fact [illegible] ess, and un[illegible] whatever, [illegible] of the [illegible] deny it, [illegible] and I may leave [illegible] is not necessary [illegible] to prove a [illegible]. I have no disposition to protract this debate by an elaborate defence of the Administration of James Buchanan, and the policy of the Democratic party. Sir, the Government needs no defence, that by treaty stipulation, opened the sealed empire of [illegible] to the holy feet of the Christian missionary—that brought order out of chaos in our Western Territories, and closed "the purple testament of bleeding war" in the frontier settlements of the Republic—that sent its "white winged messengers," armed with authority, to the dictator of Paraguay, and wrested from that arrogant power, "indemnity for the past and security for the future"—and that proudly maintained the indisputable right of the American citizen, native or adopted, to be protected and shielded from harm, wherever the glorious flag of his country floated, and wherever his wandering footsteps strayed. I am willing to leave the acts of this Administration to time and truth. I am willing to put the Democratic policy, as it is illustrated by the Cabinet at Washington, upon the country, and I believe, sir, that God will send it a safe deliverance!

Equally unfounded and fallacious is the claim of the Republican party, so frequently advanced, to be the exclusive friend of the individual and industrial interests of the country. From the inception of the government, to the present hour, the Democratic party has ever been the true and real friend of the people. In all times, and under all circumstances, it has battled for the abolition of prerogatives and for the destruction of monopolies. Let us appeal to impartial history, to learn the true position of our opponents upon this question. I hold, sir, that they are unsound upon this great question of protection to American industry, which is deemed by so many in this country the elixir of our social and political life, and which always assumes so undue prominence in Presidential, and even in minor political struggles. I say that the record is against the Republican party upon this point, and I ask you to turn with me, for a single moment, to the history of the passage of the last two Tariffs which were enacted by our National Legislature. It is well known, that when James K. Polk came into power, on the 4th of March, 1845, he did so with the positive understanding that he would throw the full force of his Administration in favor of a reduction of the Tariff of 1842. True to the pledge he made to the people of the United States, he at once sought to reduce the duties upon foreign importations to such rates as would raise revenue enough for the wants of the government, and would, also, incidentally afford ample protection to American industry. The rates of duties imposed by the Tariff of the 30th of July, 1846, were exclusively ad valorem, and were arranged by schedules, from 5 to 100 per cent., while the free list was large and liberal in its provisions. But no sooner had this act passed and become the law of the land, than the fiercest denunciations were heaped upon the President and the Democratic party.—David Wilmot was bitterly assailed by the Opposition press of Pennsylvania, for his vote upon the bill in the House of Representatives—and George M. Dallas was denounced as a traitor to his native Commonwealth, for giving the casting vote in its favor in the Senate of the United States. Ruin was everywhere predicted, and a wide-spread national distress was deemed inevitable. And yet, sir, all the while, trade flourished, commerce increased, and our people were prosperous and happy. Now, we all remember that in 1857, the Republicans were in a large plurality in the House of Representatives. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was appointed by him Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Although it was a short session, a revision of the tariff of 1846 was absolutely demanded; and after the usual manoeuverings in legislation, a report came from a committee of conference to both branches of Congress. The report was adopted in the last days of the session, and the rates of duties in it were arranged by schedules, from 4 to 30 per cent., the duties being exclusively ad valorem in their character, while the free list was greatly and largely extended. The vote in the House upon this reduction of the Tariff of 1846, was one hundred and twenty-two yeas, and seventy-two nays. Among the former there were fifty-five members who had been elected as hostile to the Democratic party, and thirty-nine of that number were good, honest, and true Republicans! In the Senate the vote upon acquiescing in the report of the committee of conference presented the same aspect. The leading Republicans, Seward, Fish, Foster, Trumbull and Wilson, voted to sustain the report—while the whole number of votes cast against the bill did not equal the number of righteous men required by the angel of the Lord to save ill-fated Sodom from destruction! And yet we are told that the Republican party is the friend of American industry—of Pennsylvania interests! I say again, sir, that the record is against this organization, and that the claim, impliedly put forth in these resolutions, that the Republican party is the exclusive patron of the [illegible] and industrial interests of the country, is unwarrantable, and has no solid foundation in truth or justice. Sir, I do not wish to take any unfair advantage in reference to this important question. I do not wish to claim anything for the Democratic party which is not its due.

