Arrival of Steamer Atlantic.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Publication of the Official Treaty of Peace.—Important Principle of Maritime Law Established—The Palmerston Ministry in Danger—Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs firm, &c.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Collins steamer Atlantic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The principle feature of the week's news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with three appended conventions—the first having reference to the passage of the Dardanelles—the second arranging the details of the force of the navy in the Black sea—the third declaring the Aland Islands non-fortified; also, an important declaration of maritime law, namely: Abolishing privateering and the establishment of the principle that the neutral flag is to protect the cargo; and the enemy's flag to protect the cargo, except articles contraband of war, and neutral goods under the enemy's flag to be exempt from capture.

The treaty is precisely as the previously published copy.

The articles five and six omitted in the unofficial copy of the treaty relate to the general amnesty and the exchange of prisoners. Articles seven and eight give Turkey admission into the European political system, and secures European arbitration in case of disputes with her.

Peace has been formally proclaimed.

Important meetings of political parties in Parliament presage trouble for Lord Palmerston.

ENGLAND.

Great excitement exists in political circles. Lord Palmerston had called a meeting of his friends. The conservatives also had a meeting. The tactics of the opposition, it is said, is to make the fall of Kars the test question.

Lord Clarendon had laid before the House of Lords a copy of the treaty of peace, and moved that it be taken up on the 5th of May. Lord Palmerston also laid the treaty before the House.

May the 4th has been appointed a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

The debate on the fall of Kars was commenced on the 28th ult., by Mr. Whiteside, who introduced a motion to censure the goverment for that event.—The Attorney General defended the government. Lord John Manners supported the resolution, after which the debate was adjourned till the next evening.

The ratification of the treaty by the Sultan has already reached Paris. That of Sardinia left Turin on the twentieth, and one from Russia was dispatched to Berlin on the twenty-fourth.

A sitting of the Congress was held in Paris on Sunday afternoon, when the exchange of ratifications took place in due form. The plenipotentiaries were in full costume.

Important from Kansas.

Gov. Robison arrested on a charge of Treason—An Armed force Marching to Lawrence—Gov. Reeder in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Steamboat Star of the West arrived here to-day from Kansas, bringing dates to Saturday, 10th. Governor Robison and family were among the passengers, but at Lexington he was waited on by a committee appointed by the citizens, and notified that they should detain him on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid an arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the U. States District Court.—The governor replied that he had been informed by one of the grand jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but it had failed.

This did not satisfy the committee, who insisted that Robinson should remain.—Finally he consented to do so on the persuasion of Mr. Parkison, the captain of the boat, and a Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore. The committee then agreed to send a message to Kansas and ascertain if an indictment had been found, and, if not, all the expenses of Robinson's detention were to be paid. The committee consisted of Gen. Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens.

It is reported that a dispatch from Leavenworth has been received stating that an armed body of men are en route for Lawrence for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the committee.

While Governor Reeder was in attendance at the session of the committee of investigation at Lecompton, on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshall served on him a writ to appear before the Grand Jury at Lecompton to answer the charge of contempt for having refused to comply with the summons from the Grand Jury previously served upon him. Gov. Reeder refused to obey the writ and appealed to the committee, but they decided that they had no power in the case.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected by privilege. Mr. Oliver dissented, and said the committee could not stand between him and the marshall. Governor Reeder said that although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain on his privilege, in attendance at the sittings of the committee, and warned them to touch him at their peril. The marshall left, but was expected to return on the 9th with the U. S. dragoons.

The judge at Lecompton charged the grand jury on Monday, the 5th inst., to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason, but up to the 9th no such indictment had been found, so far as the proceedings had been made public.

SUPPRESSION OF THE BIBLE IN MADRID.—The Spanish cabinet has declared that a Bible printed without notes or comments being necessarily taken from "the Holy Fathers"—may not be circulated in Spain. This has been declared over and over again, from the day of Charles the Fifth until now, and the law of the Inquisition has been enforced accordingly so far as practicable. Yet the Bible is said to circulate in Spain each year more and more, and this, notwithstanding the watchful dilligence of Vicars, Adrianeros and Carabineros, and all manner of ecclesiastical authorities from pope to sexton.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS OF '76.—Sarah Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vt., a widow of a Revolutionarie soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season, from two cows, six hundred pounds of butter, besides milk and butter for family use. Mrs. Philbrook has no assistance except what is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 16, 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 were 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.
B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

County Meeting—Change of Hour.

The hour for the assembling of the Union County Meeting on the 27th inst., has been changed from the evening to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. This change has been made upon the suggestion that it would be more convenient for our friends from the townships to attend at that hour than at night. It is to be hoped that there will be a full representation from all parts of the county. The season, we are aware, is a busy one with Farmers, but the meeting is an important one and should command the personal presence of all the opponents of the National Administration who can possibly attend. The announcement of this meeting, as the preparatory step of a cordial union of all opposed to Nebraska Locofocoism, has fallen like a bomb into the camp of the opposition, as is evident from the alarm and uneasiness manifested by their organ. Last fall they managed to carry the County on a light vote, and with the aid of local disaffection operating to the prejudice of the American ticket. They had hoped for a similar result this fall. But as a like result can only ensue as a consequence of similar disaffection and distraction, the mere prospect of a union of all the elements of opposition to their anti-American Slavery-Extension policy, overwhelms them with dismay.

This alarm is manifested in the unblushing effrontery with which their leaders change position and vary the bugle-notes of party. Last fall the blasts were loud and oft-repeated in bitter denunciation of the "secret conclaves" and "exclusive workings" of the American organization, as inviting no co-operation from other political bodies. That game was intended to entrap outsiders, and draw them into a reluctant support of Locofoco policy.—*Now*, however, a different tune must be played. A marked change seems to have "come o'er the spirit of the dreams" of these astute politicians, who have made up their minds to carry Adams county for the Pierce and Douglas dynasty, if by any hook or crook it can be done. The *same end* is to be accomplished this fall as last, but the means whereby to work it out must be somewhat different. The opposition to Nebraska Locofocoism was divided last fall in our county; now it is united. Hence the necessity for a change of tactics. Then it was found convenient to denounce Americanism for its "secrecy" and "exclusiveness." Now it is found fault with because it has thrown aside its secret councils, accepted the challenge thrown out by their Papal-loving opponents, and arrayed itself as an open American Party. And still worse: it has dared to invite the citizens of *all* parties, who love their country, and are desirous of rebuking the distinctive policy of Pierce, Douglas & Co., to unite with them in giving an honest expression to their views and in administering that rebuke. Here is where the "shoe pinches." The pseudo Democracy have dwindled into a minority in almost every section of the Union. The anti-American policy of its leaders has driven off hundreds of thousands who in times past were its most devoted followers. Locofocoism stands "nowhere" in the face of a *united* opposition. Hence the alarm manifested in view of these "union" movements.

We are gratified to be assured that the movement to effect a harmonious co-operation of all the elements to Locofocoism in the county, meets with a cordial and hearty approval in every section of the county. The meeting on the 28th, as a preparatory step towards the accomplishment of a result so generally approved and desired, is important, and should be well attended. Let the enemy know that we are *in earnest.*

Mr. Herbert, charged with the killing of a servant at Willard's Hotel, at Washington, an account of which is given on our first page, was brought before Judge Crawford last week on a writ of habeas corpus. After a trial of several days continuance, the prisoner was ordered to enter into recognizance in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.

