FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

7 Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Europa reached Halifax on Friday morning last, bringing Liverpool dates up to the 23d ultimo. The following is a summary of the intelligence brought by her.

FRANCE.—The condemned prisoners at Versailles have addressed their counsel a letter, dated from the prison at Versailles, 14th Nov. The letter is signed by all the condemned. Eleven of the accused who were acquitted, have also addressed a letter of a similar nature to their counsel.—The prisoners have also in their letter to the Democratic journal, registered their declaration, that they were not justly treated by their Judges.

In consequence of the convictions before the High Court at Versailles, twenty seats in the Legislative Assembly have become vacated.

On the 15th the High Court of Versailles pronounced sentence of transportation for life on Ledru Rollin and thirty-three other persons implicated in the June insurrection. It was also ordered that the sentence should, within three days, be placarded by the common executioner on the pillory at Paris, but the President refused to allow the latter part of the sentence to be carried into effect.

TURKEY.—Letters from Widdin, of the 4th inst., state that all the Hungarian and Polish refugees had been tranported from Widdin to Schumma. The first portion left on the 30th, being 4,000 Poles, under ex-General Bem, now Murat. The second portion left next day, commanded by ex-Gen. Pashaw. These last included the apostatized. The Magyars left on the 30th, headed by Kossuth.

Rumors of a war between Russia and Turkey are fast dying away.

At Constantinople the English ships of war were anchored within the Dardanelles. The French fleet was near Smyrna. Nothing further has transpired relative to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting Turkish affairs.

The alleged author of the assassination of Count Lamburg, M. Deladouf, arrived at Constantinople, and is regarded as a secret emissary from St. Petersburg, whose mission is to sow discord between the English and French ambassadors, and to upset the cabinet of Reschild Pasha.

ITALY.—A large levy of troops is going on to Lombardy, causing great discontent. All who are able to escape are doing so.

Rome continued quiet up to the 14th.—The Pope was daily expected.

SPAIN.—Private letters have been received from Madrid announcing the promotion of 134 officers. These were granted by Gen. Espartero, in the latter part of his regency. The act has been recognized by the Spanish government. This measure it is believed will impart additional strength to Gen. Navrey against his intriguers.

Garabaldi has arrived at Gibraltar on board a Sardinian ship of war. Ten thousand francs were offered him by the Government, but he positively refused to accept them.

BELGIUM.—A treaty of Navigation between France and Belgium has recently been sighned and ratified.

GERMANY.—The German Diet at Saxe Welgnen have approved of adhesion, with reserve of the dutchey, to the alliance of the three kings.

INDIA.—The whole of India is in a State of profound tranquility.

CHINA.—At China there has been no disturbances with the Chinese as was anticipated.

The Chinese Commissioner at Canton, has possession of the head and hands of the murdered Governor of Macao, which he will retain until the three Chinese who are detained by the Portuguese are liberated. As these men are required as witnesses of the recent events, the Portuguese have refused to give them up.

The presence of English, French, and American men of war on the station has hitherto prevented any outbreak, but it is to be anticipated that the Chinese will not revenge the late capture of their fort, and the slaughter of their troops.

The piratical vessels which infest the Chinese waters are more numerous than ever.

MOROCCO.—It is positively stated that a dispute between France and Morocco has been settled by the Emperor conceding all points demanded by France.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer Crescent City with $1,250,000 in Gold.—Completion of the State Constitution.—Things at the Mines, &c.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York at 11 o'clock, on Friday morning, having left Chagres on the 28th ult.

The passengers by the Crescent City have made the passage from San Francisco to New York in 25 days running time, or 35 days from port to port.

The steamer California arrived at Panama on the 22d November, having left San Francisco on the 2d, bringing 258 passengers and more than one million of Gold.

Thirteen hundred passengers passed through the town of Chagress on the 25th and 26th ult., and there were at least 100 additional passengers awaiting transit to California.

The news from the mines is about the same as by former steamer. Those who can stand hard work get well paid for it.

Col. Weller, the Commissioner on the boundary survey, was shot through the leg by Mr. Greaves, one of the surveyors, previous to the arrival of the C. at San Diego, where the Col. was under medical treatment.

The disgraceful recontre between these gentlemen took place in the vicinity of San Diego, and had created some excitement, and a good deal of indignation among the officers of the army and the commission.

The Alta California, of the 1st November, says that the health of the mining community was never better than at that time. The sickly season had passed, and the heat of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys had greatly abated. Winter quarters were spoken of, and a mountain home will be the choice of nearly all now engaged in mining.

EMIGRATION.—During the month of October the arrivals at San Francisco, by sea, were as follows:

Americans,	2,655
Foreigners	1,414
Total	4,069
Of which are females—American	70
" " Foreign,	49
Total,	119

Company organizations, composed of the flower of each State's population, are pouring in through this golden gate of California, and we have already as large a share of intelligence and capability, truly American, as many of the States of the Atlantic side.—*Alta Californian.*

Families, consisting for the most part of females and the children of the respectable working classes of Europe, were arriving daily, in large numbers, at the embarcadoes and landings. The emigration from China is already extensive—almost every day large shiploads of these industrious people were being landed, and immediately caught up by merchants and operatives of every class.

The number of arrivals in California, from Europe and the United States, was progressing with much spirit. There were at least 100 British vessels in the harbor of San Francisco on the 1st of November.

The town of San Francisco numbered in population at least 30,000, and the number of persons at the mines is confidently set down at 80,000.

A letter in the Tribune announces the arrival at San Diego of the remainder of Capt. Webb's unfortunate party, who went through Texas. They were under the command of Mr. Andalo, and had suffered a great deal. Another portion of this company, under Mr. Sloat, had also arrived.

Capt. Herman Thorn, U. S. A., commanding the escort of U. S. troops, accompanying Col. Colier, was accidentally drowned, with two dragoons, while crossing the Rio Colorado.

Brevet Capt. Warner, of the topographical corps, lost his life on the 27th of Sept. while surveying, with a party of eight, for a route to Oregon, near the head waters of the Sacramento. A large body of Indians fired on them, killing Capt. Warner and two of his men.

A clause was offered to the Convention to frame a constitution, on the 3d of October, prohibiting the introduction of free negroes into California, and, after a debate, it was rejected by a vote of 31 to 8.

Speculators were in the market before the sailing of the California, buying up all the flour and pork, at immense heavy prices. The calculations of profit are based upon the fact, that between the months of January and June last, the exportations from the United States were limited, and hence an increase in prices.

THE NEW STATE.—The latest papers contain announcements of the following nominations, put forth in the Southern style, by cards.

For Governor—Col. Wm. M. Stewart; Winfield Scott Sherwood; Peter H. Barnet.

For Congress—Rodman M. Price, Geo. W. Wright, Peter Halsted.

The convention for forming a State Constitution had completed its labors and finally adjourned. The constitution is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 13th of November.

The first article contains the bill of rights, the 18th section of which is as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

The second article treaty of the right of suffrage, which is accorded to every white male citizen of the United States and of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of Querretaro, who shall have been a resident of the State six months, and of the district thirty days.

Breadstuffs and provisions have risen with one week full 100 per cent., and the market is quite bare.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS.—Passengers sufficient to fill the next two steamers, besides several large sailing vessels, were awaiting passages on the departure of the California. The discouraging reports brought by the California's passengers, with the more undeniable evidence in the haggard looks and wasted frames of many unfortunates, has induced many on the Isthmus to take the back track. Several passengers return on the Crescent City and Ohio.

