, large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news, positive information has been received, that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of five or six hundred men to the sword.

In the South, the Maygers are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary, which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Warraw, lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the object of the interview.

ITALY.—The latest intelligence from Rome states that the Constituent Assembly having unequivocally rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the triumvirate to treat again, and that the triumvirate proposed to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions:

1st. The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage.

2d. The Austrians, Neapolitans and Spaniards shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the Republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands.

3d. The French will have to advance from Rome. The Republic always generous and fraternal, will grant them for a garrison a place exempt from fever. When they shall meet a reception mutually due to each other by Republican brethren, they shall remain their friends, no more protectors, for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome are growing dearer, for the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles are still in good supply. M. Lesseps has left the city for the camp of General Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the French troops, who openly avow their sympathy for the Roman Republic. Whilst negociations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot's position, with malaria threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and, with Austria, seemed inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

MARKETS.—*Liverpool, June 2d.*—Flour is dull and lower, some sales of Western having been made at 23s 9d per bbl, and though that description, as well as Philadelphia and Baltimore, is pretty generally held at 23s. this price is not obtainable except in a retail way. Ohio 23s 6d a 24s.

Indian Corn had gone off pretty freely, at 30s a 35s for white, and 35s 6d a 37s 6d per quarter for yellow.

Corn Meal, 14s 6d per bbl.

Arrival of the America—Seven Days Later.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Monday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

The formation of a new Cabinet has been effected in France, by a coalition between Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The Paris papers, however, generally disapprove of the compromise and predict its failure.—The Red Republicans are particularly violent in denouncing the new Ministry.

The message of the President of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly is published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not the European mode, filling four columns of the European Times.

The most interesting portion of the message is that which pertains to the Italian question. Napoleon expresses himself very guardedly and seeks to leave the impression that the French interference at Rome is induced more by a desire to thwart Austria than to harrass the Roman people. After affirming the intention of Austria and Naples to march upon Rome, he says:—"Placed under the necessity of explaining ourselves, we had but three modes, either to oppose ourselves in arms to every species of intervention, in which case we would break peace with all Catholic Europe, for the sole advantage of the Roman Republic, which we had to recognize, or leave the combined forces to re-establish at their will the Papal authority; but to exercise our own motion to direct an independent action, the Republic adopted the last mode. The rest remains to be told, and the difficulty is still unsolved."

HUNGARY.—Hungary presents no new feature, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though, the Hungarians have, however, achieved further, and in some respects, important victories. The contestants are concentrating their forces, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The Austrian General Wilden has been superceded by Lieut. Haynoise; Prince Paskeewich will command the united Austrian forces in the East, and Gen. Hayman in the West.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians under Marshal Radetsky, who was preparing to bombard that city, which was closely invested on all sides.

It is reported that the King of Sardina has placed his army at the disposal of the Hungarians, but the report requires confirmation.

THE DANISH WAR.—The reports so constantly repeated, that the war between the Danes and Prussians is speedily to end, are renewed, but we can see no reliable evidence of the fact.

The Danish blockade is still strictly enforced.

ROME.—The Paris journals furnish intelligence from Rome to the second inst. Hostilities had not then commenced.—Gen. Oudinot had denounced the armistice.

M. Lesseps had failed in his mission to conquer the Romans into affection for France, and has returned to Paris for further instructions. Some accounts say he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried back instructions to Gen. Oudinot for the reduction of the Holy City to subjection at all hazards, and that he would commence an attack with an army of 25,000 men on the 30th of May. The Romans have announced their firm resolution to defend the city to the death against the expected assault, and it is stated that they have a force of 80,000 troops, which is deemed sufficient for that purpose.

The Pope still persists in demanding an unqualified renewal of his power as temporal ruler, and the Triumvirate, backed by the people, declare that they will never concede. Mazzini's determination is most profound, and determined to accomplish the destruction of the Pope's temporal power. He says:—"We shall show fight to the last against all projects of restoration."

GERMANY.—The Frankfort Parliament has determined to exercise its influence to form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wirtemburg, Rhenish Bavaria, &c.

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, have promulgated a new Constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is engrafted. In the present, as in former attempts to form a union of the German States, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement. All the other states are united, but it is doubtful whether the plan will succeed.

IRELAND.—Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death pronounced on the State prisoners has been commuted to transportation for life.

In the Western provinces of Ireland the condition of the people is said to be most deplorable. Society is utterly disorganized.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, was received at the post office, Syracuse, directed to a young lady residing in the family of Charles F. Hicks. The postmaster, Mr. Teall, demanded letter postage on it, which Mr. Hicks refused to pay, but tendered therefor *one cent*, the ordinary newspaper postage, which was refused and the paper retained. The suit was instituted against the postmaster for detaining the paper, and has been carried through all the Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The *Star* (of Syracuse) says that the Attorney General of the United States, after examining the case, decided that the State Courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, and fully sustaining the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different Courts. The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least $400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the postmaster and Mr. Hicks, was *nine cents*.

LAND SUNK.—The Worcester Spy has a long series of particulars of the recent phenomenon at Westbrook, Mass., where, on the 14th inst., some forty (instead of eight) acres of land vanished, giving place to a lake and a tract of blue plastic clay. There is missing, says the Spy, some twenty acres of wood-land, and about the same quantity of pasture land. Over this whole extent the natural soil has entirely disappeared, and in its place is clay. The woodland was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the whole of which has sunk below its original level some thirty feet, leaving perpendicular walls on three sides, and gradually sloping on the other side. The trees on a portion of the land have disappeared entirely, and on another portion they are thrown about in great disorder.

DISTRESSING.—A boy named Dee Clarke, in the Northern Liberties at Washington, having on Saturday wounded a smaller one, and the father of the latter coming after him, he became so alarmed that he went up stairs and cut his throat with a razor. He was found on the floor, the wound sewed up, and he may possibly recover.

SENATOR BENTON AND THE PROVISO.

We agree with the New York Evening Post that no part of Senator Benton's late speech at Jefferson will be read with deeper interest, or be more searchingly scrutinized, than the following passages, in which he speaks of applying the "Proviso" to the New Territories:

"With respect to the character of the Proviso, if it should be prescribed by Congress for any new territory, I think it will remain just what it has been for sixty years—a constitutional provision, made in pursuance of the constitution, and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law-abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land. With respect to the expediency of the act, there is no necessity for it, and there are prudential reasons why it should not be passed.—California and New Mexico are now free from slavery, both by law and in fact. As a general proposition, unnecessary laws ought not to be passed; but if it is passed, it is an empty provision, having no practical effect whatever. To make an issue against it between the North and South is unwise, for it is an issue about nothing, and, on the part of the South, an issue made for defeat; for Delaware has instructed for it, and that insures a majority in the Senate for the Proviso, there being already a large majority in the House of Representatives instructed for it."

