THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Dec. 21, 1855.

Terrible of Mechanical Genius.—It is stated in the Scientific American that the right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle machine was recently sold in Albany for $35,000. A portion of Robertson's sawing machine has also been sold for $30,000. This is an invention which can be carried in the pocket, and will enable a mechanic to do in one day the ordinary labor of a week. Machines of this kind are about to be constructed in New Haven, Conn., by the Messrs. Jerome, at $40 a piece; the manufacturers are now constructing the machinery, and expect to sell orders in January. Howe's patent sewing machine yields, it is said, $50,000 for license to use it, and Singer's machine puts $75,000 into the pockets of owners. Rights to the use of a corn planter have been sold to the amount of $30,000. Clark's patent pump sold for $25,000. A portion of the right to an apple paring machine, $2,000. Crosmier's patent car brake $20,000. Such rewards as these for American inventions, are certainly stimulating to mechanical genius, and the only wonder is that there are not ten mechanical inventions where one now exists, where there is so wide a field for its exercise in almost every department of business.

Child Attacked and Bitten by a Bear.—A most singular circumstance occurred in the house of Mr. Wm. Crawford (formerly keeper of the old St. Charles,) on Pennsylvania Avenue, last Monday night. A young daughter of his, a mere infant, was lying in the bed asleep, when she was seized by a huge Bear, a bear rat, which began to inflict bites on her arm and hand. A little boy in the same bed awoke and endeavored to drive the animal away but he too was bitten in three or four places on the hand. The girls family fled from their beds to the end of the thumb was bitten in a dozen different places and she is quite painfully injured. The screams of the children attracted the mother to the bed and not until then did the vile beast leave them. He was afterwards caught by a huge Mastiff and summary vengeance executed on him.

Pennsylvania Militia.—A Military State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the third Tuesday of January, to advocate some amendment to the militia laws. A Harrisburg Paper says of it:

"The object in view is the improvement of the volunteer system, to accomplish which it is proposed to obtain the enactment of a law providing that companies hereafter organized shall elect, at least, sixty, rank and file; fixing the militia fine at two dollars; the payment of all militia expenses from the fund thus raised in each county; providing penalties for evading assessment of militia tax; a certificate of membership to be given by company to entitle the holder to a credit of two dollars on his State tax."

A Shocking Case of Ministerial Depravity.—The Rev. James P. Jennings, late pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Rome, N. Y., has been indicted, and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist ecclesiastical authorities, upon a charge of gross immorality, and is to be tried on the 15th inst., upon charges preferred against him by a young woman belonging Fairfield Academy is said to have been in correspondence with Jennings, and from intercepted letters, it is reported that the church, the cause of morality and the peace of families have been most heartlessly and scandalously sacrificed.—Jeguinga has a family.

The above is from the Mohawk Courier. The Utica Gazette adds:

The girl is young—only 17, and one of the most respectable families in the town of Rome, for years past, and we believe herself, were members of Jennings' church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him, permitted her at all times to make his home during the absence of his wife to the East; requested him to watch over the conduct of his daughter and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact, rather placed her under his care and bestowed upon him a thousand expressions of confidence.

While they were doing this, he was composing the letters. During a residence of some weeks at her father's house he had peculiar opportunities for carrying on his infamous intrigue. After the girl had been sent off to school her reverend seducer opened a correspondence with her. In these letters various meetings and assignations were appointed, some of which were fulfilled, and some providentially miscarried. We are told that the style of the letters written by Jennings to the girl is most disgustingly filthy.

The case is one of the most painful on record. Hitherto Jennings is said to have been an irreproachable character. He was commended for his holiness of heart and eminent piety unversally.

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Suit for a Loss in the Cars.—A suit was brought on Thursday last before Judge Gardner, at Jersey City, against the New York and Erie Railroad Co., by Lewis Barnum, for an over-coat which was stolen from his seat in the cars on that road. The train stopped at Port Jervis, and the plaintiff seeing a notice posted up in the cars that passengers are cautioned to keep their seats must leave some article of baggage or wearing apparel in them, left his overcoat there while he went to the refreshment saloon. Upon returning he discovered that his overcoat had been stolen. The Company refused to pay for it. He sued them, and the Juror decided in his favor.