FOREIGN FLAGS IN THE HARBOR.—The following flags were flying in the harbor of San Francisco: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Hamburg, Bremen, Belgian, New Grenadian, Dutch, Swedish, Oldenburg, Chilian, Peruvian, Russian, Mexican, Equadorian, Hanoverian, Norwegian, Hawain, Tahitian.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Alta California of Nov. 1, says:

The political fires which have slumbered long remain pent up no more. Inconsistent with the character of the Inhabitants, the nature of their occupation and the immediate requirement of California as it may appear, our citizens have in mass meeting revived political distinctions, zealously advocated extreme if not ultra measures, and plunged into the unhesitating support of party principles, abandoning, in many instances, business pursuits, and wholly forgetful of the chief desire of their lives.

The issue of the approaching election may be determined in this district by a recourse to party politics. It is hard to say which party is the strongest in this place—whig or democrat.

To the Senate of the United States, California will send J. C. Fremont, and the choice for the remaining seat will be probably T. Butler King or H. W. Halleck.

LIFE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—An Olympic circus, on a very handsome scale, is in full operation, and a company of Ethiopian Serenaders amuse the public nightly. "Delmonico's" is the fashionable eating house, where you get boiled eggs at 75 cents each, and dinner $1 50 to $5, according to your appetite. A little muslin shed rejoices in the title of "Irving House." A number of fine billiard rooms and bowling alleys have been opened, and all other devices for spending money brought into successful operation. The gamblers complain no longer of dull prospects.—There are hundreds of monte, rolette and faro tables, which are crowded nightly until a late hour, and where the most inveterate excesses of gaming may be witnessed. The rents of houses have rather increased than fallen. I might give hundreds of instances, but it would be only a repetition of an hundred others, already mentioned. Money brings 14 per cent. monthly, on loan. Mr. Marye, of Baltimore, who came out in the Panama, has sold a steam engine which cost him $2,000 for $15,000. Some drawing paper, which cost about ten dollars in New York, brought $164 here. I find little change in the prices of provision and merchandize, though the sum paid for labor has diminished. Town lots are continually on the rise—50 vara-lots in the Happy Valley, half a mile from town, $3,500. I have met with a number of my fellow passengers here, nearly all of whom have done well, some of them having already realized $20,000 and $30,000.—*Cor. of Trib.*

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

Supposed Murder of Dr. Parkman. Arrest of Prof. Webster.

The astounding disclosures relative to the mysterious disappearance of Dr. GEO. PARKMAN, which have just been made in Boston, have fallen like a thunderbolt upon that city, and produced a universal emotion of horror and consternation. In the present intensely excited state of public opinion, it is difficult to obtain an accurate knowledge of all the facts, but with such information as we can gather from the Boston journals of Saturday, we will present a brief history of the deplorable tragedy from its commencement.

The absence of Dr. Parkman from his family, which took place on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23, soon began to awaken uneasiness among his friends. After making every suitable inquiry, no traces of him could be discovered, subsequent to about one o'clock on the day of his disappearance. The whole Police force of Boston were put in requisition, and every measure adopted that could be devised by their sagacious and energetic Marshal Turkey. On Monday following the brother-in-law of Dr. Parkman, Mr. R. G. Shaw, the head of the distinguished mercantile house of that name, offered a reward of $3,000 for any information which would lead to his discovery, or if any injury had been done to him, for the detection of the perpetrators. This was without effect, and on the next Thursday, Nov. 29, (Thanksgiving day,) Mr. Shaw published another notice, stating that fears were entertained that Dr. Parkman had been murdered, and that $1,000 would be paid for the recovery of his body.

Meantime various rumors were put into circulation, announcing that persons had been seen in peculiar circumstances, which led to the hope that some light might be thrown on the sudden disappearance. It was stated that Dr. Parkman had been seen in Cambridge st.—that a strange individual calling himself a doctor from Boston had accosted a couple of gentlemen who were riding in a carriage on the Salem turnpike,—that a man had been found wandering in the woods at Bridgewater—and another had been taken by the Harlem police at Manhattanville.—On examination these rumors proved to be without foundation, or relating to some other person. On Thursday a report that a man had been seen bearing a heavy burden on his back on Cambridge Bridge, at a very early hour on Saturday morning, under circumstances that induced the belief that it might be a dead body, which he afterward threw into the stream, led to a general search in that direction. The river was dragged to a considerable extent in the vicinity of the bridge, but nothing discovered.

It was not until last Friday that any clue to the mystery was obtained, when the horrible and heart-rending facts, which we shall proceed to describe, led to the arrest of Dr. John W. Webster, as implicated in a deed which staggers the imagination, and which no one can associate with the name of the accused, except on such proofs as can by no possibility be explained away.

In the Boston papers of Monday, we find additional intelligence in reference to the terrible developments which have caused so much excitement in that city. The following summary from the Atlas is clear and comprehensive:

In the early part of the month of November, Dr. George Parkman called at Prof. Webster's lecture room, in the Medical College in north Grove street while the professor was engaged in delivering a lecture before the students, and he waited until the lecture was over and all the students had all left. He then asked Prof. Webster for the money due him, and after some conversation, in which both parties were excited, Professor Webster desired him to wait until the 23d of November, as the tickets for the lectures, engaged by the students, had not been paid for, but would in all probability be by that time. Dr. Parkman, it is stated, left the building a good deal excited. On Thursday afternoon, November 22d, Dr. Parkman called at the residence of Prof. Webster, in Cambridge, who being absent, he left word with his wife that he wished to have her husband call at his (Dr. Parkman's) house next morning. On Friday morning Nov. 23, the day after, about 9 o'clock, Prof. Webster called at Dr. Parkman's house, in Walnut st., and the Doctor being out, he left word for him that he would pay him if he would call at his room in the College soon after 1 o'clock. Dr. Parkman, Prof. Webster states, called at the Medical College about 1½ o'clock, and was paid by him (Webster) $482,64, which amount was to take up two notes and cancel a mortgage. Dr. Parkman gave up the notes, but had not the mortgage with him. He, however, said he would go and cancel it. This transaction, Prof. Webster says, took place at the counter in his lecture room, and that Dr. Parkman left the room through the door near the main entrance to the builing.

As early last week as Tuesday, Professor Webster's apartments in the College were searched by the Police in his presence, and nothing was then found furnishing any clue to the Doctor's sudden disappearance. The suspicions, however, seemed still to increase, that Dr. Parkman had never quitted the college buildings, and as there was one part of it which had not been searched, which was the vault directly underneath Professor Webster's laboratory, the only access to which was through a water closet in the laboratory, and as Dr. Henry S. Bigelow, Professor of Surgery at Harvard University, was desirous suspicions should be cleared up, as far as was in the power of those having direction of the building, he directed Mr. Ephraim Littlefield, the person who has charge of, and whose family resides in part of the building, to effect an entrance into the vault without forcing the lock of the closet door.

To explain how the entrance was effected to this vault, we will state that the College is built upon walls which rest upon piles, and that the tide ebbs and flows through apertures underneath the basement floor, between the compartments formed by the walls. One of these compartments forms what is termed the vault underneath Prof. Webster's laboratory. There is a trap door to the compartment next to that used by Prof. Webster, situated some 40 feet from the water closet. Littlefield descended through this trap door on Friday, with a crowbar, and knocked an aperture in the wall near the water closet, and discovered about four o'clock that afternoon, portions of a human body, which had been washed by the sea. These portions were the pelvis, the right thigh and the right leg. Littlefield immediately proceeded to Dr. Bigelow's office, and acquinted him with the fact, as we understand, in the most excited manner, saying, "I have found it," and repeating these words so often, that Dr. Biglow took hold of him, and told him to be quiet—that he acted like a crazy man.