I therefore, sir, speak for myself alone, with no reference to any policy that may be determined upon by my party, [illegible] of her children in all its departments, I would advocate [illegible] Tariff only, [illegible] would raise, by the lowest possible rate of duties, sufficient revenue to meet the necessary wants of the government, and, at the same time, afford incidental protection to the great and flourishing interests of the Union.

[illegible] and [illegible] this discussion, which involves [illegible] and [illegible] ing [illegible]

the mind [illegible] upon the Democratic [illegible] of the "threats of [illegible]" on the floor of Congress," has excited much surprise and astonishment in the minds of the minority upon this floor. The charge made in the second of these ill-tempered resolutions, is as unfair as it is illogical. Why, sir, do the gentlemen of the majority intend to hold the Democratic party responsible for the excited language that has been uttered by Southern men, in the crisis that is now impending? So be it! But we must "commend the poisoned chalice to their own lips!" I remember most distinctly, sir, that a Republican Senator from New York, high in position and commanding in talents, boldly declared that there was, in this country, "a higher law" than the Constitution. I recollect that a Republican member of the National House of Representatives said that he looked forward to the day when a servile insurrection would desolate the homes of our Southern brethren, and that he would "hail it as the dawn of a political millenium." I have not forgotten that an anti-slavery fanatic in the North, proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to be "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." Nor can I ever obliterate from my memory the treasonable sentiments of that champion of Republicanism in Massachusetts, who told the country that "the times now demanded an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." Sir, the spirit of Northern fanaticism is reeking with the pestilential breath of treason and disunion! And is it any wonder that the men of the South, who are sharers of our sacred compact and should be partakers of all our Constitutional guarantees, should be appalled and startled from their propriety, when the flaming sword of insurrection is carried to their borders, and the flag of treason is borne upon their soil? Is there not some excuse for men to pause and inquire, "what is all this worth?" when their rights are invaded, and their homes are despoiled by malignant traitors? Sir, scarcely three months have passed away, since a miserable fanatic, led on by the doctrines of the "irrepressible conflict," and influenced by the wicked teachings of the Anti-slavery apostles of the North, invaded the soil of Virginia, for the purpose of hastening the dawn of that political millenium which was to be ushered in with fire and the sword. Gathering together a few deluded followers, in the dead of night, he seized upon the property of the United States, at Harper's Ferry, and raised the standard of rebellion against the laws of his country. Arming the negro, he told him to cut the throat of his master. Placing the torch in the hands of the slave, he incited him to apply it to the dwelling of his protector. Arrested in his crimes, the slaves themselves failing to join in his bloody foray, he and four of his guilty comrades were taken captives, tried, condemned, and most righteously executed; and when the just sentence of the law was carried into effect, when the majesty of the outraged Commonwealth of Virginia was vindicated, there were, sir, in Northern cities, assemblages of men and women, who gathered together to applaud the traitors, and to proclaim the gallows upon which John Brown was executed, as glorious as the cross of the Redeemer! When the time has come for the citizens of any portion of our country to arm their households—when the torch of the incendiary flashes in the midnight—when the property of the United States is seized by a band of desperadoes—when the soil of a neighboring State is ruthlessly invaded—I ask you, sir, if the crisis has not arrived in the history of this Union, when men may well think of the preservation of their Constitutional rights with fear and trembling, and demand in all sincerity and earnestness the true intent and meaning of the compact with our fathers made? Mr. Speaker, I believe that we can all live happily and prosperously in this Union as it is, without wasting its substance in unfriendly strifes and internecine conflicts. I do not believe that at any time it is necessary for any man in the North, or in the South, to claim a dissolution of this Union as the panacea for any ills that may afflict the body politic. I am for the Union as it is, and for the Constitution as it came from its immortal framers! What has given rise to all this trouble? It is the ceaseless agitation of the slavery question.—Fifteen States in this Confederacy, under the compromises of the Constitution, assert their indisputable right to hold negroes as property. No one can successfully controvert that right. It is theirs by law, and under the Constitution. Why should any portion of the Northern mind be arrayed against it? Is not, then, the continual and endless agitation of this question, calculated to weaken the bonds of our beloved Union, and destroy the fraternal relations which should exist between all sections of the Republic? Sir, the Constitution under which we are living to-day, was formed for our "more perfect union" in a spirit of compromise and concession. The question of negro slavery, at an early day, invoked the serious attention of the founders of this Government. It was one which they saw, in their prophetic visions, would be the prolific source of anxiety and trouble. Hence they dealt with it, in a spirit that well became the great work they were laboring to accomplish. The golden grains of compromise sparkled in all the cement they used to build up the fabric of our national liberties.—When the Ordinance of 1784 was proposed for the government of the Western Territories, after the cession by Virginia to the United States of the domain lying northwest of the Ohio river, a proviso was incorporated in that instrument, that after the year 1800 slavery should not exist in any of the States formed out of the territory. The recognition of the right to hold slaves for sixteen years, evinced the disposition of the framers of that Ordinance to compromise the very point at issue. In 1785 this proviso was stricken out, and "the Ordinance" thus amended, became the law of the land. In 1787 [illegible] which [illegible] may be lawfully reclaimed

