Important from Europe.

Insurrection in Paris—Rome besieged by the French troops.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on Friday night, with full details of European news up to the hour of sailing. The most important items of intelligence are the breaking out of an insurrection at Paris and its prompt repression by Government troops, and the renewal of the assault on Rome by the French forces.

The difficulty in Paris commenced on the 12th ult., in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans, as a protest by the National Guards of Paris against the vote of the Assembly of yesterday, on the subject of Rome. The determination of the Assembly to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, was seized upon in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the Government and the Legislative Assembly. Notice was accordingly inserted in the *Reforme* and the other organs of the Red Republicans, calling on the National Guards, the students of the different schools, and the workmen, to meet without arms, at Chateau d'Eau, in the Boulevard Bonne Novelle, in order to go in procession to the Legislative Assembly, to present a protest against the vote come to yesterday, and a petition to the effect that the French Republic should recognize that of Rome.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the crowd began to assemble at the Chateau d'Eau. Among them was a great number of the National Guards in uniform, but without their arms. At half-past twelve o'clock the procession began to be formed. The people formed 12 deep, under irregular leaders. At the head of the procession were the National Guards in uniform, to the number of at least 12,000; and the whole procession consisted of about 25,000 persons.

While this was going on the military authorities were preparing to resist the demonstration. The troops were ordered out. It is impossible to give even an idea of the number and variety of troops on duty, but they must have amounted to 60,000 or 70,000.

The prompt movements of the Government troops crushed the insurrection before it had got fairly under way. Barricades were in several instances attempted, and for awhile the danger was thought to be imminent, but no life was lost—the whole difficulty resulting in the arrest of a number of the leading Red Republicans and the suppression of the Democratic papers.

Orders were given the night previous for the National Guard to turn out at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, in case of need, and it was intimated that the *rappel* should not be beaten. Comparatively very few obeyed the order. In the 10th legion of one battalion, consisting of 5000 men, only 23 appeared at the place of rendezvous, and in the 7th legion the attendance was still worse. In all the legions, the indifference of the National Guards was remarked as a bad indication of the state of public opinion on part of the public as respects the Government policy.

Paris continued perfectly tranquil during the night of Wednesday. The troops round the Chamber had been all ordered to their quarters at nightfall, and tranquilly prevailed in the neighborhood when the Assembly adjourned. But the troops and National Guards occupied the Boulevards till 11 o'clock. The traffic was not impeded, the cafes, restaurants, and several shops were opened, and the people were walking about as usual in several parts of the Boulevards.

The shops were all re-opened on Thursday morning, and all was perfectly tranquil again.

The magnitude of the military preparations, and the prompt severity with which the popular demonstration—it was really nothing more—was put down by the Government, serve to show that the occasion was eagerly caught at to make an impression on the public mind, not only of France but of Europe.

Paris, Thursday night, June 14.

Ledru Rollin has fled. He had been prudent up to the last moment, but some of the delegates of the clubs threatened his life if he did not commit himself with them and in his terror he gave way. He is said to have made his escape in disguise, and to have been traced as far as Marseilles.—To-day the Procureur of the Republic has obtained from the Assembly authority to prosecute him, Bouchet, Rattier and several other deputies of the Mountain. In all there are about 40 criminated.

Numerous arrests have been made to-day of delegates and chiefs of clubs, and members of Polish, German and Italian committees.

The artillery of the national guard has been dissolved. This was a most turbulent force—it was always on the side of anarchy. The colonel is said to be under arrest.

It is probable that the state of seige will last some time, to facilitate arrests.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has published a spirited address, in his own name, to the people. It is as follows:

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"Some factious persons dare once more to raise the standard of revolt against a legitimate government, for it is a government produced by universal suffrage.

"They accuse me of having violated the constitution; me, who, for six months; have borne tranquilly their insults, their calumnies, and their provocations.

"The majority of the Assembly is itself the object of their outrages.

"The accusation of which I am the object is but a pretext, and the proof is, that those who now attack me pursued me before with the same hatred and the same injustice when the people of Paris nominated me their representative, and the people of France made me President of the Republic.

"The system of agitation keeps the country in a state of uneasiness and distrust, which engenders misery.

"This must cease. It is time that the good should be re-assured, and the wicked made to tremble.

"The Republic has no more implacable enemies than those men who, perpetuating disorder, force us to turn France into a camp, and divert our plans of amelioration and progress into preparations for combat and defence.

"Elected by the nation, the cause which I defend is your own. It is that of your families, your properties—that of the poor as well as of the rich—that of civilization itself.

"I will not shrink from anything to make this cause triumph.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"Paris, June 13, 1849."

HARD FIGHTING AT ROME.

THE ROMANS STILL HOLD OUT.—On the first of June, Gen. Oudinot re-commenced his attack upon the city of Rome, after summoning it to surrender. A great deal of hard fighting had taken place up to the 7th, confined principally to the outer works, and with various success. The accounts are vague and contradictory, excepting as to stubbornness of the resistance, and the acknowledged determination of the Republican leaders to resist to the last. The heavy French guns had been brought to bear upon portions of the city, and considerable damage had been done from the enemy's shells. The Romans, however, were still masters of the city up to the 7th; and with 62,000 troops, as is alleged, at the disposal of the Triumvirs, may yet give the invaders serious trouble. The loss on both sides is said to have been severe. The French suffered much from the intense heat, which has brought on violent dysentery.