Dr. Biglow went to the City Marshal's office that afternoon, and informed Mr. Turkey of the discovery which had been made, who immediately, with some officers proceeded to the college and found it was so. Mr. Turkey then gave direction for the arrest of Professor Webster, and officers Clapp, Starkweather and Spurr, proceeded to his residence in Cambridge, in a carriage for that purpose. Upon alighting from the carriage, a short distance from Prof. Webster's residence, the officers found at the gate-way a gentleman opening the gate to leave, and Prof. Webster standing in the doorway of his house.—The officers and the Professor went into his study, and Col. Clapp informed him that the relatives were desirous that a further and more thorough examination should be made of the college, and wished to have him present at the time. Professor Webster put on his boots, coat and hat, and accompanied the officers out of the house without seeing his wife, and took a seat in the carriage with them. A general conversation took place between the parties, in which the subject of Dr. Parkman's disappearace was but slightly touched upon, and Prof. Webster said the family must be much pained. In answer to a question whether he had a receipt of the money, he said that he trusted to Dr. Parkman's honor to have the mortgage cancelled. He wished to have the carriage stop at the house of the toll-gatherer, who saw Dr. Parkman pass over the bridge on Friday afternoon, which wish was not granted. The carriage was driven to Leverett street jail, through East Cambridge, over Cragie's bridge and arrived there about half-past seven o'clock. When Professor Webster got into the office, he asked, "Why what does this mean?" "What am I here for?" Col. Clapp replied, that he was arrested on charge of having murdered Dr. George Parkman, at the Medical College in North Grove street on Friday; all the reply which he made was, "Why is this?" "What is it for?" He asked to have his friends, Messrs. Dexter and Prescott, sent for, so that his family could be informed where he was. The officers, however, persuaded him that it would be better to have the intelligence communicated in the morning. He was then committed to jail by constable Clapp, and officer Spurr proceeded to the residence of S. D. Parker, Esq., the County Attorney, and informed him of what had been done, and also notified Coronor Pratt of the discovery made at the College. About 10 o'clock Mr. Parker, Coroner Pratt, Dr. Martin Gay, and Mr. Kingsley visited the jail office. Prof. Webster was sent for by Mr. Parker, and he returned answer that he was unable to come. He was, however, brought up into the office and appearing faint, some water was offered him but he refused to drink. Mr. Parker addressed Prof. Webster, stating under what circumstances he had been arrested, and what had been found, and expressed the hope that he would be able to explain the matter, and prayed to God that he might be able to exculpate himself. Mr. Parker said that they were going to pursue the examination at the college, and asked him to accompany them, and he did so. The officers, Prof. Webster, and the above named persons, then proceeded to the college building, where they arrived about half-past ten o'clock. The pieces of the body found in the vault in the afternoon, were then brought up into the laboratory, and exposed to view in Professor Webster's presence. A jaw-bone, some artificial teeth, particles of gold and silver, and some buttons, found by the officers in a furnace used in the laboratory, were shown at the same time. A number of other persons were present. Prof. Webster said nothing and nothing was said to him. He was then conducted to the room adjoining the lecture room, used solely by him for preparing mixtures to be used in making experiments at his lectures. This room is connected with a laboratory by a stair case. Upon his entrance into this room he said, "this is where I make examinations." This is all the remark he made while in the College. The examination having been concluded, he was conducted back to his cell in jail.

The Police were put in possession of the portion of the College building occupied by Professor Webster on Friday afternoon, after the discovery had been made by them. They were engaged in searching the premises that evening, Saturday and yesterday. On Saturday afternoon officer Fuller discovered a tea chest stowed away in a nook in the laboratory, under some shelves, which was found to contain a portion of a human body, comprising the back and ribs, and in between the ribs was a left thigh. These were covered over by tan and a layer of a mineral substance. In the chest was also found a large hunting knife. On Saturday morning the officers discovered tracks of what they considered blood from the counter in the lecture room upon the brick floor of the room adjoining, upon several of the stairs leading from this room to the laboratory, and upon the floor of the laboratory of the water-closet, down which it is believed the portions of the human body found were thrown.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Coroner Pratt, in company with several gentlemen summoned as jurors, visited the College, and several reporters of the press were also admitted. The Coroner proceeded to the laboratory, where, upon some pieces of boards, the parts of the body that had been discovered were placed, and they formed in appearance the whole of a human frame, with the exception of the head, left leg and feet.

Portions of the body were then viewed by the jury, and the substance from the furnace examined, and then passed over to Drs. Winslow, Lewis and Martin Gay, surgeons, and Dr. Charles Jackson, chemist, for microscopic and chemical examination. Three towels, and a "roller," having spots of blood upon them, which were found in the vault, were exhibited to the jury, after which they made an examination of the laboratory, the room and closet in the rear of the lecture room, and the lecture room, being the apartments used exclusively by Professor Webster. In the examining room, as Prof. Webster termed it, were found some cod fish hooks, arranged with pieces of lead in the shape of grappling irons, and a large Turkish knife, in a silver scabbard, which had been found in the drawer of a small table. The examination of the premises having been concluded, the jury adjourned to meet on Wednesday, for the purpose of hearing evidence.

It may be well to state here that the dissecting room attached to the College is a small building built against the west end of the main building, and is wholly distinct from Prof. Webster's apartments, a wide entry way being between them. Yesterday the officers, in continuing their search, found a pair of black ribbed pantaloons with the name of Prof. Webster written upon the lining, a pair of slippers used by him, and a saw belonging to him, upon which there were marks of blood. The bottom of the slippers bore the appearance of having been used in treading tan. Dr. Jackson, it is reported, has tested the spots found upon the stairs, and pronounced the stains to have been caused by blood.

The above are all the facts we have been able to obtain in relation to this great mystery.

Prof. Webster, it is stated, has been in his apartments at the College during the past week, and while in there has bolted the doors on the inside, also, that he has had fires in places where has not been in the habit of having. It is known that he had been home to his family every evening, and during the past week paid a visit to the Rev. Dr. Parkman, a brother of Dr. George Parkman, and had a long conversation in relation to his sudden disappearance. On Friday, the morning of the day on which he was arrested, he came over to the city with a friend, with whom he conversed as freely and cheerfully as he ever did. The night he was placed in prison he was in quite an excited state of mind, and raved somewhat; he however cooled down in the morning. He was seen by Dr. Clark, the City Physician, on Saturday afternoon, whom he requested to see the faculty in relation to the regular lecture on Tuesday, which he should be unable to deliver in cosequence of his arrest. Yesterday he was quite calm, but said nothing.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Dec. 14, 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.

☞We are requested to announce that the Rev. James Greer will preach at the Associate Reformed Church, next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour.

REVIVAL.—We understand that an interesting Revival has been in progress for some days past, in connexion with the Methodist Church in Bendersville—quite a number of persons having made a profession of religion.

Sudden Death.

Mr. QUINTIN ARMSTRONG, a respected citizen of this place, died very suddenly on Wednesday evening last. He had, on that day, returned home from a trip to Washington City, and had seated himself with the family at the supper table, when, without any premonitory symptoms, his head suddenly fell back, and uttering a groan, he immediately expired. Physicians were immediately called in, but the vital spark had fled. We understand that the deceased had been complaining some days previous of being unwell, but was in ordinary health when the messenger of death suddenly summoned him from earth.

