Birth of the French Prince.

The French and English papers give full details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon, third Emperor of the French.

According to official announcement the Empress was taken ill at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning the 16th. Notice was at first most immediately sent by order of the Princess of Eastlag, Grand Mistress of the Empress's Household, to all the members of the Imperial Family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the government.

The Senate soon afterwards assembled, at Luxembourg and the Deputies in their Chamber, where they remained en permanence. The officers of State assembled and remained all day and night of Saturday, in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess Eugenie, Madame Mornigo, the Empress's physician, remained in the Empress's apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled en permanence at the Hotel de Ville, and crowds of citizens gathered around the Tuileries.

At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 14th, the child was born. The Paris papers describe the infant as of "perfect proportions, and in fact as large as the child of his nurse, weighing two months old."

At the moment of the birth above referred, it was present at his birth. The recordsay of *enfeinent*, preliminary baptism, was performed with more pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries—Cardinals Donibol, Gousset, Dumet and Morlot, the Bishop of Nevers, and Monsignor Cadolle, staff all the dignitaries of the Empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Adrea, after which Abbe Deniecq preached a sermon from the text—"Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and concluded with a prayer for the child in these terms: "Bless ow him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and the exhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, as a small in one wish, bless ow in his heart worthy of his destiny and his name."

A salute was then bestowed on the infant Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Eli de France." The reason for this simple, glorious, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chesnut colored hair, resembling his father's.

Astrologers, it is said, survey the appearance this year of the comet of 1858 called Stanley V, and so named from having corresponding observations made at Stanley, Canada, in 1858, and 1859, and 1860, and 1861, and 1862, and 1863. It is expected that comets do indicate and relate to the Coronet St. Jude. It is the opinion of Astrologers, some years, that the birth of Louis, in 1853, and 1854, and 1855, and 1856, and 1857, and 1858, but it did not appear until it disappeared, perhaps, as a brilliant object, by the nearer rises of the sun. The new calculations of the comet of Stanley, however, admit of such a comet, in the present sequence of its visits.

It is said that Col. Benton, declares his preference for Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, for Presidency.

[From the Nashville Banner.

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Donelson.

The following incident is related to us by a gentleman who happened to be present when Mr. Fillmore visited the Hermitage, as he passed through this section of country, after the close of the Presidency. He called, after leaving the Hermitage, and spent several hours with Major Donelson, who had prepared a collation, of which all the neighbors were invited to join. In the course of the evening, Major Donelson, after alluding to the fact, that he once before opposed Mr Fillmore, having looked upon him once as the head of a party, which stood upon a platform unfriendly to the administration of Mr. Jackson, said to his friends and neighbors that he was happy to have such an opportunity as this of expressing the satisfaction, that he had done his distinguished guest, who had just left, great injustice. It was now manifest that Mr. Fillmore was a far more reliable friend of the constitutional rights of all the sections of the Union than Mr. Pierce, for whom he, Mr. Donelson, had voted. Time had shown that Mr. Pierce was the patsen of the ultraists who had so bitterly opposed the Compromise Measures, as a final settlement of the slavery question. It was also evident that he had allowed himself unwittingly, but unwisely to be utterly unpolitic to proceed in his company. Our informant states that Mr. W. has succeeded in reaching Pittsburg, and is recovering from his contusions at the Monongahela House. Mr. W. declares that never more home, he will remain there.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LETTER OF A SUICIDE.—Cornelius C. McAuliffe, the buckseller, who committed suicide in New York on Saturday, left a letter, in which he thus explains the reason for ending his life:

"The reason of my determination is simply this: that some years ago I loaned an acquaintance, unfortunately, being not wisely, but too well. The object of my idolatry proved unworthy of my confidence, but this could not alter, nor weaken the spell that bound me to her.—I have used every exertion in my power to obliterate the impression, but in vain. I find, after change of scene, &c., nothing can effect the purpose, and that it is absolutely out of the question that I could ever love another woman. I am indeed deranged! No home, or anything resembling it. The fear wife of a bedroom when I retire at night:—what is there, then, to cell for? Fruitless, unpropitious, and, to crown all, poverty and my self! Nom: I am only in somebody's way, therefore I shall retire."