The following proclamation was published at Rome on the third by the Triumvirs: "Romans! with the crime of attacking a friendly Republic with troops led on under a Republican banner, General Oudinot adds to the infamy of treachery. He violates the written promise we have in our hands, not to attack us before Monday. Arise, Romans! To the walls—to the gates—to the barricades! Let us prove to the enemy that Rome cannot be conquered even by treachery! Let the Eternal City rise to a man with the energy of one common thought! Let every man fight! let every man have faith in victory! Let every man remember our ancestors, and be great! Let right triumph! and let eternal shame attend the ally of Austria!—Vive Republic!' Rome, from the residence of the Triumvirs, June 3."

The Roman Moniteur of the 3d contains a resolution of the Assembly declaring itself en permanence. It also publishes a proclamation of the Committee of Barricades, calling on the people to defend the barricades. "Fierceness," says the committee, "is a law, and the duty of nature. 20,000 bullets or bombs are insufficient to burn Rome, or to bury liberty."

The citizen Mayr, formerly prefect of Ferrara, is appointed to the Ministry of the Interior, and has ordered the sacrament to be displayed in all the churches of Rome during the attack.

A letter from Rome thus describes matters on the evening of the 7th:—The loss on both sides is very severe. When I say 500 on either party, I do not exaggerate the number of killed and wounded. If the facts come to be known, I have no doubt that we shall find the 1,000 French and as many Romans fell. The hospitals in Rome are full—and we have had a steamer plying from Fiumicino to Palo and this place, constantly bringing up the wounded to be transported to Corsica. The blood of the French soldier is up, and all the symptoms of unwillingness to attack have ceded before his love of glory and determination to conquer. Each man feels the military honor of France is at stake, and his appetite is whetted by the resolute conduct of the enemy, who meets him at every point. I am assured that the unexpected success in resisting so determined an attack has raised the moral and physical courage of the Romans to a degree that had never been calculated on. The whole population is animated by one spirit, and even the women rush to the walls and barricades. I have spoken with friends who escaped from the city yesterday morning. I have seen numerous letters from the partisans of both sides. I have the means of knowing what is said in the French camp, and all agree in representing the struggle to be of the most deadly nature, and, as far as it has gone, to *equal that of Girona, or of Saragossa, in the Spanish war of independence.*

RUSSIA.—The Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette of June 12, speaking of the great conspiracy at St. Petersburg, says—"Our correspondents in Russia inform us that the arrests recently made at St. Petersburg have been followed by others more numerous. A vast conspiracy has been discovered, having its ramifications in the Western part of the Empire, especially at Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Mohilew and Whitepsk. The number of these arrests is reckoned at several hundred, among them several men of distinction. At Wilna many young men, students of medicine and Catholic theology, have been seized.

HUNGARY.—Nothing definite from the brave Hungarians, except that they continue manfully to hold their positions, and are making every preparation to meet the Austrian and Russian forces gathering for their destruction. It cannot be long before the opposing armies must meet. God speed the right!

IRELAND.—The distress in Ireland continues to prevail as heretofore announced, and extreme suffering is experienced in many parts of this unhappy isle.

The *European Times* says a curious position of things has arisen in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his convicted accomplices. We stated last week that the Lord-Lieutenant had refused the application made to him for a pardon, and the general impression was that the whole of the convicts would be transported to a penal settlement, preparations in fact having been made. Mr. W. S. O'Brien and, indeed, his fellow-convicts now refuse to be transported; they claim a common law right, either to be hanged or to be set at liberty. A notice to this effect has been served upon the sheriff, and they refuse, in fact, to accept the conditional pardon offered by the crown.

NO TIDINGS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Letters were received yesterday from the Hudson's Bay Territory by way of the Sault St. Marie, bringing intelligence from Fort Simpson of date the 4th of October last. The writer of the letter from that post says, "eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence sent to be kept during Winter.—They went round from the mouth of the McKenzie to the Coppermine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else, except Esquimax, whom they saw in large numbers. A very large party of those daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie, and as on a former occasion wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up the next Spring. Rea is going with one boat again to the coast.—*Montreal Gazette, 28th.*

HINTS TO FARMERS AND MILLERS.—Prof. Dick says that the books of a single inspector in New York city showed that in 1847 he inspected 218,679 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss on these was $250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000! To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good dry granary.

PARTICULARS OF THE CASSIUS M. CLAY DIFFICULTY.—The Nashville Eagle of the 23d instant, contains a detailed account of the fatal rencontre between Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Turner. From this it appears that Major Squire Turner, the father of Cyrus Turner, had made charges against Clay, and had exerted himself to keep him from an opportunity to reply or explain. He finally, however, obtained the stand, made an explanation, and was leaving the stand, when Major Runyon, a lawyer of Richmond, at a considerable distance off plied him with questions, and Clay, with the consent of Chenault, who claimed the stump, endeavored to answer him. Some misunderstanding occurred in reference to the disposition made of the school fund, in which Runyon pronounced the statement made by Clay false and untrue. Clay referred to an act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion, and finally told Runyon, who had interrupted him before, that he was a mere tool of Turner and was obeying his master. Clay descended from the stand in perfect good humor, and without expecting a difficulty with any one, when Maj. Turner remarked that "Runyon was not his tool."

Clay replied that whether Turner knew it or not, he was evidently his willing tool. Upon this Cyrus Turner, the son of the candidate, stepped up to Clay and pronounced his statement a d—d lie, and struck him in the face. Clay was soon stabbed by some one behind him, beat over the head with a stick by Alfred Turner, and perhaps others, and a revolving pistol was snapped four times at his head, bursting a cap each time, by Thomas Turner. He did not draw his knife, nor shake off the hold of those who were clinging to him, until he perceived the blood spouting forth from his side, and believed from the wound that he must die. With superhuman effort he shook off those who held him, encountered Cyrus Turner, and stabbed him. The wound took effect in the lower part of his abdomen, resulting in his death in 34 hours.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—An exchange paper contains a card, signed by two or three gentlemen whose premises had been saved from fire through the exertions of the firemen and other citizens, thanking them for their generous efforts, and stating that they should be most happy to reciprocate the favor!

