## Great Excitement in Boston.

*United States Officer Killed.*

*POLICE AND MILITARY CALLED OUT.*

By mail and telegraph from Boston, we have the following details. The arrest of Anthony Burns, an alleged fugitive from labor, belonging to Charles T. Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., has caused a fearful excitement. The examination commenced on Thursday. A call for a public meeting at Faneuil Hall was issued for Friday evening. Speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Francis W. Bird, and others, who denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, in unsparing terms, declaring that it should not be obeyed, and advising to the most determined resistance. A series of strong resolutions were adopted, recognizing the principle of the Virginia creed of arms that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and that an attempt of Algerian Sodjers which says "What which is not just is not law, and that which is not law is not to be obeyed," will be declaring that, as the South had repudiated the Compact, it is just as bad in the North, in the name of liberty and the living God, will keep no faith with Slavery. Downstairs the feeling was that men should be a free man. "We will as God wills. Give's will us done!"

During the evening some one rushed in exclaiming that there was a crowd attacking the court house where Burns was confined. The crowd at Faneuil Hall broke up at about one o'clock, and a large portion of the vast audience rushed to Court Square, with the avowed purpose of taking from the custody of the U. S. Marshal the fugitive slave, assuming as a justification that U. S. Commissioner Loring, at nine o'clock this morning. Some of the leaders were armed with new axes, and many different hand pistols, stones and bricks-bats. They first attempted to break the door at the side of the Court House, but it resisted all their efforts, and the crowd increasing, they went to the west side of the Court House. In the Court House, at this time, were the U. S. Marshal, the Supreme Court, District Attorney Sumner, Sheriff Eveleth, and several of his deputies, the officers of the Supreme Court, and the Jury of the Supreme Court, deliberating on a verdict in the case of Robson, charged with the murder of a man on board the U. S. Marshal Freeman, with his force and a detachment of two hundred men, armed with muskets, and with Colt's revolvers and cutlasses, who were acting as guards to the jurors.

The crowd at first got a ladder, with which they battered against the door, without producing any visible effect. The excitement increased, and the mob grew infuriated. There was scarcely an officer of police to preserve the peace, so speedily had the crowd assembled together. They then obtained a plank, and using it as a battering-ram, forced it violently against the door till it yielded to their efforts, and some few of the number forced their way within the building. At this time, there were some fifty or sixty men on the lower floor, to prevent them from proceeding further. Some were there from the outside, knives and clubs were used, the axes were brought into requisition, and several pistols were fired. At the same time, those on the inside fired once or twice, over the heads of the mob, and shouting, repulsed them back.

By this time the police and watch began to arrive, and several persons supposed to be ringleaders were arrested. One or two axes were secured as trophies of the affair.

This labor, Mayor Smith was called to the spot at an early hour, and issued orders to Col. Schouler, to call out a portion of the Artillery Regiment. The Colonel was himself on hand, and in a short time the Boston Artillery, Capt. Cowen, soon appeared themselves at the City Hall, where they remained under arms during the night. A large number of volunteers were at hand, ready to repel a second attack, at a moment's notice. At one o'clock, everything was quiet in Court Square, in Belknap street and at the Revere House.

The most painful and serious part of the proceedings was the homicide of one of the special officers of the U. S. Marshal's force, James Batchelder, who resides in Charlestown, and worked in the employ of Peter Dunbar, trucksman, was stabbed in the groin at the time when the assault was made upon the door of the Court House. The wounded man fell, and when he was taken into the office, he exclaimed that he was stabbed, and expired almost immediately. It was the opinion of those who saw him that he was struck by one of the pistols discharged at the time.

On Saturday, at 9 o'clock, the hearing of the fugitive case before the U. S. Commissioner was resumed, and a crowd of some three or four thousand people, white and black, soon gathered around the Court House. A regiment of Massachusetts volunteers was ordered under arms to maintain the peace. The claimant of the negro, Charles T. Suttle, has been arrested and held to bail, under a charge of attempting to kidnap a citizen of the State.

