THE STAR AND BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, Jan. 5, 1855.

"The Fortune of A Day."

About a month ago it was announced that a poor mechanic residing in Cincinnati, named William E. Walker, had received intelligence of the death of an uncle in Baltimore, by which he came into the possession of nine thousand dollars, all in cash. He immediately went to Baltimore, it is said, and found that he could find no position of the income for six months, sold his claim for $8,000 cash, thus leaving $1,000. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Indefatigable as the success which had attended him, he hastened back to his home. Five hundred dollars was expended on the same day, after the return, in purchasing furniture, &c., for his house. The old furniture was sent to Woodruff's, and the contents of Walker's abode, the whole being valued at $2,000, which was in inferior character—Walker, with his little family, moved into a tenement fourth street at $350 a year, and expended quite a sum of money in having it repainted and whitewashed.

Walker feeling himself independent enough to play the gentleman, commenced frequenting the saloons and restaurants, and field street in the day time, and the theatres at night. He made acquaintances speedily, and very liberally treated them to oysters and other refreshments, and in return his new friends invited him to play card and billiards in their saloons. In his new sphere in which he was enjoying limited so eclipsed his better judgement, that he was even persuaded to visit the gambling rooms. At first he won at nearly every game, and accumulated nearly $400. Night after night he continued visiting these sinks of iniquity, one of which is on Third street, until he had lost over *five thousand dollars*, the sum of $8,000 he had received but a few weeks since. Walker says that when he lost $4,000 of the money he would have supposed his friends to be expected to get the sum back again by continuing the game. He has not, however, stopped, and he now finds himself in one of our courts of justice.—Walker's fine furniture, clothing, &c., is offered, but he has only $1,000 of the $8,000 left, but prognoses hereafter to remain at home, and not squander when he has not money to pay his daily labor and support of his interests and welfare of his family.

Queer Pachn.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

On Friday night last an incident occurred at the opera, here which has excited considerable sensation, and is the talk of the town. Omer Pacha made his appearance in his box, accompanied by his wife and his nephew, Tufenk Bey. The lady was completely unveiled, and sat with her husband in the midst of the most perfect astonishment. This is, I believe, the first instance on record in which the wife of a Mussulman has displayed her features before men, and above all before Giaours. It is consequently a tremendous piece of job of which I am very anxious to see the result. It displays great courage on the part of Omer Pacha, but will it last? Yesterday, when the news reaches Constantinople, within the dearest ire among the old Turks. Hussar Pacha came to the opera, soon after, and entered into conversation with Madame, and while this was going on Ismail Pacha (such is the fact) came in, and took his place on the opposite side of the house. Glancing across, he fairly, suddenly became pale, remained motionless for two or three minutes, and then rose up, saluted again, left the box, and retired no more. On the same evening Mesour Pacha distributed tickets to twelve English, twelve French, twelve Wallachian, and twelve Turkish soldiers, who filled three places in the stalls and enjoyed the spectacle highly, to the great pique of the Austrian officers, who complained bitterly of it next day.

The Young British Officers.

Reposing on the war tactics and indifference appeared to have reached a point far more extravagant. Young men and elderly ladies seemed to vie with one another in providing means of inordinate entertainment. The club houses of the Military Guards were jammed, and the refined and elaborate luxuriousness. If, on the thirty-day, or Oak's day of 1853, one that walked into St James street about half 11 o'clock in the morning, there would have seen the young men of fashion, with their admirably equipped carriages, preparing for the sports of the day. Around them with their wives tied around their hats, intended to be worn as guards for their complexion, when engineering the coach and of the road.—Just after reaching on to the Army and Navy Club-house, in Pall Mall, the most prominent of the luxurious palaces in that neighborhood, there were other similar groups. Among all these young men there was a strong desire of rivalry, more officers of the regiment which have been performing such astonishing feats of valor. Those young men who thought it necessary to guard their faces from the sun's rays, British summer day, are the same who have lain in their tents upon the heights above Sevastopole, scarcely shielded from the cold damps of a November night, and have assisted with alacrity at the first sound of the trumpet or the drum, in the raw mists of the morning, to hurl their men into the most terrible conflicts that ever soldiers were engaged in, and to face death in every terrible form. Death is an annoyance.