Not altogether unlike a good-hearted Dutchman, who dwelt in this city in the time of one of the early governors, and who professed to cure all cases of hydrophobia. He paid a visit to his Excellency, and, being treated to the hospitalities of the house, was highly pleased with him, and, slapping the Governor familiarly on the back, he exclaimed: "Guvernor, you ish one clever fellow; and I hopes you will pe pit mit a mat tog, and I will cure you for nothing!"—*Albany Argus.*

DARING AND HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Sunday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, a most daring and extensive robbery was perpetrated in the very heart of Philadelphia.—The North American says:

"The watch and jewelry store of Hildeburn and Watson, in Market street, between Second and Third, was entered from the roof, by breaking through the sky-light and its fastenings, and robbed of over two hundred watches, one hundred gold chains, and other valuable goods, supposed to be worth altogether near twenty thousand dollars. This daring act was consummated during the temporary absence of the watchman. The thief or thieves left a bag made of green baize, filled with valuable articles, in the yard, which for some reason they did not or could not carry away conveniently."

SHOT BY TWO BROTHERS.—It becomes our duty to record two fatal accidents from the careless use of the gun. The first occurred in the town of Concord, on the 11th inst. Two sons of Mr. H. C. Shephard, one aged about ten, and the other 12, were in the field hunting chipmunks. The elder had loaded the gun and applied the cap, but forgetting to adjust the hammer, the piece exploded as he was in the act of handing to his brother, carrying away the whole of the latter's forehead, eyes, and brains. We need hardly add that he died instantly.

The other case occurred in the town of Burnett, Dodge county, on the 31st ult.—While two sons of Mr. Duell, one about 9, and the other 12 years of age, were shooting black-birds in the corn-fields, the gun exploded as one of the boys was raising it to fire, lodging its contents in the left side of the other, and causing his death in nine or ten hours afterwards.—*Watertown (Wisc.) Chronicle.*

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.—In 1829, published statistics informed us that there were about 1,000,000 persons connected with the following churches in the United States: the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran and Moravian. Our population was not far from 12,400,000. Accordingly, the proportion of our population belonging to those churches was not quite one twelfth.

In 1849, the reports of the same churches give 2,8846,000 as the number of their members. Our population we may suppose to be 22,000,000. Accordingly, the proportion of our people now belonging to those churches is more than one eighth.

There has been an increase in the proportion of our people, professing piety, of more than 33 per cent. within these twenty years. Were the proportion now the same that it was then, the number would be 1,833,000, instead of 2,846,000. That is, the increase of Church members has not only kept up with the increase of our population, but gained upon it to the amount of more than a million.—*Observer.*

BED BUGS.—There is a long article in the Valley Farmer, by which it is established, beyond question, that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over bedsteads, Chair boards, &c., will effectually prevent the appearance of bed bugs. We think it unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficacy of this cheap and agreeable preventive of the nuisance in question. The reader will take our word that it is conclusive.—*Louisville Journal.*

STRANGE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Cecil Whig, that a barrel of whiskey bursted in a shop in Sassafras neck, in that county, one day last week, took fire spontaneously and burnt a boy who was near it, so bad that he died. The house also took fire but was saved from being burned down.

NOT BAD.—The marriage of Col. Bragg, of a "little more grape" notoriety, is noticed by the N. York Globe as a surrender of the gallant Colonel, which the Globe says served him right! He should have known that his *battery* would not resist the *small arms* of woman."

THE HARVEST.—From all sections of the surrounding country we have accounts of the harvest now being gathered.

The Hagerstown News says that the harvest in that vicinity bids fair to be the longest and most tedious for many years, the grain being much down and a great scarcity of laborers.

The St. Mary's Beacon says that the farmers are at work and the yield of wheat will be an average one.

The Cambridge Chronicle says the harvest has commenced, and that Dorchester may be confidently put down as yielding an average crop.

The Harrisonburg (Va.) Register says that the farmers are busy, and that the crop of wheat is a good one, both in quality and quantity. The corn crop also presents an exceedingly promising appearance, and the crop of grass is a more than ordinary one.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Chronicle says: "Our farmers are now busily engaged in cutting one of the best crops ever raised in Berkely county. The late sown wheat is the best. In the adjoining counties the crop will be more than an average one.

THE CHOLERA AT NASHVILLE.—Dr. McCALL writes from Nashville to a friend in New York, under date of June 18th, as follows:

"In the last seven days there have been 700 cases of cholera; many are still sick. In the week preceding yesterday, 118 deaths; on the 14th there were 20; 15th, 41; 16th, 25 or 26 deaths from cholera. Prof. Hamilton of our University is dying; his three sisters are dead; nine persons dead at the Blind Asylum. The last five days were fair, ending off with lightning in the northeast and strong wind. To day at 3 P. M. temperature 87°; yesterday morning, 67°; this morning at 5 o'clock, 65°. Yesterday the cholera was light, perhaps twenty cases and five deaths; to-day, 25 cases with 7 to 10 deaths.—Only my son (now sick with the typhus fever) and little daughter are at home.—The two latter are well, but our cook and boy have the cholera, and every neighbor within reach of us. It is a dismal time; many streets are deserted, and death stalks around." Before closing, he adds: "The cholera is spreading over the country, causing great consternation. Cases are breaking out to-day at so many points, without respect to persons, that I feel weary and distressed at the gloom now upon us, and threatening still more."