The unfortunate man was highly educated, and represented as possessing talents of a high order. He had a host of warm friends in New York, although he was originally from London.

EMANCIPATION.—The Charlottesville *Advocate* states that some thirty or forty slaves recently were emancipated, by the will of the late Capt. Jas. A. Terrell, who died in Louisiana. The Advocate adds that a liberal pecuniary provision was made for their removal to Liberia, or to some one of the free States.

A POLITICAL PENITENT.—The *Pennsylvanian* has come to the conclusion that it is derogatory to the dignity and character of a great party to exercise such of every-day privileges, as attending for a convention for a nomination.—We may, therefore, presume from this paper, that Democracy have resolved for the future to consider the word and previous standing of its nominees sufficient guarantee that they do not belong to the Know Nothings.

The four babies who took the leading prizes in the Boston baby show have all since died—killed, dentitioner, by precocity or accidentally stimulated by food parents.

The *New Haven Journal* says the Democrats in that State are opening schools to teach Irishmen to read; that accomplishment being a requisite in order to secure the right to vote.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 11, 1856.

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there was an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

NOMINEES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION,

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Union State Ticket.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)

AUDITOR GENERAL.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

D. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

From Harrisburg.

☞ Nothing of much importance has been done at Harrisburg during the last week. The Governor's veto of the Public Printing bill, was taken up on Thursday and sustained—two-thirds failing to approve it.

The bill proposing several important amendments to the Jubel Laws of the State was defeated in the House by its veto.

The supplement to the charter of the Hanover Branch Railroad company has passed both Houses. Its majority in the Senate was 9 votes; and it passed the House unanimously. The bill places the Company under the general Railroad law, so far as elections are concerned, and allows proxies to be voted, which are obtained within thirty days prior to the election.

The general Appropriation bill passed the Senate on Saturday. It is changed considerably from the shape in which passed the House. The section increasing the salaries of the Judges the Senate refused to strike out by 17 nays to 9 yeas. The appropriation to Common Schools is increased to 250,000, and many other amendments made to the bill. It passed finally by 19 yeas to 8 nays.

A resolution fixing the 22d instant as the day of adjournment, has passed both Houses.

Connecticut Election.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!—The Democratic party in this State, resulted in the triumph of the Opposition over the Democrats. Returns from all the towns in the State, except one, give the Opposition 127 Representatives against 59 for the Democrats—a gain of the 21 Senators, 12 are stated to be Opposition and 9 Democrats. The Legislature will have the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Toucey. Each of four parties, Democrats Americans, Democrats, and Republicans, had separate candidates for Governor in the field, and of course there is no election by the people.

PROSPECT OF NEXT HARVEST.—The Alton (Ill.) Courier of the 7th inst., expresses its opinion that we may expect another very fine crop of wheat, and the opinion is based upon the following reasons.

The early winter is very mild, so much so that the late sown wheat, of which there is another crop ready to grow in much latter date than usual. Then the snow will have protected it from injury by the frost. Lastly such uninterrupted cold weather for so long a period, and still so much a dale, argues an unprecedentapitting time when it comes. It is further said that the number of acres put under wheat in that part of the country last fall was greater than any before known.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:—We must have large crops next fall. The sow which has fallen during the past sixty days is equal to five inches of manure. People capable of estimating matters, imagine that the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest ever harvested in this country. To estimate the value of snow upon the ground at ten million of dollars, would be a low figure."

STARTLING STATISTICS.—An interesting report of Pauperism in the State of New York has been presented to the Legislature. It embodies the following results:—County paupers, 84,234; town paupers, 18,412. Total number received and supported, 204,161; temporarily relieved, 179,092.—Expenses of County poor houses, $859,654 80; expenses of temporary relief, $480,584 71; making a total expense to the State, for the year ending 1st December, 1855, of $1,389,606, 51. The nativity of paupers is given as follows:—United States, 80,224; foreign born, 119,607.

