A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ROME SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

The steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th instant, arrived at Halifax on Thursday. We notice the telegraphic report of her news, the prominent political feature of which is *the surrender of Rome to the army of France*. We have also an account of a terrible disaster at sea, by the sinking of an American packet-ship, and the loss of a hundred and thirty-three lives. From the silence of the telegraph we infer that there is nothing of importance from Hungary or Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London election took place on the 4th instant, and resulted in the re-election of Baron Rothschild, by an overwhelming majority. The event is regarded as an unmistakeable sign of the determination of the citizens to secure what is called full religious liberty. The opposing candidate was Lord John Manners, who was beaten by a majority of over three thousand.

In the course of a debate in Parliament, Lord Palmerston expressed a confident hope that the President of the U. States will, in his annual message to Congress, propose a change in the American Navigation Laws corresponding with that which will go into operation in Great Britain on the 1st of January next.

Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in the promised visit of the Queen, which is announced to take place in the first or second week in August. The anticipated visit seems to have brought about an entire obliteration of all party feeling. In Dublin preparations are being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England confirm previous reports of cheering prospects of the approaching harvest.

The melancholy item from England is an account of the loss of the barque *Chas. Bartlett*, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, (Wm. Bartlett master,) which vessel was run down at sea in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th of June. This deplorable accident was caused by a collision between the steamship *Europa* and the *Charles Bartlett*, about seven hundred miles to the westward of Cape Clear. So severe was the collision that the unfortunate vessel sank in three minutes, and of one hundred and seventy-six persons who were on board only forty-three were saved, although the boats of the *Europa* were instantly lowered. The disaster occurred during a very dense fog. The captain of the Bartlett, his second mate, and ten of his crew are among those that were saved.

The Europa sustained no material damage by the collision, and that vessel is exhonorated of all blame, not only by the survivors, but by the British journals and the public.

A subscription of £352 was promptly raised by the passengers of the Europa, to which, the telegraph account says, the proprietors of the steamer added £20, with a offer to carry all the survivors from Boston to New York free of expense.

FRANCE AND ROME.—The Legislative Assembly has been the scene of much turbulence and recrimination during the past week. The despotic spirit which marks the proceedings of the Government is having the effect to unite various sections of the Assembly, not heretofore friendly, into a compact opposition to the Barrot Ministry, and in defence of republicanism. Towards the close of the sitting on the 4th instant some astonishment was created among the members by M. Granden declaring that another movement was in preparation. The statement, however, was vaguely given, and appeared to have no foundation in fact, so that it soon ceased to produce any impression.

On the 30th ultimo the Constituent Assembly of Rome, finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain ceased hostilities and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers. A notification to the French Assembly states that, in consequence of an arrangement entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of Parolle Portica and Panerazzia had been thrown open to the French soldiery, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order. The communication produced a deep sensation in the Chamber.

A correspondent writing Paris says that, just as the Bourse was closing, it was stated positively that the Government had received Gen. Oudinot's despatches, announcing the entry of the French army into Rome on the 2d instant, and that they were received with acclamation by the people. The divisions of Garibaldi had been conducted to Civita Vecchia, where they would lay down their arms. Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman Government.—On the reception of this news the funds rose 1 per cent.

Just previous to the reception of the decisive news from Rome, Gen. Bedeau left Paris to take command of the army in Italy. Gen. Oudinot had been ordered home in disgrace. Arrangements were also promptly made to increase the army of Italy to 50,000 men. Immediately after the receipt of the news of the surrender of Rome to General Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring Gen. Bedeau to wait there for fresh instructions before proceeding to Rome.

According to the reports in the diplomatic circles of Paris, on the 5th inst., the General is to take the place of M. D'Harcourt as Ambassador, and is also charged with a mission to Radetzky to negotiate all military matters respecting the occupation of Italy.

It appears certain that Gen. Lamoriciere goes to St. Petersburgh as Ambassador, and that he is to protest against the Emperor taking any part in the affairs of Italy.

A note from the French Government has been sent to Prussia on the subject of Neufchatel, but it is not of an unfriendly nature; on the contrary, the relations with Prussia are on a very satisfactory footing.

The Army of the Alps is disbanded.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—An infant, 20 months old, the son of Mr. Tyndall, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening fell from a third story window, and yet escaped with but few bruises. In the decent, his clothing caught on the point of the railing around the basement area, and checked the force of the fall.

AFFRAY AT THE GAMBLING TABLE.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning, a man named James McIlye was badly stabbed in the abdomen by another man, with whom he had a difficulty, while the two were gambling at a house in Lane's Court, Philadelphia.

[From the National Intelligencer.

A VOICE FROM SALT RIVER.

HEAD OF SALT RIVER, JULY 18, 1849.

DEAR MR. RICHIE: I can't keep from writing to you no longer. I must say we are getting most out of patience up here in this Salt river territory; and are beginning to feel a good deal disappinted to think Gineral Taylor is holding on to the Presidency so long. I was in hopes after you concluded to stay down there to Washington and fight the battle out, that you would a routed him out by this time, and gin our party a chance to come back again. Not that I've got any thing agin Gineral Taylor; and I don't say but what he's a clever sort of a man enough, and fought well in Mexico; and I don't know but he and the folks round him is carrying on the Government all smooth and regular. But all that's nothin to the pint. The whole nub of the argument is, they've got our places, and we want 'em. This Salt river country is a tiresome place to stay in. And we've been waiting here now a number of months, hoping that you would upset the whole apple-cart of the Administration and give us all a fair chance to pick up the fruit. But we've been disappinted. I don't see as you are any nearer getting Gineral Taylor out of office than you was three months ago. We've had a number of meetings up here about it, and talked the matter over, and some of our friends are quite put out with you about it, and fling out about your being old, and lost your spunk, and don't fight with the grit you used to.