"My personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States: as there is none in New Mexico or California, I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the *abstract* right of carrying slaves there, without the *exercise* of the right."

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The Jacksonville (Florida) News, of the 19th, has the following:

Our readers will learn with regret the intelligence of the brutal attack upon Mr. Madison, of Marion county. We understand the cause to have been this. Mr. Madison and Dr. B. M. Byree were riding together past the plantation of Burleson, and witnessed some inhuman treatment of the field hands by himself and his overseer, Meadows. The brutes had actually caused *a woman to be torn in pieces by their dogs.* Burleson and Meadows were afterwards indicted for this cruelty by the Grand Jury of their county, and seem to have resolved upon revenge. They accordingly waylaid Mr. Madison near Orange Springs, as he was riding home, attended by a servant, felled him to the ground with a club, stabbed him in several places, and left him for dead. The servant escaped and procured assistance.—Mr. Madison afterward revived sufficiently to make a deposition before a magistrate, but relapsed into insensibility, and is not expected to live. His skull was fractured in three places, from one of which the brain protruded. By yesterday's mail we learn that Burleson has been seen in a hammock in that neighborhood, which has since been carefully guarded.

A REMARKABLE CAVING IN.—The Portland Advertiser gives an account of a singular phenomenon which took place a few days ago near Stroudwater, in Maine, by which about twenty-five acres of pasture and woodland sunk about twenty-five feet, sliding in its descent into the bed of the river and changing its course. The land appears broken on the surface, as if with a plough; some of the trees are torn up, others stand erect as before. The cause is a matter of conjecture.

THE MORMON MANIFESTO.—This singular sect, who moved to the Great Salt Lake valley after expulsion from Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, have published their first manifesto to all their brethren throughout the world. It is a curious document, containing a strange admixture of sense, cant, shrewdness and impiety, together with many quite interesting details respecting the region in which they have taken up their abode. They have commenced the erection of a city on a grand scale, which is divided into nineteen wards, consisting of nine blocks, each three squares. They are to have a council house, bridges, bath houses, schools, colleges, and all the institutions of civilization. A gold mine was discovered, it is said, by a party of them who had gone on an exploring tour through the Northern part of Western California. John Smith, the uncle of Joseph, has been ordained "Patriarch of the Church." The cultivation of large tracts of land has been commenced. No doubt a prosperous settlement will grow up in this distant region, opening up a fruitful subject for the speculations of those who are interested in such inquiries.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It is expected that on the 20th of the coming month the first locomotive will start from Harrisburg, and pass to the western end of the first section at Lewistown, a distance of sixty miles. The completion of the road to Hollidaysburg, in the spring, will, by means of the Portage, carry cars to Johnstown, at the western base of the mountain, within seventy-four miles of the city of Pittsburgh. The western section, it is expected, will be put under contract this season.—*Daily News.*

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S CONTEMPLATED TOUR.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:

"The President will probably visit Bedford Springs in the month of August, and, afterwards, comply, with his promises to the citizens of Pittsburg, made when on his way to be inaugurated. He proposes then to journey through the interior of Pennsylvania, and to attend the agricultural fair at Syracuse, N. Y. His visit will depend entirely upon the state of the public business, with which he is now heavily taxed, and if undertaken at all, will be devoted to objects wholly disconnected with politics."

A WARNING.—The daughter of one of our most eminent merchants, and a beautiful and accomplished woman, recently married, returning one day last week from Brooklyn, she engaged a hack at one of the city ferries. After entering she was oppressed with the odor of vinegar pervading the vehicle. On reaching her own residence she was attacked with the small pox, and in a short time she was a corpse.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 22, 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.

Death of Ex-President Polk.

A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati announces the death of the late President of the United States, JAMES K. POLK. Although the dangerous illness of Mr. Polk had been made public, the melancholy announcement of his death falls with some suddenness on the public mind. He had been suffering since the 4th inst. from a choleric attack, attended by severe diarrhoea, and died at his residence, near Nashville, Tenn., on Friday evening the 15th inst.

In noticing this painful event, we are disposed to forget all past political differences, and to pay the tribute due alike to distinguished personal worth, and to one who has occupied, by the choice of his fellow-citizens, the chair of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. Mr. Polk, while a violent and thorough-going partisan, and steadfastly devoted to the party whose principles he professed, uniformly commanded, by his social virtues, the confidence and regard of his personal friends. Although, by the choice of the people, elevated to the distinguished office from which he has but recently retired, he has lived an unobtrusive, unostentatious life. From the Tennessee bar he was called to represent his fellow-citizens in Congress, and there called to the responsible duties of Speakership—an office rarely conferred upon one who has not previously vindicated his claim by substantial evidence of capacity. His selection as a candidate for the Presidency was to many an unexpected event. His administration was among the most eventful since the foundation of the Government. Of its acts and character we do not now design to speak; our only object being to join in the general expression of sympathy appropriate to the melancholy occasion, and to bury, in this hour of sadness, whatever of feeling or acerbity may have been exhibited in our past relation towards the Administration of Mr. Polk.

But a brief and uncertain glimpse of the future, as affected by the events of his Presidential service, has been granted to the deceased. He has fulfilled his mission, and calmly withdrawn from the scene of human strife at the awful summons of the Disposer of Events, leaving the history of the future to be wrought out and possessed by those who remain.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—President TAYLOR, on Tuesday last, caused official General Orders to be issued from the several Departments, directing appropriate honors to be paid to the memory of the deceased. The Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington are immediately to be placed in mourning, and business was to be suspended on Wednesday. At the different military and naval stations, the American flag will be displayed at half staff, minute guns fired, and all ordinary duties suspended for one day, after the receipt of the Order.

☞On the first page of to-day's paper will be found several articles in relation to Russia and Hungary, which, under present circumstances, may prove interesting to the reader.

☞Col. GEORGE ICKES has been appointed Postmaster at Abbottstown, in this county, vice Mr. Kohler, removed.

We also understand that Mr. JACOB AULABAUGH has been appointed Postmaster at Hampton, in place of Mr. Cashman.

HOT.—Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, the mercury standing at 95° in the shade.

EDITORIAL STATE CONVENTION.—We publish in another column the call for an Editorial State Convention, issued by a conference of Editors of the XVIIth district, held at Lewistown, on the 8th inst. There are many things relating to the Press that may be favorably affected by a conference of the fraternity, and believing that the proposed Convention may have a tendency to secure to the Press of the State a more elevated and independent tone, we give the proposition our hearty concurrence.