Court Square, the chief scene of riot, is a narrow street of not more than fifteen or twenty feet, lined on both sides with high buildings, chiefly of granite.

The examination of the alleged fugitive slave, Burns, progressed amidst the most intense excitement.

A detachment of U. S. Marines, under command of Lieut. Boyd, were on duty inside of the Court House, and guarded the passageways, in order to keep the mob from forcing their way in.

The Court agreed to postpone the further examination of the alleged slave until Monday.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night all was quiet, the troops still on duty.

The Rev. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips applied to the police for force to protect their residences, being fearful of a renewed attack by the Irish, who had, the day before, threatened to avenge the death of Batchelder.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.

Boston, May 29.—The fugitive Burns was brought into court this morning, heavily ironed and closely guarded. No person except officers, lawyers and reporters, were admitted into the room without a written pass from the U. S. Marshal. An immense crowd is gathered outside, which maintains the utmost quiet.

The State military will protect the property, while the United States troops will protect the fugitive. The general impression is that any attempt to rescue will end in a bloody failure, and that the attempt will not be made.

[Evening Bulletin.]

Boston, 12 M.—The case of Burns commenced at 11 o'clock, in the presence of a dense crowd. Wendell Philips, and Theodore Parker were present.

The counsel for the defence protested against proceeding with the case under these extraordinary circumstances surrounding them.

At this juncture a procession of some six or eight hundred men from Worcester, carrying a banner upon which was inscribed the words, "Worcester Freedom Club," marched into Court square amid tremendous cheers. The confusion occasioned by this event interrupted the proceedings of the court for some time.

The counsel for the fugitive then resumed his speech amid great excitement, proceeding with great energy upon law and order, as manifested by filling the court house with armed men.

He therefore protested against the case being further considered.

The U. S. Attorney replied, stating that the conduct of the fugitive's friends had made the presence of the military necessary.

After some wrangling between U. S. Attorney Hallett and Commissioner Loring, the examination was finally proceeded with.

Boston, 3 P. M.—After the examination of the witnesses for the claimant, on the record of ownership of Burns, the fugitive, by Col. Suttle, was produced. The court then took a recess.

At four o'clock the proceedings were resumed, when Mr. Ellis, as counsel for Anthony Burns, proceeded in defence, commencing the argument until six o'clock, when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The "Freedom Club" from Worcester having attracted considerable attention, by their cheers, and some of the leaders attempted to address the crowd from the Court House steps. He was seized by the police and conveyed to the station house. Subsequently the crowd marched around the Court House, and in attempting to repeat the movement, their number had increased, they went to the west side of the Court House. In the Court House, at this time, were the U. S. Marshal, the Supreme Court, District Attorney Sumner, Sheriff Eveleth, and several of his deputies, the officers of the Supreme Court, and the Jury of the Supreme Court, deliberating on a verdict in the case of Robson, charged with the murder of a man on board the U. S. Marshal Freeman, with his force and a detachment of two hundred men, armed with muskets, and with Colt's revolvers and cutlasses, who were acting as guards to the jurors.

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[Evening Bulletin.]

Boston, 12 M.—The case of Burns


THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, June 2, 1854.


**Whig State Ticket.**

GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLOCK, of Northumberland.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DASIE, of Allegheny.

JUDGE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL G. SNYDER, of Montgomery.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., of this place, as a candidate for a office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

☞ Hon. DM. SNYDER, the Whig nominee for the governor Bench, is at present on a visit this friends in this place.

☞ Rev. D.A. WILSON, (formerly of this county) Missionary to Liberia, in Africa, arrived at Sim, Mass., on Friday last, in the brig Logo. Mr. WILSON has temporary leave obtained to visit his friends in this country.