I took your part strong, and told 'em 'twas no sich a thing; if you was older than you used to be, you was tuff as a pitch-nott yet, and had as much grit in you as ever, and only wanted rousin to make you fight like a tiger. They finally agreed if I would write to you and stir you up, so as to make you come down upon the Administration hot and heavy, as though you meant to do something, they'd be patient a little longer. But if not, they'd kick the "Union" over and take up another *organ* for the party. I asked 'em how they thought they could better themselves by that, and where they thought they could find an organ to be compared to the Union.

"Why," says Bill Jones, says he, "we'll take the Salt River Herald."

"But," says I, "you know the Salt River Herald can't hold a candle to the Union for respectability."

"I don't care for that," says he, "the Herald is a smarter paper; it can tell two lies to the Union's one, week in and week out, and put a sting in the tail of every one of 'em."

"Well, I aint agoing to brag," says I, "about the Union's talents for hatchin fibs, but there's one thing you ought to remember, the *Herald's truths are always waverin*, whilst the *Union's fibs are always well stood too*; and you know according to the old sayin, which is considered worth the most."

I think I rather got ahead of Bill in the argument here, for he couldn't answer me a word. And now, my dear Mr. Richie, you see what sort of a pickle we are in, and I hope you will spunk up and put your best foot forward; go at the Administration in arnest; take hold of 'em like a catamount, and give 'em sich a clawing that they'll be glad to clear out in a hurry, and let our party come in and have the rights again that have belonged to us this twenty years. Now, I don't want to find fault nor complain; you know it aint my natur. But I must say I think you have been quite too tame a long back, and too mealy-mouthed, as if you was afraid to speak out your mind. The fact is you must go at Gineral Taylor in real arnest. He's the head of the Administration, and you know if we can cut the head off the critter's dead. But you must give harder blows than any you have used yet. I don't deny but what you have used some considerable smart words towards him; I don't deny but what you've called him a "dolt," and a "cheat," and "a tool," and "a mere cypher," and "a disgrace to the country," and "an imbecile, ignorant tyrant," and "a whitened sepulchre," and "a man who is disgracing himself," and a "a fraction of a man;" and "an eighth part of the Cabinet," and "the fly upon the coach wheel," and "a butcher," and "a Nero," and "a Moloch," and "a Cyclops," and sich like. But all this don't amount to nothin. It's only jest nudgin a man in the ribs with your elbow, when you ought to fist up and knock him head over heels. If you really mean to do anything, it wont do to stand mincin words in this soft kind of way. You must put the blows on with a sledge-hammer. Instead of calling him a dolt, you should call him a natual born fool. Instead of allowing him to be the eighth part of a man, you should swear right up and down (that is, if you ever do swear) that there isn't a particle of the hair or hide of a man about him. Talk up in that kind of way, and our party would begin to take courage, and feel as if there was some hopes for 'em yet.

There's one thing that's very important, and I see you feel very anxious about; and that is, that we should get Gineral Taylor out somehow or the other on the Wilmot Proviso. It's a shame and disgrace, and a crime worse than high treason, that he keeps his mouth shet on that subject. I hope you will be able to contrive some way or the other to get it out of him: but I know it is a difficult matter. Cousin Nabby used to have a way of getting secrets out of folks when they was asleep, about their lovers and so on. I believe she used to do it by stealing into the room slyly where they was asleep, and holding a looking-glass over their face, and whispering to 'em, and they would answer any question she asked 'em. Now, if you should catch Gineral Taylor asleep somewhere, or if you could get one of the servants of the White House to catch him asleep sometime, and hold a looking-glass over his face, and whisper to him and ask him whether he is *for* or *agin* the Wilmot Proviso, probably the secret would come out, and our party would be safe. It makes not a pin's difference which side he comes out on; we can fight him as well one way as 'tother. The only thing is to get him out. We are ready to head him on both tacks. If he comes out *for* the proviso, we can run him down with Gineral Cass; and if he comes out *agin* the proviso, we can run him down with Col. Benton. But if he don't come out at all, I'm afraid we can't run him down with nobody.

Now, do try and do your best to get him out on the proviso, for you see how important it is.

So I remain your patient but rather hungry friend.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

AUGUST INTEREST.—The Daily News states that there are already at the command of the State Treasurer means sufficient to meet the payment of the semi-annual Interest of the State, falling due on the 18th of August.

FREE-SOIL CELEBRATION.

A Convention of "Free-Soilers" was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in the territory north and west of the Ohio. Benjamin Tappan presided; a series of resolutions was passed denouncing slavery and affirming the Buffalo platform: speeches were made by Joshua R. Giddings, H. L. Ellsworth, J. W. Taylor, John Van Buren, and others; and the following, among other letters, were laid before the Convention:

ASHLAND, JUNE 16, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I received your official letter, in behalf of the freemen of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States on which it operates an exemption from the evils of slavery. But the event of the passage of the ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years which have since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction that this purpose originates out of the question, now unfortunately agitating the whole Union, of the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California.

While no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do any thing to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger, to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion we should never cease to remember that we are fellow-citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise mutual and friendly forbearance.

But, gentlemen, waiving all other consideration, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion to which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect, I am your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. J. C. VAUGHAN, T. BROWN, Com.

LINDENWALD, JULY 7, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the invitation with which you have honored me, to unite with the freemen of the Reserve in celebrating on the 13th instant the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, and return you my best thanks for this proof of your respect and confidence.

It will not be in my power to comply with your request, and it can scarcely be necessary to say to you how cordially and earnestly I concur in the policy of the great measure you desire to sustain.

That "the ordinance of 1787" lies at the foundation of the growth and prosperity of the People and States of the Northwest—that the vigor and vitality they possess is justly attributable to its action—that the exclusion of slavery by that act from this territory—all then held by the nation—declared the original, and affirmed the future policy of the American people—and that the influence of Government should be kept actively and perpetually on the side of freedom—are opinions which deserve, and will, I doubt not, at no distant day, meet with the heartfelt concurrence of the masses of the people of every section of our extended confederacy.