A BAD SPECULATION.—A firm at Buffalo, New York, have on hand 14,000 bushels of wheat, for which last fall they refused $2 10 per bushel. To sell it at present prices there, it is said they will have to take $5,000 less than they were offered last fall.

A SLIPPERY CREDITOR.—The Jackson *Mississippian* says Mississippi owes a debt to the Pierce Administration," and PRESTICE wants to know whether that State means to issue bonds to secure its payment, and if so, what will probably be their market value?

☞ Hell fell to the depth of three inches in Lawrenville, S. C., on the 22d ult.

A. J. Donelson—The American Nominee for V. President.

☞ Perhaps no one nominated for the office of Vice President, of late years, has been visited with so much vituperation in the same space of time as Andrew J. Donelson. His connection and standing with the Old Chief of the Hermitage, his labors and influence with the Democratic party while it remained true to the principles it avowed, and his direction of it in its corruption and degradation, is undoubtedly the cause of this extraordinary deluge.—But will this have the effect designed?—Can it take from him the confidence and respect of his countrymen? On the contrary, will it not rally around him the honest men of the old Democracy in addition to the American ones? Who shall say that Mr. Donelson, and how was he estimated by Old Hickory" himself, the corner stone of the democracy itself!—Maj. Donelson graduated at West Point Military Academy, was one of Gen. Jackson's life guards in the battle of New Orleans, was for sixty years his confidential friend and advisor, was his private secretary during his Administration, and in whose good sense and advice Gen. Jackson declared he had more confidence than in that of any member of his Cabinet, and to whom he was mainly indebted for the success and brilliancy of his Administration. And when the all patriot was about closing his earthly career, he, in his will, bequeathed to his nephew his favorite sword, which had been presented to him for noble deeds, in the following remarkable language, which is a literal extract from the last Will:—*Extract Will.*

"I bequeath to my well beloved nephew Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the sword which I received to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he full not to use it when occasion may arise for repelling the call of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country should they be assailed by foreign enemies, or domestic traitors.—This, from the great change in my worldly affairs of late, leaving my blessing, all I can bequeath him, doing justice to those entitled to whom I am responsible.

"This bequeath is made as a memento of the high regard, affection and esteem which I bear to him as a *high minded, honest and honorable man.*"

A PALLING FIRE.—Intelligence received at Charleston from Knoxville, Tenn., states that the town of Sevierville, in that State, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday week. It originated in the house of Mr. Dugan. Short of that county, and involved the destruction of the jail, court house, store houses—in fact, the whole village, with the exception of three or four buildings. The only person in the jail was a man recently committed, and he was burned to death.

GEN. WOOL.—This officer has published a reply to the complaints of his conduct in regard to the Indian War in Oregon, and makes out quite a strong case against the Indians. It appears that many of the Whites have perpetrated great cruelty towards the Indians, and thus driven them into war and pillage.

☞ Richard Vaux has been nominated by the Democrats of Philadelphia as their candidate for mayor.

☞ A slave, a carpenter by trade, was hired last year in Adams county, Miss., for three thousand seven hundred dollars.

☞ Nothing worthy of note has transpired in Congress since our last issue.

☞ The steamship Adriatic, the fifth vessel built for the Collin's line was launched at New York on Monday.

A GOOD FIT.—The medical ten of the Empress Eugenie's accoucheur, it is said, will be 50,000 francs. The fair fee received £10,000 for his attendance upon the Empress Marie Louise at the birth of the King of Rome.

MORE HUSBANDRY OF ALL.—Among the railroads worthy of being noticed as Sabbath-keeping roads, is the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which has, during the eighteen or twenty years it has been open, run cars on the Sabbath.

☞ Rev. HENRY E. TAPPAN, D. D., LL. D., late Chancellor of the University of Michigan, and late professor of New York, has received official notice of his appointment to the member of the Imperial Institute of France, in the department of Philosophy.