From California.

In another column will be found some interesting items brought by the last steamer from the land of gold. It will be seen that a Constitution has been adopted, and that active preparations are being made with a view to the introduction of California into the Union of States. The Constitution embraces the best features of that of the State of New York, and is creditable to the Territory.—Besides the most absolute exclusion of Slavery, it provides that all officers, judicial and executive, are to be elected by the people; the principle of Homestead Exemption is established, to be hereafter carried out by the Legislature; the property of married women is secured to them independent of their husbands. Duelling unfits a man not only to hold office, but even to vote. The Legislature is subject to very stringent limitations against the contraction of public debts, as it is not to go over $600,000, except in case of invasion, and all issuing of paper money by corporations or individuals, is forbidden. In regard to the right of suffrage, though restricted to white male citizens of the U. States and of Mexico, it can be given to Indians, or the descendants of Indians in certain specified cases, by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature. Provision is made for establishing a free school system, and there is no imprisonment for debt. No lottery is to be authorized, nor the sale of lottery tickets allowed. The Legislature was to have convened on the 15th of December, when U. S. Senators would be elected, Messrs. Fremont, Butler King, H. W. Halleck, and Dr. Gwinn being the prominent candidates.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Lancaster Union thus alludes to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens:

The body of the Whigs in the House stand by each other like a band of brothers, and the moral power of this close union will, I think and trust, eventuate in their success, sooner or later. Your representative, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, was punctually at his post on the opening of the Session, as he has ever been since, lending the weight of his name and influence to the Whig cause.—On this, his first appearance in Congress he was the "observed of all observers." He comes here with his fame already achieved, and none expect aught but great things from him.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania made, a few weeks since, the following important decision under the new law for protecting the rights of married women. 1. The guardianship of females under age is terminated by marriage, and the husband, before the act of '48, relative to the rights of married women, might call on the guardian to settle his account, and pay him the balance; but that act has worked a radical change in the condition of married women. 2. By the act of 1848, a married women must be considered as single, in regard to any estate of whatever name and sort owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue to her during marriage, in any way; and the husband is not entitled to the possession of his wife's funds. 3. The consent of the wife, that the husband shall have her funds, being a minor, is of no avail.

☞A. H. SMITH, Esq., of the Chambersburg Sentinel, has become associate editor of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, the leading Locofoco penny paper in that city, and heretofore edited by Col. J. S. Du Solle. Mr. SMITH is an easy, racy writer, and while connected with the Sentinel, made it one of the most readible of our exchanges, radical Locofoco as he is. Success attend him in his new sphere.

☞The Hagerstown "Herald of Freedom," has been re-publishing from an exchange paper an interesting story, a sequal to "Judith Bensaddi." If we are not mistaken, the story can be found in the "Southern Literary Messenger" of 1841 or 1842, in which Magazine it appeared as an original contribution.

The Boston Tragedy.

We alluded last week to the sudden disappearance and probable murder of Dr. PARKMAN, of Boston. We have placed in another column a detailed account of the circumstances attending his disappearance and the discovery of his mangled remains. The case is still under legal investigation, the Inquest of the Coroner sitting with closed doors, which renders it almost impossible to reach the exact truth in the midst of the mass of conflicting statements and rumors which fill the press. For a few days every thing told terribly against Prof. WEBSTER as the probable murderer, and as each successive link of testimony seemed to weave around him an almost irresistable chain of circumstantial evidence, the popular mind yielded to the conviction of his guilt. A reaction, however, has taken place in his favor within the last day or two, as new facts have been developed, and at this present time the whole tragedy is involved in more mystery than ever. It is said that many of the circumstances which at first were made to tell so overwhelmingly against Prof. Webster have since been explained away. Thus it is affirmed that on the evening of the 23d, instead of being in the college all night, as Littlefield testifies, he was at a large party in the village of Cambridge, where he remained until a late hour, and was then accompanied to his own residence by one of his neighbors. The stains upon the floor of his laboratory, which were said to have been caused by blood, are proven by microscopic examination to be nothing but tobacco juice, and the ominous spots upon the pantaloons found in his room have dwindled down into stains caused by the use of acids in his chemical experiments. The masses of metals discovered in his furnace, are by scientific tests found to consist of a mixture of lead and tin, instead of portions of the buttons, gold watch, and silver coin in Dr. Parkman's possession. The long tin box, which the Dr. had ordered about the time of the murder for the purpose of stowing away portions of the body, as it was supposed, dwindles down into a box nine inches long, and three or four inches wide, precisely such as had been frequently made for him, and which were used in conducting his chemical experiments. The faggots carried to Dr. Webster's room by the Expressman, and which he is said to have used in burning up the remains of Dr. Parkman, were trimmings of grape vines, sent there to have some chemical experiments performed with their ashes. The apartments of Dr. Webster, in the College, which were said to be inaccessible to any body but himself, were scarcely secured at all. In regard to the notes found at the residence of Dr. Webster, it turns out that one of them was over due and paid, and therefore very properly in the hands of the drawer, and the other which was secured by a mortgage on the property of Prof. Webster, is proven by the endorsement upon it to have been liquidated before it was due in order to enable the Professor to dispose of the property thus mortgaged. These circumstances, although of course not conclusive, at least leave room for doubt, and have raised up a strong party who believe Dr. Webster innocent of the crime with which he stands charged. Others again think that, although guilty of the murder, it was not a premeditated act, and that it was done in a moment of excitement brought on by an altercation with Dr. Parkman in regard to the note which that individual held against him. Many believe that Littlefield is the real culprit, and that he placed the mutilated remains of Dr. Parkman in Webster's apartments for the purpose of clearing himself from suspicion.

In the midst of all these conflicting views and circumstances it is of course difficult to arrive at any correct conclusion, and it must be left to time and legal investigation to unravel the mystery which surrounds this horrible tragedy.

HOW THE SUSPICIONS VANISH.—The Boston Herald of Saturday has the following. It is to be remembered that the Herald has been the foremost to publish suspicions of Dr. Webster's guilt:

A man by the name of Cobb, living in Pleasant street, and who knows Dr. Parkman well, says that he met Dr. Parkman on the common at half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 23d ult., when Dr. P. was last seen, and is willing to swear that it was him and no one else that he saw; and that it was no other day or hour that he saw him. This evidence will go to show that Dr. Parkman, if he went into the Medical College at half past one o'clock on the day alluded to, must have come out again, and may account for the finding of his hat on one of the wharves the day that he was missing. There are also many others who will swear that they saw Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, the 23d of November.

☞The Catoctin Whig says that a large body of that portion of the Blue Ridge mountain lying northwest of Middletown is now on fire, that the spectacle it presents is awfully sublime. The amount of cord-wood, rails, shingles, &c., already destroyed must be immense.

☞Dr. Mills, who was tried at Harrisburg, and convicted on the charge of seducing three sisters, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Dauphin county penitentiary, to $200 fine, and costs. Certainly, a most lenient sentence, and a punishment far from commensurate with the guilt of his offence.