THE REPUBLIC.—The first number of this new paper, to the prospectus of which we have hitherto called attention, was issued at Washington City, on Thursday last—Messrs. GIDEON & Co., Publishers; and Messrs. A. C. BULLITT and JOHN O. SARGENT, Editors. Mr. Bullitt was recently connected with the N. Orleans Picayune, and Mr. Sargent with the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, both having established reputations as journalists. The "Republic" starts out fair, and makes a favorable impression, not only with regard to its appearance, but with respect to the ability which is to characterize its editorial columns.—The editors, in several ably written leaders, take strong and decided ground in favor of Whig principles, and pledge an active, zealous, but dignified support to the administration of Gen. Taylor, whose election is claimed distinctly as a Whig triumph. The Republic will be issued Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

☞We learn from the "Miners' Journal" that the Whigs of Schuylkill County held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Orwigsburg, on the 15th inst., of which Hon. CHARLES W. PITMAN presided. We notice the name of F. L. CONRAD among the Secretaries, and that of J. R. M'CREARY on the Committee on Resolutions. The Resolutions adopted breathe the proper spirit, and augur well for the future success of the Whig party in Schuylkill. Hon. JAMES COOPER responded to a call of the meeting in an able and eloquent exposition of Whig principles. The following Resolution was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania have ample cause of congratulation in the election of the Hon. James Cooper as United States Senator for this State.—His undoubted talents, statesmanship and patriotism will reflect honor and dignity on that exalted station—and that the Whigs of Schuylkill County have been particularly favored by his taking up his residence among them, and welcome him most heartily as an eminent accession to the citizenship of their County.

☞Another riot took place last week among the laborers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hollidaysburg, in which shanties were destroyed, a number of persons badly beaten, and a contractor, named Gillespie, seriously injured. The riot had its origin in the old feud between Irishmen known as Corkonians and Far Downs. An armed force of Sheriff's posse put an end to the disturbance.

☞The Cholera continues its ravages at St. Louis. On the 16th inst., there were 87 deaths from Cholera—at Cincinnati, on the same day, 33.—Several physicians have fallen victims to the epidemic.

Supreme Court—Important Decision.

The Harrisburg Telegraph states that a very interesting and important case was decided in the Supreme Court on Monday last, in which Judge Coulter delivered the opinion. It was the case of Oliver vs Kauffman, brought up by writ of error from Cumberland county, by the defendant below against whom a verdict of $2000 was obtained for feeding a family of negro slaves, which were taken to his farm by another person, and in the night taking them away in his wagon.

The decision of the court below was reversed, and Judge Coulter in the opinion held, we understand, that the action at common law could not be maintained; that the State courts have no jurisdiction, but that the action should have been brought in the Federal courts under the Act of Congress [illegible].

This case has given rise to much litigation.—Mr. Kauffman is a very respectable and wealthy farmer of Cumberland county. Some two years ago a family of slaves from Maryland or Virginia were brought and left on his premises. He found them there, gave them food, and had them removed in one of his wagons. He was sued by the owner of the slaves; the case was tried before Judge Hepburn, and a verdict obtained against Kauffman of $2000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant, who employed Mr. Stevens to argue the case. It came up last week, when Mr. Stevens delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever listened to before that body. The decision of the court was delivered on Monday by Judge Coulter and is one of marked ability. We understand that the Court were unanimous in the decision.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati announces that while CASSIUS M. CLAY, a few days since, was addressing an emancipation meeting in Madison county, Kentucky, he was interrupted by a Mr. TURNER giving him the "lie." A fight with Bowie knives immediately ensued, which resulted in the death of Turner, and probably of Clay. The first despatch announced that Mr. Clay, being stabbed through the heart, had expired instantly; but later accounts represent that his wound were not so fatal, and that there is a possibility of his recovery.

☞Col. CLARK, of the Huntingdon Journal, who has recently been on a visit to Harrisburg, and while there occasionally attended the Supreme Court, says that "with all respect for the admitted legal abilities of the Court, he cannot but entertain the opinion that it is incapable of truly judging the merits of the case when *three* of the *five* Judges are asleep!" The operation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as incorporated in the Legislative Resolution in to-day's paper, will probably have a tendency to *wake up* a portion of our somnolent Judiciary.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The "City of Brotherly Love," is rapidly acquiring an unenviable notoriety in the way of disgraceful riots.—In the Moyamensing district, it is said, the lawless spirit has had almost unlimited sway for the last six weeks, developing itself to such a degree on Sabbaths as to make it necessary to close places of public worship, to save the members of the congregations from insult and outrage. On Sunday last, a feud which has existed for some time between the Moyamensing and Franklin hose companies (two of the most active fire associations in that section of the City,) resulted in a regular street fight between some two or three hundreds of the members, in which fire-arms, knives, stones and missiles of all kinds were freely used. A young man, by the name of Giffis, was shot through the heart, while a large number of wounded (some dangerously) were borne from the ground by their friends. The entire police force of the City was called out to suppress the riot, and make arrests. The immediate cause of the fight, was an attack upon the apparatus of the Franklin by a party of "Stingers" belonging to the Moyamensing, while returning from a fire.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S VIEWS.—"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the North American, writing on the 10th inst., thus refers to an interview with Gen. Taylor:

In expressing his opinions upon public policy, Gen. Taylor is frank and unreserved. He regards the cardinal principles of the Whig party, as those best calculated to perpetuate our institutions. He is in favor of a faithful adherence to the constitution, and of a strict construction of its principles. He looks with great interest to the improvements of our rivers and to the security of our harbors. He is decidedly favorable to the establishment of a Tariff which will afford revenue and protection to our infant manufactures, to be so framed as not to be liable to the caprices of legislation or to the assaults of political economists. He is the firm friend of a sound and stable currency, not subject to fluctuations or the interference of government. In sort, Gen. Taylor leans to that great system of public policy, by which the interests of all sections of the Union will be promoted, by which the bonds of the confederacy will be strengthened, by which peace will be cultivated, by which the spirit of progress, both as relates to government and the useful arts and sciences, will be encouraged. In a conversation with the President this morning, he touched upon all these subjects with singular clearness and conciseness, and in a manner that at once established the good sense and decision of his opinions. In all my intercourse with public men—not now limited—I have rarely enjoyed a more satisfactory or gratifying interview than that to which I have just referred. Gen. Taylor will fulfill every expectation, unless it be unreasonable, and he will give a name to his administration in history, which, for purity, ability, and integrity, will stand out in bold relief against the experience of the last twenty years.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for July, commences a new volume, and that too in handsome style. The contents, embellishments, and all, are of the highest order and do credit to the energetic publisher. Reader, if you want a magazine that will honor your parlor table, subscribe at once for "Godey."

☞The Whigs of Butler County have nominated WM. HASLETT, Esq. Editor of the Butler Whig, for the State Senate, and Dr. D. H. B. BROWER for Assembly. Messrs. Charles C. Sullivan and Samuel Marshall are the delegates to the State Convention.

☞"Sartain's Union Magazine," for July, has been received—handsomely embellished, as usual, and stored with excellent articles from the pens of some of our best magazine contributors. The publishers seem determined that they shall not be distanced by any of the rival monthlies.