Contribution for the Russians.—The Washington Union states that persons who desires to remain unknown has enclosed to the chief of the Russian legation a check for four thousand dollars to be transmitted to his government. The unknown donor, who only signed the initials M. Y., states in his letter that full of admiration for the gallant defence of Sevastopol, he sends this liberal sum of money to be distributed among the widows and orphans of the Russian soldiers who fell bravely fighting for their homes against foreign aggressors.

Sudden Death.—On Monday last, John Cook, a butcher, of Brighton, Mass., had a fatal attack, and when the operation was ended, he arose from his chair to free his mouth of the blood, when he fell back, and died immediately expired.

Damage in the Gaines' Case.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana have announced their decision in the important case in which Mrs. Gerard Gaines, plaintiff. The decision of the Second District Court is reversed, and a decree is issued ordering that that the will of Daniel Clarke, executed in 1813, be probated and Mrs. Gaines put in possession of the property. Gerry for her.

Financial Condition of the Commonwealth.

☞It will be seen by the statement given below, that the fiscal concerns of the State, under the present Administration, are in a very prosperous condition. This has been the custom of our Democratic friends when they were in power. to utter every now and then a triumphant blast of the trumpet in praise of the Executive or State Treasurer—attributing to the unparalleled exertions of those officers whatever indication of prosperity might be exhibited by the annual examination of the Treasury. We do not desire to imitate them in this respect, but only to call attention to the fact that all the giants did not die out with the last Democratic Administration, and that there are still a few left who have some financial ability, and are competent to take care of the pecuniary interests of the Commonwealth. The statement is as follows:

Balance in the Treasury,	$1,240,928 72
Receipts for the year 1855,	5,390,474 11
	6,631,402 83
Expenditures for the year 1855,	5,388,705 52
Balance in Treasy' Nov. 30, 1855,	1,245,697 31
The receipts of the public works during the same period are as follows:	
Canal Tolls, 1855,	$1,242,376 71
1854,	1,918,606 30
Excess of 1855 over 1854,	23,770 41

The condition of the Treasury as exhibited above is such as must be deeply gratifying to the people of the Commonwealth. It will be seen that the February interest may be paid this year, without a resort to a temporary loan, as formerly. In view of all the facts, we may hope that this is but the dawn of that brighter day in Pennsylvania for which her citizens have been so long and so eagerly looking.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

He forgot that.—Gen. Stockton has written an address, in which he says we must restore the government as it was in the days of Washington, to the hands of Americans alone." He must have forgotten that Washington himself selected among his cabinet, a foreigner Alexander Hamilton, as the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. —*Lancaster Examiner.*

Washington did not "forget" what the editors of the Foreign party seem to be profoundly ignorant of—that by the operations of the National Constitution, adopted immediately after the Revolution, peculiar privileges were conferred upon *all* persons then citizens of the United States, native and naturalized—rendering them eligible even to the Presidency. But the same Constitution debarred all Foreigners coming into the country *after* that date from ever reaching that high post. The distinction was a wise one. The battle of the Revolution was a common struggle on the part of the patriots of that day for common rights, and its toils and trials were shared alike by native and foreign born—all of whom were entitled to a full enjoyment of the glorious privileges for which they had struggled. ALEXANDER HAMILTON was one of its master spirits in that contest. He was appointed by Washington to the new Republic, and the Constitution, in view of that devotion, made him eligible to the highest office in the gift of the people—and WASHINGTON nominated him. The framers of the provisions of the Constitution in inviting his illustrious compeer into the National Councils. Very different that, however, from the policy of the demagogues who rule the present Democracy, who would have the country of a mixed rabble of Irish bullies, German Infidels, and Foreign paupers, and felons, by pandering to their prejudices and investing them with official privileges to the exclusion of better and native citizens. Neither Com. Stockton, therefore, nor the American party have any thing to take back in referring to the policy of Washington in support of their views and aims.

FROM KANSAS.—The New York papers have voluminous correspondence from Kansas, for the week ending the night of the last date, but the most important news has been that Lawrence but the excitement among the people was on the increase. One of the correspondents says the invaders' camp contains nearly a thousand men, who are all the more in their hostility to the people of the Commonwealth. It will be seen that the February interest may be paid this year, without a resort to a temporary loan, as formerly. In view of all the facts, we may hope that this is but the dawn of that brighter day in Pennsylvania for which her citizens have been so long and so eagerly looking.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

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The Foreign Party.