☞ The Committee of School Directors to nominate a county Superintendent will meet in the Cabinet on Monday next. The gentlemen named in connection with the office, are, D. WILZE, Esq., W. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., of this place; E. W. STAHLE, of Cumberland township; S. MARCUS, of Littlestown; and Rev. M. AURAND, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) There may brethren, but these are all that have come our ears.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—An Act was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, changing the mode of constituting dividing election districts in this County. Upon the petition of one-third of the voters of any election district represented to the Court of Quarter Session it shall be lawful for such Court to order an election in such district upon the opinion of the location or change of the place of holding elections. The second section of this act gives the Courts authority to divide any borough, ward, or township, into one or more election districts, or form an election district out of parts of two or more adjoining townships, to suit the convenience and wishes of the inhabitants thereof. No district thus formed shall contain less than one hundred voters.

☞ The York Associate states that Mr. John Brillinger, of Manchester township, in that county, recently sold a lot of 112 fat cattle, of his feeding. Fifty of the lot were taken to Philadelphia, last week, and averaged 1088 pounds each weight, which, at $6 20 per 100 lbs. net—the price at which they sold—makes the price of each $123 28.

☞ Mr. MOOREHOUSE, a teacher in the Sherwood School, near York, was drowned on Saturday afternoon last, at the navigation dam, about half a mile below York. He had been bathing with a number of the boys of the school, and accidentally coming to near the fall, he was towed under, and drowned. He was a graduate of Yale College.

**State Appropriation Bill.**

The General Appropriation bill passed by the last legislature disposes of the enormous sum of five millions and a half of the public money. As the revenues of the State cannot meet this appropriation by a million of dollars, we may anticipate another increase if the State debt to that amount. As usual, a large proportion of the appropriation goes to sustain the Public Works and feed the hungry, who have for years been battening upon the funds wrung from the tax-payers of the Commonwealth. When will this state of things cease?

☞ Hon. HENRY K. STRONG, member of the Legislature from Philadelphia, has published a pamphlet in favor of the Public Works, its resources and the management of the Public Works. He undertakes to prove that by selling the Main Line for $10,000,000, and thus getting rid of the horde of corrupt officers connected with that line, and by introducing economy into the management of the balance of the Public Works, every dollar of the State debt can be paid in 12 years, without any increase of State taxes. At that period all State taxation could be dispensed with; the revenue from ordinary sources being ample to pay all expenses of Government. In view of such a prospect, it is amazing that the tax-payers of the Commonwealth do not rise en masse in condemnation of the present corrupt management of the Public Works.

☞ The street preaching riots continue in our large cities. New York had three of them last Sunday. The collisions are generally between native citizens and foreign residents. Bishop HUGHES last Sabbath had notices read in all the Catholic churches of New York requesting all Roman Catholics to avoid all places where sentiments are uttered calculated to wound their feelings; and, in any event, to abstain from creating disturbances.

☞ The Indiana State Democratic Convention assembled at Indianapolis last week and nominated candidates for office. Resolutions were adopted by a vote of 421 to 18, fully approving of the principle of the act extending the laws of the United States over the territories of Nebraska and Kansas—endorsing the Administration—complimenting Senator Douglass—and against the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

☞ The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER T. McGILL, of Allegheny, Pa., has recently been appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology, at the Princeton Seminary.