SABBATH CONVENTION.—A convention of the friends of the Christian Sabbath in the counties of York, Adams, Franklin, Perry, Dauphin, and Cumberland, was held in York, Pa., on the 5th inst., Hon. SAMUEL C. BONHAM presiding. A Sabbath memorial to the State Legislature was adopted, asking that the public works may be no longer prostituted to a profanation of the Lord's Day. The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Christian Sabbath as an institution appointed by God, for the advantage of man, which it is alike his duty and his privilege to observe.

Resolved, That the Sabbath is admirably adapted to the physical and intellectual constitution of man, and its religious observance essentially necessary to the advancement of his highest and most enduring interests.

Resolved, That the Sabbath with its appropriate services is one of the most potent instrumentalities for the promotion of national intelligence and virtue, and as these are essential to the permanent prosperity of our republican institutions, no patriot, philanthropist, or christian can regard its desecration with indifference.

Resolved, That the obligations and privileges of the Sabbath pertain as fully to those engaged on our public highways, rail roads, and canals, as to others, and therefore it cannot be morally right for either our civil authorities, our corporate companies or individuals, to be instrumental in causing the violation of the Lordsday.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Divine Author of the Sabbatical Institution, will, in the ordering of His providence, vindicate the majesty of His law; and hence, with the special reference to the corporations, &c., referred to in the preceding resolutions, it is our firm conviction that their highest interests will ultimately be best promoted by a strict observance of the Sabbath. This conviction has been deepened by the numerous and startling facts which illustrate the truth that God rules in history.

Resolved, That we consider the Sabbath as alike the laborer's right and privilege, as an angel of mercy sent from heaven to teach him by rest from worldly toil to aspire to that higher rest which remaineth for the people of God, as a day in the appropriate pursuits of which he is on a perfect level with the most favored,—in which all distinctions of wealth & rank disappear.

Resolved, That the proper training of the rising generation is essential to the happiness of families and of the nation, and that such training cannot be secured without the Sabbath and its institutions.

Resolved, That we witness with pleasure the influence which the secular press is in many instances exerting in favor of the proper observance of the Lord's day and that we respectfully request its continuance and extension, fully assured that an intelligent christian community will duly appreciate such efforts as directly tend to perpetuate our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That whilst our civil government may with propriety, interdict all desecration of the Lord's day by secular employments, the manner in which the sacred hours of that day shall be improved lies beyond her legitimate province, and must ever be left to the conscientious judgement of each individual citizen as a matter between him and his God.

Resolved, That with a view to aid in putting a stop to the running of cars, canal boats, stages &c., in the opinion of this convention it is the duty of the friends of the Sabbath to discountenance by their examples and influences all travel and transportation of goods on that day, and to do their best to correct public opinion, and to dispense sound christian sentiment on this subject, and also as far as practicable to prevent all unnecessary visits and pleasure excursions, on the Lord's-day.

Resolved, That the success which has attended the past efforts of the friends of the Sabbath affords much encouragement and should lead all ministers, editors, legislators and the christian community in general to renewed exertion.

Resolved, That this convention consider the driving of cattle or other stock through our county on the Sabbath day, not only a violation of Divine and human laws, but an occasion of great grievance to the religious and church going people, and that it ought to be discontinued.

Resolved, That we recognize with peculiar satisfaction, the repeated instances in which bodies of men, in their official capacity, have of late manifested their regard for the Lords-day, and a disposition to assist those in their employ, in availing themselves of the rest and privileges that day was designed to afford: among which we are pleased to mention the managers of the Central Rail Road in our own State.

WHEREAS, The vending of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath Day is not only a direct violation of the laws of God, and this commonwealth, but also a fruitful source of Sabbath desecration; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the friends of the Sabbath, in all places where this custom prevails, to adopt specific and energetic measures for its abolition.

Congressional.

The ballotings for Speaker of the lower House of Congress have continued during the week, with scarcely any closer approximation to a choice than the first ballot presented. The 39th ballot was had on Tuesday, Wm. J. Brown, (Loco) of Indiana, receiving 199 votes, and R. C. Winthrop (Whig) of Boston, 101 votes, with 16 scattering. The Locofocos, finding it impossible to elect Mr. Cobb withdrew his name on Saturday, and substituted first that of Mr. Potter of Ohio, and afterwards that of Mr. Brown. Seven Free Soilers voted for Mr. Wilmot on the last ballot, and five Southern Whigs for Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky. At the close of Tuesday's session Mr. Winthrop rose in the House and formally declined continuing to be a candidate any longer.

The Whigs were to have a caucus on Tuesday night, at which it was thought Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, or Mr. Baker, of Illinois, would be taken up. The Locofocos were confident of electing Mr. Brown on Wednesday, by the aid of the Free Soil vote.

LAST OUT.—Among the many queer projects which our Southern friends have conceived since the beginning of the slavery agitation, the most absurd is a bill brought forward in the Legislature of Georgia, on Nov. 26, by Mr. Jones of Planding. The following are the main features of this singular whim:

All goods, merchandize, or other articles of whatever description, produced or manufactured in non-slaveholding States, shall be taxed 50 per cent. on the orignal cost thereof, and when brought within this State—that all merchants and tradesman shall take an oath that they have not spent more than fifteen days at any one time in the Free States during the year preceding the taking of the oath—and that all lawers shall be sworn not to prosecute any claim of a resident of a non slave-holding State against a citizen of this state—that he is not associated or connected in any way with any attorney or other person in such non slaveholding State, or failing to take such oath that he can be stricken from the bar, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary if he attempt to practice thereafter."

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 18th ultimo, Mr. Seaborn Jones, in the 40th year of his age, came to his death under circumstances peculiarly heart-rending and distressing. A few neighbors had met at his house to accompany him in a hunt, while preparing to go, Mr. Jones's son, a boy about twelve years old, stepped out of the house into the yard to shoot off his gun, as the load had got wet; the gun flashed, and while in the act of taking the gun from his face, and turning round to reprime, it fired, and the contents lodged in his father's breast and side, killing him almost instantaneously.—*Savannah Georgian.*

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION AT NEW ORLEANS.—As the rail road cars for Carrollton were about starting on the evening of the 2d instant, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing JACOB HEPPS, the engineer, and so badly wounding JOHN CHAPMAN, the fireman, that he expired in a few minutes. The Bulletin says that the concussion shook every house in the neighborhood, tumbled down chimney tops and threw portions of the engine a considerable distance from the scene of disaster.

LARGE AND SMALL TEMPERANCE MEN.—Father Mathew visited Barnum's museum, at Philadelphia, on Friday, and administered the pledge to Mr. Hales, the giant, Gen. Molo, the dawrf, and a "humper among the crowd of spectators attracted by his visit.

ANECDOTE OF DR. PARKMAN.—Dr. Parkman, of Boston, (whose recent disappearance has produced so much excitement in that city) was one of its wealthiest citizens. His property is estimated at about half a million. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person. A gentleman who once went to him for $1,000 states that Dr. P. answered him by thrusting out his forefinger and remarking, "there is just the sum." On examination, the gentleman found that the Doctor had a thousand dollar bill wound round his finger. The Doctor was a large owner of real estate, and had numerous poor tenants, from whom he made his collections himself. He was punctilious in his business habits, but bestowed much charity in an unostentatious way. A politican once stopped him in the street, and asked him to subscribe to a fund for firing a salute in honor of some party victory. "Just step with me round the corner," said the Doctor. Taking him up a dirty alley through a dark doorway, and up three flights of rickety stairs, the Doctor tapped at a door, which was opned by a wretched pale-faced child. A poor woman, apparently in the last stage of consumption, was sitting propped up in bed, and feebly attempting to sew upon a shirt. There was no fire in the stove, although it was a cold March day. "Now" said the Doctor turning to the politician, "here is ten dollars; you may either fire it away in powder or give it to this poor woman. I won't attempt to bias you." The Doctor darted out of the room and down stairs, leaving the nonplussed politician standing by the bed side of the invalid. He did not hesitate long as to the disposition of his money. He deposited it in the hands of the sufferer, and departed a wiser man.