☞ SAM AND JEFFERSON.—If the great Jefferson had lived in Illinois, he would have been on good terms with our young friend "Sam." In 1787, Jefferson drew up a plan for Republican Institutions for Ambrust, Phavans and Goochland counties, Va., which is cobed among his writings, and published in the Baltimore Sun. It seems that Jefferson thought that none but Americans should be placed on juries. He says:

"And your petitioners further submit to the wisdom of the two Houses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws and government, does not require that capacity to act in the important office of a juror, grand or petit, civil or criminal, should be restricted in future to the citizens of the United States, or foreign west citizens at the date of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, or to such of them as have or may hereafter be naturalized according to the rules of their birth, are not reasonable causes for declaring this to be one of those in the communicable in future to our adopted citizens."

PROLIFIC.—A negro woman called Sally, belonging to Mr. Gruber, near Rockville, Montgomery, Md., gave birth a few days since to five children—three girls and two boys.

☞ Judge Dayton, of New Jersey, is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

The loss of cattle by the cold weather in Texas has been immense. Not less than one third of the stock in many counties, it is thought, has been lost.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Religious Services for the next Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church.—No Services.

Reformed Church (Lutheran).—Services in the morning, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, and evening, Rev. Dr. Kruth.

St. James' Church, (Lutheran).—Services in the morning (Communion,) German and English, Rev. Dr. Schaeffer and Rev. Mr. Hill; Services also in the evening, Rev. Mr. Hill.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services in the morning, Rev. Mr. Lenhart, of Williamsport, Pa., and evening, Rev. Mr. Anderson.

German Reformed Church.—Services, English, morning and evening, Rev. J. Ziegler.

Associate Reformed Church.—No services.

Christ Church.—No services.

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

☞ The exercises of the Junior Exhibition of Pennsylvania College, will be held in Christ church, on Tuesday evening next.

On the afternoon of the same day, at 3 o'clock, the annual Address before the Alumnae Association will be delivered by Professor F. G. Smith, M. D., of Philadelphia.

The Board of Trustees of the College will meet on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary will meet on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. SCHAEFFER, the German Professor in that Institution, will deliver his Inaugural Address in Christ church.

☞ The regular Annual Address before the Bible Society of the College and Seminary, located in this place, will be delivered in Christ's (Lutheran) Church, on Wednesday evening, (April 14th), by the Rev. CHARLES WEST THOMPSON, of York. Service will commence at 7 o'clock, and a collection will be taken up on the occasion for the benefit of the Society. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—At an election for officers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen:—President, Lewis Bonneville; Managers, Michael Doudel, Luke Brown, Jacob Bender, Jacob Hinner, Jno. H. McClellan, and George Swope; Treasurer, Philip Smyser; Assistant Treasurer, George Swope. Philip Smyser was appointed Superintendent of roads, and Jacob Bender, Superintendent of Bridges.

☞ We learn that the Rev. Mr. Manos, who has been ministering to the Presbyterian Congregation at Hunterstown, during the past winter, has received and accepted a permanent call from that congregation.

☞ There will be a business meeting of the Independent Blues, at the Armory, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

[COMMUNICATED.

Miss Bentley's Book.

A thrilling tale it is—and one that from the first line to the close, keeps the reader in breathless suspense and wonder. How natural that, as a child, the writer should have been attracted by the music and pageantries of the Romish Church—that as she grew older and wiser, she should have continued to influence her susceptible nature, and that, aided by the early impressions of childhood, and surrounded by Romanists, they should have led her on, as one charmed, until it was well nigh too late to retrace her erring steps.

That her visit to the Sisterhood of St. Joseph's should have decided her to enter there no one can wonder who knows how much there is in the place to charm—the music, the ceremonies, the enchantingly beautiful, and must have been peculiarly so to one who looked upon it as the retreat of ardent and heavenly piety. But O! who can tell the heart-rending disappointment that must have gradually taken the place of bright hopes, as the veil fell from the eyes of the deluded—and how the heart must have bounded at the performed and endured to give even tranquility, and above all how much of evil there was where she looked for an earthly paradise.