The anti-American papers are beginning to feel very sore at being branded as organs of the foreign party. Upon this subject the Louisville Journal remarks:—"They say that there is an insignificant foreign vote at the South. They don't like nick names. They have called the American party the "mushroom conspiracy," the "dark lantern" party, and have been very profuse in the epithet of "murderers," "thugs," "church-burners," "infernal conspirators," and anything else that is vile and criminal towards the individual members of the American party. They have abused America and Americans; they have insulted the native born of the country by pronouncing them unfit to govern themselves and landed to the skies the great mass of foreign immigrants, as the only people in this country fit or capable of exercising the rights of the popular sovereignty, and now forsooth they object to be called the organs of the foreign party.

There is beyond doubt a foreign party in America. The Germans and Irish have organized political associations as Germans and Irish and not as Americans. They are opposed to Americanism. They have found that they were able to control, by their mercenary votes, the last Presidential election, and they hope by a concentration of their strength aided by the anti-American native-born Americans, to continue to control all our State and national elections. They have seen determined to do so by force of arms if necessary. A against this combination of foreigners the American party is contending. The Americans are struggling to retain their birthright given to them by their fathers; they are endeavoring to preserve a American institutions which were founded by the heroes of the revolution; they are seeking to perpetuate the American Union and defend it against foes at home and abroad. They constitute a national, and an American party, opposing the insolent aggressions of foreigners, and those who oppose them not only deserve, but are really aiders and abetters of foreigners, and can only be known as the organs of the foreign party.

LAND WARRANTS.—Land warrants are said to be in good demand in the cities, though Thompson's Reporter says—"Land Warrants have settled down to a point where they will, we think, stick for a week or two, but in mid-winter lower prices will rule. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	$1 00 per acre	$1 03 per acre.
80s	1 03 "	1 05 "
120s	95 "	98 "
40s	1 10 "	1 13 "

The Reporter expresses the opinion that warrants will yet fall some 10 to 15 cents more per acre, and does not believe they will rise to over $1 per acre for eighteen months to come. It hears that during the winter large amounts will accumulate in the hands of speculators, who will venture with each other in selling next summer and fail. The new issue will continue yet for two years at the rate of 300 to 500 warrants per day. In 1848 and 1830, with no less than 30 millions of warrants were slow of sale at 65 cents per acre.

☞The American Colonization Society will hold its thirty-ninth annual meeting, in Washington city, on the third Tuesday in January next. It is said that this will be the most important session of the board of directors held for a long time. Questions involving a more vigorous and efficient working organization for the National and State societies, already under consideration for the last two years, will come up for definite action.

☞The announcement contained in a late despatch from Washington, that six prominent Big Sanctors had "organized the final dissolution of their former party, by solemnly resolving to stand aside from all party organizations," turns out to be false. The Pierce party *did* attempt to bribe them to this course, by inviting them to meet the Loco in caucus, with the understanding that they should be treated precisely the same as 'Democratic' Senators, so far as concerned the distribution of places on the committees, but the proposal was respectfully *declined.*

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?—The Nashville *Gazette* asks the question, "How long will the American party last?" and answers, "as long as there is patriotism in the land; as long as our people rally around home, principle, republicanism; as long as the stars and stripes can catch the eye and thrill the soul; as long as the memory of the great, the heroic, and the good of our fathers is cherished; as long as there is an energy to our institutions in Ireland; as long as politicians insult common sense, and the intelligence of the country; as long as office-seekers, like hawks and vampires, hover about to plunder the public treasury and pervert duty and service into speculation; as long as the words of Washington have a resting place in our minds—so long will the American party last."—When the American party ceases to exist so appeal to the patriotism of the country will be necessary. The foes of the Union will have triumphed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—There is a new counterfeit, which is well done and very dangerous. It is a ten dollar bill on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, payable at Blacksburg; vignette, two females in a sitting posture, the one on the right holding a rake in her left hand, the other has a sheaf of grain upon her lap and a sickle hanging upon her left arm; steam boat, railroad cars, &c., in the distance.—The names of the President and Cashier are engraved.