THREATENING MR. CLAY.—A man was overheard in the Senate gallery on Thursday, to express his determination to take the life of the distinguished Senator from Ky., who was below in the chamber; whereupon he was promptly arrested by the officers and taken to the Capitol watch-room, and an investigation of the matter was had before Justice Goddard, Captain of the Auxiliary Guard. The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Robert Beale, Esq., and one of the messengers of the Senate, testified to the hearing of repeated asserstions of the arrested man "to kill Mr. Clay;" and he was thereupon committed to the county jail for safe keeping for the present. We learn that his name is James Robertson, of Baltimore, where he is well know as a harmless, inoffensive person; and that he is evidently laboring under a partial insanity. Robertson is a man of low stature and is apparently about thirty-five years old.—*Republic.*

We learn from the Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth that the Convention now having under revision the Constitution of the State Kentucky have inserted a clause, by a vote of 76 yeas to 17 nays, declaring Preachers and Ministers of the Gospel ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scarred and crooked oak will tell of thee for centuries to come. How forcibly does this beautiful figure teach the necessity of giving right tendencies to the mind.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market is full; sales of Howard st brands, at $4 75—which is about the settled price. City Mills held at $4 75. Corn meal $3 25 a $3 25 Rye flour $3 00.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds of Grain light, prices as follows: red wheat 95 a $1 00; and white $1 02 a $1 08. White Corn 54 a 55 cts.; yellow 58 a 60. Oats 28 a 31. Rye 55 a 56.

CATTLE.—2100 head of beeves offered at the scales yesterday, of which 950 were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from $2 00 to $3 50 per 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to $4 00 a $6 55 net.

HOGS.—Sales of live hogs at $4 25 a $4 50 per 100 lbs., prices firm.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst, by the Rev. B. Keller, DANIEL LAWYER, of Menallen township, and Miss HARRIET DOLL, of Franklin township.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, FREDERICK EBERHART, of Germany township, and Miss ELIZABETH STREIGHLEY, of Mountjoy township.

On the 4th inst., by Rev Mr. Sechler, Mr. SOLOMON SCHWARTZ and Miss MAGDALETTA BARE-MOAR—both of this county.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Gutelius, JOHN SHEELY and Miss MARGARET ANNA SOCKS—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, JACOB SHEELY and Miss LUCINDA ELIZABETH FEISER, daughter of George Feizer—all of Adams county.

On the 6th inst, by Rev. Dr. Baugher, JAMES WAUGH and Miss MARY C. HOFFMAN—both of Cumberland township.

On the 30th of October, by Rev. J. N. Burket, J. ADDISON IRVIN, Esq., Counsellor at Law, of Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, (formerly of this county,) and Miss MATILDA M. MOLLER, of Ogle county, Ill.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dyson, OZIAS FERREE and Miss SARAH A. LISNEY—both of Adams county.

DIED,

Near this place, Sunday evening last, Mrs. EVE BEARD, widow of Thomas Beard, deceased, aged about 40 years.

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1849.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

Boroughs and Townships.	Amount of Real Estate—3 mills State, & 2¼ County, tax.	Am't of Live Stock—3 mills State, and 2¼ County.	Am't of Money Markets—3 mills State, and 2¼ County.	Domestic Bank Stock, 3 mills State, & 2¼ Co.	Foreign Bank Stock, 3 m. State, & 2¼ Co.	Professions and Occupations—2¼ mills County.	Prof. & Oc. over $200 1 per cent. State.	Salary's & Emol's over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Furniture over $300, 5 mills State.	Carriages—1 per cent. State, 2¼ mills County.	Tax on Watches.
Gettysburg,	182496	3963	75890	16310		50590	4550	1800	900	1865	$30 75
Cumberland,	252653	15342	12067	2010		9295	450			2085	2 75
Germany,	142530	8441	38891	4016	154	10895	100			1500	2 75
Oxford,	179060	6680	68704	11521	950	7655	50		80	1415	1 00
Huntington,	219865	13634	34341	1790		16665			200	2207	5 00
Latimore,	138741	10425	29437	900		8075			300	1878	
Hamiltonban,	250412	13955	16896	729		15820				1915	6 75
Liberty,	131921	8273	16752	540		4200				1475	1 50
Hamilton,	163310	9031	48696	2180		11440	100			3825	
Menallen,	299578	24279	26507	800		16220				3825	
Straban,	216455	17667	35711	1613		11940				1590	50
Franklin,	224848	22386	26776	200		11940				1590	50
Conowago,	201354	8418	35339	966		6161				1429	2 50
Tyrone,	142713	9464	6430			5079				1175	
Mountjoy,	163469	10663	21819	600		5514				1105	
Mountpleasant,	258299	16498	27599	1360		8700				2010	
Reading,	214843	14216	34258	200		7020				1854	
Berwick,	99900	4352	20766			6840				680	
Freedom,	82429	6173	14581	225		3330				736	
Union,	207633	8027	22255	1500		5446				937	50
Total,	3792899	231886	601715	47602	1104	218145	5250	1300	1580	24063	$54 50

JACOB KING,
JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
December 14, 1849.—3w.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SMYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of November in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 21st day of January next,*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 14, 1849.

TO FARMERS.

THERE being a number of good Farms in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, which the proprietors are anxious to dispose of, and the undersigned having been appointed Agent therefor, persons wishing to purchase desirable Farms will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned who wil promptly attend to all letters addressed to him. Residence, South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

F. E. VANDERSLOOT.

Dec. 14, 1849—tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of MARGARET KITCHEN, late of Reading township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL VANORSDEL, Adm'r.

Nov. 30, 1849—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of MAGDALENA BAIRD, late of Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay, and to those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscribers, residing in Liberty township.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Adm'rs.

Nov. 23, 1849.—6t*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of DANIEL HAWN, deceased, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountjoy 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.

WM. KUHNS, Adm'r.

Nov. 2, 1849.—6t*

ANNUALS AND GIFT BOOKS FOR the HOLIDAYS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

S. H. BUEHLER

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Books and Stationery at his Drug and Book Store in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, including the largest and most elegant assortment of

Albums, Annuals & choice Gift Books,

ever opened in this place. Among them will be found

The Women of the Bible,
Do. of the Testament,
Scenes in the Lives of the Apostles,
Do. Life of the Saviour,
Gem of the Season,
Gift of Friendship for 1850,
Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver,
Gilt Leaves of American Poetry,
Beauties of Sacred Literature,
Friendship's Offering for 1850,
The Snow Flake, Christian Keepsake, Christmas Blossoms, the Ruby, Floral Offering for 1850, the Pastor's Wife, Moss Rose, Ladies' Gift, Amaranth, Garland, Forget-me-not, Keepsake of Friendship, Hyacinth, Opal, Brilliant, Romance of Nature, Evergreen, Willis' Poems, Female Poets of America, Tupper's Philosophy, Pilgrim's Progress, Bryant's Poems, Lady of the Lake, Childe Harold, Lalla Rookh, Pilgrim's Progress, Poems by Amelia, Ossian, Tasso, &c., &c.