Statistics of Trade.—The New York papers are filled with lamentations on account of the stagnation of trade, and the number of artisans and mechanics thrown out of employment in that city. The New York Herald furnishes the following tabular list of idle persons:

Tailors and tailoresses 7,000; cabinet makers, upholsters, &c., 1,500; masons 1,000; blacksmiths, smiths, &c., 700; shoemakers 2500; stereotypers 150; bookbinders, folders and stitchers 450; house carpenters 500; shoemakers 400; ship carpenters 700; rope makers, block makers, riggers, &c., 500; plasterers 200; plumbers 600; umbrella makers 250; painters 300. Total 15,450.

Slavery in Turkey.—Slaves are treated as a part of the family or household, and are not kept for labor; indeed, numbers of the most distinguished and powerful men in Turkey have been slaves by origin. As regards the sale and purchase of slaves, Circassian girls are in demand at Constantinople. She has a reputation, also, for beauty, of becoming Sultana, or at least the favorite beauty of her lord, will open the harem of some opulent pacha to her.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult.

Affairs in Spain present no new feature. Mr. Soule was at the post and was favorably received.

The pretension of Prussia is still equivocal. It is by no means certain that she will favor the Allies, and she does not positively assert her determination to take up arms against Russia even if the Czar reject her ultimatum. Her Lower house is still viewed with distrust and jealousy.

ENGLAND.

Parliament had been opened and the Queen's speech delivered, which was wholly occupied with the war, in proposing one sentence, where she says:—"I have concluded a treaty with the United States, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted." The rest of the speech speaks of the Army in the Crimea with admiration and gratitude, and praises the co-operation of the French.

The Queen also says that she has concluded a treaty with Austria, and she calls for instant reinforcements to go to the Crimea.

The thanks of Parliament had been voted to the Army and Navy.

The news.

The dates from Sevastopol are to the 7th instant. Up to that time nothing material had transpired, owing to the heavy rains the trenches were all filled in water, and the roads had become impassable.

She says there was a slight engagement, though the weather was very cold, and the elements adverse to a successful or speedy operation. Bombardment was continued at intervals without any special effect. The damage done was speedily repaired.

A rumor prevailed that five thousand Russians had entered Sevastopol, in line of the defence of Sevastopol. It is said that the trenches cut by the allies in three steps, and in the last instant every rain, had been filled with water and rendered almost useless.

Advices from Sevastopol to the 7th state that great movements were observed before and around that city on that evening. Important steps were supposed to be taking. It looked like great preparations for another great battle. The investment of the place had been completed.—Numerous reinforcements had arrived to the allies. The Russians were also preparing in immense numbers.

The text of the Russian note which Gortschakoff addressed to the Count Boul, at Vienna, on the 28th, was as follows: "The undersigned is authorized to declare to M. Boul that his Majesty, the Emperor accepts the four propositions of the Cabinet of Vienna, as a starting point for the negotiations of peace."

If the negotiations were nothing do not produce peace, Russia will call out 16 men per thousand, equal to one million of men to take the field as early as possible.

Private letters say that the ratification of the treaty with Austria, was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

The Austrian Ultimatum.

This appears to be the most important item of intelligence by present arrival.—The "Out Deutsche Post" publishes the following as the ultimatum of the Court of Austria to the Emperor of Russia.

1st. No modification of Russia's territorial possession is demanded.

2d. The allies will not demand indemnitions for the war expenses is to be the sacrifice for two or three minutes, and then peace is established again, left the box, and retired no more. On the same evening Mesour Pacha distributed tickets to twelve English, twelve French, twelve Wallachian, and twelve Turkish soldiers, who filled three places in the stalls and enjoyed the spectacle highly, to the great pique of the Austrian officers, who complained bitterly of it next day.

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Mr. Bonham and Mr. Chase.

