ny more than if we trample upon the Constitution, the work of their hands. If we have real American hearts in our bosoms, everything they said, and everything they did, to honor and ennoble their country, impress us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you to-night, by proposing to you, out of the fullness of my heart, the glories and immortal memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[The toast was drank standing, and in silence.]

Mr. WEBSTER resumed. Mr. President and Gentlemen: In the lapse of years, and in the rising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact principles of the union of these States is not properly conceived. It may not be not amiss, therefore—though I do not propose to entertain this company by discourse upon common places—it may not be amiss to recur now to what I conceive to be the original principles upon which these colonies were united and the limitation upon these objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times, and under different circumstances. They had differences of religious opinions. They established differences of local law and administration. They were, some of them, quite remote from one another, but they were all subject to the Crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How unite? For what purpose unite? For what ends unite?—Why it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one Government; that they were to cease to be Maryland and Virginia, Massachusetts and Carolina! Not at all. But they were to unite for those great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English Government.—They were to come to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence and the general welfare, and afterward the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles, and objects of union and association—nothing beyond that.

As I have said, they had differences of religious opinions. Maryland, your Maryland, was settled as a Catholic country, always tolerant, always liberal, persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. My countrymen at the North were not only Protestants but Dissenters. They were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane. But what of that? When all these Colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they seek to merge and confound and consolidate all these States into one great community? No such thing. They meant to unite upon those objects which were necessary for the common defence; and they meant to leave everything else in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country; in regard to the association of all the States, for general defence. Why, Sir, did anybody at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Henry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity and virtue and patriotism of Charles Carroll, because he was a Catholic? Not at all, nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Mr. King, or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy and Union, a sort of Confederacy at that time to resist the common enemy, and do whatsoever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see the original idea departed from.

Now we come to other propositions.—These were differences of laws. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for which they are not responsible, had slavery established among them—did not all the North know that? Did not they deal with them on that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely; entirely.

That was a matter of local legislation, of State right and State administration, with which the North, at that time, had not the slightest inclination to interfere in any respect whatever; and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into the original scope of that political association which the colonies meant to form.

Gentlemen: I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all—and I thank God they were expressed by you all—in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects civil and political, which the most sanguine of its friends and framers and founders anticipated; and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly rivetted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who framed it, as well as by the blessings they liberally bestow throughout the world.—That is my sentiment. My heart is in it. [Applause.]

I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said, I pray to God daily in the very sentiment of that resolution.—Now you go on to assert a sentiment equally just. You say that a proper appreciation of these blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision of the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True; every word true. And allow me to say, that any State, North or South, which departs one iota from the sentiment of that resolution, is disloyal to this Union. [Great applause.]

Further, so far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State has no portion of my regard. I do not sympathize with it. I rebuke it whenever I speak and on all occasions where it is proper for me to express my sentiments. If there are States—and I am afraid there are—which have sought by ingenious contrivances of State Legislatures, to thwart the fair exercise and fulfillment of the laws of Congress, passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, that State, so far is entitled to no regard from me.

At the North there have certainly some intimations in certain States of such a policy. At the South another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States. "Secede!"—a word of ominous import. Secede from what? Secede from this Government, which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years! To secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished! And to secede where? Wherever there is a *terminus a quo* there is a *terminus ad quem*. Where are they going? (Applause.) Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration; I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely deceased. I think that they know not what they do. And yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or taunt, or to provoke. I leave them to their own consideration.—Let them drink in secession many days and inwardly digest it. (Applause and laughter.) And so far as I have any voice in the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall ruffle their sensibility, until it comes to a point where something is done that amounts to an actual conflict with the Constitution. (Applause.)

It is painful when we reflect that a State so highly distinguished, so full of high spirits and cavaliers; a state which took such an active part in the Revolution, and which took such an active part in the administration of the Government, which has produced so many men who have honored the country and honored themselves in the public service—it is painful, I say, and humiliating to consider that their successors, the present generation, seem willing to forget the whole glories of their country, to take one stripe and one star, and go out of the Union with it. (Laughter.) A returning sense of patriotism and prosperity will check them. I do not know what might happen if there had been a more general spirit of disunion. I cannot persuade myself that honest and honorable men, ingenious men, young men who wish to live for glory and and renown and character, will ever leave that Union which their fathers established, that Constitution which has made their State, like all the other States, what it is, when they come to sober moments of candid reflection.

I hope that while we maintain, as the State of Maryland has maintained, fixed and determined sentiments in favor of the Constitution, we will hold no parley, and I will hold no parley—with anybody who impeach it in the slightest degree. While we maintain the necessity of establishing and sustainin those laws of adjustment which were passed by the last Congress, to settle the country, while we hold on to them with firmness and decision, I hope, nevertheless, we shall take a course not to provoke, or taunt, or insult those who have any difference of sentiments. I hold the importance of maintaining these measures to be of the highest character and nature, every one of them, out and out, and through and through. [Applause.] I have no confidence in anybody who seeks the repeal, or anybody who wishes to alter or modify the constitutional provisions.—There they are. Many of these great measures are irrepealable. The settlement of Texas is as irrepealable as the admission of California. Other important objects of Legislation, if not in themselves in the nature of grants, and, therefore, not so irrepealable, are just as important; and we are to hear no parleying upon it. We are to listen to no modification or qualification. They were passed in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution; and they must be performed and abided by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost.—[Applause.]

His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, was pleased to allude to me as one that had run some risks among his own people for the good of the country. What would I have been good for, if I had not been willing to do it? [Applause.] I do not consider myself born to a great destiny, but born to one destiny, and that is to uphold with mind and heart and hand, the Constitution of this country. [Great Applause.] If this prophecy may fail, my attachment to the Constitution of the land will never fail, so long as I have breath. [Renewed applause.]

Now, Gentlemen: Allow me to say that in looking over, this morning, the annals of your beautiful city Annapolis, I find what I would expect to find—that when the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed here, in February, 1783, it was ordained to be a day of general thanksgiving. It was celebrated; and according to the good fashions of Maryland, there was a dinner and a ball. Among the toasts on that occasion, the first having taken notice of the great blessing of the restoration of peace, I find that the second was—"The United States—may their confederacy endure forever." (Applause.) That confederacy has been changed into a more beneficial form of government. It has become a Constitution better calculated to secure the rights of us all. But I echo the sentiment of Annapolis, and I say in different words, though in the same season—"The Constitution of the United States—May it endure forever." (Great applause.)

THE KENT COUNTY MASSACRE.—We have received a lengthy letter from a correspondent giving a full and excellent report of the examination of Webster. We extract the following interesting item relative to the examination, and the excitement in the vicinity:

The excitement in town was intense, and the Court room was crowded with persons from Kent, Cecil, Queen Annes, Caroline, and many from the State of Delaware. The prisoner is looking well, seemed to be confident of procuring his discharge, and was somewhat depressed when recommitted to jail till 28th of May.

There are several threads of connecting circumstances being unravelled. As soon as they are made public you shall be notified. The exertions of our citizens are redoubled each day, and our officers untiring in their efforts to gain some clue to the guilty persons. The general belief is now that a boating party seen in the Sassafrass river about the time of the murder, were the murderers. If so, there is no knowing when they will be detected, as long ere this they must be far from the scene of the tragedy. Some, however, think that some of the guilty ones are in prison. If it was the crew of that boat they undoubtedly mistook the house, passing by Griffith's and stumbling upon Cosden's.

A youth *eighty* years of age, was married in Jeffersonville, Ind., on Wednesday last, to a young lady in her sweet 13th year.

NARRATIVE OF A FIRE ON A CHINESE RIVER.