**The Boston Riot.**

☞ The "first fruits" of the Nebraska iniquity is being realized in the difficulties at Boston, the details of which we give in another column. Blood has been shed—law has been put at defiance—the heart of New England, writhing under the deep wrong inflicted by the South in its violation of plighted faith and honor, revolts from an enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, in a clear case—and we fear that this is but the beginning of the end. The South has gradually been advancing in demands, exacting from Freedom year after year some new concession as the price of continued fidelity to the Union; and now when it has got all that is can get—Missouri, Florida, Arkansas and Texas admitted into the Union as Slave States—the final blows have been in regard to the rendition of Fugitives from bondage escaped to the Canada line—and finds a sufficient number of desperate politicians from the Free States to do her bidding, she advances a step further, deliberately announces her intention no longer to abide by her Compromises, and claims the privilege of carrying her Slaves to the vast territories of the North and West, long consecrated by a time-honored compact to perpetual freedom? It is no wonder the Northern heart shows symptoms of revolt, a disposition to answer deliberate violation of faith by a deliberate refusal to enforce a compact entered into on its part relentlessly and mercilessly enforced by the South. We do not justify the proceedings at Boston. We loath the Fugitive Slave Act as an odious and barbarous law, and would not lift a finger towards its enforcement—but we have no sympathy for drunken riots, law. Better far yield a negative submission to unjust laws than to challenge the precedent of popular resistance to constituted authorities. We would leave the punishment of the Boston rioters to the facile slaves of power, wherever such might be found low and mean enough to undertake the job.

To the originators of this Nebraska agitation must be charged this Boston riot, with all its terrible consequences. It will not do to throw it upon "Abolitionists" and "Fanatics." PHILLIPS, GARRISON, PARKER & Co., have only taken advantage of the strong popular indignation evoked by PIERCE, DOUGLAS & Co.; but without the aid of the latter, the former could never have enjoyed the opportunity. Indeed prior to the introduction of the Nebraska bill the ultra Abolitionists of the North were gradually sinking from prominent notice in political agitations. They were evidently losing influence and popularity. The public mind was gradually adjusting itself to acquiescence in the existing compromise legislation of the country, when all of a sudden, this Nebraska question was hurled as a fire-brand upon the country by Mr. DOUGLAS, who for a long time has had his longings fixed upon the Presidency. PIERCE, who for a long time has had his longings fixed upon the Presidency. PIERCE, the weak tool of a selfish Cabinet, endorses the incendiary act, and brings the whole machinery of Executive patronage to bear in its favor. Northern indignation at this unmanly agitation is renowned—and the country is once more "at sea" upon the Slavery question. Talk about "Abolition" agitators—why Garrison, Phillips, and all their associates, could not have made so many Abolitionists and Disunionists in half a century, as Pierce, Douglas, Badger and Clayton have made in three months.

That this difficulty at Boston is not the result of Abolition agitation—that it is not confined to ultra Abolitionists of the Garrison school—but that it extends to the masses of the people is most evident from the despatches detailing the progress of the excitement. It is but the natural result of long-continued aggravation, and the passage of the Nebraska bill, which has aroused a bitter feeling of indignation and resentment among all classes, including those who have stood passive under many of the adjustment measures of 1850. In confirmation of this we answer you a few paragraphs from an article in the Boston *Transcript*—a paper always moderate in its tone, and generally representing the oldest and most steadfast advocates of the Compromise measure of 1850. Says the *Transcript*:

"The streets of our usually quiet city present a strange aspect to-day. Many of our citizens are called from their peaceful avocations to take up arms in defence of laws which they have helped to make, but which Patriotic and sober-minded men have peculiar grievances at this time, as they have to set their firmly together, and keep down some rebellious swellings of the heart. They are called upon, by their fealty to the law, to suppress liberty sentiments of their Humanity, and to keep their plighted faith with those who have trodden it under foot. Some compact men who have never before given much attention to the subject, now find themselves—What is our duty in this emergency? How far is the example of violating compacts to be followed?

"No man, we think, familiar with public sentiment here, can deny that the recent action of Congress in reopening the slave law has alienated them from the North, and created a deep seated and firmly rooted conviction, that the time has fully come, when those who remove the key-stone from the arch must not complain if they suffer damage from the fall of the stone. We have not heeded the voice of earnest warning that went up from the wisest and best of our citizens, protesting in the name of honor and justice, against the abrogation of compromises, and affirming that a delicate touch of the plighted faith of the nation, would tend to weaken the claims of our common country upon the confidence and affection of the people. We have done much for our engagements, our promises, our contracts. But it would seem, that not content with this, we are called upon to make new sacrifices, and to renewedly suppress the rights of conscience, of religion, and of that law, whose corner stone is justice, and whose attributes reflect the character of the Infinite."