Sincerely wishing you success in your patriotic efforts, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Messrs. J. C. VAUGHAN, T. BROWN, Com.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR TEMPERANCE.—It will be seen by the following Act, which recently passed the New Hampshire Legislature, that the sale of liquid poison as a beverage is no longer to be protected by law in the Granite State. This is an important step, and we trust the people will see to it that the law is enforced:

An ACT in amendment of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statues.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Convened*, That the selectmen of the respective towns, shall license one or more suitable persons to sell wines and spirituous liquors for medical, mechanical, and chimical purposes, and for no other use or purpose.

Sect. 2. If any person not licensed as aforsaid, shall sell any wine or spirituous liquors, mixed or unmixed, he shall be subject to all the penalties provided in the existing laws.

Sect. 3. All licenses granted under this Act shall be recorded, and may be revoked in the same manner as is provided in regard to licensed taverners.

Sect. 4. The Town Clerk shall be entitled to a fee of 20 cents for recording each license.

Sect. 5. The fifth section of the Act of which this is an amendment, and such parts of the sixth section as are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sect. 6. This Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved July 6, 1849.

NEW YORK AND GEN. SCOTT.—The resolutions complimenting Gen. Scott, passed in March last, by the Legislature of New York, having been transmitted to the General by the Governor of that State, in the commencement of the present month, the war-worn veteran replies under date of West Point, July 10th, in a manner which does him credit. He says:

"This is the second time, with a third of a century between, that I have been distinguished by the emphatic approbation of the Legislature and Executive of this great and patriotic State. The reward far surpasses my merits or expections; but as a good citizen I bow in humble thankfulness to the partial judgement of my countrymen."

MISS BLACKWELL, the female physician, who was educated in this country, and left for France some months ago, is creating some excitement in Paris. The lady has quite bewildered the learned faculty there by her diploma. She is young and rather good looking, and entered on her singular career from motives of duty. After about ten days' hesitation on the part of the directors of the Hospital of Maternity, she has at length received the permission to enter that institution as a pupil.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 27, 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.

☞Senator COOPER will accept our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report.

☞"Major Jack Downing," who has been quietly sojourning for some months, with his political friends, at the head-waters of Salt-River, has at length broken silence, and addresses himself to "Father Ritchie," of the Washington Union, with the view of stirring up the old gentleman too still more vindictive onslaught upon the new Administration. The Major's letter will be found in a preceding column.

☞Some person or persons have been kind enough to borough the file papers of the "Star" for April 6, and June 1, 1849, and forgotten to return them. As it is essential that they be re-placed, we shall be under obligations to any of our friends who may have a spare number of either date, if they will be kind enough to forward it to us.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS.—We hear a good deal of complaint in this neighborhood, among members of the bar, public officers, and magistrates, at the unusual delay in delivering the Pamphlet Laws of last session. We understand that the counties around us have been supplied for some weeks. The good people of Adams would at least like to know what the LAST Legislature did, before the NEXT one meets. Can the authorities at Harrisburg have us accommodated?

MR. FERAN.—The Lancaster Tribune learns from Washington that Mr. Thomas Feran, the Locofoco Clerk in the Treasury Department who was recently promoted to the Chief Clerkship in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, has been *razeed* to his original position, or perhaps removed altogether. We are glad that he has been removed from the office to which he had been promoted—not that we entertain any unkind feelings towards Mr. Feran personally, but because his promotion was particularly offensive to the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

THE CHOLERA SUBSIDING.—We are glad to observe by the papers from different parts of the country, that the cholera seems to be losing its malignant character, especially in the cities.—At St. Louis, the deaths have decreased from over 100 to 20 per day. At Cincinnati, on the 24th, there were also but 20 deaths. At Columbus but 2; Pittsburg, 1; Boston 6; Philadelphia 18; New York 38. At Baltimore, the epidemic is still confined to the Almshouse, where 124 cases and 65 deaths have occurred.

☞Father Matthew started from New York for Boston on Monday. He has fully entered upon his work as a Temperance Missionary, and will return to New York in a month or so and administer the pledge in some commodious hall. The crowds on Sunday were immense, and many who came late were unavoidably disappointed.—He has administered the pledge in New York and Brooklyn to nearly 20,000—a good fortnight's work.

Sheriff's Sales.

☞Sheriff FICKES advertises in the last "*Compiler*," the annexed list of Properties to be sold at Sheriff's Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *the 11th of August next*, which we copy for the benefit of such of our Whig readers as do not take the "Compiler":

No. 1.—A Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Solomon J. Welty, Jas. Ewing, Hugh Black, Miss Boyds, and others, containing 102 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded frame houses a double log barn, with sheds attached to it, a well of water near the door, and some Fruit Trees.

No. 2.—A Tract of Woodland, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Miss Boyds, Jacob Hershey, Abraham Spangler and others.

No. 3.—All the interest of James Boyd in a tract of land situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Spangler, Isaac Deardorff, and others, on which are erected a two-story log house, log barn, log spring-house, with a never failing spring of water, and an orchard of fruit-trees, containg 110 acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Boyd.

Also, No. 1.—A certain messuage or tract of land, situated in Franklin township, Adams co., Pa., adjoining lands of David Chamberlin, Emanuel Pitzer, Isaac Miller and others, containing 35 acres, more or less, of which about 7 acres are arable land, and the residue well timbered with young chestnut, upon which are erected a one and a half story log dwelling house, log stable, smoke house and spring house, and other improvements, with some frait trees on the premises.

No. 2.—A tract of mountain land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Abraham Mickley, Jacob Metz, David and John Chamberlin, Michael Herring, and others, containing 120 acres, more or less, on which are erected a good saw mill, and other improvements. The tract is well-timbered with chesnut, pine and chesnut oak timber, and has a good water power upon it. Said tracts No. 1. and No. 2 being seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Smith.

Also, a tract of land, situate in Germany township, containg 28 acres, more or less; the improvements are a two-story log dwelling house, log barn, with sheds, and an orchard of fruit trees, adjoining lands of David Rohrbaugh, John Weikert, Henry Snyder and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jesse Ickes and Susanna, his wife.