The missionary reports from China, as quoted in the Kolnishe Zeitung, describe the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the 1st of January, 1848, at Hongquang, during the prevalence of an inundation. The fire which broke out among the shipping, was of unparalleled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable populous city, floating upon the water.—At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor, extending many miles filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in the question a furious gale struck the multitudinous fleet and the confusion that ensued one of the vessels was found to be on fire.—Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships.—Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels. In the midst of this terrible sea of fire was heard the shrieks and groans of immense numbers of men, who, given over to dispair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames, and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burnt to a crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably perished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong. They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found. Among the vessels burnt were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons. The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight and belonged to Chinese from different provinces. This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world.

CORRUPTION IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Considerable excitement has been created in Albany by the discovery of some apparently successful attempts to corrupt members of the State Senate.—The facts are as follows:

It seems that a very stringent bill for the suppression of gambling was before the Senate, and in the hands of a committee. Mr. George W. Bull, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, undertook according to certain documents, made public by Mike Walsh, to have this bill defeated, expecting to be paid for his trouble by the proprietors of certain gambling houses in New York, whose business would be injured by the new law. He is said to have received several large sums from various members of the gambling profession, but one person on whom he depended for aid—Mr. Samuel A. Suydam—refused to go into the business, and divulged the whole matter.

From the letters published, Mr. Bull appears to have operated with some effect on the members of the Senate committee. Their names are C. D. Robinson, S. H. Johnson and A. C. Stone. The matter was brought before the Governor and the Senate, and the matter was talked over by the latter body, yesterday, with closed doors. The members of the committee are said to have each made explanations, but their nature has not transpired. Finally, a select committee consisting of Messrs. Mann, of Utica, Dimmick, of Broome, and Morgan, of New York, was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers. The Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bull, got wind of the exposure and disappeared suddenly, before he could be taken. It is supposed he escaped to New York city.

ALL EXPLAINED AT LAST.—Mr. A. J. DAVIS, in his work entitled "the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse," thus lays open the mystery which has heretofore enveloped some of the "spirits" in Rochester and elsewhere:

"I now proceed to explain how spirits can move a table or other inorganic substances: A spirit, without possessing any of the grossness of the earthly form, is yet organized in its principles and functions precisely as we are in this life; and when it, a spirit, desires to move a table, (by way of manifesting its nearness,) it concentrates its own magnetic and powerful elements so as to take hold, as it were, of the magnetism of the Atmosphere. In like manner, this atmospherical magnetism takes hold of the electricity of the air, and the latter is then concentrated upon the article which it is the spirit's design to move. Atmospherical magnetism and electricity are, therefore, the *nerves* and *muscles* which spirits employ when manifesting their presence to the material senses of believing as well as skeptical individuals.—Hence, when "rappings" are heard, and when it is *certain* that no mischievous or designing person is producing them by way of imitation, then it is perfectly reasonable to conclude, as has been hitherto explained, that a friendly spirit from the spirit-land is producing electrical, rolling concussions upon some material substance, through the intermediate agencies of terrestrial magnetism and electricity. The *modus operandi* of these phenomena I design not now to detail; because at present it is deemed sufficient for mankind to KNOW that it is both naturally and philosophically possible for spirits to approach and influence heavy and gross bodies of matter."

After such a lucid exposition, no one can possibly be at a loss to account for these manifestations—provided they understand it!

IMPORTANT DECISION.—*The Right of an Occupant of a House to Compel Persons to Leave the Gound in front of it.*—On Saturday, David Vonderesmith was before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus. He was charged with an assault and battery on Andrew Kee, the keeper of a hackney carriage. The facts are, that Kee was standing in front of the United States Hotel, when he was ordered to leave by Mr. Snider. The latter called the defendant to arrest him, which he did, and took him to the Mayor's Office. It was for this that the prosecution was brought.—Kee alleged that he went to the hotel to look for a gentleman who owed him money, and that he was not inside of the hotel. Judge Parsons said he would decide the question presented upon first principles, so that the rights of parties should be clearly understood. Every man owns the ground in front of his house. He has given to the public a right to pass and repass over it, but in all other respects it is as much his property as any other part of the premises. No one has a right to stand or carry on any business in front of any man's house, and if he is thus annoyed and notifies the party to leave and he don't, he has a right to use sufficient force to compel the offender to go. If such was not the law, a person might set up a fish-stand under another's parlor window, or any other obnoxious business. A man keeps a public house to entertain strangers and travellers, and no one has a right to come about his premises to interfere with his customers or guests. It has been held by the Court that men and boys have no right to collect at the corners of streets. At the last term of the Court, in a case where arrests were made by an officer of persons who had collected around a house where an unfortunate female who made a noise resided, it was laid down that the police had a right to disperse them.—When Kee was told to leave the place by the proprietor, he ought to have done so. His refusal to go gave the proprietor a right to take by him by the collar and put him off the pavement, or call a public officer to do it, which was the wiser course. Vonderesmith having done nothing but his duty, he was accordingly discharged from custody.—*Phil. Led.*

THE TEA PLANT.—Dr. Junius Smith, who is so sedulously endeavoring to introduce the tea plant into this country, says, in a recent communication to the press, that not one of his plants were lost during the last winter, though snow of several inches lay upon them. They are well grown, and finely expanded, and he thinks permanently established: The expense of the culture he believes will be less in the United States than at the East. They have no railroads in China, and the cost of the transportation of its tea over bad roads, some of it on the backs of men 600 or 1,000 miles on an average, is equal to about one-eight of its value at the place of production. The Chinese and Hindoos live cheaply, and work for small wages. They perform much less labor in a day than a negro well fed on the most substantial food, corn-bread and bacon. Taking therefore the greater value of a day's work in America, the diminution in freight, and the cheapness and despatch of transportation over our railroads, the conclusion of the Doctor is, that tea is to become a staple product of the United States. The experiment is worth trying, and Dr. Smith in setting the example, has evinced a degree of enterprise which is worthy of praise.

THE HORRID AFFAIR AT PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg Post of Monday says:

We published a statement, a few days since, of a mother having received from her daughter a mortal blow with a poker. We published the statement as we received it, coming, as it did, from a source which we had no reason to doubt; but from the following it will be seen that in a very important particular our informant had been incorrectly informed. We are sincerely glad that the facts are not as bad as was first rumored, as the truth is "sufficiently painful." The American of Saturday says:

"The story told in some of our papers a few days ago, and copied by us with decided expressions of doubt, though wide, very wide of the truth, is nevertheless mixed with melancholy reality, so far at least as the death of a mother—though devoid altogether of that other and more painful part of it, the implication of the daughter in producing it. We had the truth of the affair related to us by a near and a most respectable neighbor. It occurred directly after dinner—some of children were quarreling in a room adjoining the dining room—the daughter was parting or reproving them, and had the poker in her hand when the mother came in, and, reprimanding the children, took the poker from her daughter, and turning round, and in something of a ruffled and exciting state of mind, stumbled and fell, the poker entering her side, penetrating between 3 and 4 inches. She died almost immediately. It is unnecessary to conceal the names. The unfortunate sufferer by this untoward accident was Mrs. Riddle, the wife of Squire Riddle, of Robinson township—one among the most worthy and respectable families in the county. God knows, that the truth is sufficiently painful; and why or by whom the cruel fiendish addition was made to it, it is as difficult as useless to conjecture."

LADY FRANKLIN.—Hope, it appears, will never die within her breast. We are informed by the late accounts that she will send out another Arctic expedition next season. The Prince Albert, it is stated, will again be fitted out and manned, and will proceed to Prince Regent's Inlet where the ship will be laid up in such safe and convenient harborage as can be found. The party will then proceed in boats as far as can be reached by open water; they will cross the Isthmus of Boothia, and follow out their search as far to the westward as possible. Where boats cannot be worked "kyacks" will be used, which, with the assistance of the Esquimaux, will enable the party to proceed one or two hundred miles further than boats could carry them, as the "kyacks" can be rolled up and dragged over the ice. It is proposed that the expedition shall remain out one season, and if the state of the weather and the ice be favorable, it is expected that a very extensive search will be effected. The expedition will be under the command of Capt. W. Kennedy, who has gone home from America for that purpose.—*American Telegraph.*

CONGRESSIONAL SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.—Col. Hendrick B. Wright, who ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Luzerne, Columbia, Wyoming, and Montour District, Pa., in October last, and was defeated by a small majority, by Wm. M. Fuller, the Whig candidate, has announced his intention to contest the election.

LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The people in the United States must be fond of law, notwithstanding it is so expensive, for we see by Livingston's Law Magazine, that there are 21,979 lawyers in the country, or about one to every eleven hundred inhabitants, male and female, old and young, black and white, Jew and Gentile, bond and free. Philadelphia county has four hundred and forty-seven lawyers, or nearly one to every hundred persons. Pennsylvania has over seventeen hundred. If our own State is favored with a large amount, New York is more than doubly blessed, for it has over four thousand three hundred lawyers. Mr. Livingston estimates that each lawyer in practice has an average income of $1500. This would make the aggregate cost of law in the United States reach the enormous sum of nearly thirty-three millions of dollars.

SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says, should South Carolina secede tomorrow the movement will be in no way noticed by the United States Government, except by the withdrawal of the United States military force from Fort Moultrie, and the placing the United States steam vessels off the harbors of Charleston, Beaufort, and St. Helena, to collect the revenue. The state of things will then be this:

The United States Mail will be taken from Wilmington, N. C., to Savanah.—The Banks of South Carolina will suspend, because the creditors cannot pay them. The cotton crops will be sent, at great expense, to Savanah. Houses in Charleston will become of little value—for her trade will cease. The slaves will become valueless and burdensome, and their masters will drive them off, or run away from them;—the very state of things that John Randolph predicted. Taxes were doubled for 1851; but for the next year, they must become destructive of all business and property; and the State can neither borrow nor pay. The South Carolina revolution cannot be sustained beyond one crop.

THE NEW COIN.—The die for three cent pieces, ordered to be coined by the last Congress, has been finished, and the coinage would be proceeded with at once at our Mint, but for a defect in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. There will be a few days delay until the proper steps are taken by the authorities at Washington to remedy the deficiency. The new coin is decidedly neat and tasty, and will be in a measure a convenient substitute for coppers. It is one-fourth copper and three-fourths silver, so that the baser metal affects the color but slightly. In size it is between the gold dollar and a five cent piece, but it is so much thinner than either, that a blind man can easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with 3 in in numerals, indicating the value of the coin embraced within it. Around the edge are the thirteen stars for the original States. On the reverse is a star, having in its centre an American shield, and around the edge, "United States of America, 1851."—*Phil. Led.*

PROF. PAGE'S Electro-Magnetic Locomotive made a preliminary trial, on Thursday, on the Washington railroad, for the purpose of testing the best mode of attaching the battery, which seems to be a difficult point, owing to the jostling and oscillations of the locomotive. The National Intelligencer says—

It was run over two miles, and the best speed on a straight track was ten miles an hour. The locomotive weighs ten and a half tons, and has five feet drivers, with two feet stroke. We hope soon to see it under way in full blast. It made a curious appearance to those who happened to be on the spot at the time, as it looks exactly like a passenger car.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Two men were arrested in Pittsburg on Wednesday last, as part of a gang of counterfeiters now infesting that city. On being searched, the sum of four hundred and eleven dollars, in counterfeit notes, was found in their possession. Three hundred dollars of this amount were in ten dollar notes on the State Bank of Ohio. The remainder consisted of spurious ten dollar notes on the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, and threes on the State Bank of Ohio, the former being tolerably well executed.

LASSOING.—The boys in San Francisco, who are expert with the lassoo, have turned their attention to new objects. They stand at the corners, and when they see a drunken *hombre* turn it, they dexterously fling at him, and when once in the loop, they give him a trot, sufficient to work all the bile off his stomach. These new temperance reformers were quite active yesterday, and seemed to be very zealous in the cause.—*California Courier.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—In Ohio the growing wheat is reported to look finely throughout the entire wheat growing region. In the Southern and Western portions of Michigan, the winter has been unfavorable. From Wisconsin, the intelligence is cheering, and the same may be said of New York. The winter has generally been mild.

STATUE OF WEBSTER.—It is stated in the International Monthly Magazine for April, that it is in contemplation to place in the Park of New York City, a colossal figure of Mr. Webster, by Hiram Powers.

NEW YORK ON SLAVERY.—The special committee of the New York Legislature, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to slavery, made a report, condemning the fugitive slave law as unconstitutional, unreasonable and cruel, &c. Forcible resistance to the law is, however, condemned.

UNION MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI.—At Jackson, Miss., on the 10th inst., a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union was held, at which all the precincts in Hindes county were represented. W. L. Sharkey, Henry S. Foote and Amos R. Johnston, were nominated as delegates to the State Convention by acclamation.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Some twelve or thirteen bags of mail matter, weighing upwards of thirteen hundred pounds, all going to Mr. Senator Borland, of Arkansas, under his own frank, went from our city post-office to the mail boat, going South, this morning. The postage on this single lot of books, &c., which this honorable Senator has franked to himself, would amount to between three and four hundred dollars. Such abuse as this ought to stimulate the people to demand that the franking privilege be taken away altogether.—*Louisville Courier, 21st inst.*

THE SECRET BALLOT.—A law has been carried through the Senate of Massachusetts, by a "coalition" majority, which provides that every voter shall seal up his ballot in an envelope, before depositing it. The State is to furnish the envelopes, which of course will be exactly alike.—The great object of the common ballot, is to insure secrecy if the voter should wish it; but the tickets of opposing parties sometimes vary in size, color of the paper, &c., and thus the judges and inspectors, and even the bystanders, can often tell to a certainty what vote has been given.

AN AMERICAN CURIOSITY.—One of the remarkable curiosities which will be exhibited at the World's Fair is the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, printed on a double sheet. The dimensions of this mammoth sheet are five feet six inches by nine feet four inches, and its weight is a little over half a pound!

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—Mr. Wm. Oallender departed this life very suddenly on Tuesday evening of last week, at his residence in this Borough. On Tuesday he went to Harrisburg and had his life insured for $5,000, by the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Harrisburg, and on his way returning home, he was taken very sick and at the two mile gate on the Harrisburg Turnpike was so extremely ill, that the gate-keeper brought him to his residence in a carriage. The suddenness of his death and other circumstances attending it, induced the Insurance Company to send over Dr. W. W. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, to make a *post mortem* examination of the corpse. He, with our own physicians, did so, and evident marks of poison were found in the stomach, which was sent to Philadelphia and the contents thereof analyzed, when it was ascertained that the deceased had taken arsenic and thus put a period to his existence. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and children, whom it appears he wished to make comfortable for life, before committing the rash act which deprived them of husband, father and friend. The widow will not obtain the $5,000, for the policy of Insurance expressly excepts cases of suicide.—*York Rep.*

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—A note from our correspondent at Havre de Grace informs us that the shad fishing in the Susquehanna has already commenced, with unparalleled success at this season. From the immense quantities taken by the gill net, at this early period it is presumed by the knowing ones that the fishing season is some two weeks earlier than usual, thereby catching many of our large operators' arrangements not completed.

DEAD.—The Hon. William Clark, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, member of Congress, and U. States Treasurer, died in Dauphin county, Pa., on Friday.

THE POTATO ROT.—The resolve passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, offering a reward of $10,000 for a remedy for the potato rot, has been approved by the Governor. The offer extends to any person within the Commonwealth, who shall satisfy the Governor and Council that, by a test of five successive years, he has discovered a sure and practical remedy for the potato rot.

OHIO AND THE COMPROMISE.—The joint resolutions which passed the Ohio House of Representatives, instructing the Senators in Congress to endeavor to procure a repeal, modification, or amendment of the fugitive slave law, appear not to have been acted upon by the Senate; but, in lieu thereof, a new set of resolutions were concocted in that body which are stronger than the first. The first of them as amended passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 10, and the House by a vote of 52 to 10.—The second passed the Senate by 21 to 8, and the House by 41 to 21. So Ohio, by its Legislature, has decided by a strong vote that the fugitive slave law "ought to be immediately repealed."