☞Major General Brooke, at New Orleans, has assumed the command of the western division of the army, in place of the late Gen. Gaines.

NO LICENSE.—The Court of Berkley county, Va., on Monday, decided by a vote of 18 to 2, that it is inexpedient to grant a license to any merchant of the county to sell ardent spirits at his store.

"Proscription."

We are moved to compassion by human misery in all its forms, and have bowels for even the howlings of Locofocoism in distress. Our brethren of that ilk have had their noses in the Treasury crib so long that they feel any attempt to dislodge them as a grievous cruelty, if not a great injustice. True, they hold to "proscription" themselves and practice it vigorously, but it is an invention for which they claim exclusive letters patent. When a Whig administration commends to their lips the chalice of which they have so long compelled others to drink, their writhings are piteous indeed.

For the purpose of reconciling them to what we fear is their inevitable destiny, we take the trouble to refresh their recollection with a fact or two. And first, they will please look at the following:

THE COLLECTOR'S APPOINTMENTS.—As we said we would, we have extended our inquiries, and we are confirmed in the truth of our former statement, and we so reiterate it, *that of the one hundred and fifty office holders under the late Collector there were only ten Whigs.*—*N. O. Bulletin.*

This looks well, and when the Whig Collector shall equalize matters, we cannot doubt that the outcry will be raised by the wounded loud enough to be heard at the office of the Washington Union.

But we proceed.

In 1846, (says the New Orleans Bulletin,) Jas. L. Childress, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., repaired to Washington and applied for a clerkship in one of the departments. His claims were seconded, in the strongest manner, by the Democrats of the Alabama Delegation, and an appointment in the Treasury Department immediately secured. Mr. Childress then wrote to his family in Alabama, directing them to come up to Washington as soon as practicable, as that was to be their future place of residence. Imagine his disappointment and mortification when a few days after, he received the following letter:

May 4th, 1846.

Dear Sir:—On Saturday last, I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been made known to me that you are and always have been a *Whig*. This is very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat; but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated for the purpose of appointing a *Whig*. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment.

I regret this occurrence very much.—Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe that personally you are entitled to my respect and esteem; but under the circumstances I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended.

I take pleasure in saying that your deportment throughout, has been correct and honorable.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT J. WALKER.

JAMES L. CHILDRESS, Esq.

This precious letter tells its own story. After appointing a man to office, Mr. Walker found out he was a Whig, and immediately dismissed him! Let our afflicted Locofoco brethren ponder over this pregnant proceeding. It will do them good to think of it.

We maintain that a fair proportion of the offices should be in the hands of the Whigs. This has not been the case for the last twenty years, but we trust it soon will be.—*Roch. American.*

☞We commend to the particular attention of our Democratic contemporaries, who affect to feel a freezing horror at the removal of noisy Democrats from office, a perusal of the following emphatic resolution which was passed at the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1817:

Resolved, That the *removal* from the various offices at Washington *of every opponent of the National Administration*, or of the Democratic principles and measures, has been long called for, and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed.

"PROSCRIBING PROSCRIPTION."—Mr. Lewis, the new Collector in Philadelphia, when he took possession of the office, found *not a Whig in it*? Out of about 200 he has removed 69, and and filled their place with poor, honest, competent, hard working Whigs. The Locofoco leaders, those that would not tolerate a single Whig in the Custom House, have raised a hue and cry at the "proscription" of Mr. Lewis! When he has removed about 150 more, and filled their places with the friends of General Taylor, who have been "proscribed" from office for more than 20 years, he will merit and receive the thanks of all who voted for General Taylor, and who voted his much to have the present office holders displaced so as to prevent the election of Cass, the office holders' old federal "black cockade" candidate.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

We do not think that President Taylor has shown either want of talent or want of fairness in turning out men who, previous to his election, abused him in the most libellous and disgraceful manner. On the contrary, we lament the want of decency and highmindedness in those office-holders who, while slandering a candidate before election, would stoop afterwards to retain office under him—nay, whine for it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

☞One, and by no means the least, of the good results of the election of Gov. Johnston is the rapid rise which has taken place in our State securities. State Fives, which at the time he went into office, were selling at $72, are now worth $91, and State Sixes, then only worth about $85, are now in demand at $101.

The election of Gen. Taylor has exercised an influence equally wholesome upon our National securities, which are now selling at a large advance over their prices when he went into office.

THE CROPS.—The Crops, according to our exchanges throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (says the Baltimore Sun,) now promise, in the general, a most bountiful and almost unexampled return. The season, for the past few weeks, has been of such a nourishing character as to cause all kinds of grain and grasses to present a most luxuriant and cheerful aspect, and notwithstanding the fly in the wheat, and cut-worms in the corn in some localities, the expected general result it is thought will never have been better.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The preference of the Whig party for a candidate for Canal Commissioner seem to be settling rapidly down upon the name of HENRY M. FULLER, Esq., of Columbia county. Mr. F. was a member of the last Legislature, and is a gentleman of considerable ability.

The most prominent names among the Locos for this office are Francis L. Bowman, of Luzerne; John A. Gamble, of Lycoming; Asa Dimock, of Susquehanna; Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford; Alonzo J. Wilcox, of Elk; John H. Broadhead, of Pike.

BRANDY AND THE CHOLERA.—During a discussion on Cholera at a late session of the "Ohio State Medical Convention," Dr. MUSSEY made the following remarks in reference to the use of brandy as a *prophylactic*.

"Upon boats on the river the increase of brandy drinking, consequent upon the approach of the cholera, has been frightful, and the mortality on board those has been terrible and unprecedented. One boat lost forty-three, another forty-seven, and a third fifty-nine of its passengers and crew.—Spirits is not a prophylatic in any case.—To the temperate, it is an active exciting cause. To the drinker, it is not advisable to drop off the use suddenly; but the quantity should be diminished, rather than increased.

"In Albany, in 1832, the cholera was very severe and fatal. Of 336 cases, all but 16 terminated fatally. Of these 140 were intemperate, 55 free drinkers, 131 moderate, five strictly temperate—but all but one immoderate eaters, two members of the temperance societies, and one idiot. In that city, which had a population of 26,000 inhabitants, 5,000 were members of the temperance societies, of whom only two died. With these facts in view who can doubt of the danger of spirit drinking?"

HEAR A "NEUTRAL."—The "*Yankee Blade*," a most excellent paper, which so closely preserved its neutrality during the late Presidential contest, that we cannot tell to what party its Editor belongs, thus expresses its approval of the operations of the "official axe," as wielded by the present administration:

"OFFICE HOLDERS.—Few things are more mirth provoking in these days than the queer grimaces and violent outcries made by office-holders when their heads are chopped off by the official axe. From the contortions and bellowings of many, one would infer that they fancied they had a life-estate in the snug nests they have so long monopolised.—For ourself we are glad to see old Zach stirring up these old rats, and trust that he will make a clean sweep, ere the dog days come."