☞ The Locofoco State Committee, which met at Philadelphia on the 20th ult., to consider the proposition of Mr. Bonham to "reorganize" the party, have concluded their labors and announced the result in the shape of sundry resolutions and an "Address to the People of Pennsylvania." The work of reorganization is proposed until the 4th of July next, at which time a State Convention of the Democracy is to be held at Harrisburg, should there be such a party then in existence. Mr. Bonham seems to be still sore from his luckless encounter with Administration at the last election, and indulges in quite a poetical flourish upon the anticipated results of the present American State Administration, as to the fruitage which he is not fully assured. Speaking of Gov. Pollock, the Address says:

"The tree will be known by its fruits. If he boldly uses the veto against the corrupting influence of incorporated wealth; if he does not prostitute the prerogative of the pardoning power to the use of his political friends; if he conscientiously guards the treasure; if he keeps the oath which he takes in his inauguration, and disregards that which he took in the Know Nothing Lodge, on the 15th of June last, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, in this city, we will be bound to confess that his administration is a better thing than we hoped. But if, on the other hand, the influence of his office shall be lent out to the evil purposes of bad men—if he stirs up religious bigotry and strife among the people—if he recommends the payment of the taxpayers or despoils the Commonwealth of her public works, without adequate consideration—if he acknowledges the sworn obligation he owes to his subterranean party for services rendered in his election, as bargain and sale, that he faithfully he owes to the constitution—then he is entitled to no forbearance, his name will become a hissing and by-word, and the short period of his power will be remembered hereafter as we remember the blights and blasts, or likely storms of frost and drought and potato rot, when all the years of plenty and prosperity are forgotten."

Mr. ex-Speaker Chase fraternizes with Mr. Bonham, and unites in the address, in consequence, we presume, of his admiration of the latter's astute free-trade notions—both of them being noted for their devotion to the anti-American policy of encouraging British and Foreign Workshops to the prejudice of American industry. A capital brace of leaders for our bogus Democracy.

☞ The vote in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, for Speaker, is worthy of note. It will be seen that the Democratic candidate polled but 18 votes, while two were thrown away. All the rest went over to the support of Mr. Strong, (Whig,) who, it is understood, was adopted as the American candidate.—He accordingly received—the full Whig vote and that of the "Know Nothing" Democrats. The Democracy, like a dose-solving lion, are very fearful in dealing out large than was anticipated, was elected on the new ticket, and made a brief and appropriate acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him. No other business beyond swearing in the members was done in the House.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock. The roll being called, thirty Senators answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Crabbs, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. E. W. Hamlin, of Wayne, was the Democratic caucus candidate, and Mr. Hendricks, of Schuylkill, the Whig caucus candidate for the Speakership. The ballot stood:

Hamlin,	14
Hendricks,	13
Blanks,	3

Then Senate then adjourned. Mr. Buckalew, of the Luzerne District, had not yet returned from South America.

The Senate met next day and proceeded as far as the 18th ballot, without any change in the vote for Speaker. Messrs. Darsie and Price (Whigs) refuse to vote for Hendricks because of the latter's alleged affinities for Americanism, and threw their votes away. The Democratic Senators voted for Mr. Price in from Philadelphia, and contributed much to the defeat of Prohibition.

☞ Congress has been doing but little worth chronicling. The Senate has been debating the subject of land distribution, while the House has been mainly engaged in fruitless discussions upon Know Nothingism, the President's veto of the River and Harbor bill, and the proposition to offer the mediation of our Government in the European war.

The Farmers' Harvest.

☞ There is no class whose prosperity is now so promising as the agricultural.—Every kind of produce is exhorbitantly high, and the present prospects are that high prices will rule for some time yet.—England, under the most favorable circumstances, has not been able for years past to furnish her people with bread. Extensive importations have been made from this country, the Mediterranean, Black and Baltic Seas. Of course the two latter supply the trade during the war, of course, will be largely reduced, so that their main dependence for any deficiency will be on the United States and Canada. It is plain, therefore, that high prices will be maintained both abroad and here until another crop shall be harvested, and probably until peace shall be restored.