MISSOURI AND THE UNION.—The Senate of the State of Missouri, by a unanimous vote, directed the Governor to return the resolutions of the late Nashville Convention to its secretary or president, "without note or comment."

MURDER IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.—On Saturday week, a man named Charles Imms, from the vicinity of Funkstown, in Franklin county, Pa., was committed to jail in Chambersburg, for killing a man named McFarren, by cutting him in the back with an axe. The parties lived together, and the act grew out of a drunken spree. A woman who was present was also wounded by the axe in Imms' hands.

FLAVORING ICE CREAM.—In a neighboring town, during "Court week," a goodly company were assembled at a public dinner table, and among them a wag whom we may call Dr. *Blank*, and a country 'gentleman of the Jury.' The Doctor despised ice cream, and the juryman, not knowing what it was, looked at the Doctor when the article came on, to see how he would dispose of it. The latter, perceiving that his neighbor was in a doubtful state of mind, took some cream upon his plate, smoothed off the top, covered it with black pepper, and made a hole in the centre and poured in some vinegar. The stranger reached over to the castor, and obtaining the condiments, did likewise. He then took a spoonful of the prepared article into his mouth, gave one look around the table, and "cut." The company, of course, could all say with the victim: "ice creamed!"

☞ The Rev. A. BABB, late of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, has accepted an agency for the purpose of funding scholarships in Pennsylvania College.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF THURSDAY.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market remains quiet. We note sales of 300 bbls. Howard street at $4 37½. Nothing done in City Mills. Sales of Corn meal at $2 87 a $3. Rye flour $3 44 a $3 50.

GRAIN.—But little doing in grain. We note small sales of red wheat at 95 a 97 cts; white $1 00 a $1 06 for common, and such as is suitable for family flour $1 12. Corn quiet—sales of white at 59 a 60 cts; and yellow at 58 a 59 cts. Oats 48 a 40 cts. Rye 68 cts. Cloverseed—sales at $5 25 a $5 37 for prime quality.

☞ The Pew-holders in the Presbyterian Church are requested to pay over their pew rents for the past year as speedily as possible to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, that the Trustees may not fail in meeting their engagements.

J. B. M'PHERSON, President.

April 4, 1851.

☞ BLANK DEEDS, (Executors', Administrators' and common form,) just printed—a full supply and on superior paper—at this Office. Also, Mortgages, and other Blanks.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *Administration Accounts* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 22d day of April next*, viz:

210. The first account of David Miller, Administrator of Mary Wolf, deceased.

211. The second and final account of Samuel Alwine, Administrator of Conrad Alwine, deceased.

212. The first and final account of Robert M'Curdy, Administrator of Wm. M'Curdy, deceased.

213. The account of Norbert Geiger, Administrator of Anthony Kahl, deceased.

214. The second account of Henry Snyder and Joseph R. Snyder, Executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, deceased.

215. The first and final account of Fredrick Delone, Administrator of Emanuel Kuhn, deceased.

216. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of George Baker, deceased.

217. The first and final account of Joseph Fink, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Eline, deceased.

218. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Guardian of And'w S. Miller.

219. The first account of George Brown and Jacob George, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Harbold, sen., deceased.

220. The first account of Jacob L. Grass and Noah Miller, Administrator of Jacob Grass, deceased.

221. The first and final account of Robert M'Ilhenny and Robert K. M'Ilhenny, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. M'Ilhenny, deceased.

222. The first account of Robert Major, Executor of the last will and testament of James Major, deceased.

223. The second and final account of Daniel Diehl, John Blair, and George Gulden, Executors of the last will and testment of Peter Diehl, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 21, 1851.

In the Matter

OF the intended application of JOHN SKIDMORE for license to keep a public House in East Berlin, Hamilton township—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamilton, do hereby certify that we know the above named petitioned, John Skidmore, and the House for which License is granted—that said house is necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the Public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

John Yeats,	E. T. Miller,
J. S. Hildebrand,	W. S. Hildebrand,
Hugh M'Sherry,	Jacob Resser
Simon Minnich,	George H. Schwerts,
Michael Stambaugh,	Henry Overholtzer,
George W. Spangler,	John Hoover,
A. K. Stoner,	Peter Harlacher.
John Harfly.	

[March 28.—3t

In the Matter

OF the intended application of Mrs. MILEY for License to keep a public House in New Oxford, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of New Oxford and vicinity, Adams county, certify that we know the above named petitioner, Mrs. Miley, and the House for which License is granted—that said house is necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

Michael Reily,	Levi Wagoner,
Daniel Hetzel,	James Lilly,
Franklin Hersh,	Geo. Hersh,
Thomas Snodgrass,	Edward Weyly,
Augustus Britcher,	Henry Bart,
Matthew Timmons,	John C. Ellis,
Jacob Diehl,	J. W. Diehl.

March 28.—3t

In the Matter

OF the intended application of HENRY SOURS, for license to keep a public house, in the town of East Berlin, Hamilton township—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamilton, do hereby certify that we know the above named petitioner, Henry Sours, and the House for which License is granted—that said house is necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

Wm G. Hildebrand,	Andrew F. Resser,
John Yeats,	Wm Wolf,
Jacob Reitzel,	John J Brown,
John Hildebrand,	Wm B Woods,
E T Miller,	Jesse Myers,
Samuel Hildebrand,	Jacob Hoover,
Geo W Spangler,	[March 21

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the service of the subscriber, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of March inst., an indentured Apprentice to the Coach-making business, (Trimming department,) named, ISAAC HERBAUGH, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, and dark hair. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ the said Apprentice, or trust him on my account.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, Pa., March 28.—3t

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

JUST returned from the Cities with a new and spendid assortment of *Ready-Made Clothing*, which will be disposed of on terms which will astonish purchasers. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Jan. 3.—tf

STOVE PIPE,

OF every size, constantly on hand and for sale at BUEHLER'S Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment, opposite the Office, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

CLOTHS CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.,—a fashionable variety received and for sale at SCHICKS.

STAR AND BANNER. GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 4, 1851.

☞ The Whig County Committee, not being as full as was desired on Tuesday last in consequence of the state of the roads, they adjourned to meet at the office of their Chairman, on *Tuesday the 8th of April next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when a full attendance is desired.

A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman.

March 21.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

☞ A lad, of suitable age and good habits, desirous of learning the printing business, will be taken at this office, if early application be made.

☞ Sheriff Fickes has advertised the sale of a tract of land situate in Menallen township, containing 116 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house and other improvements, the property of JOHN TAUGHINBAUGH—to be sold on Saturday the 19th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house.

Drawing Room Companion.

☞ We have received a specimen No. a new and beautifully gotten up weekly journal, under the title of "*Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*," published by F. Gleason & Co. Boston. It is a large royal quarto sheet, of superior paper, printed with clear beautiful type, illustrated by a number of excellent engravings, and presents an elegant *specimen* of art. We hope it may be well sustained. See advertisement in another column.

MR. WEBSTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH.

—Mr. WEBSTER's speech, delivered at the Annapolis festival last week, will be found in to-day's paper. It is more free from the exceptionable proslaveryism which has characterized most of his recent Union speeches, but is sufficiently tinctured therewith to suit cotton the interest.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. HUGH BLACK, residing in Cumberland township, in this county, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had gone out into one of the fields early in the morning to plough, but after ploughing a round or two, he went to a small road close by and put an end to his career by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. The body was discovered about noon, when the Coroner was summoned and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was somewhat advanced in life and of respectable family, but had been laboring for some time under partial aberration of mind, to which latter cause the melancholy deed is attributable.

Lectures on Astronomy.