☞Gideon Wells, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Bureau for Clothing and Equipment at Washington, has been dismissed, to take effect on the 1st of July. The salary of the office is about $3,000 per annum.

☞Col. Benton has been nominated for the Presidency by the Locofoco convention of Walworth county, Wisconsin.

FIGHT IN PRISON.—The *Hagerstown Torch Light* mentions a singular occurrence that took place in the county jail there on the 12th inst. One prisoner, Henry Kearney, projected a plan of escape, and solicited another named Vanbinder, who was arrested for passing counterfeit money, to join him. Vanbinder refused. Kearney then went to his room, procured a pistol and presented it at Vanbinder, who, seizing it in his hand, attempted to take it from him—while he had hold of it Kearney drew the trigger, and he received several slugs in his hand. Kearney again went to his room, procured a double barrel pistol and told Vanbinder he "would finish him this time;" he presented the pistol—V. threw up his arm and received the contents, seven slugs, in it. A search was made for the pistols the next morning; they were found concealed beneath the washboard. A knife and file were also found.

RECEPTION OF FATHER MATHEW.—The Irish Societies in New York are about to turn out in great pomp to greet their distinguished countryman. Among them the Hibernian Benevolent Society will muster in the procession some twelve hundred strong. The society has engaged Dodworth's Band, and the members have resolved to wear, on the interesting occasion, white pants, white wands and rosettes.—It will be truly "a great day for Ireland."

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—The "Money Luminary" and Bloomsburg papers state that a hail storm passed over parts of the counties of Lycoming, Columbia and Luzerne, on Sunday week, which for the size of the hail that fell, is the most extraordinary that ever occurred in that region. In Muncy and its vicinity, "it was not uncommon to see them the size of a man's fist." They measured 8 and 9 inches in circumference, and weighed as high as 6 ounces." Glass in the windows was broken and the crops injured. There was but little wind with it. In Columbia and Luzerne counties the crops were greatly injured by it. Some of the farmers lost their all.

FINE SHEEP.—The Centreville (Md.) Times says, that Edward T. Paca, Esq., sheared a lot of twenty-eight yearling half-Cotswold sheep a few days since—the average of the fleece was 8 pounds. Two or three two-year Cotswolds gave 10, 11 and 12 pounds to the fleece.

EDITORIAL STATE CONVENTION.

The undersigned publishers of Newspapers in the 17th Congressional District, concurring with their editorial brethren generally in the necessity of having an editorial State Convention in Pennsylvania for the purpose of correcting numerous abuses now practiced to the positive injury of country publishers, respectfully recommend to the Fraternity that they meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, on *Thursday the 8th day of November next*, and earnestly urge a general attendance.

The Postage Reform *must* be effected during the next session of Congress. A law whose practical effect is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, cannot be too soon erased from our National Statute Book; and we deem the time recommended for a State Convention an auspicious one for urging effectually upon our national Congress the necessity and expediency of a speedy and permanent change. This and other reforms immediately affecting the interests of the Country Press, demand the prompt and serious attention of the Fraternity, and we call upon our brethren throughout the State to act with us harmoniously and energetically, feeling confident that by so doing the Country Press can be placed upon a proper platform.

A. K. Shoemaker, Bellefonte Whig, *President.*
H. J. Walters, Lewistown Democrat, *Secretary.*
Geo. Frysinger, Lewistown Gazette.
W. P. Cooper, Juniata Register.
A. K. M'Clure, Juniata Sentinel.
James Clark, Huntingdon Journal.
Wm. Lewis, Huntingdon Globe.
J. Pen Jones, Hollidaysburg Register.
D. A. Traugh, Hollidaysburg Standard.
Wm. M. Wilson, Geo. Raymond, Blair County Whig.
Wm. H. Blair, Bellefonte Democrat.
Wm. J. Parsons, Centre Berichter.
Ludwig Shurz, Center Berichter.

THE PLANET VENUS.—This planet is [illegible] tancy. In decidedly clear weather it is visible to the naked eye when the sun is above the horizon; [illegible] hours before the sun, and [illegible] by the sun's path [illegible] may now be seen by the aid of a common spy-glass.

EFFECTS OF RUM.—Thomas Norton and wife, habitual drunkards, were found in New York, in the basement of a house; the wife dead with her infant at the breast, and the husband in a dying condition.

RESTRAINT ON MARRIAGE.—The Supreme Court have decided that a testator devising real estate to his widow upon condition that she shall not marry again, in the Common Pleas of Lancaster County, such condition was held to be void;—but the Supreme Court have decided differently.

ABSCONDING SLAVES.—Quite a number of slaves have lately fled from Loudon co. Va., and when some of them were arrested they produced well executed free papers, which proved to be forged. Eight male slaves got off also, from Hampshire county, Va., and were not re-taken.

THE NEW ORLEANS FLOOD.—At New Orleans on the 11th inst., the water was rapidly falling, and leaving a thick coat of mud and stagnant water in the streets.—Every effort was making to clean and purify the streets as fast as possible. The work at the Crevasse was progressing finely.

☞Lady Blessington, it is said, died suddenly at Paris, on the 4th inst.

☞REV. WM. B. TAPPAN died on Monday night at Needham, Mass., after a sickness of eleven hours. The disease, it is said by physicians, was cholera.

☞Mr. George Updegraff has been appointed Postmaster at Hagerstown, Md., vice Mr. Hilliard, removed.

PILES.—This distressing complaint proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and it is frequently neglected until it ripens into a still more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, because they effectually cleanse the body from those morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every malady incident to man.

☞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.

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

The subscriber, being desirous of closing up his books, requests those indebted to him for Subscription or Job Work, to call and make payment with as little delay as possible. Bills will be made out, and payment can be made either to myself or brother. As MONEY IS MUCH NEEDED, to meet sundry engagements connected with the support of the office, it is hoped that those interested will attend to the matter at once.

D. A. BUEHLER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market is quiet; sales of Howard st. brands, at $4 62—which is about the settled price. City Mills held at $4 75. Corn meal $2 87 a $3 00 Rye flour $3 00.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds of Grain light, prices as follows: red wheat $1 00 a $1 06; and white $1 08 a $1 12. White Corn 54 a 55 cts.; yellow 59. Oats 28 a 30. Rye 55 a 56.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork $11 00, and Prime $9 00. Bacon—Sides 5 a 5½ cents; Hams 6 a 8 cents. Lard 6½ in bbls., and 7½ in kegs.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER DURING THE PAST WEEK.