☞The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer mentions a curious instance of the mutability of human affairs, afforded by the fact that twelve months ago a prefect of one of the French departments received the following telegraphic despatch:

"Monsieur Le Prefet: Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department. LEDRU ROLLIN."

A year later the same prefect received another despatch in the following terms:

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin if he present himself in your department. DUFAURE,
"Minister of Louis Napoleon."

☞"*Graham's Magazine*," for August, fully sustains the reputation of that periodical, both as to matter and embellishment. The contributions are from popular pens, and the engravings by distinguished artists. The publishers seem determined not to be outstripped by any rival.

Fraud and Extravagance on the Public Works.

During Governor Ritner's administration the utmost appropriated any one year to keep the public works in order, was $300,000, and at that time there were more to keep in repair than there are now. The Beaver division and Franklin line have been given to the Erie Canal Company.—On these two divisions the annual expenditure was then upwards of $30,000. But he had a Board of Whig Canal Commissioners, who looked to the interests of the State and the tax-payers, and not to those of plundering office-holders, or of the party.

The public works are now in the hands of the Locofocos, and the sum demanded this year to keep the present line of public works in order, is $1,300,000—FOUR TIMES as much as was expended in either of the years 1836, 1837 or 1839, when labor, provisions and materials of all kinds were at the highest point—some of them TWICE the prices they are now.

Let these facts be treasured up by every tax-payer! No other evidence is needed to convince any man of the truth of the charges of extravagance, fraud and downright robbery committed by the officers on the public works. They defy any attempt at palliation or explanation on the part of these office-holders or their presses, and stamp "corruption and swindling" of the foulest and most unscrupulous kind upon the heads of all concerned.—HAR. TEL.

More Locofocoism.

The following Resolution was passed at the recent Locofoco State Convention held at Pittsburg:

Resolved, That the interests and rights of labor it is but just to defend. The labor of the country is the wealth of the country, and the impulse of her progress and prosperity.

How beautifully they defend the rights of labor by repealing the Tariff of 1842 and passing such an abominable *bill* as that of 1846. Can the rights of labor here be defended by closing and stopping our Coal Mines, our Iron Establishments, our Factories, and import our Coal, our Iron, and our Goods from Europe, the products of the low labor of Europe? Is this the way to defend the laborer? The following is a practical illustration of Locofoco defence of the rights of labor:

The Stockbridge Iron Company of Berkshire Co., Va., stopped their Furnaces on the first of July, in consequence of the low price of Iron, and the large stock on hand unsold. About two hundred hands directly or indirectly employed, are thrown out of work. The low price at which Foreign iron is imported is the cause of their inability to make sales.

Another Speech by Mr. Benton.

Mr. BENTON lately delivered another speech in Missouri, on the subject of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso. It was addressed to the people of Lexington, and occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery. Its substance is thus given through the telegraph:

"Mr. Benton went into some historical detail to show the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, in its application to the new territories. He said that the introduction of the provision into the Oregon bill, which passed last August, was a deliberate assertion of the unlimited power of Congress over slavery in the territories; that Congress had passed the bill, and President Polk had signed, it after the fullest consideration; and that, in so doing, the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government had solemnly acknowled the Proviso to be both constitutional and expedient.

"The passage of the bill organizing a Territorial Government for Minnesota, during the last session, without even an objection from Mr. Calhoun, was another admission of the constitutionality of the provision.

"The Missouri resolutions of instruction Col. Benton dissected with great minuteness, showing that their spirit was that of pure nullification, which, if carried out, would lead to disunion, and he pledged himself and the State of Missouri to sustain Gen. Taylor in preserving the Union, &c.

☞Messrs. HOUSTON and RUSK, the Texan Senators, recently addressed a public meeting of the democracy of Texas, in which they defended themselves from the charge of "treason to the South," for refusing to sign Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address. Mr. Houston takes ground somewhat similar to Mr. Benton, and will doubtless support his movement in regard to the Wilmot Proviso difficulty.

On the other hand, Mr. Calhoun has published a lengthy, labored, and bitter reply to Mr. Benton's Missouri speeches. The address is characterized by Mr. Calhoun's usual ability, and is of course thoroughly pro-slavery. It is, however, unusually personal in its assaults upon Mr. Benton, and will contribute to widen the breach which already exists between these two gentlemen.

☞*Heavy Importations.—Worse and Worse.*—The importations of Dry Goods at the port of New York alone for the week ending on Saturday evening last, amounted to the enormous sum of *one million, six hundred and forty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-four* Dollars, being an increase over the former week of *one million eighteen thousand dollars*, and more than double the importations of the corresponding week, last year. So we go. We have been boasting of *our* ability to supply Europe with breadstuffs—but Europe, on the other hand, can boast of *her* ability, with her low labor, to supply *us* with all the manufactures we require, while our laboring community *must be idle and starve* in the midst of plenty. Is it not almost sufficient to make a man curse a Government, which legislates for the benefit of other countries to the detriment of its own.—*Miners' Journal.*

☞A correspondent of the Jackson (Tennessee) Whig thus notices a scene at the execution of John N. Riley, near that place, for the murder of William Willis. It seems to have stricken terror to the stoutest heart:

"On arriving at the gallows, a dark cloud which had previously rose in the west, overspread the entire firmament with its murky folds, and caused consternation. Everything was now in confusion. As the thick masses of clouds gathered their folds deeper and deeper over head, the crowd below partook of the character of the disruptive elements above. Nature seemed in convulsions. All was dismay, confusion and consternation! A single blaze of lightning, in its gyrations, struck a tree near where the gallows was erected, and lighted it up in one sulphurous flame.—The rain descended in torrents, the vivid lightnings flashed around, the muttering thunder rumbled along the thick folds of the clouds, and horror seized upon the hearts of the people. The women fell into swoons, and the men trampled upon them as they hurried to and fro, frightened out of their wits. All was confusion and uproar. Trees falling on every side—the thunder roaring overhead, and the lightning flashing in their faces—caused in the crowd a panic never before witnessed."

Still Later from Europe.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last with Liverpool and London dates to the 14th inst. By telegraph we have the annexed summary of the news brought by her.