Dr. MORRON has, during the past week, been engaged in this place in delivering a course of Popular Lectures on the subject of *Astronomy*, which have been attended by quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. The Dr. is an agreeable and excellent lecturer—seems to be perfectly conversant with the principles and laws upon which this interesting department of Science is based—and possesses the faculty of combining scientific details with the more popular and readily comprehended general principles, in such manner as to render his lectures intelligible to the common mind and instructive to all. No study is better calculated to impress the mind with a lively sense of the infinite wisdom, power and glory of the great architect of the Universe, or to impart lofty and sublime conceptions, than that of Astronomy; and any thing bearing upon it cannot be otherwise than profitable to the intelligent and inquiring mind. Dr. MORRON has with him a number of Astronomical Charts, an Orrery, a "Magic Lantern," and other apparatus, to be used in illustration of his lectures. *Four* Lectures of the course remain to be delivered—one to-night and one on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday nights each.—Admission to each Lecture 12½ cts.

☞ We understand that Dr. MORRON, in compliance with an invitation from "Adams Division, No 214, Sons of Temperance," will deliver a public lecture on Temperance, in M'CONAUGHY's Hall, on *Wednesday evening next*, at 8 o'clock.—The public are invited to attend.

☞ We learn that our former townsman, the Rev. Mr. GERHART, has accepted the Presidency of the College and Professorship in the Theological Seminary, at Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. G. has been afflicted by illness for the last month or two, but is now convalescent.

☞ The Rev. WM. BRAUNS, late of Gettysburg Seminary, has taken charge of the Ev. Lutheran Church at Canajoharie, N. Y. late under the care of Rev. Sholl.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.—It is stated that Messrs. Clay, Underwood, Cooper, Pearce, Badger, Seward and Mangum, are the Senators who refused the constructive mileage at the recent session of the U. S. Senate.

The Anti-Kidnapping Law.

The House Bill to repeal certain sections of the Anti-Kidnapping Act of 1847, came up in the Senate last week, and all its repealing clauses stricken out except one to authorize the jails of the Commonwealth to be used for the keeping of a fugitive while his case is under consideration.—The Bill in this shape passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Brock, Crabb, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Hoge, Jones, Konigmacher, Muhlenberg, Myers, Packer, Sanderson, Shimer and Matthias, Speaker—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Carothers, Carson, Cunningham, Haslett, Malone, Savery and Walker—7.

NEW COUNTERFEIT ON THE YORK BANK.—A counterfeit $10 note on the York Bank, was presented at the counter of the York Bank on Monday last. The counterfeit was of the last plate, dated Feb. 1, 1847. Letter A, No. 1426, payable to J. Hahn. The medallion heads on the ends are coarsely done; the whole appearance of the note is bad—blurred and black; the paper is darker than that of the genuine bills; and the signatures are poor imitations.—*York Republican.*

MORE LEGISLATIVE TERRITORIES.—It is announced that the members of the Legislature, in return for the hospitality shown them in Baltimore, have invited the Mayor and Council of that city to visit Harrisburg on Tuesday and partake of a public dinner.—The invitation has been accepted.

☞ President FILLMORE seems to be committing himself to the "Silver Grey" division of the Whigs in the Empire State. Some half dozen Postmasters and Marshals in New York friends of Senator Seward, have been recently removed and their places supplied by "compromise" men.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A lady in Cambridge (Mass) died on Wednesday week—so the physicians said—and was laid out for burial in her winding sheets, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was not the slightest appearance of respiration, interment was suspended. On Sunday the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, "Albert, give me some water."

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1851.

Messrs. Editors—But few weeks of the session remain, and the two branches of the Legislature are certainly at work in good earnest. Most of the bills disposed of, however, are private and local, in their character—the necessary public bills being in a great measure forgotten in the zeal of members to save themselves in attending to the wishes of their particular constituencies.—The Appropriation bill has been under consideration in the House, and if it was not laid aside so frequently for the consideration of other business, it might have been through that body by this time. There are some fifty-five or sixty sections and the House has passed thirty of them through second reading. It is, however, a standing special order and will likely pass that body this week.

The free-banking bill is in a rather dangerous predicament. It requires two-thirds to suspend the rules in order to take it up, and this bill cannot command more than 48 votes. So that the opponents of the bill have it completely at their pleasure. They never consent to suspend the rules except about five minutes before the hour of adjournment, when this' out of the question to to consider it. If it should come up in its regular order, it will probably be so late in the session, that it will have to be passed over. In that case, the present unfortunate state of things, as regards our currency and our banks will continue for another year. But "there is a good time coming." There is no doubt whatever, that five years hence, our Commonwealth will boast of its beautiful system of free-banking, which by that time will be well and securely established, and the very Democracy now opposing it, will then claim the credit of its enactment.

The bill to repeal the Act of 1847, relative to kidnapping has been disposed of in the Senate by striking out every repealing section of the bill except one, which repeals the 6th section of the Act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the prisons in the State for the detention of fugitive slaves.—This section passed the Senate unanimously—Yeas, 28; Nays, none. On the final passage of the bill, however, the yeas, were 18; Nays 7. The Pennsylvanian takes occasion to congratulate the Democracy on the passage of this section and considers it quite a triumph, at the same time parading the names of the seven Whigs in the negative on the final passage, as having voted against it. The fact is, that there is nothing left of the bill the Locofocos wanted, as it came from the House. It was completely torn to atoms—so much so, that the House will not recognise it as their own, and will kill it outright. The one section passed, is one for which every Whig present voted, and if there is anything in these facts to give the Democracy cause for gratulation—they are "thankful for small favors."

The bill providing for the election of Judges, as required by the recent amendment to the Constitution, has been passed by the House through second reading, as also the bill providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages. The Senate has passed finally the bill providing for the payment of the 1st and 2d regiments of Penn's Volunteers, who served in the late war with Mexico; and the joint resolution relating to the publication of the final report of the Geological survey.

The Philadelphians have worked themselves into another fever. A bill has been smuggled through the Senate, authorizing the construction of a railroad from the Ohio State line to the New York State line, through the County of Erie in this State, thereby connecting public works in both Ohio and New York, which are now in process of completion and making a direct line of communication from the interior of Ohio to the City of New York. It is hardly necessary to say that the Philadelphians are exasperated beyond measure. They may as well take it coolly, however, as the bill will be defeated yet. But it is gravely insinuated, (on how good authority I know not.) that serious threats are made that if more attention is not paid to the interests of Philadelphia by our Legislature she will apply to the next Congress for a separate State organization!

Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here this afternoon. He will be received by Gov. Johnston in the Hall of the House, this evening, and a speech is expected from him in reply.

SIGMA.

Virginia and Secession.

The Legislature of Virginia has adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, a series of Resolutions expressing the determination of that State to abide by the "Compromise" measures of the last Congress—and also giving expression of sympathy with South Carolina in her pro-slavery views, but counselling against all projects for a dissolution of the Union, and declaring that Virginia will take no part in the proposed Southern Congress. Upon this action the National Intelligencer remarks: "We shall make no exultation upon the late triumph of truth, and reason, and patriotism, in the Legislature of the State of Virginia, first, in her House of Delegates, and, secondly, in her Senate. The members of both these bodies, we have no doubt, have faithfully reflected the sentiments of the people of that State. We notice it only to introduce to our readers the following question by a Virginia press, and answer to it by the central organ of the Disunion party, which, in themselves, sufficiently expressive, require no comment from us:

THE QUESTION.

[From the Richmond Republican of Saturday.]

POSITION OF VIRGINIA.—The Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in reference to the great measures of the last Congress, sufficiently define her position to show that she has no sympathy with Secession, and that she is resolved to abide by the adjustment of the last Congress.—What will the *Southern Press* say now. Will it brand Virginia as a "submissionist?"

THE ANSWER.

[From the Southern Press of the same morning.]