The Price of Newspapers—A Modest Request.

An excellent friend and patron, says the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, sent us, yesterday, two dollars in addition to what he had previously paid us for the Tri-Weekly *Intelligencer*. His letter is so considerate and just, and the *suggestions so worthy of adoption*, that we must give it entire:

Rushville, Ill., Nov. 24th, 1855.

Messrs. A. & R. Gallaher, &c.

Gents:—Enclosed please find two dollars which I consider your due on the present year's subscription for the Tri-Weekly *Intelligencer*. To live and let live is and ever has been my motto, and I cannot for my life see how it can be expected sustain themselves in their business, without an advance in the price of publishing and advertising. Printer paper has risen higher now than a few years ago; paper type, and ink are higher—light and fuel higher—and all the other items, including costs more—their workmen get larger salaries—in fact, all that is essential to their business, or successful prosecution of their important profession, has gone up at least fifty per cent. Then, how can they live without proportional increase for their labor? It would seem almost impossible, and yet we hear of no strike for an advance. Perhaps they are afraid to make the venture, not knowing what the consequences might be.

Such being the case, it is evidently the duty of their patrons to strike for them, adding, say fifty per cent, to the present rates. If they will do this, (and I think they will, this useful class of men will get along much better, act infinitely more independent—feel vastly more comfortable—think and indite more profusely, more elaborately and with greater alacrity; address that which is right, just and honorable, more zealously, more vehemently, and more successfully; and decry, denounce, repudiate and condemn that is wrong, unjust and dishonorable or mean, with greater energy, greater force and effect. Speaking for myself, I, for my vision, then, I break the ice, believing that thousands, more able, more liberal and not less willing, will immediately follow the example.

B. B.

The above is an instance of charitable consideration for newspaper publishers highly grateful to the craft. None has those whose fortune it has been to have had the experience, can appreciate the vexations and perplexities incident to a publisher's life. None but those who have felt it know how it requires the utmost attention and frugality to reap the meagerest gain, attainable in almost any other sphere of employment with less than half the pains.

If every printing establishment could have a settlement once a year with each subscriber, its affairs would be conducted almost on the cash system; but the enormously lengthy credits, that the thoughtless or careless are wont to give, render the constant expenditure of capital required to carry on the business, a matter of serious moment to publishers. There is no necessity for the gratuitous offering of a generous spirit, such as addressed the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, but a prompt payment annually of all dues to the printer, must with ordinary management, on the part of the latter, enable both him and his family to live.

Foreign and Native Criminals.

The statistics of crime in Philadelphia for the last five years, (as given by some our Philadelphia exchanges,) show the following astounding result. The whole number of arrests during this period, is 15,606. Of these, *ten thousand five hundred and twenty are foreigners*; and EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ARE IRISH! These simple facts speak with trumpet voice to the common sense, the patriotism, and the sense of self-preservation of every American. The foreign population of Philadelphia is considerably *less than one fifth* that of the native born; yet of the whole number of arrests, more than one half are foreigners. In this proportion, if the whole population had been on a level, in point of morality, with foreign inhabitants, the entire number of arrests would have amounted to the appalling number of over twenty thousand! Let the facts speak for any commentary add force to such astounding statistics as these? The statistics of every town and county in the State will show similar results. More than two-thirds of all the paupers in our Alms Houses are foreigners, or FOREIGNERS! and the expense of trying and maintaining them is borne by the industrious "sons of the soil." In view of these facts, who will deny the necessity for an American Party?

☞Several of our exchanges are agitating the matter of the pay of Jurors and Witnesses attending Courts, and say that $1.00 for the former and 62½ cents for the latter, are barely sufficient to pay board bill, allowing nothing for the loss of time, &c. The subject is commended to the attention of the Legislature, with a recommendation that the pay of Jurors and Witnesses be increased.

☞A suit was brought in Jersey City last week, against the New York and Erie Railroad Company, by Lewis Barnum, of Jersey City, for an overcoat which was stolen from his seat in the cars on that road. The train stopped at Port Jervis, and the Plaintiff, seeing a notice posted up in the cars that passengers, in order to keep their seats, must have some article of baggage or wearing apparel in them, left his overcoat there while he went into the refreshment saloon. Upon returning he discovered that his overcoat had been stolen. The Company declined to pay for it; he sued them, and the Jury decided in his favor. New Jersey has immortalized itself by recent decisions concerning lost overcoats and stolen umbrellas.