and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid. [illegible] compromise and concession [illegible] with the history of [illegible] In 1787, when the Constitution was adopted, the African slave trade constituted a part of the commerce of the whole civilized world.—Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, England and Scotland, were engaged in the inhuman traffic. The faithful historian informs us that "the original proposition was to give Congress the power to abolish it from and after the year 1800, but when Gen. Pinkney, of South Carolina, moved to strike out 1800 and insert 1808, as the period for its abolishment, the motion prevailed by all the New England States voting for it with only four slave States—Delaware, Virginia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania voting against it!" It is needless to follow, at this time, all the enactments before and after the old Confederation, or to allude at length to all the constitutional provisions which bear upon this subject. They all breathe but one spirit—that of concession—and while we live under the Constitution as it is, while we hold fast to its compromises as the Ark of our political covenant, let us all remember that there can be no true liberty without the Union, and no real Union without justice being fairly and faithfully rendered to every portion of the Confederacy. Believing, sir, that these resolutions as they come from the committee, express the sentiments of a sectional party, whose existence is calculated to weaken the bonds of the Federal Union, I cannot give them any assent and approbation.

Sir, I stand here to-day to raise my voice against all sectionalism and disunion, no matter in what quarter of the country they may shake their Gorgon locks. I speak as an American citizen, in behalf of State rights and strict Constitutional construction. Regarding the perpetuity of this Union as of more consequence to ourselves as a people, and to the civilized world around us, than any question that modern humanitarianism can teach, I would not have one of the pillars of our proud fabric totter to the ground, for every negro in the universe. But a little more than two hundred years ago, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Exiles from their native land, they sought here a spot, where, though aliens from their fathers' graves, they would bend the knee in peace and safety to their fathers' God. The representatives of principles that had no resting place in their distant home, they laid here the foundations of a State, which, I trust, will remain intact and unimpaired, "till the latest syllable of recorded time." It has been said, that the hour will come when the bright stars on our consecrated flag will grow dim, and its red stripes will turn pale, before the dismaying spectacle of fraternal strife.—But, sir, I am not one of those who look thus gloomily upon the future destiny of this Union. There is a calm good sense yet prevailing among the people, which will save us in the hour of peril, and preserve inviolate our common bond and common brotherhood. If we are only true and loyal to the past—if we are wise and temperate in the future—if we keep within the limits of the Constitution—if, when clouds are darkening our political horizon, we look in hope, humility and faith to the throne of Him "who maketh even the wrath of man to praise Him"—centuries hence, when we are in our graves, and our bodies are mingling with their kindred dust, there will still be found upon these Western shores what we enjoy to-day—"the undivided and unbroken heritage of Washington"!

Singular and Fatal Accident.—A few days ago Mr. George Housler, of McKean county, Pa., was accidentally shot. He was standing with his rifle by his side, the breech resting on the floor, and the muzzle pointed upwards. A man who was drunk, in reeling past Mr. Housler, lost his balance, and falling, struck the hammer of his rifle.—The weapon was instantly discharged, the ball striking the skull just above the right temple. The skull was considerably fractured, and Mr. Housler died a few hours later.

Seeing the Elephant.—Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, writes to the New York Geographical Society that his party, in ascending a branch of the Shire river, came upon herds of elephants, which appeared as far as the eye could reach. It was estimated that 800 of these noble animals were seen in our valley.

The president and directors of the Southern Railroads, it is said, propose to build their locomotives at the South.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Brinkman & Augustine, are notified to make payment to Geo. E. [illegible], without delay, and save costs. [Jan. 23, 1860. 4t

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jeremiah Slaybaugh and David Slaybaugh, Executors of Baltzer Ginter, deceased, hereby gives notice that his "Report of distribution" having been re-committed to him by the Court for a re-hearing of the parties, he will sit at his office, in Gettysburg, on Friday, the 10th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose aforesaid, when and where all parties in interest are requested to attend.

WM. B. McCLELLAN, Auditor.