The resolutions adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates, submitting to the Compromise, have with trivial alterations been adopted by the Senate, four Senators voting in the negative, viz: Messrs. Wood, Tribble, Thompson, of D., and Ambler. Mr. Ambler was cruel enough to propose as a substitute the Virginia resolutions of 1846-7, but his motion was lost by a vote of ayes 3, nays 21. By the terms of the resolutions adopted, and the near approach to unanimity in the vote, Virginia has taken her position as the most submissive State of the South. How are the mighty fallen!

"To estimate at any thing like its full value and consequence the late action of the Legislature of the State of Virginia repudiating the Disunion doctrines of the South, and disavowing any intention on her part to unite with South Carolina or any other States, in offering forcible resistance to the Laws and Institutions of the Union, we must remember that these Virginia Resolutions, constitute the reply of that State to the appeal made to her by South Carolina to *take the lead* in the revolution projected by the Hotspurs of the South."

RESIGNED.—We understand that H. JONES BROOKS, Esq., has resigned the consulship to Belfast, to which he was appointed by President Fillmore.

Mr. Webster at Harrisburg.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER left Washington a few days since for his home in Massachusetts, to see if he would stop through York, on his way to Harrisburg. At York he was received by [illegible] Esq., on behalf of the citizens of that place, Mr. Webster responding in a few pertinent remarks.

He reached Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon, and was immediately, after, waited upon by Gov. Johnston, the members of the Legislature, and many of the citizens. In the evening a formal welcome to the capital of the State was tendered to him in the hall of the House of Representatives, Gov. Johnston addressing him in behalf of the State. Mr. Webster replied in substance as follows:

Gentlemen and members of the House of Representatives, and fellow citizens of Pennsylvania: I should be insensible indeed to the highest rewards of public service if I did not appreciate the terms of commendation in which it has pleased your excellent Executive to address me, and also the warm and cordial manner in which, in your kindness, you have received me, on the passing visit which it is my happiness to have been able to pay you.

Let me say to you that nothing could be more just and true, than what his excellency, the Governor, has said respecting the general, national, broad and comprehensive political character of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. She has been called, and not without strong claims to the title, the Keystone of the arch of the Union. She is vast in extent and abundant in wealth and resources, and remarked for the industry and intelligence of her citizens. Her rivers on the east connect with the Atlantic; her rivers on the west connect with the Mississippi and the Gulf Mexico. Above all, or equal to all, she has vast resources in point of mineral wealth beneath her soil, that entitle her to a position beyond that of any of her sister States.

She has improved her advantages with diligent industry, and while seeking to promote virtue and to render herself worthy before the nation, and to fulfil her part in the great mission of the country she has been governed by local prejudices, local attachments and narrow feelings, less than any other State in the Union. She is central in her position, she is on the line which divides the two portions of the country, and which are separated by local interests one from the other. But she is disposed always to do her duty to both. I admire Pennsylvania. I admire her for the moderation and firmness, the good sense and patriotism which have ever animated her to the discharge of her obligations, and in view of questions so well calculated to disturb the general political harmony. Your excellent Executive has done me more than justice, in what he has said of my public services.

It is a long time since I entered public life—quite too long for myself, and perhaps for my family; but I would for myself one merit only, and of that I may be proud, that it attaches me to the State of Pennsylvania—and it is the merit of embracing the country and the whole country by what I have said or done in one public station or another, in my general political career, in the disposition of Providence.

Pennsylvania indeed could not have been an insignificant State under any circumstances. If she had remained great in her resources, in her soil and in her people, what after all would the State of Pennsylvania have been, if detached and isolated from the other States of the Union? Compared with your Pennsylvania, as you now behold her, [cheers,] what would she have been with all her mineral treasures, with no power to develope them, without any general protection from the National Flag, that carries them in pride and triumph to the ends of the earth? [Cheers.]

It was that comprehensive course of policy which rejects local ideas and a narrow view of political principles, which enables the whole people to speak of the whole country as their country, and has made the State of Pennsylvania what she now is, and what I hope she may long continue to be, as I before said, the Keystone of the arch of the Union.

If I had happened to have been before this assemblage, in this place, one year ago, on the first of April of last year, I should have met you with a far less gladsome heart than I now do, for it is not to be denied that occurrences of great import have taken place within the last year—that measures have been adopted by the general concurrence of men of all parties, calculated to adjust local differences, and settle the agitating questions of the country.

It is time that we should feel kindly, one towards another—that we should feel that we are one people, that we have one interest, one character, one liberty and one destiny.

I have taken an humble but earnest part in the procurement of that adjustment established by the last Congress. If not everything that all could wish, it is as much as the rational could hope for. I trust to your own perception to see the great degree of cheerfulness prevailing in society around you, and the general progress of all interests under the influence of the industry of your people, and I ask you whether I do not meet you under better auspices for you and for me, for united liberty, for established fraternization among governments of the same republican faith, than I would have met you a year since?

It is not my purpose, and I do not wish to weary you by discussing any political questions. This is an age of discussion, and we are a people of discussion; and all I know has been said so often that I am afraid to repeat it. But I have come here to present in person and to repeat what I had endeavored to express by letter, my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of your State for the kind manner in which they were pleased to take notice of a recent act of my official life. It is a compliment, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me to the grave.

It has appeared and does appear that the time has come in the progress of affairs, in view of the growth of the country, its vastly increased population, and the highly elevated character in the scale of improvement, when we, the descendants of those who achieved the independence and established the Constitution of this country, are bound to speak out to the whole world of mankind, and bear testimony to the course of popular republican governments. [Tremendous applause.]

Let other governments do as they will, it is not our duty to traverse the earth and make proselytes, our business is to make proselytes by example, to convert mankind to republicanism by showing what republicanism can do in promoting the true ends of government. [Prolonged applause.] By this we can do more than by a thousand emissaries,—more than by a thousand Peter the Hermits.

We will place in the political firmament a sun bright glowing and cheering, the benign influences of which all shall feel and see. Our destiny is great, and any man falling short of its full comprehension is not fit to conduct the affairs of government. Our situation is peculiar. We are now remote from other countries, and if we were not we have power, thank God, to defend ourselves. [Cheers.] and while enjoying the benefits and seeing and knowing the glorious results of our political system, are we afraid to compare it with any other in the world? afraid to compare the security of life, property, industry, and reputation, as witnessed in the United States and the several states, with those presentation in under any other government of the earth? Revolutions cannot shock us. We have no dynasties to overturn, as we have none to erect in their stead.

But the great, broad general current of usefulness flows by us like your noble river, until it mingles with the mighty ocean. But I look farther. I do not contemplate what might happen to Pennsylvania, when separated from her neighbors. She may stand alone; but will not be forced upon me, except by the reality of fact, I look to a long existence of general prosperity and republican liberty. For myself, I believe that ages hence the U. States will be free and republican, making constant progress in general confidence, respect and prosperity.

It will be to me the greatest solace of my life to be able to say, when my career on earth ends, that I have done something through life—some thing, though little, towards preserving the glorious institutions of my country.

Mr. Webster took his seat amid thunders of applause—and shortly after, Mr. Speaker Gessna adjourned the House.—*Phil. Ledger.*

☞ At a late hour in the evening Mr. Webster, accompanied by Gov. Johnston, members of the Legislature, and a number of others, attended a complimentary festival at the Warbington House, where speeches were made by Messrs. Webster, Randall, Cooper, Johnston, Rhey, Penniman, and others, until a late hour. Next day Mr. Webster proceeded on his way eastward.

MARRIED,

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. DANIEL SMITH and Miss MARGARET DELAP—all of this county.

On the 20th ult. by the same, Mr. PETER GROSS and Miss ELIZABETH FINK—both of this county.

On the [illegible], by [illegible], Mr. WILLIAM CO[illegible] and Miss [illegible] STONER, [illegible].

[illegible], Mr. [illegible] H. BLACK and Miss ELIZABETH [illegible], both of Franklin township.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. R. Sentman, Mr. JOHN MUNEMAKER, Jr. and Miss ISADORE M. RILEY, both of Adams county.