—During the past year 17,411 passengers and 61,513,233 pounds of freight were carried over the road. The increase of the receipts for freight transportation over the previous year is $2,709 74. The gross receipts of the road for the last three years amounted respectively to $20,682 84, $23,051 96 and $54,694 96—a steady increase.

James Buchanan.

James Buchanan is exceedingly anxious to be President—and, with a view to promote his prospects of receiving the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, has made a pilgrimage to Washington city. His friends, wishing to manufacture a favorable public opinion, had him received publicly, this week, at Columbia, York, Baltimore and Washington. He made speeches at each of these places; but we have a report only of the one delivered at Baltimore.

Mr. Buchanan was welcomed by Judge Giles, formerly a Democratic member of Congress—who commended Buchanan's public career, at home and abroad, and hailed him as "one of the nation's highest ornaments." His remarks were general in their character; so that we don't know to what public services Judge Giles especially alluded—whether to Buchanan's early advocacy of the highest-toned Federal doctrines and his former malignant abuse of Democratic principles, policy, and statesmen, or his opposition to the war of 1812 and denunciation of Madison's course on that question, or his complicity in the lying stories circulated for years concerning Henry Clay's support of John Quincy Adams, or his double-dealing on the tariff question, or his advocacy of the policy which would reduce labor in this country to the ten cent standard of Europe, or his wild and wreckless opposition to that measure of peace, the Ashburton treaty, or his ridiculous diplomacy and the disgraceful rebuke by the Senate of his management of the Oregon controversy, or his failure to settle the difficulties which he has recently left for his successor in England, and which when he accepted the post of minister, he insisted should be placed in his hands for settlement, or his infamous recommendation—the result of the Ostend Conference—that we should steal Cuba from Spain if we could not buy it; nor did the judge distinctly say which position he endorsed of the three Mr. Buchanan has held on the Slavery question—first, in 1819, his distinct declaration against the extension of Slavery, and the admission of Missouri as a Slave State; or, second, his advocacy, in 1847, of the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific as the mode of settling the question in its relations to the territory about to be acquired from Mexico; or, third, his embrace of the doctrine of Squatter sovereignty and denial of the power of Congress to legislate on the subject.—Judge Giles dodged all particulars, for he knew that no public man has been more erratic, more unreliable, dishonest and unprincipled than James Buchanan—a man utterly wanting in moral courage and moral honesty, and intellectually greatly overrated.

Mr. Giles, however, flattered Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Buchanan flattered Baltimore and Maryland, and told them where he was born, where he made his first speech, and how he volunteered to defend Baltimore, but never had a chance to show his prowess; and closed with the utterance of some stupid sentences about American laborers, whom the policy he has always sustained has constantly tended to degrade and debase. Mr. Buchanan, after supper, went to the opera, at midnight was serenaded, next morning received his friends and in the evening went over to Washington city, where he is at present plotting how to obtain the nomination of the bleareyed Locofoco party for the Presidency of the Nation. Such a chameleon as Buchanan should be their nominee, as he is the most fitting representative of their party, excepting possibly Douglas, who is a good deal more of a blackguard and slightly more of a knave.

On Tuesday last a special meeting of the American State Council was held at Harrisburg. The object of the meeting not being generally known, the attendance was small, but sixty members being on the ground. Resolutions were introduced by Gen. Small, of Philadelphia, ratifying the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson and denouncing the National Administration for repealing the Missouri Compromise.—These resolutions were warmly urged by the Philadelphia delegation. Gov. JOHNSTON, supported by the delegates of the Western counties, offered counter resolutions approving the action of the delegates who retired from the Philadelphia Convention and calling a Convention to meet in New York on the 12th of June. Other delegates were in favor of postponing all action on the Presidential question to a later period, and a fuller meeting.—After a warm debate Gov Johnson's resolutions were negatived, and Gen. Small's adopted. A portion of the members then withdrew from the room, and subsequently drew up a protest against the action of the State Council, and united in a call to send delegates to the New York National Convention. They also prepared an address to the people of the State, which will be published.

BEDFORD COUNTY.—The Americans of Bedford County held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the evening of the 6th instant, at which resolutions were adopted, endorsing FILLMORE and DONELSON, and denouncing the Kansas Nebraska bill.

Messrs. DAVID OVER, WM. RITCHIE and JOHN MCILVAINE were appointed Congressional Conferees, without instructions.

A small keg, bound with brass hoops, filled with gold pieces to the amount of 1,000,000, probably francs, believed to be a French military chest, buried there in the year 1813, to hide it from the Russian Cossacks, has been found by a peasant boy near Schwes, on the Vistula.

The Late Legislature.

The Locofoco papers felicitate themselves greatly upon the acts of the last Legislature compared with the one which preceded it. One of the points made in its favor is that it passed but one bill creating a new Bank. True; but it increased the capital of old Banks over $1,200,000, of which $750,000 *were given to one Institution in Philadelphia.* The Democracy would not make new Banks in the country at points where they were needed, but gave increased capital to old Banks, at points where the demand was less pressing. Two years ago, new Banks were made in Philadelphia, which the Locos denounced as unnecessary; yet last winter these fellows re-chartered two old banks in that city, and increased the capital of one of them three-quarters of a million of dollars. If the banking capital of Philadelphia had been increased to too large an amount by the previous Legislature, why not refuse to re-charter the old Banks which appied and thus bring the capital there to the proper standard? If the Locofocos had been honest in their condemnation of the previous Legislature, they would have chartered or re-chartered no institutions in the State. The difference between the last and the previous Legislature on this subject was that the one both chartered new and re-chartered old institutions, and the other chartered but one, and that for partisan purposes, and re-chartered as many as applied. In point of results, the difference was slight, except in this, that old Banks, it is understood, generally pay better for favors than new ones which have no money, and that the Bank Locofocos likely made more cash by pursuing the one plan than they would have done by pursuing the other.

Another claim is, that the last Legislature chartered no "shaving shops," under the guise of Insurance Companies. But it passed a general law on the subject, which will make the securing of these charters far easier than heretofore. So that the good accomplished thereby is very questionable. The general appropriation bill is the largest ever passed by a Legislature, instead of less than that of the previous session. The bill containing them also increases the salary of all the Law judges in the commonwealth, going to the lowest $2,000 a year, instead of $1600.—It establishes another office called the State Engineer, at a salary of $2500 and stealings. It provides for a five year contract to carry passengers on the Columbia R. R., by which the State will lose $40,000 or $50,000 a year, and the Claim bill contains huge appropriations for Locofoco partizans on the portage R. R., which their friends refused to have investigated by a commission of honest men.

The Locofoco House also attempted to charter a Monkish Establishment in Cambria county, to repeal the best features of the recently enacted license law, and voted down a proposition looking to the protection of Americans abroad in their religious rights. The Legislature also tried to change the manner of doing the public printing, so as to give from $50,000 on to $70,000 per annum to the publishers of the Locofoco Central organ in Harrisburg. The Governor vetoed the bill, and thus blocked the swindle, but the fact nevertheless remains, that the Locofocos attempted to pass the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections. To talk of the virtue, or economy, or wisdom of the last Legislature is ridiculous. It was driven into the enactment of a few good laws, but in the main it was as corrupt, as blindly partizan and as indifferent a Legislature as ever assembled in the Capitol. The people will not soon elect another like it.