With these prospects, farmers should make the very best use of their lands.—They should put increased labor upon it, and produce thevery highest yield possible. Present prices will afford the employment of hands, and money invested in that way will yield a good return.

☞ Hon. Lanman's banking house, at Pittsburg, has suspended.

The Old and the New.

☞ The year 1854 will, as the New York Tribune, be long remembered by eminently one of disaster and calamity. In Europe, it witnessed the definitive commencement of a war among the great Powers, which already destroyed one hundred thousand lives and an enormous aggregate of property without a result likely to hasten the re-establishment of peace.—If the Russians were completely baffled and repulsed at Silistria, the Allies have yet accomplished little at Sevastopol, and their recent heavy losses of vessels and munitions by storm and shipwreck render highly improbable the speedy reduction of that strongholds. Gallant and unafraid as was the Musulmen's defence of their fortress by the Danube, it did not prove them able to cope with Russia in the open field, nor does it overbear the facts which prove the Ottoman Empire a ruin, and the expulsion of the Turks from Europe merely a question of time. No decayed State was ever yet permanently upheld by foreign bayonets, nor ever will be. The Ottoman Empire, stretching from the Adriatic to the Euxine, would seem the natural issue of the long struggle between Russian ambition and Turkish tenacity if the Western Powers would permanently succeed in barring the road to Constantinople against the unsleeping ambition of the Czar. At present, however, with the Austrian alliance to the alliance of France and England pretty well exploded, and the probability of a speedy peace rather receding than advancing, we can only say with safety that all the belligerents must be imporverished while neither of them can be vitally imperiled by the prosecution of the contest, and that neither of them can possibly gain by it, save in the mere itself, to the sympathies of those whose hearts are with the down-trodden Nationalities and wandering exiles of Italy, Poland, and Hungary.

On the other hand, the passage of Douglas's Nebraska bill and the consequent probable desceration by Slavery of part if not all the vast region stretching westward from Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, to the crests of the Rocky Mountains, has been the chief calamity of the year just closed. The lying lullaby that the whole contest was a wrangle for an abstraction—that slavery would never go into Kansas, even if permitted and invited to do so, at length stands unmasked and palpable. Slavery *will* go into Kansas—nay, has already gone there—and very earnest exertions will be required to drive it out again. That these exertions will be successful, we have the highest hope; that we shall have a House of Representatives for two years from the 4th of March next that will not admit Kansas as a Slave State, we joyfully believe.

Misfortune seldom come singly. Our Year of 1854 were unusually prolific in bereavements and deaths; pestilence has been rife in many sections; and a terrible commercial revulsion, caused primarily by the breaking down of our Protective policy and consequent enormous influx of Foreign Fabrics, but aggravated and accelerated by the Schuyler and kindred explosions, by the shortness of our crops and the inability of Western Europe to let us go deeper and deeper into her debt, because our surplus earnings are now required to fill the devouring maw of the great Eastern War, has rendered the latter half of the year a season of trial, suffering and loss to nearly all connected with trade or manufactures, or depending on wages for bread.

Then let us not seem to speak murmuringly or despondently. The European war, if it has seemed aimless and barren of results, has yet strikingly illustrated the loving and heroism of the contending soldiers, their steady courage and defiance of death. All have fought bravely; but as yet the palm for efficiency must be awarded to the British troops, whose behavior at Inkermann would have done honor to the best regiments of Napoleon's Guard. England may well be proud of her defenders and rest securely behind her wooden walls while they are manned by such gallant hearts. War is a horrid game, yet it develops some of the noblest as well as more of the darkest phases of human nature. They who on either side poured out their blood for their country's sake at the Alma, at Balaklava, or at Inkerman, died not wholly in vain. And so the gigantic wrong perpetrated in Slavery's behalf by our present Congress last Spring has served to arouse an indignation and distrust which will not be allayed until slavery surrender her well gains, and consent to be excluded from all but the States which have already chosen to cleak it with the forms of law. So the commercial disasters of the year shall teach us frugality and caution, as they have already forcibly reminded us of the duty of charity—perhaps a more political economy also—and by compelling us to pay part of our debts and refrain for a season from contracting new ones, may drive us upon the course that will lead us back to solid and lasting prosperity. The fervent hope that such may be the issue, and with a confidence that the worst of the "Hard Times" have been experienced, we heartily wish our readers a Happy New Year.