On the 27th ult. by Rev. Adam Height, Mr. JOHN WANK and Miss CAROLINE SEALS, both of Menallen township.

DIED,

On the evening of the 24th ult., near Taneytown, Md., Mr. JOHN COWNOVER (son of the late Wm. Cownover, of Mountjoy township, in this county,) in the 42d year of his age. Mr. C. was thrown from his horse on Friday evening previous, whilst riding him to water, and his skull so badly injured as to render him insensible, and speechless until he died.

On the 22d ult., Mr. MICHAEL DILLON, of Franklin township, aged 68 years and 2 months.

On the 27th ult., SARAH ELLEN, youngest daughter of Jesse and Mary Ann Jones, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) aged 1 year and 5 days.

On the 25th ult., in Mcsherrystown, SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Rufus and Elmira Krug, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

On Monday last, ROBERT THOMPSON, of Cumberland township, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was a much respected and esteemed citizen.

On the 23d ult., THOMAS M'CLEARY, Esq., of Tyrone tp., in the 49th year of his age. He was lately one of the Directors of the Poor of this County, and a worthy man.

On the 27th ult., Mrs. MARY HENSEL, of Cumberland township, aged about 80 years.

OBITUARY.

Died suddenly, on the 18th ult., at the residence of a friend, near Newville, Cumberland County, Mr. William M. Harper, in the 46th year of his age.

Mr. Harper was for the most part a resident of this county, spending much of his time with his friends. He was nearly all his life a cripple, but a good and useful man. He joined the Church of Lower March Creek, a few years ago; and has since been a conscientious and consistent member. He was possessed of a great flow of spirits, much energy, and was a warm-hearted friend. The wide circle of his friends and acquaintances will be surprised and grieved to hear of his sudden decease.

He took a cold which in two weeks compelled him to take his bed and, in the course of the second day of his confinement, he was released, by death, from the infirmities and sufferings of this probationary state, to dwell, we hope, in that bright world were sickness, and pain and tears, and death are unknown.

C.

NEW GOODS,
JUST FROM THE CITY.

J. L. SCHICK has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, with one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of

FANCY GOODS,

ever brought to this place; and his stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

is as varied as it is splendid, and he takes special pride in calling the attention of the Ladies of the town and country thereto.—His goods will compare in style, quality and variety with any that can be bought in the cities, and to prove this he only asks a call.

He has also laid in a very fine stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

which he feels confident will please all who examine.

His prices he has placed as low as possible, believing that "quick sales and small profits," is better for both buyer and seller.

April 4, 1851.—tf

NEW GOODS.
GEORGE ARNOLD

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of Fresh Goods as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

among which are superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Cassinets, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths and Plaids, with many other articles for gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine.—Also, a great variety of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, plain, striped and plaid, Calicoes, Ginghams, Mous. Delanes, Bereges and Berage Delanes, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings, with almost every article in the Dry Goods line.

A large lot of Carpeting, Domestics, Fresh Groceries; Queensware, Wooden-Ware, &c., &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any retail establishment in the place. What we promise we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 4.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office in Gettysburg on the 1st day of April.

A—John Arndt, David Arndt.

B—Edward Bomgardner, S O Bechel, Byroon Bluebaugh, Maria Bricker, Mrs. Henrietta Becker, Franklin Border.

C—George Coffiner, John Culp, David Culpsaddle, Lee Campbell, Peter Comfort.

D—John T Daw, Charles W Davis.

E—Ludwig Essick, Gideon Eakins, John Eltzer.

F—James Foster 2, Peter Firestone, Abraham Fisher.

G—Sarah A Glass, Jacob Gettier.

H—Peter Hickey, Israel Hurrier, J Edward Hall, Nath'l Hagerman, Thomas Harper, Andrew Hart, Wm. Hall, Jacob Herrider, Daniel Hunt 2, Cornelius Houghtelin, Jacob Hartman 2, Jacob Haines, William Harner.

J—Michael Jacobs.

K—Miss Susanna Kochler, Hughs King.

L—Miss Mary Lehman 2, Miss Eliza Little, Cornelius Littar, George G Little.

M—David M Mills, sen., Peter, John, or Nicholas Martin, Miss Caroline Manges, Victor K. M'Ilhenny.

N—Barbara Nothagel, Thomas Neiss, Miss Mary Jane Neely.

P—Miss Annie E Pitt, Anthony Pecher, Robert Pearson, Miss Julian Peters.

R—Jonas Rhoads, Miss M P M Robinette, Geo Wm Rex, John Rolman.

S—Mrs Catharine Snyder, Jacob Snayer, Christopher Stoner, Charles Smith, Miss Sarah Saum, Wm H Smith, George Shriver, Francis Sanders, Henry Sheets, Mrs Susannah Starner, John O Snelly, Co Sinders.

T—Samuel Taggart, Jas Thompson 2, George Trostle, jr., Wm Thompson.

William Wilson, Jacob Wolf sen., Miss Mary Ann Whisler, Miss Sarah Weaver, Miss Rebecca Wilson, David Waggoner, George Weikert, Mrs. Hannah E Walter, Frederick Wolf, Mrs Mary H Wilson.

Y—John Yeagy, Miss Susan Yeats.

April 4.—3t

PREJUDICES OVERCOME.

THERE is one thing certain, that the prejudices which had so long existed in the minds of many persons, against Ready-made Clothing, have been almost entirely overcome in this community by the positive proof furnished by MARCUS SAMSON to those who have been dealing with him, that Clothing can be procured at his establishment of the best qualities and at infinitely lower prices than can be had anywhere else. He has shown that he can sell his ready-made clothing for less than the natural cost of the material of which they are made. His mode of buying and laying in goods enables him to do what he says, and he defies all competition, no matter in what place, county or state. It is hardly necessary to say a word more. His friends and customers are convinced that they can save money by buying from him. He sells for cash, and has but one price. He never asks more than what he means to take.—His object is not to make as much as he can out of a customer who may favor him with a call. His aim is always to make friends by which he will be sure to make permanent customers. It is a mistaken idea with some people, that when they can succeed in deceiving a man down they save something. It is not so. A man who is in the habit of permitting himself to be duped does, is always prepared for it by taking more than he makes to lose. The one-price system is the only proper and correct mode of dealing. One gentleman will thus get his clothing as cheap as the other. I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally to my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened, and guaranteed them in advance that they will be pleased with both goods and prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of all descriptions, sizes, and qualities, together with an assortment of Jewelry, Pistols, Guitars, Violins, Accordons, a lot of Carpet Bags, both for Ladies and gentlemen, a few Gothic eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks, a few large Looking Glasses, and a variety of other articles. I thank my friends and customers for their past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

☞ I have on hand a good second-hand *Piano*, and an excellent *Seraphine* adapted to sacred music and church use—both of which will be disposed of very low.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, April 4, 1851.

Cheap Blinds and Shades.

BY J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 12, NORTH SIXTH STREET, *Philadelphia*.

PREMIUM VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER, AND WINDOW SHADE DEALER,

ASKS the attention of Purchasers to his large stock, comprising 1000 pair of BLINDS, of new styles and colors, wide and narrow slats, with fancy and plain trimmings, 2,000 PARIS SHADES, of latest styles and patterns, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.—Merchants will find it to their interest to call. Blinds Painted and Trimmed to look equal to new.

April 4, 1851.—3m

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
Selling off Cheap.

HAVING decided to quit the business, I promise to sell at very low prices. It embraces the newest and most desirable styles. You are invited to call and examine.

WM. H. RICHARDSON.

No. 164 Market street, Philadelphia.

April 4, 1851.—2m

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room COMPANION.

A Record of the Beautiful and Useful in Art—Devoted to the Dissemination of Polite Literature and the Cultivation of Refinement.