The attention of Lancaster county was occupied five days last week in hearing the arguments of Counsel upon the applications for Tavern license. Under the present law, the number has been considerably diminished, the question is what establishments shall be closed? Naturally, its solution involving considerable interest, it created considerable feeling among the applicants. Many of them had violated the "jug law" and to such general objection was made by the representative of the Temperance men. One of the counsel for the tavern keepers said that the jug law had been violated because three eminent counsel had advised them that it was unconstitutional. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Frazer having been referred to as two of the three eminent counsel, Mr. Stevens "wished to state publicly that he had never given any such advice; that he had told them the law was, in his opinion, constitutional, and that he uniformly advised all who consulted him not to sell in violation of it. He thought it time the public was disabused of any such impression as the gentleman had referred to." Mr. Frazer also said that he had directed his clients not to sell.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the friend of Henry Clay who would vote for James Buchanan, his most persistent libeller and villifier, would deserve even more universal contempt than Buchanan himself. So say we.

One man in Philadelphia holds a million of dollars of the Texas bonds, soon to be paid, which he bought from the United States Bank at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar.

Bayard Taylor will leave this country in July next, to spend a year or more in Sweden and other parts of Europe.

In England, about 60,000 families own all the territory which is occupied by over twenty-seven millions of inhabitants.

J. G. Percival, the poet, and—at the time—Geologist of the State of Illinois, died last week.

DEMOCRATIC AGONY.—The democratic papers, generally, are striving to make a great deal out of the shooting of the mock Sheriff Jones, in Kansas. To read them, one would suppose that the loss of human life causes them the most intense agony, and that their concern does not grow out of the fact that Jones was on their side, but resulted from a tender regard they have for the protection of personal rights. It is delightfully refreshing to witness from them such a horror of assassination and so awful a sense of the guilt of murder.

But how comes it, we might ask our dear, innocent, indignant editorial friends of the democratic press, that this agony and horror never was manifested by them before. For eighteen long months, now, ruffianism and lawlessness have been rife in Kansas. PHILIPS was mobbed, plundered and beaten for his political opinions. Dow was murdered by COLEMAN for being a Free Soiler. Rev. Mr. CLARK was stripped, beaten and set adrift in the Mississippi for preaching an unpalatable sermon.—DELAHAY'S Press was was thrown into the river for defending the right of suffrage.—BRANSON was seized and threatened for having Free Soil boarders at his table.—PARK'S office was torn down and robbed because its editor upheld the laws. Voters were stoned and fired upon at the Polls.—Judges were dragged by violence from their seats, and peaceable Clergymen maltreated and robbed. BARBER was killed, without a word or act of provocation, by one of the United States officials in that territory, that pet of the administration deliberately shooting him down in cold blood. And last, but not least, poor BROWN was waylaid, abused, tortured, and literally killed inch by inch, by a horde of outlaws, for no other offence than being a Free State man. Yet, to all these "crimes and assassinations" the democratic press has been blind and deaf, and dumb.—Sometimes it has attempted to justify them, sometimes it has denied their existence.—It has never condemned or deprecated a single one. But now, when one of the perpetrators of them encounters the bloody hand, the administration press cannot find words to express its horror and indignation! We must be pardoned for suspecting a zeal against crime, so partial and unjust in its development. When the cruel murders of Dow, Barber and Brown are condemned and avenged, we shall believe our contemporaries in earnest in calling for similar condemnation and vengeance upon the assailants of Jones.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

The Romish Church in Mexico is having justice meted out to it by President Comonfort, with a rigorous hand. As it has been proven that the revolutionary forces were supplied with money by the priests for overthrowing the Republic, Comonfort has issued a decree authorising and directing the Governors of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz, with the political chief of the territory of Tlascalla, to sieze the ecclesiastical property of the diocese of Puebla, and after meeting certain trust obligations imposed upon it, to appropriate the balance to indemnify the republic for the expenses incurred in repressing the revolution; to pay the inhabitants of the city damages for losses sustained by them in the war, and to provide pensions for the wounded, and also for the widows and orphans of those killed in the struggle.

How to Salt Butter.

Many persons who would otherwise make excellent butter spoil the article in the salting. They use the wrong kind of salt and too much of it. Common salt is unfit for butter—both the flavor and color of which is much improved by using the following composition, which is generally used in preparing the celebrated "Glades butter." We want our farmers to try it, and they will soon become convinced of its advantages. It costs but little and will "pay." The fine alum salt is kept in nearly all the stores.

10 pounds ground alum salt,
1 pound loaf sugar,
½ ounce saltpetre.

Have these articles well pulverised and mixed and use according to taste. If the butter is to be used immediately the sugar and saltpetre may be omitted.

A "TEN CENT JIMMY" MAN IN MICHIGAN.—One of the Nebraska Men of this State, Mr. F. C. Whipple, in a locofoco speech in the village of Howell last March made the following remarks:

"The free laborers of the North occupy the same grade in society, as the slaves of the south. The poor devils who dig out ditches—who build our Railroads—who excavate our canals—are free only by name; and yet they are counted as men, while the slaves of the south are counted as only three-fifths of a man."

Such are the sentiments of these Nebraska slavery extenders. Won't the free laborers of the north support Nebraskaism?—*Adrian (Mich.) Expositor.*

'PINCHING' CHRIST.—At Plymouth, England, one of the curates of St. Mary's Church, instructing those newly confirmed how to deport themselves at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, desired that they would take the bread in their palms, lest, by incautious handling between the finger and thumb, they should "pinch Christ." The young man had been reading tractarian documents.

CONNECTICUT.—The people of Connecticut have failed, by the necessary vote, to elect a Governor at the last election, the Legislature met in joint meeting, on the 6th inst., and re-elected Wm. T. Minor, American. Mr. Minor was elected by the American party in 1855, and has served the State with distinguished success.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Religious Services for the next Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church.—Services morning and evening, Rev. Mr. Van Wick, of Chester county, Pa.

Christ Church (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning, Rev. Mr. Bergstresser.

St. James' Church, (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning, Rev. Mr. Hill, and evening, Rev. Mr. Fry.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services in the morning and evening, Rev. Mr. Anderson.

German Reformed Church.—No services.

Associate Reformed Church.—No services.

Catholic Church.—No services.

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

At an adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions, held on Tuesday last for the hearing of Applications for Tavern Licenses, License was granted to the following named applicants:

Mary M. Brough, of Mountpleasant township; Mary Hildebrand, Huntington township; Hezekiah Latshaw, Franklin township; Reuben Stem, Hamiltonban township; Joseph Barker, Germany township; D. Newcomer, Hamilton township; Charles Myers, Menallen township; Henry Kobler, Berwick Borough; Francis Bream, Cumberland township.

The applications of Conrad Moul and Levi Creps were held over until the 27th inst., they having neglected to file the requisite bonds.

The election for officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad was held in Hanover on Monday last. The officers of the election resolved to hold the election under the old charter, maintaining that the recent legislation in regard to the mode of voting was unconstitutional.—The FORNEY party, regarding the election as illegal, did not vote, whereupon the following ticket was elected without opposition:

President—A. W. Eichelberger.

Managers—David M. Myers, David Wertz, F. E. Metzger, Henry C. Schriver, George Basehoar, Jacob Dellone.

The election will no doubt be contested by the opposite party.

There is to be a grand pic nic, in the vicinity of Hagerstown, on the 22d inst., under the auspices of Potomac Lodge, I. O. O. F.—An invitation, we learn, has been extended to the members of Gettys Lodge, to participate.

Rev. C. J. EHREHART, stationed for some time at Shamokin, and formerly of this county, has accepted a call from the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Middletown, Dauphin county, and has entered upon his duties.