All of which are elegantly bound and embellished, and will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14, 1849.

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

NOTICE.

GEORGE ARNOLD has purchased the entire right of "*Powell's Patent Clover Huller and Cleaning Machine*" for the townships of Germany and Mountjoy. [Nov. 23, 1849.

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Gettysburg, Pa

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.

STOVES.

ON hand and for sale,—cheap—a lot of STOVES, among which are a few HATHAWAY COOK STOVES.

Sept. 7.—tf GEO. ARNOLD.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a large stock of

FRESH GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE CHEAP

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans,

SILKS, M. DE LAINES, ALPACAS, Mode Colors, Black and Fancy do., Calicoes, Ginghams, Merinoes, English & French Striped Plaid and Plain Cashmeres, Ribbons, Flannels, Blankels, Queensware, &c.,

all of which have been purchased in Philadelphia on the very best terms, and will be sold as cheap as any other establishment can offer them. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

P. S. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

☞A lot of STOVES on hand, which will be sold cheap.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Sept. 28, 1849.—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the Cities a spendid assortment of new Goods, comprising in part a fine stock of

SHAWLS, GINGHAMS, *DELAINES, GLOVES, STOCKINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, COLLARS,* Muslins, Irish Linens,

&c., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles which comprise his stock. He would therefore earnestly invite all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. L. SCHICK.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1849.—tf.

THEY'VE COME! NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a STORE, on the *South-east corner of the Diamond,* (the building lately used as a Hotel,) where can be found a

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

for the FALL & WINTER Trade, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cassinets, Satinets, Vestings, Cords, Silks,

Mous. de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Calicoes, Muslins, Flannels, Plaid Linseys, Shawls, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ribbons, Fringes, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTH & GLAZED CAPS, &c.

As it would require too much time and space to enumerate all the names and varieties of Goods in an advertisement, we say to all, you will be welcome at any time to call and give a thorough examination, as it will afford us great pleasure in showing what we have.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to give satisfaction, I hope to merit and receive a share of patronage of the public generally.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 21, 1849.—tf

STAGE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of anhouncing to his friends and the public generally that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 12, 1849.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

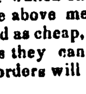
such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed *Hathaways.*

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

Threshing Machines,

Hovey's celebrated Strawcutters, the renowned Seylor Plows; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.



The subscriber has also opened a BOOT & SHOE Shop in the South end of the Froundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made. ☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 5, 1848.

COMMON SENSE VIEW; An individual only wishes to know the right way to pursue it; and there are none, were it surely made known how LIFE might be prolonged, and HEALTH recovered, who would not adopt the plan. Evidence is required that the right way is discovered. This is what those suffering from sickness want to be satisfied about. For who is so foolish as not to enjoy all the health his body is capable of? Who is there that would not live, when his experience can so much benefit himself and family? It is a melancholy fact, that a very large proportion of the most useful members of society die between the ages of thirty and forty. How many widow and helpless orphans have been the consequence of mankind not having in their own power the means of restoring health when lost.

XXI. INDISCRETIONS.—All kinds and manner of sickness arising from the follies of youth are cured by these Pills. From two to six pills must be taken daily, and a cure is warranted. If much pain is experienced, drink several times a day flaxseed tea. In all cases this tea assists the cure. Pray for grace afterwards.

☞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:—John M. Stevenson, Gettysburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg; Abraham King, Hunterstown; A. M'Farland, Abbottstown; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Sneeringer & Co., Littlestown; Mary Duncan, Cashtown; Geo. W. & H. D. Heagy, Fairfield; D. J. H. Aulabaugh, East Berlin; David Newcomer, Mechanicsville; Sam'l Shirk, Hanover.

[Nov. 2, 1849.

AUCTIONEERING.

J. F. KOEHLER respectfully tenders his services to the Public as Sale Cryer.

Terms moderate. Residence, Abbottstown, Adams county, Pa., where all letters or orders for his services may be addressed.

Oct. 19, 1849.—tf

NEW HARDWARE & GROCERY STORE.

John Fahnestock

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW Hardware and Grocery Store, in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as nails, cross-cut saws, planes and bits, locks, hinges, screws, chisels of every description, rasps and files, saddlery of all varieties, shoemakers' lasts and tools, morocco leather and linings, shovels, forks, and a general assortment of

TABLE CUTLERY AND POCKET KNIVES;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of GLASS,

PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

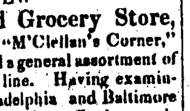
and a large, full and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

FISH, and CEDAR WARE, all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14, 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. 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. | " M. L. STOEVER.

July 7, 1849.

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age,

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles, and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man, and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with man who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says, that he has been informed, and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent, to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid. And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.

C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the City of New York

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE Albany Evening Journal.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsende's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

FROM THE New York Daily Tribune.

☞We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past few months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in *The Tribune* as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr. make this explanation.

FROM THE New York Daily Sun.

DR. TOWNSEND's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the Sun, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe, in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

Swindlers.

Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud—and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.

Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers, and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsends," that it must, of course, be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend.

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old Physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine, until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that their's is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture, is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no relation to Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars, they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c. &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau-street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

AGENTS.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For Sale in Gettysburg, by S. H. BUEHLER, *Wholesale & Retail Agent for Adams Co.*

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

NEW ARRIVAL!

PLAID LONG SHAWLS at	$7 50
" " "	5 50
BAY STATE "	5 00

and from that down. Also, a fine lot of Cashmeres. ☞Ladies, call at KURTZ' Corner before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 30, 1849.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Baltimore Advertisements.

J. M. OREM. W. S. HOPKINS

OREM & HOPKINS,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings & Tailors' Trimmings. No. 230 Baltimore st., N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of superior quality.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Cloth rooms up stairs—Entrance, south end of the Store on Charles street.

March 30, 1849.—1y

COSTUME HALL,

COR. OF PRATT ST. & CENTRE MARKET SPACE, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore and vicinity, that he has received from Europe the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS;

together with a rich assortment of goods adapted to the coming season, consisting of *Superfine French, German and English Cloths, Castor Beavers, Pilots, and Pelitot Coating,*

A new article for Overcacks and Business Coats. Also, a splendid assortment of *French and English Cassimeres and Doe-Skins,*

of the most desirable styles imported this season. RICH VESTINGS—We have and are constantly receiving new styles of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured *Silks and Woolen Velvets, figured and striped Cashmeres, Silks, Satins and Valencias,*

of all shades and colors. Our CUSTOM WORK is cut and made in the best manner—and as regards style and workmanship, is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and at greatly reduced prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we manufacture all qualities of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. And our assortment of that article is at all times large, which offers to purchasers a great inducement of procuring an article of a quality which cannot be obtained in any other Clothing Establishment in the City.

We have on hand and are constantly manufacturing Garments of every variety, from the best materials, in the most approved styles, for Fall and Winter Wear,

CONSISTING OF

Surtout, Sack and Pelitot Overcoats.

Of all colors, qualities and sizes, from $2 50 4 50 4 75, 5 50 and upwards.

BOYS' SACK & OVERCOATS.—A large assortment of Boys' Sack and Overcoats, 20 per cent. less than the usual prices.

SUPERFINE FROCK AND DRESS COATS, made from German and French Cloths, in the latest fashion. A large stock of Tweed Coats, Pants and Vests. We have a large assortment of Tweed Frocks and Sacks. A New Article—Forest Sacks, for Stormy weather. Pantaloons, from Super French Doeskins.—BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, of every variety of Shade and Color, at $1, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 50, 3, 3 50, and upwards.