In London, Liverpool, and other seaport towns of England the cholera is increasing. Terrible distress continues in Ireland. Smith O'Brien, O'Donoghue, and others convicted of State offences, have been shipped to Van Dieman's Land.

In France, the elections to fill vacancies in the National Assembly have resulted in favor of the Moderate candidates. M. Lamartine is among the number elected. Ledru Rollin has escaped to London.

At Paris, the Cholera is rapidly decreasing.—There have been upwards of 20,000 deaths by the disease since January. The difficulties connected with the Italian question are becoming more complicated. The French troops entered Rome on the 7th instant. The Roman Assembly recommended the people to abstain from all acts of hostility towards them. Garibaldi, with 10,000 men, escaped and made his way towards Garsonia, with the reputed intention of invading Naples. A detachment of the French army had been sent in pursuit of them.

A Genoa paper of the 7th instant states that a Provisional Government, consisting of one Roman and two Frenchmen, has been established at Rome. It is understood that the French Minister at Gaeta has arranged the following conditions: First, the Pope to be reinstated; second, the French to evacuate Rome, leaving a garrison of 500 men; third, the Austrians to evacuate Bologne and Ancona; fourth, the army of the Alps to be disbanded.

Venice still holds out vigorously against Austria, but provisions are becoming very scarce in the city.

Important despatches have been sent from Lord Palmerston to Turin, desiring Sardinia not to resume negotiations for peace with Austria, as England wishes to save Italy from impeding danger.

The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners in North Jutland.—The Danes have retaken Kolling.

The Hungarians continue to fight with great energy. The reported victory of Jellachich is unfounded. The Austrians gained but a slight advantage over the Hungarians beyond the Raab. The Russians, after an obstinate resistance, have entered Transylvania and captured Cronstadt.—The Hungarian army, numbering 80,000, totally routed the Russian army of 110,000 under Paskiewitch.

THE PITTSBURG PLATFORM.

The Locofoco leaders in Pennsylvania understand the game of blowing hot and cold with the same breath to admiration. Heretofore they have denounced Free Soilism in unmeasured terms—repudiated Wilmot and his *proviso*, and maintained that Cass' Nicholson letter and the Baltimore platform, expressed *the* views of the party upon the vexed question of Slavery. But they begin to see that this ultra Southern pro-slavery doctrine won't go down with a portion of the "democracy" of the north, and the ingenuity of the party has been set to work to devise another *Kane trick* to cheat and humbug honest voters. The Pittsburg Locofoco Convention undertook the somewhat dificult task of *facing both sides* of the question, and thus of course meeting the views of all, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it ever has done, to the constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy; and they re-declare that slavery is a domestic local institution of the South, *subject to State law alone and with which the General Government has nothing to do*. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. *Esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits*, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion—nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress.

So one plank has been already torn from the celebrated Baltimore Locofoco Platform, of last year. The *Pennsylvanian*, however, insists that a vast majority of the presses of the party in Pennsylvania adhere to their principles as declared at Baltimore.

☞The recognition of Hungary, we stated a few days ago, was the subject of memorial, embodied in a resolution passed at a public meeting held in New York city some few weeks since, and addressed to the President of the United States. The Secretary of State has returned the following answer to one of the officers of the meeting in question:

SIR:—I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 9th instant, and the printed copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and others in N. York.—These proceedings had not escaped attention.

The government and people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Hungary, and all information calculated to throw light on the present struggle between that country and Austria and Russia, cannot fail to be welcome.

It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognize all States which exhibit to the world convincing proofs of their power to maintain themselves. If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognize her independence.

Congress, it is believed, would sanction such a measure, and this government would be most happy in that event, to enter into commercial as well as diplomatic relations with independent Hungary.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.—Chief Justice GIBSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has for some days been suffering from an attack of dysentery, at Sunbury, where the Court is now sitting. On Friday, his symptoms became so alarming, that his family at Carlisle were sent for. About midnight on Friday, a favorable change took place, and on Saturday morning he was considered better.

CANNONADING THE CHOLERA.—The St. Louis New Era states that there were ten deaths from cholera at Alton, on Tuesday week, principally among emigrants.—Some excitement is said to exist because emigrants arrived there from St. Louis quarantine on Monday. The citizens compelled them to return to St. Louis.—The packet boats were warned not to take any more emigrants to that place, and a cannon was placed on the landing, so as to enforce obedience to this injunction.

CHOLERA PRESCRIPTIONS.—Amongst the great number of prescriptions for cholera which fall under our eye, we occasionally meet with one which is by intelligent remark or particular experience commended to our notice. We have one now before us, communicated to the New York Journal of Commerce, by Dr. Fred. B. Page, of Louisiana, who speaks at once intelligently and from experience. It seems to us entitled to much confidence, and, as it is communicated in a plain form and especially adapted for household use, we make such extracts from it as will convey the substantial and practical part of it to the possession of our readers. After adverting to the discrepancy of opinion as to causes, he prudently refers electricity and ozone to future investigation, and turns to existing cholera. He takes it for granted that every one can distinguish cholerine from every other malady, with its sudden symptoms of epigastric distress, nausea, borborygms, or rumbling of the abdomen, serous or watery looseness of the bowels, with or without vomiting or cramp," and adds:

"I write from much experience in this matter, and though cholera is among the most fatal diseases which a mysterious Providence has afflicted the world with, when taken in time and properly and judiciously treated, it is among the most controllable and easily cured.

The following simple course will be safe and efficacious at the commencement of every case of cholerine, and equally appropriate and efficient in the former stage of cholera, accompanied by pain, nausea or vomiting, purging and cramp—and all beyond this, perhaps, except under the immediate guidance of an intelligent physician, will do more harm than good, and add to rather than diminish the force of the disease.