The Washington *Union* says that the Locofoco party "must not go to sleep on its present position." Probably it had better not. It is stretched directly across the track of the great Whig railroad, and *the cars will be along* by-and-by.—*Louisville Jour.*

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The state of parties in the next Congress as far as elections have been held, is—Whigs 83; Locos 72; Free Soilers 10. Elections are yet to be held in ten States for 66 members. Of these the Locos claim 41 additional members, giving the Whigs 24, and Free Soilers 1—an estimate which would make the House stand—Locos 113; Whigs 107; Free Soilers 11. The *North American* dissents from this calculation, and divides the 65 members to elect as follows, without counting the vacancy in Massachusetts, for which it is pretty evident there will be no immediate election—Whigs 33, Locos 33. If this calculation should prove correct there will be a Whig majority of 12 in the next House over the Locofocos proper, and a clear majority of 2 over the Locofocos and Free Soilers together.

THE CHOLERA.—Speaking of the disease in the city of New York, the Express says:

"The Resident Physician states to us that nineteen-twentieths of the cases of cholera which have occurred in this city are, in his opinion, to be traced to drinking bad rum, or to living irregularly, or arise from sudden changes of diet, such as of the sailor from sea to land, ever rejoicing on his return home, or from localities where the disease has an epidemic form, on account of filth, or bad air, or the bad condition of the apartments in which the people sleep. This shows the extreme importance of cleanliness, and of careful attention to what is eaten or drank."

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—When our flag was unfurled from its staff in Tampico, an aged Spaniard was heard inveighing, with lugubrious earnestness, against the pertinacity with which that flag pursued his fortunes. In broken English he exclaimed, "I was the Spanish council in the Louisiana, when dat flag he was raise, and I go to Pensacola, but soon dat flag he was over me dere. I live den in de Texas, but dat flag follow me dere. Says I, I go where dat flag never come. I come to Tampico, but here is dat flag again. I believe if I go to de devil, dat flag will follow me dere."

TO THE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE U. STATES.—M. Vattemere wishes to place in the "American Library," which is now being formed in the city Hall at Paris—

"A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, *Presented to the City of Paris, By the Journalists of the United States, July 4th, 1849.*"

He will thank all editors and publishers to send to the "Boston Daily Bee" (the editor of which has undertaken to form the collection) a copy of their paper published on the Fourth of July, 1849, with a copy of each semi-weekly and weekly which they may issue during the first week in July. Papers published in other American nations, and old or rare newspapers will be most thankfully received. Acknowledgments will be made through the Bee of all donations received.

EUREKA!—An infallible cholera preventative has at length been discovered.—It is simply a *receipt* for the advance subscription of a newspaper! It has been ascertained, by a series of careful practical observations that the epidemic never overtakes an individual who carries a charm of this kind about him. As we are deeply interested for the safety of our subscribers, we advise them not to delay a moment in calling at the office, and taking the necessary precaution and place themselves out the reach of danger.

The *London Times* expresses the apprehension that all the better class of small farmers in Ireland are about emigrating to this country, leaving behind only the impoverished land owners and the pauper inhabitants of the various work-houses.

☞The bill to restore Thos. W. Dorr to the rights of citizenship, which passed the R. Island House of Representatives by a majority of one, has been laid upon the table in the Senate.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 6, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. CARR, Esq. Sun Building, N. East Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and Messrs. WM. THOMPSON & Co., corner of Baltimore & South Calvert streets, *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

President TAYLOR has issued a Proclamation, recommending to the people of the United States that the first Friday in August next be observed by them as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, that the Great Ruler of nations may arrest the ravages of that dreadful scourge, the Cholera, now threatening to sweep over the country.

☞The "FOURTH," was duly honored in Gettysburg by all classes of our citizens. At an early hour in the morning we were roused from our slumbers by the booming of cannon, ringing of bells, and martial music. The day dawned clear and beautiful, and the stir in our streets at an early hour gave indication that the citizens generally designed making the most of the occasion. The leading feature in the festivities of the day was that gotten up under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, a report of which will be found in another column. A large Pic-nic party spent the day at "Cobean's Dam," pleasantly of course, for it could not well be otherwise with the proverbially clever attentions of Col. C. and lady on such occasions. There were also numerous other smaller parties, which devoted the day to such pleasures as best suited their tastes.

STATE TAX.—The Treasurer of Adams County left for Harrisburg yesterday morning, prepared to pay into the State Treasury our full quota of State Tax—so that "little Adams" will again be among the first, if not the first, to respond to the call of the State Treasurer in his efforts to sustain the credit of our good old Commonwealth.

BALTIMORE AGENCY.—Mr. THOMPSON, the enterprising Newspaper and Advertising Agent in Baltimore, we observe, has made arrangements by which the design of the Agency is to be enlarged, so as hereafter to embrace every variety of General Business, Telegraphic Correspondence, &c. To facilitate this object, he has associated with him in the Agency Mr. H. M. GARLAND, jr., the business of the firm to be conducted under the name of WM. THOMPSON & Co. They will attend to advertising in the City papers for such persons at a distance as may desire it; procure any desired information in Baltimore and its vicinity for persons at a distance, and forward the same by mail or telegraph; receive orders for any Paper or Periodical in the U. States or Europe; and attend to any thing connected with the publishing or printing business. Advertisers and subscribers will in no case be charged with commission, and the charges for attention to letters and despatches will be moderate. All communications addressed to the Agency will be held strictly confidential. Their office is located at No. 6, Carroll Hall, corner of Baltimore and South Calvert streets, to which address all letters and communications must be *pre-paid.*

We invite the attention of our friends to this Agency, and, from our knowledge of the capacity and integrity of the members of the firm, feel no hesitation in cordially commending it to public confidence. Any thing entrusted to their care, we are sure, will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