☞ A skating match was recently held at Madison, Wisconsin. A mile was run in one minute and fifty-six seconds, standing included. It is said to be the swiftest time on record and is equal to ordinary railway express trains.

☞ The Whigs and Democrats of Pittsburg have united upon Mr. Voltz, the present mayor, for re-election, against the Know Nothings.

☞ Hon. Nyhon H. Clark was installed into office as Governor of the State of N. York on Monday. The Legislature commenced its annual session the next day.—The Assembly was organized by the election of Mr. Littlejohn, the Whig candidate, for Speaker. The other Whig candidates for offices in the Assembly were elected by large majorities. Gov. Clarke sent in his Message, in which, among other things, he strongly advocated prohibitory, and other forcible arguments, and considers prohibition already within the limits of the Constitution. He hopes a bill will be framed to secure the suppression of the liquor traffic without interfering with just personal rights.

New Song.

☞ There is beauty, pathos, and truth combined in the following song, which all our delinquent subscribers should learn to sing with an understanding heart:

Oh, how happy are they,
Who the Star-Banner take,
And have equured up the old year and more;
They never need groan
The great joy of the Press,
When delinquents have squared their old score.

Printers all the day long
Labor hard for their song;
Oh, that will they hard fate could but see!
Pay up your dues like men,
And, of course, want their pay
To buy wraps, bread, butter and tea.

"Taint a known'y kin' o' cattle
That's filched with mouldy corn."

☞ A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the pardon of Dr. Beale, the Dentist, who was recently convicted of rape on a young lady in his office, while under the influence of chloroform—has at been officially received, but his friend confidently expect it, Judges Black, Lewis and Woodward, of the Supreme Court, have given written opinions upon the case, styling the verdict of the Jury illegal.

☞ There is a stampede threatened in England of the Red Republic propaganda, and exiles, such as Kossuth, Dullis, Kossuth, Mazzini & Co., who have sojourned there so long. They are angry that England should presume to enter into an alliance with Austria. The *entente cordiale* with Louis Napoleg gulled them terribly, but this Austrian alliance is too much for their endurance; therefore they threaten to leave England *immense*.

INTERESTING TO TRUE LOVERS.—The Eastern Wind has led to one important discovery. The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* says:—You will be surprised to hear that Leander's body has been discovered in the Hellespont with a love letter of Hero's in his vest—both body and billet-doux in good state of preservation. When I can procure a copy of the letter, I will transcribe it for you."

☞ A late number of the London News informs its readers that in the late New York Election the contest for the Governorship of the United States was a very close one!

Professional Cards.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
DENTIST,
OFFICE in Chambersburg street, one door West of the Lutheran Church, immediately opposite Sheads', where he may be found ready and willing to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call.

REFERENCE.
Dr. C. N. Bentzinger, Dr. D. Horner, " H. S. Huss, " D. Gilbert, Rev. D. Jacobs, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D Prof. M. Jacobs, " H. L. Baugher, " H. A. Muhlenberg, " M. L. Stover.