The subjoined remedies, which I have long been accustomed to use in cholera cases, are confidently recommended as safe and sure, and as little disagreeable to the patient as any that are usually prescribed Sydenham's laudanum, spirits of camphor, each two drams; comp. tincture cinnamon, comp. tinc. valerian, each one ounce, mix and keep in a well closed vial. Powdered opium and ipecac, each six grains; acetate of lead, one scruple; powdered liquorice and syrup enough to form into twelve pills.

If ill, abstain from solid food, use an alkaline foot bath, get into bed, rub over the region of the stomach and bowels some warm stimulating liniment, or apply a mustard draught, and take, immediately on the attack, one or two teaspoonsful of the antispasmodic mixture in a little ginger or camomile tea, to be followed immediately, *if there be no purging*, with one of the pills, to be repeated, if necessary, in half an hour or an hour after.

The means, with others in common use, to excite warmth and perspiration, may be used till the discharges cease. A gentle perspiration should be kept up for a few hours, but no more heat should be applied than is agreeable to the patient, while cordial and aromatic drinks, hot or cold, as desired, may be freely allowed, with arrowroot, sago, chicken broth, &c.

If the attack be commenced or accompanied by vomiting from an overcharged stomach, give a tumblerful of hot salt water to discharge its contents, and then the anodyne, and repeat if vomiting again occurs.

The profuse watery purging may be soon checked with injections, made by dissolving two of the pills in a gill of water, and repeated after each discharge.—With the return of heat and perspiration, and a pulse of good volume, the patient is safe. In the former epidemic, when the discharges were arrested, the patient was generally out of danger. It is not so in the present; therefore, the remedies should be perseveringly used till natural heat and secretions are restored.

In the collapsed stage, ice and iced water, internally and externally used, have been found an efficient and agreeable remedy.

The treatment, from the mildest to the most malignant form of the disease, should be governed by the same general principles—the difference only consisting in the amount of means, and the promptness and energy with which those means are adopted and pursued. The patient should never be deserted till the prominent symptoms are controlled.

Having furnished the remedial prescription, he adds a preventive, which he also commends from experience, and asserts that it will fortify the stomach and system generally, correct the cholera virus, and with common prudence and cleanliness prevent an attack of cholera in the most pestilential atmosphere. The prescription is sulphate of quinine and sulphate of iron, each, one scruple; elixir of vitriol, two drachms; syrup of ginger, four ounces. Put them into a porter bottle, fill of pure water; shake it when used, and take a tablespoonful three times a day.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞EDWARD HAMMOND, of Howard district, was, on Wednesday last, nominated, on the 11th ballot, as a candidate for Congress by the Locofocos of the third Congressional district, Md. The rival candidates were Messrs. Joseph W. Parks, John Kettlewell, James Carroll, and Wm. P. Maulsby. On the 9th ballot Mr. Kettlewell was within one vote of receiving the nomination, receiving 81 out of 163 votes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Monday last despatched a locomotive and one of their magnificent passenger cars over the finished portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Harrisburg to Millerstown, the distance of which is 33 miles, being performed in about one hour and a half. The road will be finished in a few weeks to Lewistown, when a daily line of cars will be put upon it.

☞We are requested to announce that the Stores in this place will be closed on Friday next, (Fast Day.)

☞Mr. BALTZER SNYDER has been appointed Postmaster at the Two Taverns, Adams county, in room of Johathan Gilbert, resigned.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* gives an account of a melancholy affair which occurred near that place a short time since. A lady, in company with her neice and nephew, started to visit a sick relative. A storm coming up they concluded to stop, until it had passed over. Just at this time a friend came up, and stated that the relative, Miss Louisa Roberts, was very ill, and in company with him, she started, in the storm, to the house of the relative. The storm having subsided, the niece and nephew of Mrs. Barnett, concluded to follow their Aunt; and travelling but a short distance, what were their feelings, indescribable, indeed, as they saw their aunt and attendant lying upon the road lifeless, with the carriage shattered, and the horse killed; having been struck by lightning. Death did not stop its ravages here, and in the evening the relative of Mrs. Barnett bid farewell to all that is dear on earth.

A NEW SPECIES OF WHEAT.—Advices from St. Petersburgh state that a peasant, named Balatowish, in the district of Bender, has discovered a new species of wheat, distinguished by its greater fertility, its deep amber color, and its early ripening, and by its being less affected with drought than any other variety. He observed in his crops certain ears which were longer and became ripe earlier than the rest of the crop. These were collected, and sowed separately, and the result was an abundant harvest, and the introduction of a new and valuable variety of wheat.

SINGULAR LONGEVITY.—The National Intelligencer says, it is worthy of mention as an extraordinary circumstance that, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday, were present two of her old friends who were both present at her first marriage with Mr. Todd, *sixty years ago*, and the father of whom was also present at her second marriage with Mr. Madison. We allude to the venerable Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, widow of Richard Bland Lee, Esq., of Virginia, and Anthony Morris, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER FATAL RENCOUNTER IN KENTUCKY.—On Monday week an unfortunate rencounter occurred at Paducah, between the Hon. James Campbell and Benedict Austin, which resulted in the death of Mr. Austin, who was instantly killed by a pistol shot from Mr. Campbell. They were both candidates for the Convention to revise the State Constitution, and the difficulty originated in personal remarks made upon the hustings. Mr. Campbell immediately gave himself up, and underwent an examination before four magistrates, who acquitted him of blame in the matter.

A FEMALE PHYSICIAN DEAD.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. Dr. Redington died of cholera in Cincinnati. She was the wife of a physician, and herself a practitioner. The disease which carried her off was occasioned by fatigue in constant attention to a sick patient. She is spoken of as a most exemplary woman in all the walks of life. As a physician, she promised well, and though not presented to the world with the same eclat as Miss Blackwell, she was considered one of the pioneers in that branch of medical reform.

REVENUE FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—It appears from a comparative statement of receipts from Canal and Railroad tolls, on the State works this year and last, the aggregate amount of tolls collected to the 1st of July, 1848, was $733,001 52, and up to the 1st of July, 1849, they amounted to $798,370 49, showing an increase in the present year over last, of $65,368 90. Last year the gross amount received to the 1st of December was $1,553,344. If the receipts of the remaining part of the present year should only equal those of last year, the gross amount of the year will be $1,618,612 90.