R. R. OFFICE.—Messrs. IRWIN & TAYLOR, the Contractors for the construction of the Gettysburg Railroad, have removed their office to M'Conaughy's Hall, first floor.

"Linda; or the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole," is the title of a new work, by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, now in press by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. The work will be ready for sale by the 31st inst.—price per copy, bound in cloth, $1,00, or, in two volumes, paper cover, 75 cents. Mrs. Hentz was a very talented and popular writer, and "Linda" is said to be the best of her productions. We observe that it is pronounced by some of the papers "the best story ever published."

THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST; OR THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

It was with noordinary pride and satisfaction that we lately had the honor of an introduction to one of the most eminent men of the age, the English physician, professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of medical science than any other that can be named, not excluding such renowned "*savans*" as ABERCROMBIE, RUSH, CLARK or MAJENDIE. The Professor has been recently travelling in the United States, having visited this country for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his medicines in New York. It is true that the public have long been familiar with his good reputation, but, partly owing to the heavy duty imposed upon imported medicines, and partly to the unwillingness of physicians and druggists to advance the interest of a professional brother, whose superior knowledge and skill threatened to cast their own pretensions into the shade, the sale (although great) in America of his wonderful remedies has not yet equalled the enormous demand which exists throughout the whole of Europe, Australia, the East Indies, and most other parts of the civilized world. It was for this reason that the Professor a few months ago, determined to make New York the location of a great American depot for the preparation and sale of his medicines, rivalling in extent and usefulness his celebrated establishment in London, which, as all travellers know, is one of the "institutions" of that city. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and especially our sick and afflicted fellow citizens, upon his felicitous resolutions.

For proceeding step by step, on strictly scientific principles, the Professor, at the early part of his career, attained to a discovery, which placed him above all competition in the triumphs of the healing art. He noticed how much of the boasted medical knowledge of the present day was empirical, and how little was really known of the laws of human physiology. Continuing his investigations, a happy thought struck him, like an inspiration, and he located the seat of every disease, —no mater what its nature and diagnosis,—in the blood. The blood has vitality;—the blood is alive; it is indeed in the language of Scripture, "the *life* of man." If that stream of existence is impure, how can the human being be otherwise than feeble, exhausted, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood, and keep it pure, is virtually, to banish sickness from the earth. Here then, is hope for the sufferer.—The poor invalid, despairing of recovery, may go forth into the world a renovated and strong man. Professor HOLLOWAY'S treatment eradicates all our ailments; whether they are of the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart or skin, he refers their orgin to the blood and restores the apparently diseased organ to pristine and perfect health. Knowing this, as we do, from the experience of our friends, as well as from our own, we discharge but a Samaritan duty to the public, by a cordial recommendation of *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*—the former for external derangements of the system; the latter for external application to wounds and sores, which have resisted every other so called Remedy.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Gov. Pollock has signed the Appropriation Bill, the supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, and the act relative to Libels.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, as Mr. JACOB HEMLER, of Mountpleasant township, aged about 50 years, was returning home from Hanover with a load of coal, and when near the Lime Kilns beyond Dellone's Mill, was by some means thrown from the wagon on which he was seated, on his head and neck with such violence as to produce almost instant death. He was immediately removed to his home and before medical aid could be had he expired.

KENTUCKY.—The Newport (Ky.,) Daily *News*, which takes a bold ground for the abolition of slavery in that State, thus speaks of the cordial support it is receiving at home:

"Should subscriptions continue to come in for six months as they have this last week, slavery may begin to look about in vain for neighbors in Kentucky; and if our working men, mechanics, and friends of education do their duty, our State will elect Anti-Slavery men to the State Legislature at the next election in spite of the slave power. There is a stronger determination for freedom in Kentucky than slaveholders imagine."

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—It is estimated that upwards of twelve hundred congregations are represented in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is now in session in Indianapolis, Ind., and the deliberations, of which are expected to be so important to the interests of Methodism.

The Wesleyan Conference, at its late sitting in London, so altered their ecclesiastical regulations as to allow ministers to remain five years at one place, provided the quarterly conference of the circuit make a yearly request to that effect after the second year. A similar change in the discipline of the Methodist Church in this country has long been contemplated.

TROOPS IN FLORIDA.—The Washington Star learns officially that there are 10 companies of United States troops (800 men) and five mounted volunteer companies (400 men,) now in Florida, all in pursuit of "Billy Bowlegs" and his followers.

The Philadelphia Ledger says of the election in that city:—The usual party lines were held very loosely, and the victory won by the Democrats is by no means to be regarded as an endorsement of all the political views of that party.

Mr. Winter Davis, in a speech in the House on Friday last, denounced Thomas Jefferson as a higher-law man.—How Democracy has changed since the days of the great Jefferson.

Charles Boughter, on trial at Lancaster, charged with defaulting the Lancaster Savings Institution, has been acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.

An English journal mentions the astonishing fact that pasteboard is now being manufactured from beet roots. We think this can't be beat.

Accounts from all parts of New Jersey agree in stating that the prospects of a large yield of peaches were never better than at present.

Lost Children.

On yesterday (Thursday) week, two small boys, children of a Mr. Cox, a very worthy man, one five and the other seven years old, living at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, in Union Township, in this county, strayed away from their home, and have not yet been discovered. They left in the morning, and their absence was not noticed until a couple of hours after. The father started after them but could not see or hear anything of them. This is a very wild section of country, and in places almost impassible from thickets of trees and bushes. Nearly every day since, there have been from 500 to 1000 persons, men, women and children, from that portion of Bedford and Cambria counties, on the hunt. They have a surveyor along, and hunt in circles. The have examined the country for many miles. On last Monday about ten miles from the parents, in the wilderness, children's tracks were discovered, but they could not be followed but a short distance. The children may yet be alive, as there are a great many chesnuts and beechnuts from last year on the mountain. The most cause of fear is from wild beasts, as there are wolves and wild cats in that region, and at this time of year are said to be quite ferocious. The people are quite excited, and determined not to give up the hunt until they are found, dead or alive. Some of the citizens of this place are talking of joining in the hunt, and we hope a large party may start out, as the people there are almost exhausted.—This is truly a heart-rending occurrence.—*Bedford Chronicle.*

The *Chronicle* of Friday last announces the receipt of intelligence that the children were found the day previous. *They were dead.* Their bodies were discovered just two weeks from the day they left home. A shudder will pass through the frame of the stoutest man as his imagination paints the sufferings of these poor children.

RIOTOUS AFFAIR AT COVINGTON, KY., Cincinnati, May 13—The German Turners' Society of this city, whilst holding a celebration at Covington, Ky., yesterday were annoyed by some boys, and handled them rather severely. Subsequently Marshalls Butts and Harney, in attempting to arrest the Turners, were severely wounded, the former by a pistol ball and the latter by a sabre cut. The most intense excitement ensued, and large crowds of citizens collected. Some demanded the U. S. troops at Newport barracks to turn out, but they were refused. Stones were freely used, and some firearms were discharged, but no one except one of the officers was much hurt. Finally five of the Turners surrendered voluntarily, and quiet was restored. The Germans say that the officers did not make themselves known or no resistance would have been offered them.

The wife that neglects her husband's shirt front, is not the wife of his bosom.