A PAPER thus entitled, with the purpose above stated, was commenced by the subscriber, on Saturday the 26th day of March current, in a style and manner to form a *new feature in the Newspaper World.*

Its character, appearance and contents will be ORIGINAL, and in point of elegance of style, and the material used in its publication, will be unrivalled, as it is the object of the publisher to make this paper a specimen of newspaper literature can be produced.

Having ample means as well as the inclination to issue the best literary paper in this country, the publisher is resolved to show the public to what perfection this branch of literature can be brought; and and to aid him in this purpose, the best pens will be employed and liberally paid—to enrich the columns of this DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

The long experience of the undersigned in the publishing business, and the extraordinary success that has crowned his efforts, is a guarantee that the promises made for the new paper will be faithfully kept, and that it will at once assume the position of the *leading periodical of America*.

It will be printed on the finest and most beautiful paper, manufactured expressly for it, in royal quarto form and upon a clear and beautiful font of brevier type, copper faced, also manufactured expressly for its columns, thus forming typographically, AN ELEGANT SPECIMEN OF ART.

The contents of the paper will embrace tales, sketches and gems of poetry, with the cream of foreign and domestic intelligence, arranged with great editorial care, and a review of the prominent and interesting events of the times, touching upon all that is novel and interesting.

Its aim will constantly be to inculcate the strictest and highest tone of morality and to encourage virtue, by holding up to view all that is good and pure, avoiding that which is calculated in any way to pamper a vitiated taste, thus forming the BEST FAMILY PAPER, and such a one as brothers and fathers will be happy to place before the home circle, and see upon the centre table. In short, we shall make it loved for its moral instruction, and sought after by all for its combined excellencies. Each number of the paper will be BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED with with accurate engravings of current and notable events of the times, interesting scenes, remarkable structures, etc., etc., altogether forming a brilliant and unrivalled weekly visitant.

TERMS—Invariably in advance.

1 subscriber, one year,	$3 00
2 subscribers, "	5 00
4 " "	9 00
8 " "	16 00
16 " "	30 00

☞ One copy of the *Flag of our Union*, and one copy of the *Drawing-Room Companion*, one year, for $4 00.

F. GLEASON & CO., *Publisher*.

Boston, March 24

County Offices.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Jan. 17, 1851.—te

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

ISAAC NEELY.

Freedom tp., Jan. 24, 1850.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the representations of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore tp., Jan. 10, 1851.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned, gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. If nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1850.—tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.)—Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Jan. 3, 1851.—tf

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for county officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention) and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORRIS.

Straban tp., Jan. 24.—te

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams county.

AT the solicitation of a number of citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 21.—te

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1850.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK.

Mountjoy tp., Jan. 24, 1851.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams county.

I respectfully present myself to you consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, for nomination as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county, and with due deference solicit your influence and votes.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowago towship, Jan. 31.—te

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful to you for your support.

WM. F. WALTER.

Butler township, Jan. 31.—te

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS & FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The undersigned tenders his thanks to his friends for the generous supported extended to him on a former occasion, and again offers himself to the consideration of the public as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.) Should he be nominated and elected, his best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

JAMES M'ILHENNY.

Mountjoy tp., Jan. 24, 1851.—te

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of Miss WALLACE, will be re-opened on *Monday the 2d of September*, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June; leaving July and August for vacation instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten dollars per session of five months; with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy Work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

Reference is respectfully made, to the following gentlemen:

J. H. M'Pherson,	Rev. Dr. Schmucker,
J. A. Thompson,	Rev. Dr. Baugher,
R. G. Harper,	Rev. Dr. Krauth,
Dr. D. Horner,	Prof. Jacobs,
Hon. M. M'Clean	Prof. Stoever,
J. B. Danner,	Rev. E. Johnston,

Aug. 30, (March 1.)—1y

Notice to Stockholders.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the shares of stock standing on the books of the company, in the name of each delinquent stockholder as designated below, if not paid up, in full, by the *first day of October*, A. D., 1851, will then be forfeited to the company.

	No. shares.	Am't.	Am't paid.
William Heston,	5	$500 00	$407 50
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500 00	28 85
Jacob Angle,	5	500 00	478 67
Baltzer G. Goll,	3	300 00	15 15
George Hoffman,	10	1000 00	151 50
Hugh Garvin,	2	200 00	60 60
James I. Hulley,	4	400 00	125 41
John Boaly,	5	500 00	241 66
John Kohler,	4	400 00	40 40
David Angle,	1	100 00	15 15
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100 00	857 25
Harvey Hammond,	3	300 00	75 75
David Mollinger,	5	500 00	35 70
John Scott,	10	1000 00	80 80
Archibald Rankin,	5	500 00	348 74
John Olig,	5	500 00	348 85
Andrew Hartman,	2	200 00	65 65
Enoch Skinner's heirs,	6	600 00	440 55
Jacob Bocker,	4	400 00	40 40
Wm. M'Marshall,	3	300 00	207 56
John Sheffer,	10	1000 00	95 836
Peter Hawbecker,	2	200 00	164 95
Mathias Young,	5	500 00	475 75
Peter Elliott,	2	200 00	51 51
Frederick Goyer,	2	200 00	10 10
Samuel F. Johnston,	2	200 00	39 39
Thomas Westby,	2	200 00	31 32
Ludwick Gernigan,	1	100 00	26 50
John Lambert,	3	300 00	241 51
George Barkdoll,	3	300 00	241 51
John Huber,	1	100 00	10 10
Adam Cobb,	1	50 00	41 07
John Flanagan,	4	400 00	98 17
Christian Meck,	1	100 00	46 71
James Gettys,	2	200 00	181 80
David Stoner, of Ab'm.	2	200 00	156 08

By order of the Board.

GEO. H. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

March 28, 1851.—6m

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE!

Large Bottles—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date henceforth, he will put up but one size only,—his quart bottles—the retail price will be

ONE DOLLAR.

This public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, its strength, and curative properties WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As this medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would beg to intimate that his article is not to be classed with the vast amount of "Remedies of the day;" it claims for itself a greater healing power than any other preparation now before the world; and has sustained itself for eight years by its superior medical virtues, and only until this reduction, commanded double the price of any other article in this line.

Notice Particularly, this article acts with great healing power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which life and health depend.

This Medicine has a justly high repute as a remedy for Dropsy and Gravel,

and all diseases of that nature. It may be relied upon when the intelligent physician has abandoned his patient,—and for these distressing diseases, more especially DROPSY, the proprietor would earnestly and honestly recommend it. As for private [illegible] obtained by all, and the trial will prove and exhibit to be the

Greatest Medicine in the World!

☞ Plaster bills for pamphlets—the agents give them away—they contain over thirteen pages of receipts, (in addition to the medical information,) valuable for household purposes, and which will save many dollars per year to practical housekeepers. These receipts are introduced to make the book of great value, aside from its character as an advertisement for the medicine; the testimony in favor of which, in the form of letters from all parts of the country, may be relied upon.

☞ "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," the Great American Remedy, now for sale in quart bottles at $1 each, small bottles at 50 cts each. No small bottles will be issued after the present stock is disposed of.

Principal Office, Buffalo, N. Y., 207 Main Street.

G. C. VAUGHN.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by OLCOTT McKESSON & CO., 127 Maiden Lane, New York City.

N. B.—All letters (excepting from agents and dealers with whom he transacts business) must be post paid, or no attention will be given to them.

AGENTS—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jacob Martin, Oxford; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. B. Cook, Fayetteville; Lewis Denig, Chambersburg; William Berlin, Hanover.

Oct. 18, 1850.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Tin Ware Establishment, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Post Office, a Large Assortment of Tin Ware, which he will sell on moderate terms.—☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

March 14. GEO. E. BUEHLER.

TIN WARE,

OF every description, constantly on hand and for sale at BUEHLER'S Tin Ware Establishment, opposite the Post Office. [Oct 4.

For Rent,

A STORE ROOM, in a desirable situation in the county. Possession given immediately. Enquire at this office.

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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