One seldom meets with a more touching scene than that where rising from her elegant couch the weary sufferer stole quietly from the room, and passed into the adjoining chapel, kneeling before the crucifix she fired her ardent aspirations for some time, and they feeling, as she says, the utter insufficiency of a human object in an hour like this, she bowed her head and poured forth her wholesomi in a prayer that God would aid her to escape from her present position—she then knelt in prayer and breathed since she entered the cloister!

That position God in mercy heard and granted. The heart-broken sufferer, has since we follow her on the morning of her flight shares her breathless anxiety, and sympathizes with her overwhelming joy. But O how many hours of intense suffering must she endure before she was at last enabled to write the following:

"Fair reader, imitate her virtues; then magnet them, like her, be happy; like her exercise faith in Christ and prove, by experience, how sweet, how lovely, and finally depart hence, in peace with God and the world.

[COMMUNICATED.

Political Character of Romanism.

It is to be feared that public attention in this County has been too little paid to the political character of Romanism, and the encroachments of Popery. If its true character is a political system was duly considered we should not fail to see its antagonistic principles of national independence and greatness, and our individual security and happiness. This is evident from the vassalage and abject subjection of Popish to foreign power, which is incontrovertibly proved by three things; first, the oath taken by every Romish Bishop; secondly, the oath taken by every Romish priest; and, thirdly, the condition of the laity and their thorough subjection to their Priests.

This we have the body of their Clergy bound to a foreign power by an oath of allegiance, and with regard to the condition of the laity, they are compelled, under pain of excommunication, which they are taught to regard as synonymous with eternal damnation, to render blind obedience to their Priests, who exercise a spiritual despotism over them, (even to directing the manner in which they shall give their votes) unparalleled in the history of despotism. The celebacy of the Popish Priesthood effectually severs the dear and hallowed ties which bind man to his country and renders him a patriot for present and future generations. He has no earthly crown for religious, but to maintain and advance the interest of his church—no domestic sympathies or family endearments to interfere with his entire subjection to Rome; rendered did one of these inestimable mendicities. The heavy duty imposed by our government upon patent medicines and the large and constantly increasing sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in this country, determined their proprietor to make this city his residence. Our population system of government is also to hereditary with the professions of Professor Holloway; and though Kings and Emperors have conferred upon him honors and especial favors, these will never be so gratifying to him as the gratitude of millions of free citizens, who without any endorsement of sovereign authority, freely patronize his celebrated remedies for the prevention and removal of disease.

As a member of the medical faculty, having long witnessed the inefficiency of the professions in stopping disease, and being familiar with the errors and follies of the profession, we feel, it an imperative duty to acquaint the American public with the arrival of this distinguished physician in our city. We have in a measure preceded him on our shores, but the extent of the good he has done in the world has never yet been proclaimed to an American public. Our mission, therefore, is to inform, and to increase far beyond that which ever adorned the character of any man whose profession has ever attracted the public ear.

We shall embrace other occasions to explain to the American people the system, the theory and mode of cure adopted by Professor Holloway, and the results which have been taken internally, and the other applied externally, act in harmonious conjunction, and if his directions are followed, will eradicate every vestige of disease from the system. They purify and cleanse the body, and restore healthy action in every organ. Our space will not permit us to dwell upon the many qualities of this distinguished man and his celebrated remedies. He has one ambition, and it is an honorable. He wishes to have the world for a patient, and he will satisfy all who desire.

It is our object to address the American public in a series of articles, showing conclusively that, in the history of medicine, no medicines have ever been offered for their use which are so efficacious in restoring health and preventing disease as those of Professor Holloway. In this series of articles we shall necessarily explain much of the human system, and those physiological laws of life controlling our bodies, both in health and disease. The American public are sufficiently intelligent to judge of their own interests, and it is no longer in the power of those styled "regular physicians" to conceal from them important truths concerning their health.—*New York Citizen.*

At Fanchul, Malcein, it is the fashion to wear white boots instead of black ones. A lump of lime is placed in the place of the big box and brush.