THE CRY OF "PROSCRIPTION!"—The Locofoco papers, with but few exceptions, following in the lead of the venerable matron who presides over the Washington Union, continue to utter their wailings over every Locofoco office-holder, large and small, whom the new Administration deems proper to drive from the public crib, at which for so many successive years they have fed and fattened. Occasionally, however, we find an exception—some independent, high-minded editor, who, disgusted with the piteable whinings of his political friends, refuses to join in the general howl, or undertakes to deal out wholesome truths, in plain language, to those who do. Of this character is the following, from the *Cleveland* (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, a Locofoco paper of the first water, it having supported the administration of Polk, and advocated the claims of Gen. Cass to the Presidency. We commend it to the attention of those of his party hereabout, who have been crying lustily over the removal of "democrats:"

"There are crying times in Washington about these days. The *Union* brings the most sickly accounts of whole departments assembling and joining in a general boo-hoo at the fate which has overtaken them. The old man Richie is chief crier. His heart is full (as well as his pockets) and it overflows like the inundations of the Nile. He knows no democracy but the pap-suckers at Washington, and he thinks by publishing their tribulations the whole nation will be melted to tears. Poor man! His time to bellow for himself has yet to come. He has been stuffed to repletion with pap, and his paper, *the exclusive organ of the South*, has teemed with government provender and abuse. On its merits as a NATIONAL PAPER, it could not have lived a month, but on the good will of a *Southern Administration*, backed by the treasures of the people, it has grown insolent and fat.

The last crying assembly officially announced by the *Union*, was that of "Old Cave" and his loving deputies. It must have been an interesting sight to see this testy old tyrant, whose heart, if he ever had any, long since turned into a hail-stone, trying to raise a tear. It would take *external* applications, such as onions, smoke, horse-radish, and those applied *eternally* to "raise the moisture" in such an eye. You might as well attempt to make a tiger titter. But the clerks, those $1000, $1200, and $3000 clerks, may have felt the titillations upon the pocket-nerve to such a degree, as to really boo-boo. Very likely! They had to whine themselves into place, and it is very proper they should whine themselves out.

Now, if Father Ritchie supposes, the people care one fig about such kind of troubles at Washington, he is greatly mistaken. They do not spend their money, time, and exertions, simply that a few cormorants can fatten on the spoils. The great mass of the people care nothing about office. All they want is a good government, and these accounts in the would be government organ of the groans of office-holders in Washington, are sickening and disgusting. Somebody must hold the offices and discharge the duties and under a Democratic Administration we claim this should be done by Democrats. But when the people have, in a constitutional way, declared for a change, die game, *submit like men*, and not go out of office blubbering like a lout."

☞Mr. EPHRAIM MYERS (merchant) has been appointed Postmaster at Littlestown, in room of Mr. DIEHL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CELEBRATION.

Agreeably to arrangements, the members of "Adams Division, No. 214, S. of T." and "Day Spring Section, No. 66, C. of T.," with members of Hanover, New Oxford, and other neighboring Divisions, convened in Gettysburg on the 4th inst., to celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence. A procession was formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Division Room, under orders of Col. S. S. M'CREARY, Chief Marshal, and Messrs. P. J. TRESILL, R. D. ARMOR, and J. C. ELLIS, as Assistants, and proceeded to the German Reformed Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by D. M'CONAUGHY, Esq. and an interesting and pertinent Address delivered by Mr. Mr. REUBEN A. FINK—Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER and Rev. Mr. KELLER conducting the religious exercises, and the "Gettys Lodge Band" supplying the music.

Upon the exercises in the church being concluded, the procession re-formed, and after marching through the different streets of the town, repaired to the "Washington House," where a most excellent dinner was prepared by Mr. MINNIGH. From 160 to 200 persons having fully and favorably canvassed the merits of the many good things set before them, the cloth was removed and the company organised by appointing the following officers:

President.—D. G. W. P. JOHN CULP.

Vice Presidents.—Solomon Powers, P. W. P. Jacob Wonderly, P. W. P. David Myers, Thomas Snodgrass, Daniel Bear, James Orr, W. A. Johnston H. Skelly, P. W. P. Thomas Warren, W. P. Peter Diehl.

Secretaries.—C. H. Buehler, W. P. George E. Bringman, John C. Ellis, P. W. P. Samuel Shirk, Jacob Diehl, Michael A. Slagle, P. W. P. Geo. W. Welsh, P. W. P. Henry Hughes.

The following toasts were read, after which a large number again united in procession, and proceeded to Swisher's Grove, where the remainder of the day was spent in pleasant exercises. At 5 o'clock, the company returned to town, proceeded to the Division Room, and dismissed—nothing having occurred during the entire exercises to mar the pleasure of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—Consecrated with the baptism of Freedom, it shall remain immortal.

2. The Signers of the Declaration—Illustrious men—their worth is above all praise—their names are inscribed upon tablets stronger than iron and more durable than brass—the hearts of their countrymen—there to remain legible in living light whilst the souls of freemen exist.

3. The memory of Washington—world-renowned and glory-crowned, it shall live "a beauty and a joy forever."

4. The surviving soldiers and patriots of the Revolution—The last remnant of a noble race. May the evening of their days be as calm and peaceful as its morn was troublous and glorious; and may their sons know how to preserve and cherish the precious legacy of their deeds.

5. Lafayette—The younger brother of Washington. France disputes our claim to him—America loves him, and enshrines his memory in the same urn with that of the "Father of his country."

The glorious old Thirteen! A coronet of stars—a galaxy of Glory!

7. The Union—The patriot loves it—each freeman looks to it as the tower of our strength and the palladium of our liberties. God bless the Union.

8. The President, Vice President, and Heads of Departments of the U. States, and the Governor of our Commonwealth.

9. The Army and Navy of the United States—citizens in peace, and valorous defenders in war. Their country is proud of them.