CONNUBIAL ADVENTURE.—The Buffalo Republic relates that recently a false-hearted married man in Detroit attempted to elope from his lawful spouse with another woman to Canada. The guilty couple crossed the river in one steamer, while the injured but spunky wife pursued them in another; and just as the train was leaving Winsdor the latter sprang from the rear car and ran through the coaches, until she found the runaway couple, quietly seated side by side. She upbraided the man for running away from his lawfully wedded wife, and insisted that he should leave the cars and return with her. This the husband stoutly refused to do, when the wife appealed to the Conductor, and produced certain vouchers to show her indentity. The Conductor with much good sense, decided that a woman was entitled to her husband, and informed the man that he would be under the necessity of delivering him over to the custody of his better half. By this time the passengers had gathered around, and the scene became exceedingly ludicrous. The man declared that he would not leave his dulcinea, and she persisted in retaining him.—The tears and entreaties of the wife were too much for the sympathetic Conductor; he pulled the check-string, stopped the train, ejected the husband from the car and delivered him to his wife, several passengers holding on to the other woman, who made the most desperate endeavors to follow.—The man tried hard to get on the cars after they were in motion, but was unable to do so in consequence of the tight grasp of the wife on to his coat-tails. The last that was seen of the pair they were rolling down the bank closely locked in each other's embrace. The frail fair one, who was the cause of the trouble, was carried out of the reach of her companion for a time at least.

The First Love of the Great Napoleon.

Eugenia Desiree Clary, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles, was the first love of the Great Napoleon. Joseph Bonaparte married her sister Julia.—Desiree was already attached to a young Swedish merchant, but her father would not allow the union. Napoleon presented his suit with ardor, but without success. One of his vehement sayings to her remarkably foreshadowing his future career, has been quoted:—I will give you the most splendid existence; perhaps I may pass like a meteor, but I dare assure you that the memory of my passage will remain behind." The attachment, if it ever existed on her part, soon died away, and during the winter Napoleon met Josephine whom he married in March, 1796, In 1798 Desiree married Bernadotte, then distinguished as a general and a diplomatist.

Twelve years rolled by, and the Duc de Ponte-Corvo was elected Crown Prince of Sweden; he arrived at the capitol of his future kingdom with his wife now in the bloom of womanhood. A great ball took place, at which was present a burgess of repute, a man of influence, married, and the father of a family; with this honorable citizen the Crown Princess went forth to dance—he was no other than the Swede, her former lover: and from that day, whether as Crown Princess or Queen of Sweden, Desiree Clara has always paid a generous attention to M. Ardwedsson, the wealthy banker of Stockholm.

He was still living when we were in Sweden (1850), having attained a good old age, and holding a distinguished position in his order.—*The Danes and the Swedes, by C. H. Scott.*—[Eugenia Desiree Clary is now Dowager Queen of Sweden.]

THE CROPS.—The papers in various quarters of the country are giving good good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be very favorable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is yet thin. Fruit was a great deal injured in the West. A very abundant yield of apples is expected. In New York State the wheat is in a good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to do better than corn this season. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yielod corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August and September. Should it be favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have unprecedented quantities of Breadstuff on hand next autumn. Fruit in New York State will be abundant. In New Jersey in low lands, the wheat has suffered severely in some counties, but in the high lands it promises a fine crop. In Pennsylvania the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of a large crop of wheat. The high prices of wheat last year caused the farmers, from Maine to California, to sow largely of this cereal.

JOHN TAYLOR, an old resident of Fairfield county, Conn., killed himself in a novel way. He was found lying with his face down, in a stream of water of the depth of *eleven inches*, with a large flat stone upon his back. Apparently he had used this stone to aid in the accomplishment of his purpose.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1856.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—We note sales of 1,100 bbls. Howard street at $6, City Mills at same price. Rye Flour—$4 per bbl. Corn Meal—We quote country at $2 50 and city manufactured at $3 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Sale of good to prime red at $1 35 a 1 42, medium to good white at $1,35 a 1 53, and prime do. at $1 60 a 1 65 per bushel. Corn Market quite dull. Sales of white at 45 a 48 cents, and yellow at 50 a 52 cts. Oats—about 7,000 bushels offered to-day, and sold at 28 a 32 cts. Rye—70 a 72 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—Western Mess at $11 a 12, No. 1 do. at $10 a $10 50.

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, May 15, 1856.

FLOUR ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$5 50
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 25 to 1 40
RYE,	60
CORN,	40
OATS,	28
BUCKWHEAT, per bushel	40
POTATOES, per bushel	37
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 00
CLOVER-SEED,	6 00
FLAX-SEED,	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS,	6 00
PORK, per 100 lbs	00

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, May 15, 1856.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$5 75
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 45 to 1 50
RYE, "	62
CORN, "	40
OATS, "	30
TIMOTHY-SEED, ℔ bushel,	3 00
CLOVER-SEED, "	7 00
FLAX-SEED, "	1 37
PLASTER OF PARIS, ℔ ton,	6 75

Congress has been in session nearly six months and has passed, it is said, eight public bills, and very few private ones.

Amongst the Wonders of the Age.

We have visited with considerable gratification the "repertoire" of foreign newspapers of all nations at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, No. 244 Strand, which present an immense amount of information on all subjects political, mercantile, statistical, and philosophical, from at least 2,000 foreign papers received in this establishment in the course of each week. This immense collection of journals affords in the great city advantages to the enterprising capitalists, and commercial world generally, a source of intelligence most invaluable, and never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of Parliament, contributors of the press, mercantile men, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in portfolios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.—*Morning Herald, London, Jan. 28, 1856.*

The *"Star"* is regularly filed in Prof. Holloway's Newspaper Museum.

EVERY READER—will please notice the advertisement descriptive of Mr. Sears' Pictorial Family Bible, and send for the printed catalogue of our Illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and order accordingly. Address (post paid)

ROBERT SEARS, *Publisher.*
181 *William Street, New York.*

Franklin's name has been immortalized in various ways, 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 Chesnut Street, is the great popular Clothing Establishment of ROCKHILL & WILSON, the largest, cheapest, best and most fashionable in the country.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., at New Philadelphia, Ohio, by Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff, Rev. HENRY M. BICKEL, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the above place, and Mrs. LUCINDA BOWERS, daughter of Hon. Peter Williams.

On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Mr. J. A. MONFORT, of Butler county, Ohio, and Miss MARY JANE HILL, of Tyrone township, Adams county.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. G. Roth, Mr. SAMUEL EICHOLTZ, of Butler township, and Miss CATHARINE MEALS, of Menallen township.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. MARTIN BOYER, and Miss SARAH KECKLER—both of Franklin township.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Gwyn. W. H. SMITH, and Miss H. L. DAVENPORT, all of York Sulphur Springs, Adams county.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Rosenmiller, Mr. GEORGE RINEDOLLER, of Carroll county Md., and Miss MARY CATHARINE KEEFER, of Adams county, Pa.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. JONATHAN STERNER, of Carrol county, Md., and Miss CATHARINE E. FISHER, of Adams county, Pa.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., JOSEPHINE VIRGINIA, daughter of Samuel Sadler, of Tyrone township, aged 14 months.

On the 1st inst., Rev. A. A. M'GINLEY, D. D., who for about 50 years was the Pastor of Upper and Lower Path Valley Presbyterian Churches, Franklin county. He retired from his ministerial duties about four or five years ago owing to the infirmities of age. He was about 79 years of age.

[COMMUNICATED.

DIED.—On the 9th inst., of Scarlet Fever, JACOB MYERS, aged 3 years, 6 months and 5 days, son of Phineas and Susanna Rogers, of Freedom township. This is the fourth death in that family in the space of 10 days.

No more affliction's painful sting
Will pierce their mortal frames,
Around the throne of God they'll sing
Their great Redeemer's name.