☞ The report of the Missouri Compromise has at length aroused the free sentiment of the North. A few plain presses in the interest of the General Government affect to be satisfied with the bill; but the great masses of the North of every political complexion, including numbers who stood foremost in support of the compromise of 1850, there is heard a firm, bitter denunciation of broken faith on the part of the South, and the cry of "Repeal" bids fair to become the watchword in future Congressional canvasses throughout the North. The struggle between Freedom and Slavery has commenced anew.

To make doubly sure, we notice that organized associations are forming in New England and various parts of the West, to encourage and facilitate free emigration to Kansas and Nebraska. In Massachusetts an association of this kind has been chartered with a capital of $5,000,000, in shares of $100, called the "Emigrant's Aid Society." Books of subscription have been opened at Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and at a meeting of stockholders for permanent organization will be held in Boston, on the first Wednesday of June. This looks like going to work in earnest.

**A Chance for Speculators.**

The annexed card we find in the advertising columns of the last York *Republican*:

"The editor of the Republican says "the lady is all that she represents herself to be. She is a prize worth the asking for, and whichever of our gay young men shall be fortunate enough to obtain her hand and heart will have cause to regret it.—There is no jokes about it either in. It will be as well, however, to state that she wants a "nice young man and no *humbug*."

MATRIMONIAL

YOUNG LADY, eighteen years of age, good looking, considered by her friends to be prepossessing appearance, of affable and pleasant disposition, of good family, fond of the amusement of cooking for one whom she will promise to please, has money, and will hereafter have more, she only wishes for one of a congenial disposition a gentleman between the ages of 22 and 30, of respectable connections, and with a business sufficient to justify him in taking the responsibilities of married life upon his shoulders. He must be passably good looking. The advertiser is reserved, diffident, and unacquainted with the false ways of society, associating with few (for none of the opposite sex, but having youth, health, a fair share of silver and sixpences, and a cheerful disposition, she wishes a companion to enjoy life with her. Letters addressed to "MODERNE," York, Pa., (post paid,) will receive prompt attention.

York, May 31, 1854.

Eighteen—prepossessing appearance—good family—a fair share of this world's goods—fond of cooking—a chance, Boys!—Who bids for "Imogene?"

☞ We are glad to notice that a few Democratic papers in Pennsylvania have the manliness to denounce the Nebraska iniquity. Among these the Bradford *Reporter*, in Wilmot's District; the Susquehanna *Democrat*, the organ of Mr. Chase, Speaker of the last House; the Berks County *Press*, Montgomery *Ledger*, and Westchester *Republican*. The Montgomery *Ledger*, in noticing the statement of Washington Union that failed to the Nebraska bill will hereafter be essential to Democratic orthodoxy, replies:

"If no votes are desired other than such as have been cast heretofore, we may be left in a glorious minority in Pennsylvania. Just bear that in mind, and be carefully careful in your faith."

The Berks County *Press* is equally emphatic in its denunciation of the bill. The 'Press' is one of the recognized organs in Pennsylvania, and in noticing the passage of the bill, says:

"Thus, by legislative legerdemain, and a violation of the resolutions contained in the Democratic platform, which declared the Compromise of 1850, a full and final settlement of the Slave question, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is effected. *Such an unholy consummation as this act*, on the part of the majority in Congress, has not been consummated in the past existing between the States, adopted for the common preservation in 1820, is *but of blackening infamy, and we predict the very existence of our free institutions, and which will yet be rebuked by the sovereign people.*"

☞ Three fugitive slaves were arrested in New York on Friday last, as the property of David Smith and Jacob Grove, of Washington county, Md. They were surprised in their beds at an early hour, taken before U. States Commissioner Morton, and, after a hearing, three were delivered over to the U. S. Marshal to be conveyed to Maryland. The whole matter was managed very quietly, but upon its leaving out judge JAY and Hon. E. D. OLIVER tendered their services as Counsel for the slaves, and repaired to the office of the Commissioner, where they learned that the affair was over and that the alledge fugitives were on their way to Maryland. One of them is said to be a free man, and the other two nephews, of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, a colored Presbyterian clergyman in New York City.