VESTS, made from Rich Velvets, Satins, Cashmeres and Valencies, and at all prices.

☞Remember name and place, corner of *Pratt and Centre Market Space.*

H. H. COLE.

Nov. 23, 1849.—1y

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

SESSION of 1849—'50.

THE Lectures will commence on *Monday the 29th of October,* and continue until the 15th of March ensuing.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—WM. E. A. AIKEN, M. D., L. L. D.

Surgery—NATHAN R. SMITH.

Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene—SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology—JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.—WM. POWER, M. D.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—RICHARD H. THOMAS, M. D.

Lecturer on Pathology and Demonstrator of Anatomy—GEO. W. MILTENBERGER.

Instruction in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery every day at the Baltimore Infirmary, opposite the Medical College. The rooms for practical anatomy will be opened October 1st, under the charge of the demonstrator. Fees for the entire course $90. Comfortable board may be obtained in the vicinity of the Medical College, for $2,50 to $3.50 per week.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, *Dean of the Faculty.*

Sept. 21, 1849.—8t

SHIRTS

SHIRTS at wholesale, from $8 to $24 per dozen. COLLARS, from $1 to $4 per dozen.

Manufactured and sold at 179 BALTIMORE STREET, between Light and Calvert. MEN'S and BOYS' Shirts, Cotton and Linen, on hand and constantly making, all sizes—plain and fancy.

☞Remember the name and 179 Baltimore Street, Fourth door below Light.

Oct. 26, 1849.—4m BETTON.

Philadelphia Advertisements

Paper! Paper! Paper!

No. 21 Bank street, between Market and Chesnut, and 2d and 3d streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscribers beg leave to call the attention of country buyers to their assortment of papers, embracing the different varieties of Printing, Hardware, Writing, Envelope, and Wrapping papers, Tissue papers, white and assorted colors, also Bonnet and Box Boards, &c.

Being engaged in the manufacture of printing papers, they solicit orders from Printers for any given size, which will be furnished at short notice and at fair prices.

Market price either in cash or trade paid for Rags. DUCKETT & KNIGHT,

Sept. 14, 1849—1y No. 21 Bank st.

Druggists, Physicians, Merchants, and others,

IN WANT OF HERBS, ROOTS, PLANTS, Extracts, Ointments, Vegetable Medicines, &c., are invited to call at the HERB STORE, No. 38 North SIXTH street, between Market & Arch streets, Philadelphia, where are constantly kept a large assortment of every article in our line, which will be furnished lower than at any other establishment in the City.

The utmost care is taken in the raising, preparing, and putting up all articles sold by us.

The Herbs, Roots, &c., are neatly put up in pressed packages of 1 oz., ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb.

The Vegetable Extracts are put up in jars of various sizes, and are warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

The Botanical and Thompsonian preparations are put up in the neatest manner, with directions for use.

☞Particular attention is called to our concentrated Extracts of Vanilla and Lemon, for flavoring purposes, Essential Oils and fragrant Waters, Pure Ground Spices and Powdered Articles of every kind, sold in bulk, or in canisters expressly for family use.

The importance of pure and reliable Medicine is every day being observed and appreciated by the Medical Profession, Apothecaries, and the community at large. That the practitioner should be able to calculate with certainty upon the effect of the medicines he administers is of eminent importance to him and his patients. Always keeping this point in view, we trust those who purchase or use our articles will have no cause of disappointment. TILDEN & CO.

Proprietors of the Botanic Garden, New Lebanon, N. Y.

C. D. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 38 N. 6th st. Phila.

Sept. 14, 1849—6m

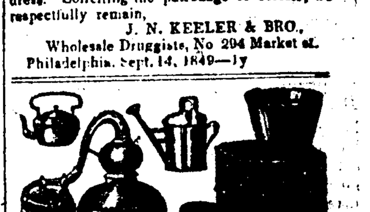
To Physicians, Druggists, and Country Merchants.

DR. J. N. KEELER and BRO. most respectfully solicit attention to their fresh stock of English, French, German and American DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. Having opened a new store No. 294 Market street, with a full supply of Drugs and Medicines, we respectfully solicit Country Dealers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, promising one and all who may feel disposed to extend us their patronage, to sell them genuine Drugs and Medicines, on as liberal terms as any other house in the City, and to faithfully execute all orders entrusted to us promptly and with dispatch.

One of the proprietors being a regular physician, affords ample guarantee of the genuine quality of all articles sold at their establishment.

We especially invite Druggists and Country Merchants, who may wish to become Agents for *Dr. Keeler's celebrated Family Medicines,* (standard and popular medicines,) to forward their address. Soliciting the patronage of dealers, we respectfully remain,

J. N. KEELER & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No 294 Market st. Philadelphia. Sept. 14, 1849—1y



G. E. BUEHLER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand a large assortment of *TIN WARE* of every description, which he will sell at moderate prices—all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase at low rates, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE SPOUTING will be made and put up at 12½ cents a foot.

To Owners and Dealers in Horses.

SHOULD you have a horse that is spavined or afflicted with poll evil, grease, humors, sores, quitterbone, bruises, or swellings, or with galled necks or shoulders—procure and use as directed, a box of DALLEY'S

ANIMAL GALVANIC CURE-ALL,

and you will be satisfied, after the first thorough application, that your horse can be cured by the use of this incomparable Ointment.

For testimonials and directions, see printed pamphlets.

H. DALLEY, Inventor and Proprietor, 235 Chestnut st., Phila., 415 Broadway, N. Y.

C. A. MORRIS & CO., York, Agents for the counties of York and Adams; also for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and D. WHITE, Hampton.

May 4, 1849.—6m

THE undersigned has conneted with his Coachmaking Establishment a large Smith Shop, and is prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF

BLACKSMITHING,

INCLUDING

IRONING CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &C.

He would say to those who have Horses to shoe, that he has in his employ first-rate hands, which, with his personal attention, will enable him to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call,

CARRIAGE & BUGGY SPRINGS

(warranted) will be promptly made to order at all times.

☞All kinds of REPAIRING done, both in Wood and Iron, at the most reduced prices.

☞Thankful for past encouragement, the subscriber solicits a continuance of patronage, and invites his friends to call at his Establishment in west Chambersburg st., a few doors below Thompson's Hotel

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, October 15, 1847.

LUMBER YARD.

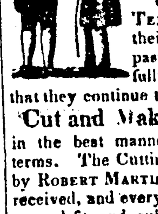
ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS, *Yellow and White Pine Mountain Boards Pine, Chestnut, and Oak Shingles, Scantling & Shingling Laths, Posts, Rails, &c. &c.*

all of which will be sold as cheap as possible for the CASH ONLY. Persons wishing Lumber are respectfully invited to call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 8.—tf

TAILORING.



E. & R. MARTIN, At the Old Stand, *North West Corner of the Diamond,* GETTYSBURG,

TENDER their thanks to their customers for their past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

Cut and Make all Garments,

in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

☞The *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received from the City.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

E. & R. MARTIN.

WANTED, *immediately,* a Journeyman Tailor. Also, an Apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business. One from the country would be preferred.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Oct. 19, 1849.—tf

CONSTANTLY on hand also, Clasps, Steel Beads, Rings and Tassels, Twists, etc., by J. L. SCHICK.