IMPORTANT
Farmer, Farrier & Stage Proprietor
GEO. W. MERCHANT'S
CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL
GOOD FOR MAN & BEAST

"They can't Keep Home without it."
Experience of more than sixteen years has established the fact that Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Embrocation, will cure most cases, and relieve the worst.
Sprains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Foll Evil, Spavin, Mange, Scratches, Cracks, Cuts, Wounds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Galls, Galled Backs, Galled Shoulders, Founded Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Distemper, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Lameness, Painful Services Affections, Frost Bites, Bells, Corns, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contraction of the Muscles, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side of the Joints, Cabed Breasts, &c. &c. &c.
The unprecedented demand for this article, as seen in Horses and Cattle, and even in human flesh, is the best testimony of its value. Its extraordinary cures in the Stable, Farm and Family, have established it as the habit of keeping it in their stables and houses, when they have once tried it, and have found by experience the timely application of this Oil.
Prepared only by the sole proprietor, GEORGE W. MERCHANT, Gettysburg, Pa. to whom is the sole of the bottle, and to his handwriting over the cork.
All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to.
On the outside of the wrapper, and see what vendors are selling the genuine Merchant's Gargling Oil.
Sold by responsible dealers generally, in the Island of Cuba and the United States.
L. F. KOLLER KURTZ & B. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; J. A. Sadler, Emmitsburg; J. Bingham, Hampton; W. Wolf, East Berlin; Parson & Blythe, Fairfield; A. S. Myers, Round Top; Mark, Cashtown; Wm. Bigham, Middle Creek; Jacob Hoke, Mt. Joy; Martin, Stony Ridge; Jacob Hoke, Hunterstown; Tanger, Bonaugh, Hunterstown; Wm. Bigham, Mt. Pleasant; Wm. Bigham, Mt. Pleasant; And at wholesale by F. Kitt & Co., 1, Gilbert Place, corner of Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Jan. 27, 1854.—1y

Hanover Branch Rail Road.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch road now run as follows:
1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M., with passengers for York; Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with passengers from Baltimore at 11.45 A. M.
2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.30 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 5.30 P. M. and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c. at 4.45 P. M.—
3d Train will leave Hanover at 6 P. M. with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 8 A. M.
The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore at 4.30; return at 7 A. M.
EDWARD-E. YOUNG, *Agent.*
Hanover, March 24, 1854.

Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail'r.Arr.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—Way Passenger Train leaves Calvert Station at 8.15 A M
Arrives at York at 11 A M
Accommodation Train leaves Calvert station at 4.25 P M
Arrives at York at 7.42 P M
Express Train leaves Calvert Station at 10 P M
Arrives at York at 12 P M
RETURNING
Way Passenger Train leave Harrisburg at 1.40 P M
Arriving at York at 2.45 P M
Express Train leaves Harrisburg at 8.45 A M
Arriving at York at 9.54 A M
Accomodation train leaves York at 4.45 A. M.
A. P. WINCHESTER,
Superintendent of Transportation.
May 19, 1854.

NOTICE!

AS I have rented out my Foundry to take effect from the first day of April next, and being anxious to close up the business of the same, I hereby give notice that I will not pay any debts against me, or the late firm of "T. WARREN & SONS," to present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to me, or said firm, in money or trade, are requested to call and make their settlement, on or before said first day of April, or be sued. Limited this 15th day of March, 1854.
All persons, interested in the same, will do well to give it their *immediate* attention, as after the above date I intend to place my claims in the hands of an officer for collection.
T. WARREN.
Dec. 29, 1854.

The New Cemetery.

THE subscriber takes this method of respectfully informing those persons who intend removing the remains of their dead from present locations to Evergreen Cemetery, that he will undertake such removals at moderate charges, and feels confident that he will satisfy the satisfaction of all who may employ him. He is also prepared for the conveyance of bodies and tombstones—and has for sale a hearse at Power's Granite Yard or at his residence in Breckenridge street.
JOHN FLEMMING.
Dec. 29, 1854.—3t

NOTICE!