UNION COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of the County of Adams, opposed to the destructive policy of the present National Administration, are invited to meet at the Court-House in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, *the 27th of May*, at 1 o'clock, P.M., to appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, to make arrangements for the nomination of a County Ticket to be supported by all opposed to Nebraska Locofocoism, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper to combine the entire American, Whig and Republican vote of the County at the October election.

The Meeting will be addressed by several Speakers upon the great issues now agitating the country. A cordial invitation is extended to all opposed to the destructive measures and policy of Pierce, Douglas & Co, to attend and unite in a common movement against a common political foe. LET THERE BE A FULL TURN OUT!

MANY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted on the books of JACOB S. GRAMMAR, are hereby notified that said books have this day been assigned and transferred to the subscriber; that they have been placed in the hands of WM. B. M'CLELLAN for collection; and all those wishing to save costs will call and settle with WM. B. M'CLELLAN before the first day of June next.

JOHN ORNER.

May 16, 1856.—3t

TAVERN LICENSES.

THE following Applications to keep Public Houses of entertainment in the County of Adams have been filed in my office with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 27th of May inst.:

DANIEL BROUGH, Franklin Township.
ELIZABETH MILEY, Oxford "
JOHN A. REATHER, Butler "
JACOB ECKENRODE, Straban "
SAMUEL SADLER, Tyrone "
JOHN A. DICKS, Reading "

J. J. BALDWIN,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,

May 9, 1856.—3t

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

MARCUS SAMSON.

GLOVES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at
April 18. SCHICKS'.

BROOMS and CEDAR WARE, for sale at FAHNESTOCKS.

Valuable Frederick County Land AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the City Hotel, Frederick,

On Saturday, the 7th day of June,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE,

situated in Frederick County, 9 miles north of Frederick city, and 1 mile west of Lewistown and of the Frederick and Emmitsburg Turnpike. The Real Estate, late the property of Samuel Devilbiss, of J. deceased, has lain in one tract, known by the name of "The Case of Necessity," but has been divided by the subscriber for sale in suitable portions, as follows, viz:

1ST.—THE HOME FARM,

Containing 187 Acres,

3 ROODS and 37 PERCHES OF LAND, of which about 50 acres is thickly timbered with a fine growth of

WHITE OAK,

BLACK OAK, HICKORY, CHESNUT, &c. This farm lies at the base of Catoctin Mountain, where there is a great outlet for stock; within three miles of the Catoctin Furnace, where there is always a good market for produce; within one mile of a good Merchant Mill, and within a few miles of 4 others. It is divided into eleven fields, of which a portion is lying in Meadow, and most of which have running water in them; it lies in a healthy neighborhood and one known for good morals. The improvements consist of a comfortable and commodious TWO-STORY

WEATHER BOARDED

DWELLING HOUSE,

with porch and portico; with an attachment of 1 1-2 stories high, with Dining room and Kitchen; also a large

BANK BARN;

with a stone basement, and a plentiful supply of running water in the barn yard; also a

WAGON SHED,

with a corn crib attached and other stabling for stock: also a never failing Spring of pure Mountain water near the dwelling with a large stone

SPRING HOUSE

attached, the second story of which, is used for a dwelling house; also a Meat House, Wash-house, Carpenter Shop and other necessary outbuildings. There are also on this Farm 2 APPLE

ORCHARDS

with good fruit, and also other fruit Trees, such as gages, plums, cherries, &c. There is also on this farm a bed of LIMESTONE, which with a little expense could be manufactured into a lime for improving the land. On the whole this farm may certainly be considered very desirable property. 2d THE

SAW MILL TRACT,

adjoining the above described Farm,

Containing 83 Acres,

2 ROODS and 32 PERCHES OF LAND, about 30 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance heavily timbered with WHITE OAK,

BLACK OAK,

HICKORY and other Timber. The improvements consist of a one Story and

ATTIC, LOG

DWELLING HOUSE,

with a Basement story, under roof but not finished; also a fine

SAW MILL

which has lately been rebuilt, and is in good repair; it is run by Fishing creek, and has a large pond to gather water, and has a fall of 20 feet, and with these advantages, is capable of running during the dry season of the year.—It is situated in a neighborhood where there is plenty of Timber, and commands a considerable amount of Custom sawing; and where Lumber can readily be disposed of. With this Sawing Mill property will be sold the

WATER RIGHT ENTIRE.

3d.—DIVISION No. 12.—Adjoining the Saw-Mill property, and lying near Lewistown.

Containing 23 Acres,

3 ROOODS and 20 PERCHES of LAND; about 7 acres of which are cleared and under fencing and the balance standing in Oak and Hickory Timber, similar to the above.

4th.—1.—A Number of Wood Lots, as follows:

No. 1.—Con.	11 Acres,	3 Roods,	34 Per.
No. 2.— "	12 "	1 "	"
No. 3.— "	12 "	2 "	"
No. 4.— "	12 "	2 "	35 "
No. 5.— "	11 "	"	20 "
No. 6.— "	10 "	"	20 "
No. 7.—Con.	13 Acres,	1 Rood,	20 "
No. 8.— "	12 "	3 "	20 "
No. 9.— "	12 "	2 "	"
No. 10.— "	15 "	0 "	10 "
No. 11.— "	15 "	1 "	14 "

The above named Lots are thickly and heavily set with White Oak, Black Oak, Rock Oak, Chesnut, Hickory, Poplar, &c., and also composed of level bottom land, susceptible of cultivation after the Timber is taken off.

Persons, wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and obtain further information, on application to Mr. ISAIAH DEVILBISS, in Lewistown, or to the subscriber, livingadjacent to the premises.

The Home Farm is under Rent until the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given. The purchaser will be entitled to the rent for the current year. Immediate possession will be given of the other tracts.

TERMS OF SALE AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DECREE, ARE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Court; the residue to be paid in two equal annual payments, from the day of sale: the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchasers, with suities to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM OTT, Trustee.

May 16, 1856.—ts.

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock 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 relative to the Engineering Department at New Oxford.

April 11, 1856.—3t

A LARGE assortment of Queensware, China, Glass and Stone Ware,
COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCKS' cheap stock.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Ladies.

DO you want cheap and fashionable ROBES? If so, call at FAHNESTOCKS'.

April 18.

COAL STOVES,

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

IF YOU

WANT HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, at least 20 per cent. cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boy's fine Silk, Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest style, all colors and sizes, White, Black Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Fine Calf, Kip and Grain Boots and Shoes. Gent's Fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

B

careful, Ladies, if you want Walking and Fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind, Buskins and Ties, Kid and Morocco Slippers—also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses' and Childrens' fancy Gaiters and Shoes—that you find COBEAN & PAXTON'S, at the South-east Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have by far the largest stock of Seasonable Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep a

SHARP

look-out that you do not mistake the place.—Remember COBEAN & PAXTON'S New Store, at the Old Stand of Keller Kurtz.

Gettysburg, March 4, 1856.—tf

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the city with as large and beautiful a stock of Goods as have been offered to the public at any time among which are Hosiery, Gloves, Under Sleeves, Collars, Trimmings, Opera Lawns Robe Lawns, De Baize, &c. &c.

Gentlemen's Goods in Great Variety.

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Claret, and Drab, Plaid, Clouded, and Figured Cloths, Black, Brown, and Fancy Cassimers, Figured, Plaid and Plain of every shade or color, Drab Detate, Cashmerette, Bombazine, Silk Warp, Alpacca, &c., &c.