10. Universal Education—the precursor of unniversal Freedom. Let it spread until it becomes world-wide as the light of heaven.

11. Temperance—Honor to it—the cause of humanity and virtue. Let us pledge it in pure bright sparkling *water*—for

This was the drink of Paradise,
E'er blight on her beauty fell,
And the buried streams of her gladness rise
From every moss-grown well!

12. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts—Four orders of American nobility—four noble columns of the Temple of Freedom. America boasts in them her beauty and her glory.

13. The American Fair: Their beauty is only rivalled by their virtues. Their's is a noble sphere—the wives and daughters of Freemen! Brave hearts love them and brave hands will ever defend them!

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By D. M'Conaughy, Esq. Equality of Rights, Freedom of Conscience, and Liberty of the Press—A triple wall, more durable than adamant, encircling the citadel of American liberty. May it never want brave and enligtened sons to defend it.

By Geo. E. Bringman. The day we celebrate—May it ever be cherished in the hearts of the American people.

By D. Heagy. The Administration of the Union—May wisdom reign on board the Consul ship and patriotism stand at the helm.

By S. R. Tipton. The Spirit of the Age—Revolutionary in character and glorious in aim. We hail its operations amid the struggles now convulsing the nations of Europe, and bid it God speed.

By S. S. M'Creary. The Spirit of Libery—Throughout the world may it go on conquering and to conquer, controlled by prudence and wisdom.

By E. W. Stahle. Our cause—onward and upward.

By D. A. Buehler. The Republicans of Europe—Our hearts are with them in the contest now gloriously waging between Liberalism and Despotism. God speed the right.

By Wm. H. Sell. The day we celebrate—May it ever be cherished warmly by every true American, as a day set apart to be spent as becomes all true lovers of freedom.

Benjamin Rush—Pure patriot, great statesman and noble philanthropist. Honor to his memory as one of the authors and defenders of our liberties—more honor to him as a faithful sentinel on his country's bulwarks, magnanimously warning countrymen of the workings of an intestine foe—Prince Alcohol—a more insidious and debasing enemy than any British tyrant.

By S. S. M'Creary. Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements—The true foundation of lasting independence.

By Henry Hughes. Mechanics—The immortal part of republican existence. May they always be honest, virtuous and temperate.

By D. Hengy. The Young men of Gettysburg and Vicinity—May their hearts be animated with the spirit of temperance, and their spirits inflamed with the love of liberty.

By the Committee of Arrangements. The Orator of the Day—His prompt acceptance of the invitation to be with us to-day, and his eloquent and manly vindication of our cause, merit our warmest thanks.

By the Company. Our Host and Hostess—Never have the hands of a family been blessed with more Sons at their table. Truly have they realized the patriarchal benediction. May there yet be more.

The Volunteer Company.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the young men of the Borough was held in the Court House on the evening of the 4th instant, for the purpose of forming a Military Company. The meeting was a very respectable one, and the feeling evinced on the occasion gave evidence of an interest in the matter which guarantees the success of the movement. The requisite number of names was secured to the Constitution, and a number of Committees were appointed to make arrangements with a view to an immediate organization and equipment of the Company. Among others was a committee to solicit contributions from the citizens of the town for the purpose of lightening the expenses of equipment. We hope the efforts of this committee will be responded to with that liberality and encouragement which the project deserves.—Let all, who are unable to connect themselves with the company, contribute something towards it. All that is wanting now is proper encouragement on the part of the citizens. Let this encouragement be extended in the form of liberal contributions, and we venture to assert that we will have ere long a company in our midst of which all will have reason to be proud.

☞Membership in the company is not restricted to those residing in the town. Any one living within 3 miles of the town is entitled to membership.

ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATHEW.—The ship Ashburton, with Father Mathew on board, arrived off Sandy Hook on Friday evening. She reached the quarantine, Staten Island, at sundown, when the Apostle of Temperance went ashore with the doctor who came from the island to examine the passengers. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. O'Mara, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the people on shore. There was not a single case of any malignant sickness on board, nor any death, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to the city.—The N. Y. Herald says:

Father Mathew enjoyed excellent health all the way, and his spirits were remarkably good. He was sea-sick for the first day or two. He looks right well, though, when going on shore, he appeared a little nervous and excited.

He offered Mass and addressed the people every Sunday during the voyage; and on Sunday before last addressed the passengers on the subject of temperance, when he administered the pledge to 150. He conciliated the affection and good-will of all on board—even of those who did not adopt the teetotal principle.

As we said in a former number, the Apostle of Temperance will continue at Staten Island till the committees of the Common Council and of the Sons of Temperance, are prepared to receive him, and the freedom of the city is conferred on him. Dr. Whiting proceeded, last evening, in the 7 o'clock steamer, to Staten Island, accompanied by Mr. Cornelius Mahoney, to await his arrival, and convey him to the house of Mr. Nesmith where he will remain at least till Monday. The two committees already alluded to will proceed for him to Staten Island, and he will, accompanied by them, land at Castle Garden, where he will be welcomed by the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of New York.

The Sons of Temperance have made arrangements to meet him on the Battery, and to form a procession to the city hall; after seeing which, the Apostle of Temperance, escorted by the two committees, will proceed to his quarters at the Irving House.

Postage Rates.

The Post Office Department, in a circular to Deputy Postmasters, announces, that hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, *or fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act aforesaid, to the general newspaper rate only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same State, and one and a half cent for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State into another. But postage on newspapers must in all cases be *prepaid*, as heretofore.

When, however, transient papers are received at an office without being MARKED paid at the office where mailed, the regular postage must be demanded from the person lifting them.