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL HILTON, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin county, Pa., notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. H. WITHEROW, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 29, 1854.—6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they are required to be in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to be in their Court on their office and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 8 Mo. 1854.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to open an Agency for Gettysburg for the sale of Real Estate, to which he invites the attention of persons wishing to sell property in this place or state. I have provided a Book in which will be registered, (for a trifling fee) property description of such persons as wish to dispose of it private sale.—These Books will be open to those desirous of purchasing property. Deeds, Agreements, &c., will be invariably observed, when desired.
By All letters necessary information can be obtained upon application to the subscriber at the Register's office, or at his residence.
DANIEL PLANK.
August 11, 1854.—1y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *Administration-Accounts* hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, *on Monday the 10th day of January next*, viz:
1. The account of JacobHankey, Executor of the last will and testament of Philip Schriver, deceased, who was Administrator of Wm. Hartzell, deceased.
2. The first and final account of George Christman, Administrator of Henry Holinger, deceased.
WM. F. WALTER, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, 8 December 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of WM. WALKER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to the said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
SAM'L DURBORAW *Ex'r.*
Dec. 22, 1854.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JACOB NAGLE, late of Berwick township, Adams Co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL NAGLE, *Ex'r.*
Dec. 7, 1854.—6t

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Towelings, and Drillings—a large v'r'y. for sale at
SCHIM'F'S.

FARMS FOR SALE,
NEAR GETTYSBURG.

No. 1—160 Acres: good Stone House and Barn, with other out-buildings—plenty of good timber, meadow, and never failing water.
No. 2—175 Acres: large Stone House, large new Barn, Sheds, Shoats, Corn-cribs, water in nearly every field; plenty good fruit, sufficient timber and good meadow.
No. 3—125 Acres: first rate House and Barn, and out-buildings, excellent meadow, good running water, choice fruit, timber, &c.; near the turnpike.
No. 4—180 Acres: good large Brick House, with out-buildings, plenty never failing water at the house and in the fields; 60 Acres excellent timber, plenty good meadow, first rate Orchard, of all kinds of fruit, good tenant-house, &c.
No. 5—200 Acres: large brick House, with back buildings, large stone Bank Barn, with sheds and cribs, and all other out-buildings, such as dry-house, smoke-house, &c.; between 50 and 60 Acres of good timber, 30 Acres of timber, good fencing, Orchard of all kinds of choice fruit, several wells of water, &c.
No. 6—247 Acres: near Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Md., large Stone House, Barn, Smoke-house, Spring-house, Corn-cribs, plenty of water and fruit, from 50 to 60 acres good timber—can be bought cheap.
No. 7—75 Acres: adjoining the above, good Stone House, Barn, and other out-buildings, good water, &c. These two Farms are handsomely situated on the Pipe Creek.
No. 8—A Mill with 30 Acres of land, good dwelling, shops, sheds, &c., adjoining the above.
Any person desirous of buying or selling property will please call on or address the subscriber, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 17—ow
J. A. THAD. STEVENS, Gettysburg.
WM. DUTTON, Hunterstown.
GEO. DENTST, Berwick, Pa.
Dec. 30, 1853.

W. A. M'GINLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South West corner of the Square opposite the Court House.
M'Conaughy, Esq., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
May 12, 1854.—1y

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door West of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
Attorney and Solicitor for
Patents and Pensions,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.
Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants.
☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 11, 1853.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams County, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JACOB BURS, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on *Thursday, the 25th day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises,
A Tract of Land,
situate in Tyrone township, Conrad, on the road leading from Bendersville to Carlisle, adjoining lands of Jesse Starner, Daniel Stover, and others, and containing 72 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a
TWO STORY
LOG HOUSE,
Log Barn, and the usual out buildings.—There is on the farm a variety of excellent fruit, and a good spring of water convenient to the door.
Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by
ISAAC J. WRIGHT, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 29, 1854.—ts

GETTYSBURG STEAM MILL.

THE subscriber has completed his new Steam Mill, and is now prepared to SAW TIMBER and CHOP GRAIN at reasonable rates. The best general patronage, and others can have Sawing and Chopping done at any time.
The highest price in Cash will be paid for Rye, Corn, and Oats delivered at the Steam Mill, west of Warren's Foundry, Gettysburg.
☞ Feed constantly on hand and for sale.
C. W. HOFFMAN.
August 11, 1854—1y.