	7, A.M.	2, P.M.	9, P.M.
Friday, June 22,	79	84	74
Saturday, " 23,	79	82	78
Sunday, " 24,	71	85	69
Monday, " 25,	79	82	69
Tuesday, " 26,	68	86	75
Wednesday, " 27,	74	93	81
Thursday, " 28,	76	94	79

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. in the Conewago Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Enders, Mr. FRANCIS HERR, of Union township, and Miss MARIAH ANN HARTMAN, of Hanover.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, GEORGE STAPLER and Miss SARAH BROUGHER—both of Cumberland county.

On the same day, by the same, WILLIAM B. YEATS and Miss HARRIET WOLF—both of this county.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. W. A. Good, J. F. SINGLISE and Miss ELIZABETH HARRISON, of Adams county.

On the 24th of May last, by Rev. Mr. Gordon, M. G. DALE, Esq., of Greenville, Illinois, formerly of this place, and Miss MARGARET M. EWING, of Fayette county, Illinois.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ESTHER LOTT, of Menallen township, in the 79th year of her age.

In Fairfield, in this county, on Wednesday last, Hon. CALVIN BLYTHE, in the 67th year of his age.

CELEBRATION.

I. P. & F. and T. V. & T.

THE members of "Adams Division, No. 214, Sons of Temperance," in connection with "Dayspring Section, No. 66, Cadets of Temperance," design celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence by a full Regalia Procession, Dinner, &c. The Procession will form at the Division Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and, after marching through the several streets, will repair to the German Reformed Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read and an Address delivered by members of the Order. After which, the Procession will reform, and proceed to the "Washington House," where Dinner will be served up at 1 o'clock.

G. W. P. STOKES and G. S. PICKANDS, of the Grand Division, have been invited to attend, and it is hoped they will be present. Brethren connected with neighboring Divisions, in good standing, are invited to unite with us in the celebration, clothed in the regalia of the Order.—The invitation to participate in the celebration is also cordially extended to the friends of Temperance generally.

D. A. Buehler, E. W. Stahle,
Solomon Powers, J. H. Skelly,
D. Troxell, R. J. Troxell,
Geo. E. Bringman, D. M'Conaughy,
Wm. B. M'Clellan, R. G. M'Creary,
J. Aughinbaugh, Wm. H. Bell.
Committee of Arrangement.

Gettysburg, June 22, 1849.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the Counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years if they shall so long behave themselves well; (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election;) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the Commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the U. States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March the 1st, 1849.
Resolved, That this Resolution pass.—yeas 21. Nays 8.
Extract from the Journal.
SAMUEL W. PIERSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2d, 1849.
Resolved, That this Resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.
Extract from the Journal.
WM. JACK, Clerk.

Secretary's office.
Filed April 5th, 1849.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.
Pennsylvania, ss:
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

JOURNAL OF SENATE.

Resolution, No. 188, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," was read a third time. On the question will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Best, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsythe, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Matthias, M'Caslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smyser, Sterrett and Stine.—21.

Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Potteiger and Darsey, Speaker.—8.

So the question was decided in the affirmative.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Boles, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emory, David G. Eshleman, Williard Evans, John Fenlon, Samuel Fegely, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hanson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hortz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Culloch, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerbey and Wm. F. Packer, Speaker.—58.

Nays—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornin, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fanlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubaugh, Robert R. Little, John S. M'Calmont, John M'Kee, Wm. M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, Wm. T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, Geo. Walters, and David F. Williams.—26.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg,
June 15, 1849.

Pennsylvania, ss.
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the yeas and nays, taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the 15th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, June 22, 1849.—3m

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

A. D. BUEHLER, Treasurer, in account with the School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, from June 1, 1848, to June 1, 1849.

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, June 1, 1848,		$111 48
To outstanding Taxes for 1844, in hands of John Jenkins,		17 67
Balance of Duplicate for 1846, in hands of Q. Armstrong,		322 94
Do. for 1847, in hands of H. Welty,		392 56
Judgement against John Slentz,		164 80
Taxes assessed for the year ending June 1, 1849, in hands of Geo. Frey,		1727 47
Cash from State Appropriation for 1848–9,		201 24
Cash from Wm. Witherow, (Tax)		35
Tuition from J. Welty,		5 11
Do. from Wm. Orpester,		7 00
Cash received from Bank of Gettysburg, (loan,)		
Amount due Treasurer, June 1, '49,		31 29
		$3,092 91

CR.

By Orders issued on Treasurer, viz.:		
Tuition: T. R. Ditterline,	$130 00	
" R. S. Paxton,	200 00	
" Wm. Witherow,	200 00	
" T. Martin,	70 00	
" Jesse Sibb,	24 00	
" Wm. H. Witherow,	15 00	
" Wm. Bogle,	203 10	
" Miss Lord,	234 15½	
" Miss M'Curdy,	200 00	
" Miss Scanlan,	156 00	
" Mrs. Keech,	48 00	
		$1480 25½
Rent of School Houses:		
S. Fahnestock, (in trust,)	54 00	
R. G. Harper,	30 00	
		84 00
Sundry persons, for wood,		106 00
Globes and Math'l instruments,		11 22½
Repairs and Cleansing of School Houses, Furniture, &c.,		56 27
Cutting of Wood, and other incidental expenses,		44 41
Printing, Blanks, &c.,		22 75
D. M. Smyser, Esq. Attorney's fee,		20 00
D. M'Conaughy, Attorney's fees in suit, collections, and conveyancing,		20 50
H. J. Schreiner, stationery, light, fuel, &c.,		10 00
Releases to John Brown,		65
Releases and per-centage to Quintin Armstrong,		113 73
Do. to Henry Welty,		119 60
Releases to Geo. Frey,		5 87
Balance on Duplicate for 1848–9, in hands of Geo. Frey,		997 65
		$3,092 91

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of A. D. BUEHLER, Treasurer, has been examined and settled, and the same is correct.

D. McCONAUGHY, Pres't.
F. E. VANDERSLOOT, Sec'y.
June 15, 1849—3t

20 Barrels, Fresh Herring,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
At $5,50 per Bbl.
By JNO. M. STEVENSON.
June 22, 1849.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS the approach of the Cholera requires that the most efficient means should be adopted to remove from our midst all impurities which might cause or promote disease: *Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if any person, or persons, owning or occupying any lot of ground or premises within the Borough of Gettysburg, shall suffer any mud, excrement, garbage, dirt, stagnant water, or other filth, from which may arise any effluvia, offensive or injurious to the citizens of said Borough, to accumulate or remain on the premises in said Borough, so owned or occupied, every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before the Burgess of the said Borough shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of four dollars, together with the costs of removing the said annoyance and the costs of prosecution.