☞Next year—1856—is "Leap Year." Make a note of it, young Ladies, and see that "Pop goes the question."

LOCAL ITEMS.

COURT DOINGS—The Special Court set until a late hour on Saturday night, and met at 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning, to receive the verdict, of the jury in the Lilly and Hafer case. But two cases were disposed of additional to those mentioned last week—The remainder of the list was continued.

Elizabeth Trimmer vs. Jacob R. Hettinger—Summons in trespass for taking, carrying and driving away from the premises of Plff. certain personal property, consisting of a wagon, two horses, three cows, one calf, &c.—Hollinger became the assignee of David Trimmer under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors in 1853. The estate being thought to be solvent, $300 worth of property was appraised and set aside for the benefit of Trimmer. A few days after, Trimmer transferred the property so appraised to his daughter Elizabeth, (the Plaintiff in this action), in consideration of wages due her for having worked for him and his family over age, and also in consideration that she would attend to the future support of himself and wife. Upon the sale of the real estate the estate was found to be insolvent, and the Assignee claimed the property appraised, it having been left, as was alledged, with the Assignor upon condition that, in case the estate should prove insolvent, the property should be passed over to the Assignee. Elizabeth Trimmer claimed legal possession under the transfer from her father, and refused to surrender it. The Assignee went to the premises, re-took the property above named, and sold it and applied the proceeds to the claims of Trimmer's creditors. Whereupon this action. Verdict for Plaintiff $273 33 and costs.

John Lilly vs. William Hafer. An action to recover damages for a suit alleged to have been brought without reasonable cause, &c. This case was somewhat novel and peculiar, there probably being no similar case on record to the courts of Pennsylvania, and as such commanded a good deal of interest. Hafer some time ago brought suit against Lilly on a Note for $200 given in 1845, but subsequently, not properly cancelled. The action and suffering so-much suit. The present Note was an elegant steel portrait of Mr. Michael Trostle, of this county, on the 2d inst. His wife and two children, and a young woman named Margaret Diehl, (formerly of Frederick county, Md.,) were in a buggy, on their return from church—the latter driving. Mr. Trostle was on foot and had crossed the fields, it being nearer. The horse took fright at a flock of pairie hens on the road, and dashed off at full speed, dashing the buggy against a fence, throwing the party violently to the ground, and killing the horse with broken arms; she was much bruised, but the infant escaped injury. Hertlitte son John, aged 2 years 4 months and 24 days, was killed instantly, his skull being fractured in several places. He was asleep when it happened. Margaret Diehl had her skull broken, but lived about 28 hours in an insensible state. She was 24 years of age.

☞Mr. John Cosney, of Hanover, lately of this county, some two weeks ago, met with a serious accident. While assisting in getting up a load of hay, his team became frightened at Klugefeiter & Co., the rope attached to the engine and cross broke in two, the part with the attached rod in one piece, struck him a blow with such force as to almost completely shatter it to pieces.

☞S. R. Titzer sold at public sale on Saturday last, the house and half lot of ground adjoining M. Culp's store in Middle street, for $275.—E. H. Bentz purchaser.

The Methodist Parsonage was also sold on Saturday, to Mr. Jesse Trostle, Gettysburg purchaser. We believe the congregation have in view to erect a new Church and Parsonage.

Several other properties have recently changed hands at private sale, at fair prices.

AN IMPOSTER.—Rev. Dr. Schmucker, of this place, announces in the Lutheran Observer that he has received several letters from Ohio, stating that a person representing himself to be deaf and dumb, and a son of Dr. Schmucker, has been imposing upon Lutheran families in that State, claiming to be in distress by reason of protracted illness, and soliciting funds to enable him to reach Gettysburg, with a promise of a return of the money, when he should reach home. Dr. Schmucker, in a letter to the Lutheran Observer, says:

"I have had no such son. He is a young gentleman to be received thirty dollars, from another twenty-five, &c.

Religious Services for the next week.

Presbyterian Church.—No services.

Christ Church (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning, Rev. Dr. Schmucker.