THE NEW HAT STORE,
AGAINST ALL OPPOSITION!
S. S. M'CREARY,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

FASHIONABLE Hatter. The best $2 50 Hat sold in Gettysburg, made by any hand, warranted to wear two years. Also, the best $3 Hat, superior to many sold at $4. Being an experienced hat maker, and experienced I am determined to be ahead of all competitors.
Oct. 20, 1854.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes all who are indebted to him by note or book account, to call and settle by the 1st day of February next. Those who disregard this notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
ABRAM ARNOLD.
Dec. 29, 1854.—4t

FOR RENT

FROM the first day of April next, "VIRGINIA MILLS." ☞ Enquire of Mrs. Mary Myers, at the Mills, or in Fairfield of
A. W. MAGINLY.
Dec. 22, 1854.—tf

Almanacs

FOR 1855, Hagerstown, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Christian, Farmer's and Housekeeper's, at KURTZ'S Bookstore

THE GREEK SLAVE!

BACCHANTE, VENUS, FLORA, HEBE & THE DANCING GIRL!

THE above celebrated statues, together with FIFTEEN STATUETTES IN BRONZE, and several hundred magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, form the collection of prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association in Science and Literature, for the January sale.
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART & LITERARY ASSOCIATION,
Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Science and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan.
This popular Art Association is designed to encourage and popularize the Fine Arts, and diffuse a healthy Literature throughout the country. A Gallery of Arts is permanently founded, and will contain a valuable collection of paintings and statuary for the annual distribution of each year. The best Literature of the day will be issued to subscribers, consisting of the popular Monthly Magazine, Reviews &c.
The Committee of Management have the pleasure of announcing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 20th of January next, at which occasion there will be distributed among the members several hundred Works of Art, including the original and world renowned statue of the GREEK SLAVE, by Hiram Powers, Esq., the Sculptor of Florence, together with the beautiful Statues of VENUS, BACCHANTE, HEBE, FLORA, and the DANCING GIRL; and fifteen Statuettes in Bronze imported from Paris; also a large collection of OIL PAINTINGS, comprising some of the best productions of celebrated American and European Artists.
The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines—*Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Graham's, Godey's, Harper's of Art, Godey's Lady's Book*, and the New York Ledger, and the New York Tribune, *Worcester, London Quarterly*, and *North British*.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The payment of three dollars constitutes any person a member of the Association, and entitles him to either of the above Magazines for one year, and also a ticket for the distribution of the State-Gallery of Paintings, which will be selected in members in January.
Persons taking the memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines one year, and to six tickets of the Association.
Persons, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and have back numbers supplied to them, commencing with the first of every month, direct from New York.
The best works issued from the press, on memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art, for the Gallery.
Books open to receive names at the Eastern Office, in New York, on Broadway, until finally closed.
The Gallery of Art is located at Saratoga, (the Western office of the Association,) where superb Granite Buildings are now being erected, and in whose spacious saloons, the splendid collection of Statuary and Paintings will be exhibited.

THE ADVANTAGES SECURED

by becoming a member of this Association are—
1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscriptions, in the shape of Works of Art and Magazine Literature.
2d. Each member is contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among the members, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, distributing thousands of dollars through its agency.
3d. Every member, by his membership, obtains a mark letters, "Registered" and state the month and number, which is a protection to his property, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of each Magazine, which, taken together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.
The Magazines at Bookstores will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the value of their money, in the usual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for their Magazine alone.
Persons subscribing any time before the 20th of January, are entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

Closing of the Books.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 20th of January, at which time the distribution will take place.
Illustrated Catalogues of the whole collection sent on application, free of charge.
☞ Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New York, and at No. 165 Water Street, Saratoga, Office. Address, (at either office,) for membership.
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.
Dec. 22, 1854.—3t

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
A New Volume.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1854.
WITH the present Number, ends the Fifth Volume of Putnam's, and the second year of *Putnam's Monthly*.
In commencing the undertaking, the Publishers felt that they were fully aware that in a time of immense intellectual activity, and in a country of great and various literary rivalry, where, in the absence of an international copyright, the choicest works of the best foreign genius are to be had for the mere cost of the mechanical labor of reprinting and sustaining a Magazine, at once universal in its sympath