The affair produced considerable excitement among the other coloured people.

A large indignation meeting was held at night in Dr. Pennington's church, at which speeches were made by Rev. Dr. P., Hon. E. D. Culver, Rev. Mr. Goodel and others, including Dr. Snodgrass, of Baltimore. Resolutions were adopted rejoicing that the fugitive slave law would no longer be executed except through the infamy of lies and subterfuges of United States officers." The meeting finally adjourned pending a proposition to raise a committee to consider the propriety of "an organization to resist the fugitive slave law by force."

☞ At Elyria, Ohio, on Thursday night, minute guns were fired, bells were tolled, and muffled drums beat, on account of the passage of the Nebraska bill.

☞ The bells of the churches in Homer and Cortland, N. York, were tolled on account of the passage of the Nebraska bill.

**Terrible Explosion.**

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 31.—About quarter to 11 o'clock this morning three wagons, loaded with powder, belonging to Messrs. Dupont & Co., exploded at the corner of 14th and Orange streets, killing John Rowe. Time, Writer with much care and in an entertaining and instructive manner, with illustrations of Impostors and Impostors, and beautifully illuminated Title Pages,

CONTAINING

THE LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, the Great American Statesman; with numerous anecdotes, illustrative of his character; and the following illustrations:

Young Daniel in the Saw Mill.
Webster Fishing at Fryeburg.
Webster declining the Clerkship.
Webster expounding the Constitution.
Webster at Faneuil Hall.
Marshfield, the residence of Webster.
Webster on his Farm.
*The Life of Henry Clay*, the Mill Boy of the Slashes, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Benj. Franklin*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Marion*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Lafayette*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Wm. Penn*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Gen. Taylor*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Andrew Jackson*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, nine illustrations.
*The Old Bell of Independence*; or, Philadelphia in 1776, nine illustrations.
*The Yankee Tea Party*, and other Stories of the Revolution, nine illustrations.

Containing in all over 100 illustrations. Each volume is well written, presenting a high moral tone, and can safely be placed in the hands of young people; they will interest and instruct, while they embody the early history of our country, and are well adapted for

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

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Price per volume, neatly bound, cloth gilt, 50¢.

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☞ Copies will be sent by mail, postage free, upon the receipt of the price of the set, or any volume.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers,
25 S. 6th st., Philadelphia.

☞ Newspapers inserting the above in full, will be entitled to a volume for each insertion, payment to be directed "Medical Examiner, Philadelphia."

June 2, 1854.—3m

"KNOW NOTHINGS."

IT is currently reported that the "Know Nothings" have organized in town, and that they hold their meetings, once a week, in the Hall of Messrs. LAKE'S SHOP of Mr. HENRY HUBER, on South Baltimore street, adjoining the Presbyterian church, and opposite Mr. DEARDORFF'S Sadler Shop. Come and join their fare-famed association, and the same time, enjoy the immense Henry's large, and splendid assortment of

HARNESS

of all kinds, *Riding Bridles, Martingales*, and all other articles belonging to the Harness business.

☞ All kinds of County Produce taken in exchange, at the Highest Price.

HENRY HUGHES.

June 2, 1854.—3m

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THERE will be public preaching, if no preventing providence, at the following times and places, viz:

June 10th and 11th, at Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa.

June 18th, at the Boston School House, near York Springs.

June 25th, at Hartzels School House, near Bonaugh's.