Enacted June 7, 1849.
DAVID HEAGY, President.
Attest—D. M'CONAUGHY, Clerk.
June 8, 1849—3t

LUMBER YARD.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS, *Yellow and White Pine Mountain Boards, Pine, Chestnut, and Oak Shingles, Scantling & Shingling Laths, Posts, Rails, &c. &c.* all of which will be sold as cheap as possible, for the CASH ONLY. Persons wishing Lumber are respectfully invited to call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, June 8.—tf

☞A NEW LOT OF BLANK DEEDS, (Common, and for Executors, and Administrators with the will annexed,) Mortgages, Bonds, &c., just printed on superior paper, and for sale at this office.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF CHESNUT & SEVENTH STS., PHILADELPHIA.

"For this bain science sought, on weary wing,
By shore and sea, each mute and living thing."

THE Proprietor of the American Museum, N. York, having immense facilities at his command, has opened this Magnificent Establishment in order to furnish a pleasant, chaste, and instructive place of amusement for FAMILIES, CHILDREN and others, and especially to persons from the NEIGHBORING TOWNS, when visiting the city. The edifice is large, airy and comfortable, and has been fitted up with a degree of costly elegance unsurpassed in the world.

He has also filled it with the best selection of curiosities that could be gathered from all sections of the globe, and his facilities for adding to this mammoth collection are greater than any other individual enjoys. He has a correspondence with Agents and Naturalists travelling in all parts of the world [illegible] to procure every thing curious and wonderful, and as the expense be great or small he will constantly add to this unequalled cabinet, as singular and interesting developments are made in the kingdom of nature.

In addition to this, the splendid LECTURE ROOM will be the scene of most instructive, musical, entertaining and agreeable performances. This apartment will accommodate from two to three thousand. It is finished in a style superior to the best British or American Museums, and is well adapted to the comfort of visitors.

Among the permanent attractions of the Museum, and to be seen at all hours, are

LIVING GIANTS AND DWARFS, the largest and smallest in the world.
LIVING ORANG OUTANGS, ENORMOUS SERPENTS, SCRIPTURE STATUARY, Groupe, size of life representing
THE INTEMPERATE FAMILY.
The Great French Scriptural Paintings of the Deluge, and Cain and his Family.
THE AUTOMATON WRITER, the most astounding piece of mechanism in the world. Grand Cosmorama, Fancy Glass Blowing, Statues, Portraits, and
HALF A MILLION OF CURIOSITIES!

The inquiring million come not here in vain,
They learn, they laugh, approve, and come again.

The Exhibitions and Performances in the LECTURE ROOM consist of Panoramas, Dioramas, Yankee Stories, and Imitations by that Comic Genius, GREAT WESTERN, Comic Songs, Legerdemain and Ventriloquism, Negro Delineations, Electrical Experiments, &c. &c. The Manager pledges himself that no profane word or vulgar gesture is ever introduced here, and that nothing is ever seen or heard which could be objected to by the most moral and religious portion of the community. In fact, he intends this to be the FAMILY resort, where all may attend with pleasure and profit, accompanied by their Brothers, Sisters, Wives and Children. The Chickering GRAND PIANO FORTE used here is from the Ware Rooms of Edward L. Walker, No. 160, under the Museum.

The Museum is open every day in the year, except the Sabbath, from 7 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M. Such regulations are established and enforced as render it perfectly safe and pleasant for Ladies and Children to visit the Museum in the DAY-TIME, though unaccompanied by gentlemen. Exhibitions and Performances in the Lecture Room TWICE every day, and oftener on Holidays.

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, New and extraordinary Attractions will be introduced, and performances take place at intervals throughout the day and evening.

June 8, 1849—3m

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,

(THE WORLD'S SALVE.)

Contains no *Mercury* or other *Mineral*.

From the "Reading Eagle."

There never, perhaps, was a medicine brought before the public that has in so short a time won such a reputation as M'Allister's All-Healing or World's Salve. Almost every person that has made trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it of the most painful Rheumatism; another of the Piles, a third of a troublesome Pain in the Side, a fourth of a Swelling of the Limbs, &c. If it does not give immediate relief in every case, it can never do injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following certificate from a respectable citizen of Maidencreek township, in this county:

"Maidencreek, Berks co., Pa., March 30, '47.
Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back by the use of M'Allister's All-Healing Salve which I purchased from you. I suffered with it about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night a sweet and peaceful sleep. I have also used the Salve since for tooth ache and other complaints, with similar happy results. Your friend,
JOHN HOLLENBACH."

The following is from a regular Physician of extensive practice in Philadelphia:

James M'Allister—Sir: I have for the two last years been in the habit of using your Ointment in cases of Rheumatism, Chilblains and in Tenia Capites, (Scald Head,) and thus far with the happiest effect. I think from the experiments I have made with it, that it richly deserves to be adopted as an article of every day use by the profession at large. Yours, truly,
S. BELL, M. D.

Philadelphia, Dec 30, 1847.
James M'Allister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve. I had an Ulcer, or running sore on the calf of my leg for many years standing; I had applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose, but by using your Ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well. I have also used it for Boils, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.
EDWARD THORN.

I certify the above statement is true.
M. C. CADMUS,
No 90, Market street, Philadelphia.

☞Around the box are directions for using McALLISTER'S OINTMENT for *Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Toothache, Ague in the Face, &c.*

If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of "Swollen" or Sore Breast, they would not be without it. In such cases, if freely used, according to the directions around each box, it gives relief in a very few hours.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of JAMES M'ALLISTER is written with a pen on every label.

☞For sale by my Agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

JAMES McALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 28, North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Mussel & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; D. Denig, Chambersburg.
June 15, 1849.—eow1y

FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. L. SCHICK has just received an elegant article of SATIN, which he will sell low. Also, plain and figured Cravats and Hankerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, &c. —March 30.

Plain and Figured Clasps.

STEEL BEADS, Purse Twist, Tassels, Silk Canvass, and Reticules, constantly on hand and for sale at SCHICK'S.
March 30.

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

LOOK AT THIS!

ALL Ladies wishing to supply themselves with handsome DRESS GOODS would do well to call at the Store of J. L. SCHICK, and examine his stock of GINGHAMS, LAWNS, LINEN LUSTRE, plain, striped and barred Cambric Muslins, Alpacca, and a good article of

Black Silk.

Black Gimp and Fringes, Needle-worked Collars, plain and figured Bobinet, a fine lot of Irish Linens, colored, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Drilling, Brown Holland, Table Covers, Combs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. I would therefore invite all to call soon and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can please all, both in style and price.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1849.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution for the education of Young Ladies, will be opened on the 7th of May, in High street, Gettysburg, under the superintendence of Mrs. and Miss WALLACE, who will give instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an English education, and in Music, Drawing, Oriental Painting, French and Fancy-work.