ATTEMPTED MATRICIDE AND SUICIDE.—The inmates of Rathbun's hotel, in Broadway, New York, were startled on Monday morning, by a succession of loud screams issuing from the chamber of Mrs. Rathbun, the wife of the proprietor, and on entering the room, she was found lying on the floor, weltering in blood, from a severe wound in the throat, inflicted with a razor by her son, who was near the spot also bleeding from a wound in his own throat. The particulars as far as we could gather them, are as follows:

Loomis Rathbun, the attempted murderer, is about 35 years of age, and has for some time past led a most dissolute life, being drunk the greater part of the time, and mixing with low and abandoned characters; all the efforts of his friends to reclaim him proved ineffectual, and his father finding that a reformation was hopeless, gave him up to his vicious courses, permitting him to live at the hotel when he felt disposed; but little was seen of him, as he was out most of the day, and he found his way to his bed room at all hours of the night.—For the past week he has been on a drunken spree, and the dreadful act was doubtless perpetrated while in a fit of delirium tremens.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, he appeared at his mother's door, with a razor in his hand, and saying "Good-bye mother;" drew the instrument across his throat, inflicting a wound on the left side of a severe, but not of a serious character. His mother, in alarm, rushed to him and seized his hand, when he turned furiously upon her, and exclaimed, "D—n her, I'll kill her," and, throwing her down on the floor knelt upon her body and cut her throat almost from ear to ear.

Her cries were heard by one of the waiters, who ran to the room and succeeded in dragging the son off the body, and secured him until assistance arrived. A surgeon was immediatly summoned, who examined and dressed the wounds; that of the man is not of a serious character, but great fears are entertained that Mrs. Rathbun will not recover, and at the last accounts she was lying in a very low state.

The son, who is evidently insane, was properly secured, and was sent immediately to the Insane Asylum, to await the action of the authorities in the matter.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVERS CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—All fevers are occasioned by the disordered motion of the blood, produced by the humoral acrocity by hardening the valves of the vessels. The blood circulates with greatly increased speed, and is still increased by the friction of the globules, or particles which compose the mass of fluids. Then it is that the excessive heat and chills is experienced throughout the whole system, and accompanied with great thirst, pain in the head, back, kidneys, and in fact a complete prostration of all the faculties of the mind as well as the body.

On the first attack of fever, or any disease, immediately take a large dose of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and continue to keep up a powerful effect upon the bowels until the fever or pain has entirely subsided. Six or eight will in most cases be sufficient as a first dose, and one dose of this kind it is not improbable, may prevent months of sickness, perhaps death.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH's Vegetable Universal Pills are indeed a universally approved medicine, which by its peculiar action, cleanses the blood of all impurities, removes every pain and weakness, and finally restores the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

☞The Brandreth Pills are sold for 25 cents per box at Dr. B. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. York, and by the following duly authorized Agents:—J. M. Stevenson & Co., Gettysburg; J. B. M'Creary, Petersburg; Abraham King, Hunterstown; A. M'Farland, Abbottstown; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Sneeringer & Fink, Littlestown; Mary Duncan, Cashtown; Geo. W. Heagy, Fairfield; J. H. Aulabaugh, East Berlin; D. Newcomer Mechanicsville; Sam'l Shirk, Hanover. [May 11, 1849.—2m

DEATH FROM FEAR.—The *Covington (Ky.) Journal* of this week relates the following instance of the effect produced upon the nervous system by the action of fear. In the language of Scripture, "Be not afraid."

We have to record a death from *fear*.—The facts are derived from an undoubted source, and the case is made public in order more impressively to indicate the importance of maintaining control over the mind, and discarding all unnecessary fear and alarm.

A lady in this city, who enjoyed ordinary health previous to the appearance of the prevailing epedemic, became alarmed on its advent, and suffered her mind to dwell on the subject, until she became exceedingly sensitive and nervous. Every case she heard of increased this morbid condition of the mind and body. Finally, on being told of the death of an immediate neighbor, she clasped her hands in agony and exclaimed, "My time has come!"—She then went to bed and a physician was called in; but no effort could relieve her of the conviction that she had the cholera, and that she was to die of it. Subsequently, indeed, there were manifestations of cholera in the case, but the medical attendant has no doubt they were induced solely by fear. Thus she died within three days after she took her bed.

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 threshhold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles: and it is frequently neglected until it ripens into a still more horrid 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.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market is quiet; sales of Howard at brands, at $5 00—which is about the settled price. City Mills held at $5 00. Corn meal $2 50 a $2 75 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 15. White Corn 57 a 58 cts.; yellow 60. Oats 25 a 29. Rye 55 a 56.

CATTLE.—1060 head of beeves offered at the scales yesterday, of which 725 were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 37 per 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to $4 75 a $6 50 net.

HOGS.—Sales of live hogs at $4 37 a $5 per 100 lbs., prices firm.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork $11 25, and Prime $9 25. Bacon—Sides 6¼ a 6½ cents; Hams 7½ a 10; Shoulders 5¼. Lard 7 in bbls., and 7½ in kegs—but little doing.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by Rev. A Deininger, FRANCIS HILDENBRAND and Miss LOUISA, daughter of Rev. A. Deininger—all of East Berlin.

Near Groveland, Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Levi Spencer, WILLIAM HEPPERLY, (formerly of Gettysburg,) and Miss MARGARET O'BRIEN, all of Tazewell co., Ill.

DIED,

On Sunday last, in this borough, Mrs SUSAN, wife of Mr. Abner Townsley, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., in New Oxford, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Mr. Nicholas Link, in the 48th year of her age.

On the 25th of June last, in Oxford township, SAMUEL AUGUSTIN, infant son of Mr. Levi Gulden, aged 2 years 2 mos. and 22 days.

On the 15th inst., WM. HENRY, son of Mr. Jacob Wertz, aged 7 years.

On the 19th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. HARTMAN, wife of Mr. Jacob Hartman, of Franklin township, aged 61 years 8 months and 15 days.