July 1st and 2d, at Reevers School House, South of Gettysburg.

JOHN A. PLOWMAN,
Missionary.

June 2, 1854.—tf

☞ JUST received and for sale a large lot of

Fresh Groceries,

ALSO—Tinware and second hand

COOK STOVES,

very cheap by

GEO. ARNOLD.

June 2, 1854.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has still a few more lots of TIMBER LAND for sale, which will be disposed of reasonably.—For information apply to

☞ Also for sale, a lot of LOCUST POSTS.

J. D. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, May 12, 1854.—tf

1,000 CORDS of good BLACK OAK BARK will be taken this season, for which a fair price will be given. Apply at either of my Tanyards in Gettysburg.

HENRY RUPP.

☞ Also two APPRENTICES to the Tanning and Currying business will be taken if early application be made.

H. RUPP.

April 7, 1854.—7t

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

MARCUS SAMSON

IS now opening a splendid assortment of every kind of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which can't be beat for style or cheapness. Call and see them.

May 12, 1854.

Morocco.

THOSE wishing to select from a large assortment of Madras, and Book Morocco, Pink and Lair Linings of a superior quality, at cheap prices should call early at the cheap store of

FARNESTOCKS.

☞ CONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, a large assortment of the latest fashionable styles, just received at

SCHOK'S.

☞ IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Towelling, and Drilling, a large variety.—For sale at

SCHICK'S.

☞ COOKING GLASSES, of all sorts and sizes, at

SCHICK'S.

Young American's Library:

A Useful and Attractive Series of Books for YOUNG PEOPLE, embracing Events connected with the Early History of our Country, and Lives of Distinguished Men, written with much care and in an entertaining and instructive manner, with illustrations of Impostors and Impostors, and beautifully illuminated Title Pages,

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Webster declining the Clerkship.
Webster expounding the Constitution.
Webster at Faneuil Hall.
Marshfield, the residence of Webster.
Webster on his Farm.
*The Life of Henry Clay*, the Mill Boy of the Slashes, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Benj. Franklin*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Marion*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Lafayette*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Wm. Penn*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Gen. Taylor*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Andrew Jackson*, nine illustrations.
*The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, nine illustrations.
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LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers,
25 S. 6th st., Philadelphia.

☞ Newspapers inserting the above in full, will be entitled to a volume for each insertion, payment to be directed "Medical Examiner, Philadelphia."

June 2, 1854.—3m

"KNOW NOTHING" MEETING.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS!!

WILL meet at the Store of J. S. GRAMMER, not to tear wunder former parties, but to examine his stock of new

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

this being his second arrival, which consists of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Berages, Bérege De Laine, Jaconet, and French Lawns, Debage Alpacas, Alpaces, Linen Lustre, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric Ginghams, Jaconet Cambric and Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, Black Lace Veils, Edgings, Gimps, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Italian Cloth, Cassmeretts, of every color and an assortment of every kind; also a fresh supply of

GROCERIES

which will be sold very low. His stock of Goods has been selected with great care, and after a careful study of the bargaintakers to dispose, of them on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Terms Cash, or Country Produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Gettysburg, May 19, 1854.

MORE NEW GOODS!
A SECOND SUPPLY.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the City with another supply of seasonable Goods, among which is

Ladies' Dress Goods,

of every variety, such as Lawns and cheap Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, in great variety and of the latest styles, White and Red Crape and other shawls, embroidered Crape, plain Lawn Shawls, Ribbons, a beautiful variety, Bonnets, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Edgings, Insertings, &c., &c.,—with almost any article in the DRY GOOD line, sale a lot of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other establishment in the place. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

May 12, 1854.

Hats and Caps.

S. S. MCCREARY

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a fine assortment of HATS of his own manufacture. His stock includes

FINE SILK, FUR, RUSSIA, AND SLOUCH HATS,

of all kinds; also a large assortment of all kinds of Summer Hats and

CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

☞ Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment either in the City or County.