TERMS:

English Studies, for a session of four months, [illegible] $4 to $6
Music, per quarter of eleven weeks, [illegible] $10
Drawing, Oriental Painting, French, and the various kinds of Fancy work, Wax-work, [illegible] $5

There will be an examination of the school at the close of each session.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1849.—1m

$1 75 for a whole Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are *astonishingly low*, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble, in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing. As he sells for CASH, and has but ONE PRICE, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than an other establishment. The careful attention of the public is invited to the following list of prices:

COATS.—Fine Cloth and Dress, from $6 to $16; Business, from $2 50 to $6; Cloth Sack, $4 50 to $8; Linen Summer, $1 to $1 00; Fine Cashmaret, $3 00 to $5 50; Tweed, $1 25 to $4 50; Cassinet, $3,50 to $4 50.

PANTS.—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from $2 50 to $4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, $2 00 to 3 00; Summer cloth, $1 25 to $2 00; Linen Drilling, $1 00 to $1 50; Cassinet, $1 00 to $2 50; Cotton, 62½ cts. to $1 25.

VESTS.—Satin, from $1,50 to $3 00; Satin $1 50 to $3 50; Merino and Cashmere, $1 00 to $2 00; Bombazine, $1 00 to $1 50; Marseilles, 50 cts to $1 75; Cassimere and Cloth $2 00 to $2 50.

In addition, he has for sale Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket-handkerchiefs, shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts. to $2 each) Drawers, a great variety of Under-shirts, &c., &c. Also, a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight-day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg.—Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

☞He has also on hand Two Second-handed BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. ☞He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 18, 1849.

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

DRUGS.

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

DRUGS & MEDICINES, FANCY ARTICLES, Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs,

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

S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1849.

SHAD, HERRING, MACKEREL, HAMS, SIDES, & SHOULDERS. FOR SALE, In quantities, and at prices to suit purchasers. BY J. M. STEVENSON.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1849.

TEA AGENCY.

FRESH TEAS of all kinds—*Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson*, and *Black*, of the best quality, just received and for sale at the Drug and Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

☞These Teas are from the house of Jenkins & Co., Philadelphia, (formerly of Canton,) and are of the very best quality.
April 13, 1849.

ISABELLA NURSERY.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, (grafted in the root,) can be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms. Please call and judge for yourselves.
C. W. HOFFMAN.

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

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the FARM on which HENRY HERSHEY, jr., now resides, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of King Wilson, Andrew Heintzelman, and others, containing

165 ACRES,

more or less. The improvements are a TWO-STORY Frame Dwelling House, a first-rate LOG BARN, with a Spring of good water convenient to the door. There is a fair proportion of Timber and Meadow on the farm, and an excellent Orchard. Persons wishing to ascertain the terms, which will be reasonable, will call upon the subscriber. The property can be viewed on application to the tenant.

HENRY HERSHEY, Sen.
Franklin tp., June 1, 1849.—tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE advise you all, in view of the natural propensity now-a-days to desire BARGAINS, to go and see STEVENSON'S NEW SPRING GOODS. It is worth a visit, to look at his CALICOES. His whole assortment is well-selected, and his Goods are not only pretty but *cheap*. Having been purchased late in the season, when city merchants were anxious to sell, they were obtained at reduced prices. His Cotton Goods are remarkably low. Go, then, to STEVENSON'S before you purchase.

May 18, 1849.

NEW GOODS, AT PRICES THAT CAN'T BE BEAT!

GEORGE ARNOLD,

AT the old and well known stand, has just received and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a stock of goods, as has been offered to the public at any time—consisting of Dry Goods & Groceries, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE & HOLLOWARE, LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP BONNETS, &C. all of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. He will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell goods, "Thirty per cent. cheaper" than any other establishment. But we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be had elsewhere. Our prices are uniform. And we warrant all Goods sold to be as they are represented.

☞The Ladies attention, particularly, is invited to a large and very handsome selection of Silks, and Fancy Goods generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
April 6, 1849.

CHOICE SPRING GOODS AND RARE BARGAINS!

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING EVERY THING DESIRABLE FOR Ladies' & Gentlemen's Wear, which will be sold CHEAP, *beyond all precedent*. He has *Prints at 3 cents, Muslin 2, Ginghams, Lawns, Checks and Tickings, at a fip.* Also Silks, Lin. Lustres, Berages, Organdis, &c., together with a fine lot of Black Goods. Also, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Parasols, &c. &c.

☞Persons wishing cheap Goods, of a first-rate quality, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 4, 1849.—tf

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, residing in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., about 3 miles from Littlestown,

TWO COLTS,

the one a sorrel, 3 year old, and the other a bay, 1 year old. The above reward will be given to any person informing me of their whereabouts.

JACOB PALMER.
June 1, 1849.—3t*

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. COWDILL, " H. L. BAUGHER,
" D. GILBERT, " WM. M. REYNOLDS.
Rev. J. C. WATSON, D. D.

July 7, 1848.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Fourth Street, between Arch and Market, PHILADELPHIA.

THE Proprietorship and Management of this well known hotel, (which is located in the very centre of business,) having this day passed into the hands of the subscribers, they beg leave to state that it is their purpose to render it worthy of the liberal patronage with which it has been heretofore sustained, and hope, by unremitting attention, to deserve the patronage of their friends, who may visit the city on business or pleasure.

C. & J. M'KIBBIN,
Formerly of the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburg.
May 4, 1849.—1m

BLANKS OF VARIOUS KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

CAUTION!

WHEREAS sundry individuals of late have been trying to monopolize and forestall public opinion; and whereas the subscriber can at the present time shew the largest and best stock of CHAIRS in this County, therefore be it known to all persons interested that the undersigned continues to manufacture at the old stand in South Baltimore street, every variety of PLAIN and FANCY CHAIRS, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Produce. *My* Chairs are made in *Gettysburg*, and not in "*Boston*."

House and Sign Painting attended to as formerly; and from long practice and experience in business, the subscriber feels confident that his work will bear the closest inspection, because his workmen are of the best that the country can furnish.

CABINET WARE, of every variety and of the best quality, will be furnished to Customers, and at all times made to order. ☞All kinds of Lumber taken at fair prices: CHAIR PLANK particularly wanted—something *less* than "5000" feet will answer.

Feeling thankful for past favors, the subscriber hopes, by attention to business, still to merit a share of public favor.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.
Gettysburg, March 9, 1849.—tf

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.

WM. J. MILLER. WM. G. RUPP.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MILLER & RUPP

HAVE commenced the manufacture of CIGARS in East York street, in the room formerly occupied by E. Ziegler, Hatter—where they have on hand a large

ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY BEST CIGARS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Their stock embraces the following: REGALIAS, PRINCIPES, CUBA, PANETELAS, LADIES, LA NORMAS, CINAMON AND HALF SPANISH CIGARS; SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, OF EVERY VARIETY, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.

Country merchants and others can be supplied with Cigars at *reduced prices for Cash.* All orders will be promptly attended to. Determined to spare no efforts to furnish their customers with the very best articles in their line of business, they hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1849.—6m

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