Also, Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any retail establishment in the country.

The LADIES will please call, as we are at all times pleased to see them.

The GENTLEMEN'S attention is invited to our large assortment in their line. In connection with the Store, is our

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

at the Sand-Stone Front,

Where everything is done up in the neatest and best manner. We can rig a man from head to foot in the very shortest notice. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

April 4, 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT THE

SAND-STONE FRONT.

NOW received and for sale the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that has been offered in this place at any time. They are all our own make, manufactured out of our own Cloths, Cassimes, &c., &c. We have Coats from $1 to $20; Pants from 62½ cents to $10; Vests from 62½ cents to $6 00.

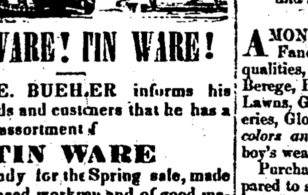
Boys' Clothing in Great Variety.

Our stock of Cloths consist of Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Drab, Claret, and all other colors. Our Cassimers consist of Black, Brown, Steel mixed, and every variety of Shade of fancy colours. Also Marine Cassimeres, in great variety, Plain, Plaid, and Figured Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Drab Detates, Silk Warp, Alpaccas, Back Satin, Buff, White, Plaid and Fancy Marseilles Vesting.

Call and see us, if we cannot fit you we will take your measure, and make you a garment on the very shortest notice. Having the very best Tailors constantly at work cutting out and making up, we do things up in the neatest and best manner at the SAND-STONE FRONT—and are hard to beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 4, 1856.



TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

GEO. E. BUEHLER informs his friends and customers that he has a very large assortment of

TIN WARE

on hand ready for the Spring sale, made by experienced workmen and of good materials, which will be old low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Call and see.

Gettysburg, March D, 1854.

NOW WE HAVE THEM!

JUST arrived from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

that has ever been offerd in Adams County.

All colors and kinds, (some entirely new.) Call and see them at the old stand, newly fixed up, in Chamersburg street, a few doors from the corner.

W. W. PAXTON.

March 28, 1856.

CALEDONIA IRON.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, having the exclusive sale of CLEDONIA ROLLED IRON for Gettysbrg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large suply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on had. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing near Siddensburg, York count, Pa., on the Estate of DOROTHY MUNDORFF, late of Huntington township, Adams conty, Pa., deceased, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay.

ANDREW EPLEY, *Adm'r.*

May 9, 1856.—6t*

Timber Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber has still a few more choice LOCUST and CHESNUT TIMBER LOTS for sale—which he will dispose of on liberal terms.
J. D. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, May 5, 1856.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c? If you do, call at SCHICK'S.

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

CALL and see the new style of Black, Brown, Lilac and Pearl Hats at
W. W. PAXTON'S.

"CAST YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS, FOR AFTER MANY DAYS YE SHALL FIND IT."

A CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Don't Condemn it but try it, it cannot fail.

E. C. ALLEN'S

CONCENTRATED ELECTRIC PASTE

AND ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR

For Man and Horse.

[Copy right secured according to law.]

SMALL JAR, Fifty cents
LARGE JAR, One Dollar.

THE ELECTRIC PASTE acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

What will it cure? We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when everything else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring-Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used, Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

What it will cure for Horses and Cattle.—Sweeny, Spavin, Fissulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Verdigo, Splints, and Running Sores.

For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield & Co., General Agents, Lancaster, Pa., and by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

None genuine but those bottles having the words "E. C. Allen's Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown on the bottles.

Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for ALLEN'S.

April 25, 1856.—1y

NEW STORE.

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the cities, and is now opening the best selected and most fashionable assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Neapolitan, Straw and Fancy BONNETS,

CAPS and Cap Trimmings of every description, Veils, Laces, Nets and Illusions of all colors, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Summer Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantillas, Mourning Goods, together with an assortment of Fancy articles for the toilet too numerous to mention, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine.

Miss MCCREARY will also carry on the MILLINER business in all its branches, and hopes from the experience she has had, and a desire to please, that she will be able to give general satisfaction. *East York Street, directly opposite the Bank.*

April 18, 1856.—3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANITE STONE-YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that they have opened a GRANITE STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street, opposite the residence of George Shryock, where they are prepared to furnish GRANITE STONE, dressed in every style, for

Monuments, Door Sills and Steps,

and every kind of building and ornamental use. Also, CEMETERY BLOCKS always on hand and a general variety of dressed Granite.

The undersigned having had considerable experience in their business, respectfully invite persons wishing anything in their line to give us a call—as we are prepared to furnish the same article CHEAPER than it has ever been heretofore offered in Gettysburg.

HENRY S. BENNER,
PETER BEITLER.

April 18, 1856.—3m

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD!

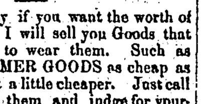
Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Seasons, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, black Silks, all qualities, plain Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Berege Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and *CLOTHS of all colors and prices*, Cassimeres, for men and boy's wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c.

Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as low prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County. In proof of which, I invite all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact. J. L. SCHICK.

Southwest Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

April 18, 1856.



LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

COME this way if you want the worth of your money. I will sell you Goods that will do you good to wear them. Such as SPRING & SUMMER GOODS as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper. Just call and take a peep at them and judge for yourself at the Cheap Northwest Corner, where you will be accommodated with the greatest of pleasure.

ALSO,

Ready-made Clothing,

and Clothing made to order—which I will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN HOKE.

April 18, 1856.

BOOKS-STATIONERY, DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Increased Assortment.

A. D. BUEHLER has added to his former stock of Goods an unusually large assortment of Classical, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

embracing all the text Books used in the College, Common Schools, and standard Classic authors, with the recent popular publications, constituting a larger assortment than ever before opened in Gettysburg. Also

STATIONERY

of all kinds; Cap, Letter and Note Paper, of the best quality, Envelopes, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pen-Knives, &c., with a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

to which he invites attention, being prepared to sell at unusually low prices.

He has also largely increased his stock of—

Drugs and Medicines,

which can be relied upon as the best in the market.

Arrangements have been effected by which any article in his line of business can be promptly ordered from the city.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2, 1855.

LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Goods, Wares and Merchandize, within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, for the year 1856.