S. S. MCCREARY.

Gettysburg, May 12, 1854.—ly

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

WE have just received the largest stock of GROCERIES ever offered in this county, comprising

25 Hhds of prime Sugar,
60 Barrels of best N. O. Molasses,
20 " of superior quality Syrup,

together with a large assortment of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c., to which we invite the attention of purchasers, either wholesale or retail. Now is your time for cheap and desirable Groceries; the place to furnish them is at PARKINCK'S.

*Sign of the RED FRONT.*

May 12, 1854.

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY!

THE undersigned has just returned from the City with a large supply of FRESH GOODS, which he is prepared to sell at prices which cannot be beat. His stock consists of

GROCERIES

of all kinds, Sugars, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Starch, Crackers, Cheese, Pickled Cucumbers, &c. Also,

Fruits & Confections,

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Almonds, Cocoanuts, Shoes, Tobacco, Segars, Gail's celebrated German Smoking Tobacco, and a variety of other articles—Also a fine assortment of the best qualities of

LIQUORS,

Wines and Brandies of different kinds, N. E. Rum, Holland Gin, Old Rye, &c.—all of which can be had on the lowest terms at the Store of the subscriber, in South Baltimore street, next door to the "Star" office.

☞ Also always on hand a variety of Stone Jugs, &c.—Give us a call.

EMANUEL ZIEGLER, Jr.

Gettysburg, May 19, 1854—tf.

A DAGUERREOTYPE FOR 50 CENTS,

CAN be had at Weaver's Gallery in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and warranted put up in this Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cents to $6 00. So now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likenesses ever offered in this place. Persons will find it to their advantage to call soon while the opportunity is before them, and in order to secure a satisfactory likeness, subjects generally need to be in good health and spirits, as well as in the proper frame of mind. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Plaid and contrasting colors are very suitable for children.

I assume my sincere thanks to monumental friends for their past favors, and solicite a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the taste of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

April 29—18tf.

☞ PERFUMERY of all kinds will be found at

SCHICK'S.

☞ COOKING GLASSES, of all sorts and sizes, at

SCHICK'S.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Vend. Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the following property, to wit:

No. 1. A Lot of Meadow Ground,

Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Alexander Cobean, Wm. W. Paxton, and others.

No. 2. A Lot of Meadow Ground,

Situate in same borough, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of D. McConaughy, Adam Doser, F. E. Vanderslice, and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Meadow Ground,

situate partly in said borough, and partly in Cumberland township, containing EIGHT ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of F. E. Vanderslice, James A. Thompson, and lots No. 4, 5, and 7.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground,

situate partly in said borough, and partly in Cumberland township, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. W. Paxton, and lots No. 3, 5, and 6; on which is a Young Apple Orchard.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground,

situate in Cumberland township, containing THREE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lots No. 3, 4, 6 and 7; on which is erected a frame weather-boarded BARN, with threshing floor, and a well of good water, with a pump in it, near the Barn.

No. 6. A Lot of Ground,

situate partly in the borough of Gettysburg, and partly in Cumberland township, containing SEVEN ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of J. B. McPherson, John Gilbert, and lots No. 4, 5, and 8, on which is erected a Frame STABLE.

No. 7. All the interest of William W. Hamersly in a

Lot of Ground,

situate in the township of Cumberland, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of George H. Swope, and lots No. 3, 5, and 8.

No. 8. All the interest of Wm. W. Hamersly in a

Lot of Ground,

situate in said township, containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of George H. Swope, John Gilbert, and lots No. 6, and 7.

—ALSO—

At 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg,

No. 9. A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on W. Water Street, adjoining lots of Dr. D. H. Horner, Jacob Rice, and running back to an alley, on which is erected a two-story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a Stable, and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of WM. W. HAMERSLY.

☞ Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up and sold.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
May 26, 1854.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 17th day of June next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

*the