ATTENTION!

THE "NATIONAL BLUES" will meet for the transaction of business and drill, at the Armory, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. H. SKELLY.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the Methodist E. Church (Gettysburg and York Springs Circuit uniting,) at "FLAT BUSH," on the York Turnpike, four miles east of Gettysburg, to commence on the *24th of August next.*

July 17, 1849.—td

H. HOLLAND, F. DYSON, J. M'ILVAIN, WM. VAN ORSDEL, Committee.

FARM AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, *on Saturday the 18th day of August next*, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following described

Tract of Land and Out-lots:

A FARM,

CONTAINING 125 ACRES, OR UPWARDS.

This Farm is situated about ¼ of a mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Emmitsburg. There is on it a

Log Dwelling House,

a Log Stable, a well of good water, an Orchard, a large quantity of excellent Meadow, and about 8 Acres of Woodland.

—ALSO—

Lot No. 1.—Containing 4 acres and 136 perches.
Lot No. 2.—containing 5 acres and 40 perches.
Lot No. 3.—containing 5 acres and 13 perches.
Lot No. 4.—containing 5 acres.
Lot No. 5.—containing 5 acres and 48 perches.
Lot No. 6.—containing 9 acres and 144 perches.
Lot No. 7.—containing 4 acres and 65 perches.
Lot No. 8.—containing 10 acres and 19 perches.
Lot No. 10.—containing 7 acres and 134 perches.

The above Lots are handsomely laid off, affording easy access to each by means of an Alley.

Plots and drafts of the above can be seen by calling on WM. KING, Esq., who will show the premises to persons wishing to see it before the day of sale.

The subscriber will personally attend on the day of sale, determined to sell the property, when the terms will be made known.

JAMES COOPER.

July 27, 1849.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, having determined to quit the Cabinet-Making Business this fall, will sell at Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 21st day of August next*, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., at his residence in Gettysburg, his entire stock of NEW

Cabinet Furniture,

consisting of the different kinds of BUREAUS, mahogany, maple, cherry, &c.; Centre, Dining, and Breakfast TABLES; Work and Wash Stands; Beadsteads, Corner Cupboards, &c., &c.

☞On *Saturday the 25th day of August*, at 12 o'clock, M., the subscriber will also sell his entire lot of CABINET-MAKING TOOLS, BENCHES, TURNING LATHE, &c.; together with a quantity of LUMBER of various kinds: a one two-horse HEARSE, together with sundry articles of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞A credit of 6 months, with approved security, will be given in all purchases over $5.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 27, 1849.

CLOSING UP.

THE subscriber being about to quit the Cabinet-Making business, and having determined to sell off his entire stock of Cabinet-Furniture, Tools, &c., on Tuesday the 21st and Saturday the 25th of August next, is desirous of closing up with as little delay as possible. He therefore requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle without delay. Persons having claims will also present them for settlement.

DAVID HEAGY.

July 27, 1849.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Shekly, Wm. Bailey, and Wm. Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing

194 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of Woodland, and the rest under good cultivation. There are two

Dwelling Houses

on the Farm, a double LOG BARN, newly covered, with sheds around it; two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 60 tons of Hay yearly. About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the farm, and about 2,000 Chesnut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both of clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the farm, by Henry Trostle, residing thereon. GEO. TROSTLE.

July 27, 1849—4m

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Voters in Adams County friendly to the present National and State Administrations are requested to assemble in their respective townships and Boroughs, at the places at which township Elections are held, on *Saturday the 4th day of August next*, then and there between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, to elect TWO DELEGATES to represent each township and borough in said county, in a COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 6th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the next election.

By order of the County Committee.

A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman.

July 13, 1849.—tc

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

145 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

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the County, offers for sale that well known

FARM,

(being the late residence of Maj. John Torrence, deceased,) situated five miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hanover, containing

194 ACRES

of first quality red land, about 60 acres of which are covered with good TIMBER. The cleared land, a fair proportion of which is MEADOW, is under good fencing, is well watered, and has recently been much improved, by liming and otherwise. On said farm is a comfortable

Dwelling House,

a large Bank Barn, with other necessary out-buildings, a good Lime-Kiln, nearly new, an abundance of Fruit, &c.

Possession may be had in October, or April, as may suit the purchaser.

☞If the property be not sold before *the 2d day of October*, it will then be offered at pulic sale, on the premises.

AARON WATSON.

Mountpleasant tp., July 13, 1849.

MARION RANGRRS.—You will parade at the house of JOHN CARY, in Franklin township, on *Saturday the 18th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely.

By order.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *O. S.*

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 3d, 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,
Secr'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. Boas, 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. Eshelman, William Evans, John Fausold, 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'Cullogh, Hugh M'Keo, 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 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' 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

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

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.

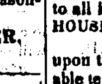
May 18, 1849.

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.

NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of ELIZABETH KNOUFF, deceased, late of Germany township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in same township, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY COLEHOUSE, Adm'r.

July 20, 1849.—6t

D. M'CONAUGHY,

Attorney at Law,

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

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

Gettysburg, April 2.—tf

COPPER MINE.

MINERS WANTED.

THE undersigned will give liberal wages and constant employment to two or three skilful MINERS, to operate at the Coppe Mine now being worked near Heidlersburg, in Tyrone township, Adams county. Persons wishing employment and capable of directing operations, are requested to make immediate application to the subscriber.

DAVID TRIMMER.

July 20, 1849.—3t*

FOR SALE,

A FRAME SHOP.

☞Enquire at this office.

July 12, 1849.—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

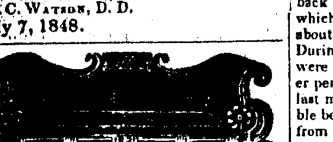
DENTIST,

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. BERLUCHT,	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.	

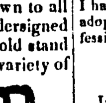
July 7, 1848.



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

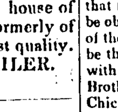
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c.,

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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 hath 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 visiters.

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 word. 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.