MAJOR GENERAL.—Maj. JACOB S. STAHLE, of York, was, on Monday last, elected Major General of the 4th Division, Penn. Militia, composed of York and Adams counties. Col. SAMUEL N. BAILY, of Dillsburg, was the opposing candidate. The vote in the district stood as follows—none but commissioned officers voting:

	Stahle.	Baily.
Adams,	1	4
York,	15	[illegible]

ITALIAN LIBERTY MEETING.—The meeting of the friends of Roman liberty at New Orleans on the 23d ult. was a most enthusiastic demonstration, over which Governor Johnson presided. Several patriotic addresses were delivered by John G. Lahay, Bernard Marigny, Alexander Dimitry, and others, and an executive committee of nine in aid of the Italian Patriots appointed.—The following is one of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the present struggle of the people of Central Italy as the struggle of right and justice against brute force and tyranny in their most odious forms; and that we deeply sympathize with the Roman republicans in their efforts to rid themselves forever of an oppressive form of government, and to establish for themselves and posterity, free and liberal institutions, in accordance with the spirit of the age and the genius and wants of the Italian people.

GERMAN PATRIOTS.—A large number of the countrymen of the German patriot, Hecker, went out with him in the Cambria, whose object it is to take part in the coming struggle for the establishment of a German Republic. Among the number is Herr Gaizer, a member of the National Assembly last summer, who made his escape after the siege of Vienna, where he was actively engaged on the Republican side.

GEN. SCOTT.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that there is no truth whatever in the report that Maj. Gen. SCOTT is dangerously ill at West Point. His health at present is better than for some months past.

☞The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian also says that between thirty and forty stout-hearted republicans, born and bred in Germany, [illegible] will leave, next week, in two different packets, for Bremen, to assist the people of Hungary in their present struggle against despotism.

☞The Pittsburg Mercury, recording the marriage of a Miss HOLMES, President of the "Martha Washington Total Abstinence Society," to a Mr. ANDREW HORN, appends the following:

Fair Julia lived a Temperance maid,
And preached its beauties night and morn,
But still her wicked neighbors said
She broke her pledge and *took a Horn!*

☞The Lexington Budget says that "Mother Eve" married a gardner." To which the Louisville Journal replies: "It might have been added that the said gardner, in consequence of his imprudent match, lost his situation."

☞Public meetings called in both St. Charles and Jefferson counties, Mo., for the purpose of denouncing Col. Benton and his course upon the slave question, were broken up without effecting their object. The friends of "Old Bullion" out numbered his enemies in both instances.

☞The Exemption Law, whereby property to the value of $300 is made exempt from execution for debt, went into operation on Wednesday last. That is, it will apply to all debts contracted on or after that time, but not to those contracted previously.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1840.

Later from Chagres—Important from Mexico—Probable Revolution and recall of Santa Anna, &c.

The steamer Isthmus, from Chagres, via Havana, has arrived. She left the former place on the 13th of the present month. The rainy season had commenced, but it was healthy. All the emigrants at Panama had taken passage in the steamship California, for San Francisco, which vessel was expected to leave about the 20th. The U. S. frigate Raritan had arrived at Havana, and would leave for Vera Cruz on the 23d to join the squadron. The steamer Isthmus brought a small mail from San Francisco.

The steamship Globe had arrived from the Brazos with fifty thousand dollars in specie. The insurrectionists had issued pronunciamentos, which were common in Matamoras and the neighboring provinces. At Vera Cruz on the 16th the monarchists and partizans of Santa Anna had concerted together for the overthrow of the government of Herrera, and a revolution in favor of Santa Anna was daily expected.

A Mexican vessel of war left Vera Cruz on the 18th for Tobasco, as was reported, where agents of Santa Anna were expected to land, for the purpose of making a demonstration in his favor.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—The Cincinnati Courier, of last Friday, says:

"Yesterday, a man was laid out, after dying, as was supposed, by cholera. But while the burial service was going on, the deceased came to. The consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine containing opium."

☞ BAD BREATH, *a Disagreeable Taste in the mouth*, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

☞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.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market is quiet; sales of Howard st brands, at $4 50—which is about the settled price. City Mills held at $4 62½. Corn meal $2 50 a $2 75 Rye flour $3 00.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds of Grain light, prices as follows: red wheat $0 95 a $1 00; and white $1 00 a $1 05. White Corn 50 a 50 cts; yellow 54. Oats 25 a 28. 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 6¼ in bbls., and 7½ in kegs.

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.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER
DURING THE PAST WEEK.

		7, A. M.	2, P. M.	9, P. M.
Friday, June	29,	74	87	72½
Saturday, "	30,	75	89	78
Sunday, July	1,	68	85	73
Monday, "	2,	64	74	60½
Tuesday, "	3,	67	74½	60
Wednesday, "	4,	69	78	63½
Thursday, "	5,	64	76½	63½

MARRIED.

On the 11th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Mr. SAMUEL LAUDERMAN and Miss CHRISTIANA LIGHTNER—both of Berwick township.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, GEORGE SPANGLER, of Mountjoy township, and Miss MARY MAGDALENA WALTER, of Menallen township.

In Philadelphia, on the 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bethune, JOHN BRINKERHOFF, Esq., and Miss ELIZABETH VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. John Rowe, all of that city.

DIED.

On yesterday morning, in this Borough, WILLIAM WRIGHTSON, in the 54th year of his age.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN CARSON, deceased, late of Menallen township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in same township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MAGDALENA CARSON,
July 6, 1849.—6t Adm'x.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, 1849.