Class.		Am't Licenses.
	BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.	
9	Fahnestock Brothers,	$25 00
12	George Arnold,	12 50
13	Danner & Zeigler,	10 00
13	John Hoke,	10 00
14	George Little,	7 00
14	Marcus Samson,	7 00
14	A. D. Buehler,	7 00
14	Cobean & Paxton,	7 00
14	Daniel Plank,	7 00
14	A. B. Kurtz,	7 00
14	Philip Winters,	7 00
14	S. S. Forney, Agent,	7 00
14	Samuel Little,	7 00
14	William Gillespie,	7 00
14	Emanuel Ziegler,	7 00
14	Miss M'Clellan,	7 00
14	Miss H. M'Creary,	7 00
14	Mrs. M. A. Horner,	7 00
14	Jacob Norbeck,	7 00
14	A. Schwartz,	7 00
13	J. L. Schick,	10 00
14	Alexander Frazer,	7 00
14	W. W. Paxton,	7 00
14	Jacobs & Brother,	7 00
14	J. G. Frey,	7 00
14	Aaron Constant,	7 00
14	Myers Stem,	7 00
14	Jacob Sheads,	7 00
	CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.	
14	John Weikert,	7 00
14	George Trostle, Mill,	7 00
14	Francis Bream, "	7 00
	STRABAN TOWNSHIP.	
14	Jacob King,	7 00
14	J. A. Myers,	7 00
14	Philip Hann,	7 00
14	Hugh King,	7 00
	MENALLEN TOWNSHIP.	
14	Charles Elden,	7 00
14	David Diviney,	7 00
14	J. & S. A. Burkholder,	7 00
14	Josiah Penrose & Co.,	7 00
14	Able T. Wright,	7 00
14	George Minnigh,	7 00
14	Joel Fisher,	7 00
14	O. P. House,	7 00
14	Wm. Overdeer,	7 00
14	Jacob Pitzer,	7 00
14	J. N. Smith & Co.,	7 00
	BUTLER TOWNSHIP.	
14	Noah Miller,	7 00
14	Edward Stahle,	7 00
14	J. A. Reather,	7 00
14	Jacob Pensyl,	7 00
14	John Hoover,	7 00
14	Henry Hartzell,	7 00
	TYRONE TOWNSHIP.	
14	—— Hollinger,	7 00
14	Geo. F. Eckenrode,	7 00
	LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
14	G. N. Grayson & Brother,	7 00
	HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.	
14	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14	Wm. Wolf,	7 00
14	J. H. Aulabaugh,	7 00
14	Henry L. Miller,	7 00
14	J. B. Leiby,	7 00
14	John Heagy,	7 00
14	Wm. Breckner,	7 00
14	John Houdeshell,	7 00
	MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP.	
14	Sylvester H. Fink,	7 00
14	John Yost,	7 00
14	Peter B. Mixwell,	7 00
14	Jacob Feeser,	7 00
14	John Rebert,	7 00
	LATIMORE TOWNSHIP.	
14	Henry B. Smith,	7 00
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.	
14	Jacob Mark,	7 00
14	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14	C. Cover,	7 00
14	Samuel Cover,	7 00
14	Henry Witmore,	7 00
14	Peter Mickley, of D.,	7 00
13	Jacob F. Lower,	10 00
14	James B. Wrightson,	7 00
14	Martin L. Miller,	7 00
14	George Dause,	7 00
14	Chamberlin & Biggs,	7 00
14	Mrs. Rollman,	7 00
14	Jacob Byers,	7 00
14	Hugh M'Ilhenny, Mill,	7 00
	HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
12	Jacob A. Gardner,	12 50
13	Benj. F. Gardner,	10 00
14	Riley & Hollinger,	7 00
14	John Gardner,	7 00
	HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP.	
13	Paxton & Blythe,	10 00
14	Jacob Heighly,	7 00
14	John C. Shertzer,	7 00
14	Sullivan & Riuehart,	7 00
	OXFORD TOWNSHIP.	
13	W. D. & A. S. Himes,	10 00
14	Mary Heagy,	7 00
14	A. Staub,	7 00
14	Jos. J. & Emanuel Smith,	7 00
14	Anthony M. Martin,	7 00
	BERWICK TOWNSHIP.	
14	D. E. Hollinger & Graffe,	7 00
14	Wm. Davis,	7 00
14	Joseph R. Henry,	7 00
	MOUNTPLEASANT TOWNSHIP.	
14	John & E. Miller,	7 00
14	Peter O'Neal,	7 00
	READING TOWNSHIP.	
13	Jacob Aulabaugh,	10 00
14	Ephraim Howard,	7 00
14	Adam S. Myers,	7 00
	CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP.	
14	John Busby, Sr.,	7 00
14	Riley & Sneeringer,	7 00
14	John Ginter,	7 00
	UNION TOWNSHIP.	
14	Peter Long,	7 00
14	Abraham Sell,	7 00
14	Wm. Myers,	7 00
	GERMANY TOWNSHIP.	
13	Ephraim Myers,	10 00
13	Norbeck & Shorb,	10 00
13	Spalding & Brother,	10 00
14	Dr. Stoneseifer,	7 00
14	George Houck,	7 00
	DISTILLERS' LICENSE.	
	FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.	
10	David Rhodes,	$50 00

APPEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an appeal at the Commissioner's office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday the 10th day of June next,* between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend.

J. AUGHINBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.

May 9, 1856.—4t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor, until *Saturday the 31st inst.*, for building a HOSPITAL at the Almshouse. Plans and Specifications can be seen by calling upon the Steward, between this and the 31st inst., on which day the contract will be awarded by the Directors. Proposals to be left in hands of Steward.

By order of the Board.
R. S. PAXTON, *Clerk.*

May 9, 1856.—td.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
May 6, 1856.

THE President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. payable on and after the 12th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, *Cashier.*

May 9, 1856.—3t

A HUMAN LIFE SAVED!

DOWAGIAC, MICH., March 11, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, Esq.: Dear Sir—As I took your medicine to sell on consignment, "no cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. Conklin told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were congested to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so that all thought it impossible for me to live through another chill. The doctors too did all they could for me, but thought I must die.—Nothing did me any good until I got Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."

H. M. Conklin says—"I had been taking medicine of as good a doctor as we have in our county, and taking any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from the 25th of August to the 17th of September.—But seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, which effected a permanent cure by using two-thirds of a bottle.

S. M. Conklin was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M's. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity, and I might so specify. Yours with respect, A. HUNTINGTON.

The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates I have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in upon me.

One thing more. Last year I had occasion to caution the public in these words:

"I notice one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence end their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!'" &c.

Now I take pleasure in saying that the caution referred to the same "Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are applying to their poisonous trash all that I have published about my Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, except the certificates of cures, and the certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of N. Y., in favor of its perfectly harmless character, which is attached to every bottle. This will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.

For sale by Druggists generally.

JAS. A. RHODES, *Proprietor.*
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

April 25, 1856.—3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT SAMSON'S

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 purchased at any establishment in the County—call at MARCUS SAMSON'S, opposite the Bank, in York street. I have just received from the Eastern Cities the largest and best assortment of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg. In offering to sell *better* Goods at *lower* prices than other dealers, I simply request purchasers to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of my offer, by a personal examination of my Goods and prices. Buying exclusively for cash, I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper than any other person in the County. My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any customer Tailor. My stock consists, in part, of

Coats of all Sizes,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of *Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods*, consisting of extra quality linen bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, half Hose, Collars, neck and pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self adjusting STOCKS, and various other fancy articles, together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again, Ready Made Clothing at CHEAPER RATES THAN CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITIES. 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.

THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF FANCY GOODS!

MISS M'CLELLAN

HAS just returned from the city with a very large stock of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable as well as the cheapest ever offered in this place. The assortment comprises

Cashmeres,
Silks, De Lanes,
Ginghams, Calicoes, De
Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linnen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jackonet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, &c., &c.,

Call and examine for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1856.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock of NEW GOODS, and are prepared to sell to all in want of any article in their line cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus having the advantage of all three markets, we can offer inducements which can not be had elsewhere in the County. Our stock embraces

DRESS GOODS

of every variety, Summer SILKS, Chali Delains, Bereges, Brilliantines, &c., and every thing fashionable for Ladies' wear. For Gentlemen, we have beautiful styles of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. Give us a call, we deem it needless to enumerate the variety of styles and qualities of our large stock as we are prepared to furnish everything in our line, at the lowest price. Call early at FAHNESTOCKS',
The sign of the Red Front.

April 18, 1856.

100 BOXES BEST CONGRESS TOBACCO, in store and for sale by WM. BUEHLER,
No. 157 Franklin street.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at SCHICK'S.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, can be had in Gettysburg, at the Drug Store of A. D. BUEHLER.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at W. W. PAXTON'S.