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons affected with bilious complaints and dyspepsia.—The virtue of these Pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilized world, practically for a series of years, they only require it, needless to expatiate upon their merits; the thousands who have been benefited by them to each and every one of the States, being sufficient to establish their reputation. All those who are afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, indigestion, sick headaches, and dyspepsia, will find these Pills to be certain in their results as Holloway's Pills; for determination of the liver, they are the most potent, and powerful cure. They are also an unfailing remedy for Costiveness, Piles, Flatulency, and Holloway's Ointment, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning.

☞ Franklin's name has been memorable in science, and it is connected with numerous Popular Institutions. Among the most popular places with which it is associated is *Franklin Place*, Philadelphia, on the corner of which, No. 111 Chestnut Street, is the great popular Clothing Establishment of Rock Hill & Wilson, the largest, cheapest, best and most fashionable in the Union.

[COMMUNICATED.

AN ASTONISHING MAN.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

New York and London are now the great manufacturers depots for Holloway's Pills and Ointment. From No. 80 Maiden Lane, this city, and No. 244 Strand, London, are these pills daily, hallowed and blessed are these inestimable medicines. The heavy duty imposed by our government upon patent medicines and the large and constantly increasing sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in this country, determined their proprietor to make this city his residence. Our population system of government is also to hereditary with the professions of Professor Holloway; and though Kings and Emperors have conferred upon him honors and especial favors, these will never be so gratifying to him as the gratitude of millions of free citizens, who without any endorsement of sovereign authority, freely patronize his celebrated remedies for the prevention and removal of disease.

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A distinguished critic once writing about Mrs. Hentz, used the following truthful language:

"I never met a more fascinating personage. Mind is stamped on every feature, and beams in the flashing glances of her cerulean eyes. Her form, graceful and slight, gives that high bred manner which ever betokens gentle blood. She has infinite tact and delicacy, and is the very soul of kindness. Her voice is wonderfully sweet, and with what a waterfall interest, A Hintensed to her eloquent lips! Her laugh is the music of the wreath of immortality which time has given to her brow. Her other lands, to a Pegasus, or to a Dr Kenigo."

"She has great enthusiasm of character, the enthusiasm of a poet. Her mind is like the *Dead Sea fruit*, all the fairer of the good, the beautiful, the true, the lovely, and finally depart hence, in peace with God and the world.

[COMMUNICATED.

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and beautiful assortment of NEW GOODS, of every variety. Give them an early call if you want bargains.

April 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

MR. JOS. S. GITT, Engineer of the Gettysburg Railroad, will cheerfully give information respecting the Engineering Department of New Oxford.

April 11, 1856.—3t

TOBACCO.—A prime article just received at

SAMSON'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., on hand and for sale by

MARCUS SAMSON.

$5,000 ON HAND to pay for LAND WARRANTS. Persons having rare to sell will receive the highest price in cash by calling on

EDWARD G. PAHNESTOCK.

TIMBER LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale a Tract of Timber Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining Samuel Cook's Mill. The timber upon it is good Chestnut, Oak, Hickory, White Pine, &c., of the size, of from four to six acres each as may suit purchasers. Terms of the sale made known on day of sale. Any person wishing to view the property can call upon the undersigned, residing in Butler township.

WM. H. WRIGHT.

April 11, 1856.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Public Sale.

On Tuesday, the 29th of April instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

All his residence in Fairfield, the following property, viz:

Two Horses,

one Cow, (fresh), two Pigs, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel, Ploughs, Harrows, Rings, Tongue, Halter Chain, Collar, Chaff Chest, Wheelbarrow, (new), two Harrows, Bedstead, Bee Gums, Stands, Tubs, Barrels, stands, one Cupboard, one Safe, one Settee, one large new corn-back Mattresses, three sets of Hay

CHAIRS,

natural Rocking Chairs, Table Stands, four Stoves, (cook, parlor, and tow-plate), two Clocks, Maps, Books, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Woodsaw, Shovels, Tongs, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Axes, Tub, Clocks, Benches, Barrels, Buckets, with a variety of other articles.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale.