St. James' Church, (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning, Rev. Mr. Jacobs; Rev. Mr. Bittle in the evening, Rev. B. Hill.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services in the evening, Rev. Mr. Shaw.

German Reformed Church.—Services in the morning at the evening, Rev. J. Ziegler.

Associate Reformed Church.—No services.

Catholic Church.—Services in the morning, Rev. Mr. De Neeker.

☞The Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian, German Reformed, and the two Lutheran churches is held every Wednesday evening; Methodist, Thursday evening.

☞The Senate of Virginia have lately passed a bill for the voluntary enslavement of a free negro of Southampton county.—He is an old man, sixty years of age, and has been lately emancipated, but is anxious to remain in the condition of servitude.—The bill has passed the Senate of Virginia, and if this character that is has found necessary to introduce a general law into the legislature of that State, for the enslavement of free negroes of the commonwealth.

Excitement.—There was much excitement in Cincinnati during the past week owing to the supposed abduction of a Protestant servant girl from the house of her employer by, as was alleged, Roman Catholics. It turns out that she visited the Catholic Church, where she was baptized, and from whence she was conveyed to the Orphan Asylum, and after a short detention she succeeded in returning to her friends.

☞Dr. Jonas Cooper, of Hanover, lately of this county, some two weeks ago, met with a serious accident. While assisting in getting up a load of hay, the team became frightened at Klugefeiter & Co., the rope attached to the engine and cross broke in two, the part with the attached rod in one piece, struck him a blow with such force as to almost completely shatter it to pieces.

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☞A few of the innumerable certificates in the possession of Dr. Hoofland, showing the virtues of this remedy, are annexed, and must satisfy the most skeptical:

CERTIFICATES.

Schlosgrove, Union Co., Pa.

I hereby certify that I had a very sore head for six or eight years, and could not wear any dandruff, but finally turned into dry tetter—the dandruff would come off, and leave my head to perfect health and rendered my hair soft.

C. HERMAN.

Mahanoy Co., Ohio.

This is to certify, that my hair had nearly all fallen off. I used Dr. Hoofland's Restorative four months, and I can now boast of having as fine hair as any one could desire.

S. A. BEAMER.

Shippensburg, Sept. 18th, 1855.

From our own observation, we are enabled to testify that McDonald's Restorative for the Hair will accomplish the end which it proposes to do.

A. STEWART, M. D.
J. M. ELLIOTT, M. D.

Shippensburg, 1855.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing the great value of McDonald's Restorative for Human Hair, by McCracken of Shippensburg. From the proofs we have had on his own body, he is fully convinced that it will accomplish the end for which it is designed.

REV. G. W. GLESSNER.

Shippensburg, 1856.

I with pleasure recommend to the public McCracken's Preparation for the Hair; I have used but one bottle, and it has restored entire satisfaction. It is an elegant article, improving the hair in color and in beauty, and preventing the hair from falling off.

REV. J. C. OWENS.

This is to certify that we have been held for years—in 1851, we got some of McDonald's Hair Restorative, and it has continued to be a good and fine head of hair.

REV. J. MYERS.
JOHN HARTMAN.

Dec. 14, 1855.—3m

MILITARY ELECTION.

THERE will be an ELECTION, at the Armory of the Vinegar Hill Rifles, on *Friday evening, the 21st instant*, at 7 o'clock, for Captain, First Lieutenant, and such other officers of said Company as may be vacant.

JOHN SCOTT, *Brigade Inspector.*

Dec. 10, 1855.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Cloth coating, Casseimere, Cassinetta, Vesting, &c., largest assortment, and lowest prices wholesale—the best bargains in town, at the Clothing Emporium at the

Sand Stone Front

OF

KUNTZ'S

Corner of Baltimore and Water streets, Baltimore.

COAL STOVES,

OF various patterns and sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at

WARMINS' FOUNDRY.

JUST received a large and splendid assortment of QUEENSWARE, at

GRAMMER'S

BROOMS and CEDAR WARE, for sale by

FAHNESTOCKS.

December 17, 1855.

Adam's—J. Appleman, Clerk.

Table showing the Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Fattened in Adams County, and Sold in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Other Markets, from the 1st of December, 1854, to the 1st of December, 1855.

Drovers' Names.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Cumberland Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cumberland Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cumberland Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000