A.
Arnold William—3
Armstrong Joseph—3
Armstrong Sarah
Agnew Rev. John R.

B.
Brown Sarah
Baker Henry F.
Bercaw John
Bleesecker John
Beitler Daniel
Black Wilson
Black Hugh
Bushman George
Bailey William
Baily Isabella
Beecher Jacob
Burks S. M.
Bryan A. B.
Brow J.
Boyer John
Bluebach Mary

C.
Cabel Junius
Comfort Daniel—5
Caldwell F. V.—4
Coole Abraham
Clarke Wm. B.
Crammer J. F.
Curry Arthur
Crump N. W.
Cochran Mr.
Cunningham John
Crookshank Wm.
Creps Alfred E.

D.
Dicks Mr.
Diehl Frederick
Devan Benjamin
Doulen Reuben
Dheatts Mr.
Dill Elizabeth
Docwhra E. H.—2

E.
Elliott Margaret
Everitt Hamilton
Erant John

F.
Frichs Conrad
Fordock Frederick
Fisher Margaret
Faber Samuel
Fleck Wm.
Furney Frederick
Fleming Ann
Fehl Henry
Ferree O.
Forney Marks

G.
Goodyear David
Gitt John
Ginn Jones
Griest Gideon
Groop John
Gingling Catharine

H.
Hoff Andrew—3
Hartsell Henry
Hymes Sarah
Heck Mr.
Heck Henry
Henderson Lucy
Herman Magdalena
Helsel John
Hensel Mary
Hackman Henry

J.
Jenkins Mr.

K.
Kendlehart Eliza A.
Kuhn Daniel
Kosler Alexander
Kremer D. Rev.

L.
Long John
Latshaw Peter
Livingston Jacob—2
Logan Samuel L.
Lawrence Jacob
Little Antony
Lee Francis

M.
M'Every Thomas—4
M'Cullogh James M.
M'Elhenny Sarah
M'Ilvaine James P.
Mayhue Mr.
Matteson & Braune
Markle Charles
Miller Emantiel
Mumper John
Millen George
M'Cleaf Alex.
Muller Isaac
M'Mullen David
Miller George
Miller Geo. W.
Maus Lanah
Moritz Hannah C.

N.
Neely Isaac
Nagle John
Newcomer David

O.
Oakridge Academy
Oyler Jacob

P.
Parker Sarah T.
Plank Jacob
Peck John P.
Pierman Charles

R.
Ruleman John

S.
Swope Sam'l or Morgan
Slonaker Margaret L.
Stark Adam
Smith Henry B.—2
Slagle Michael
Smith F. L.
Spangler Lavinia
Small W.
Sulden Wm.
Stonesifer & son Dan'l
Sifert Henry
Schreiner John C.
Scholt Adam
Slonaker David
Stoner Jacob

T.
Trostle Andrew
Thomas James
Taylor R. B.
Tate Sarah A.
Turpin Nelson H.

U.
Utz Henry

V.
Vance Margaret

W.
Welty Charles E.
Weaver Philip
Watson Aaron
Weirich John J.
Wiblo Wm.
Warfel Adam
White David
Woolf David
Wilson George
Warren Joseph

Y.
Yeatter S.

Z.
Zuch Ephraim—2

☞Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say that they have been advertised.

A. D. BUEHLER, P. M.
July 6, 1849.—3t

A VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will sell at Private Sale the valuable

FARM,

on which he resides, situate in Frederick county, Md., two miles east of Emmitsburg, near the main road from Emmitsburg to Baltimore, part of the tract extending to the road. The Farm contains

124 Acres,

more or less, and is located in one of the most desirale sections of the county. The land is well improved, and is in a fine state of cultivation; about 16 or 18 Acres are in good TIMBER, with a fair proportion of MEADOW; about 13 acres are well limed. The Farm is under good fencing, about one-half being Chestnut rails. The improvements are a convenient two-story rough-cast

DWELLING,

(four rooms on each story,) with a brick Kitchen and Smoke-house, a large brick Barn, with water in the barn-yard to supply the stock, a good Corncrib, and a Blacksmith Shop. There are two Wells of Water, one near the Kitchen door.—There is also on the premises a fine young

ORCHARD

Of Choice Fruit Trees.

There is a six acre Mountain lot, which will be sold with the Farm, if desired. ☞Persons wishing to view the Farm, or ascertain the terms, which will be reasonable, can do so by calling on the subscriber.

JEREMIAH GROFF.
Frederick county, Md., June 29—tf

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 5, 1849.—tf

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

$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; Busines, from $2 50 to $6; Cloth Sack, $4 50 to $8; Linen Summer, from 1 50 to $4; 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'ed 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.—Silk, 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 $3 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.

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.

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,
PAINT-BRUSHES,
Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs

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

S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1848.

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

105 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.—4t

$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*

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.

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.

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'y 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 Darsie, 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. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emory, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hansom, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hertz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klots, 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, Joel 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 Fenlon, 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

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

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,		323 94
Do. for 1847, in hands of H. Welty,		302 56
Judgement against John Sleutz,		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 25
Cash from Wm. Witherow, (Tax)		35
Tuition from J. Welty,		5 11
Do. from Wm. Crapster,		7 00
Cash received from Bank of Gettysburg, (loan,)		200 00
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 23½
Repairs and Cleansing of School Houses, Furniture, &c.,		56 27
Cutting of Wood, and other incidental expenses,		44 41
Printing, Blanks, &c.,		23 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.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, a few HATHAWAY Cook Stoves.

June 8.—tf GEO. ARNOLD.

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.

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.

BLANKS
OF VARIOUS KINDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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. It 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. Your's, 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 ear, of 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 Burns, 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. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 15, 1849.—eowly

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
CORNER OF CHESNUT & SEVENTH STS
PHILADELPHIA.

"For this bath 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, whose sole business it is to procure every thing curious and wonderful, and let 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 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 Room 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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

S. H. BUEHLER.
April 13, 1849.