D. D. CLARK.

April 11, 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IF you want a suit of READY-MADE CLOTHING, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be made for cash, you can procure it at the County—call at MARCUS SAMSONS, opposite the Star and Banner office, where he received from the Eastern Cities the largest and best assortment of Clothing ever in Gettysburg, in offering to sell better Goods at lower prices than other dealers. I simply repeat the language of my Advertisement—I hope the people will wake up to this important fact, that they can get their Clothing cheaper at Samsons.

Fair reader, imitate her virtues; then magnet them, like her, be happy; like her exercise faith in Christ and prove, by experience, how sweet, how lovely, and finally depart hence, in peace with God and the world.

[COMMUNICATED.

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PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Public Sale.

On Tuesday, the 29th of April instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

All his residence in Fairfield, the following property, viz:

Two Horses,

one Cow, (fresh), two Pigs, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel, Ploughs, Harrows, Rings, Tongue, Halter Chain, Collar, Chaff Chest, Wheelbarrow, (new), two Harrows, Bedstead, Bee Gums, Stands, Tubs, Barrels, stands, one Cupboard, one Safe, one Settee, one large new corn-back Mattresses, three sets of Hay

CHAIRS,

natural Rocking Chairs, Table Stands, four Stoves, (cook, parlor, and tow-plate), two Clocks, Maps, Books, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Woodsaw, Shovels, Tongs, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Axes, Tub, Clocks, Benches, Barrels, Buckets, with a variety of other articles.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale.

D. D. CLARK.

April 11, 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IF you want a suit of READY-MADE CLOTHING, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be made for cash, you can procure it at the County—call at MARCUS SAMSONS, opposite the Star and Banner office, where he received from the Eastern Cities the largest and best assortment of Clothing ever in Gettysburg, in offering to sell better Goods at lower prices than other dealers. I simply repeat the language of my Advertisement—I hope the people will wake up to this important fact, that they can get their Clothing cheaper at Samsons.

My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any competitor. My stock consists, in part, of the

Coats for all sizes,

prices, cut and trimmed, made in a superior manner. Also PANTS AND VESTS, of the latest and most fashionable styles and every kind of goods suitable for Spring and Winter wear; also

HATS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of *Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods*, consisting of *extra* collars, Cravats, Bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, Collars, neck and pocket Handkerchiefs, and in fact everything an assortment of Black Satin and fancy Soft adjusting STOCKS, and various other fancy articles, too numerous to mention. Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

☞ I am also prepared to make to order to country merchants desiring to call again, Ready Made Clothing at CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT in Philadelphia or New York. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B. All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1856.

BROOMS and CEDAR WARE, for sale by

FAHNESTOCKS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1856.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Sales of Howard streets at 96 62, closing steady. Extra do. at 7 75 and 8c per bbl. Ohio Flour—Sales at 7 87½ and 8c per bbl. Corn Meal—We quote country at 2 75@2 87 and city manufactured at $3 60 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Sales of 2000 bushels ordinary white at 1 50@$1 55. We quote fair at 1 60@1 65. Good to prime do. at 1 70@$1 85. Red, sales of ordinary to fair at 1 45@1 50. Prime do. at 1 55. Corn—White, at 45@49 cents. Oats—Sales at 30 to 40 cents $ bushel, as to quality. Rye—Pennsylvania at 90 cents $ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, sides at 9½ cents, shoulders at 8½@8¾ cents, and hams at 10@12 cents $ lb. Butter—Roll at 16@18c $ lb. Cheese—Sales of 300 boxes, Goshen at 12 @16 cents $ lb, as to quality.

CATTLE.—Ranged from $4 to $5 25 on the hoof, equal to $5@6 50 net. Hogs—Sales at 6 75@7 87½ for Western, and 7 50@7 87½ for Pennsylvania, as to quality.

WHISKEY—Sales of Bulk at 27 cents $ gallon.

Cash for all kinds of Rags,

Paper Rags, Bones, Iron, Metals, Rubber, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Furs, Tallow, Tow, Linen, Cotton, Wool, Feathers, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Lead, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Lead, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Lead