Jan. 16, 1860. 3t

Lumber and Coal.

LIME AND PLASTER—of all kinds constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for CASH. All Coal, &c., must be paid on delivery. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Jan. 23, 1860.

George Arnold,

HAVING disposed of his stock of Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods, generally, will now give his whole attention to the CLOTHING BUSINESS, and will at all times keep on hand a large lot of Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, and [illegible] Ready-made Over Coats, Dress and Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, Shirts, Drawers, Comforts, Stockings, Cravats, &c., &c. Give us a call. We will sell every article in our line as cheap as the cheapest.

Jan. 23, 1860.

STONEFIELD'S CATTLE POWDERS for sale at [illegible]'S.

A PRIME article of [illegible] cheaper in town, at [illegible] HORNER'S.

[illegible]

[illegible] Market.

Superfine Flour	5 00
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 [illegible] to 1 25
Red Wheat	[illegible] to 1 25
Corn	58
Rye	80
Oats	35
Buckwheat	50
Buckwheat Meal	2 00
Clover Seed	4 50 to 5 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	60
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	85
[illegible]	6 50

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	5 37 to 5 50
Wheat	1 25 to 1 48
Rye	94 to 1 00
Corn	70 to 75
Oats	43 to 48
Clover Seed	5 12 to 5 50
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.	4 00 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund.	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	15 00 to 20 00
Whiskey	24 to 25
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	62
Corn	68
Oats	38
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	5 50

[illegible]

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 75
Wheat	1 12 to 1 32
Rye	82
Corn	70
Oats	38
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 50

Public Sale.

THE subscriber having disposed of his Farm, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, ½ mile from Heidlersburg, on the State road, on *Tuesday, the 28th day of February next*, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 1 EXTRA FAMILY MARE, 2 Mares heavy with foal, 4 Cows, two heavy with Calf, a lot of Young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 1 Wagon, Lime Bed, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivator, Corn-coverer, Double Shovel Plough, Three-horse Tree, Double and Single Trees, Hay Carriages, Flax-brake, Horse Rake, good Grain Drill, extra good Winnowing Mill, Horse Gears, Collars and Bridles, one good Riding Saddle, good Grain Cradle, new sett of Buggy Harness, Sleigh, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles not specified above.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB B. MILLAR.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the farm, containing 12 Acres, more or less, with a HOUSE and STABLE thereon, an excellent Orchard of choice fruit, and two wells of water. Any person wishing to view the lot before the day of sale will call on the subscriber.

JACOB B. MILLER.

Jan. 23, 1860. [John Danner], Auctioneer.

For Sale.

THE FARM on which I reside, 3 miles south of Emmitsburg, Md., on the Frederick Road. The farm consists of Fifty-four Acres of arable land in good condition, well fenced, and improved by a good HOUSE and Barn, all the necessary outbuildings. Part of the land has been lately limed. There is on the place a thriving young Orchard of 200 Apple and 200 Peach trees, besides Pear, Plum, Apricot trees and Grape-vines. It will be sold cheap and on good terms if applied for at once.

D. BELTZHOOVER.

FOR SALE.

1 pair iron grey matched Mules, 5 years old, sound and perfectly broken to single and double harness.
2 first rate wagon or farm Horses.
1 four-horse broad tread Wagon, with lime bed.
Harness for four Horses, nearly new.
1 Carriage for one or two horses.
2 thorough bred Durham Calves, a bull and a heifer, 1 year old.
A variety of farm implements.

D. BELTZHOOVER.

Jan. 23, 1860. 3m

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 21st of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

168. The second and final account of Peter Smith (of John,) and Abraham Spangler, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Spangler, late of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

169. The first and final account of Jonathan C. Forest, Administrator de bonis non, of Polly Bishop, late of Germany township, deceased.

170. Account of Wm. Hildebrand, Administrator cum testamento annexo of John Beck, dec'd, as settled by Bernard Hildebrand and A. S. Hildebrand, Administrators of Wm. Hildebrand, deceased.

171. The first account of Hamilton Everett, testamentary Trustee of Jane Fisher, under the will of Thomas Leech, deceased.

172. The first and final account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the estate of Mary Clark, late of the township of Mountpleasant, deceased.

173. The account of Samuel Lilly, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Lilly, deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 23, 1860.

Notice.

THE account of JOHN HENRY MYERS, Assignee of J. FRANKLIN MYERS, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 21st day of February next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Jan. 23, 1860. 4t*

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing at Hoke's Mill, in Hamilton township, Adams county, about the 1st of September last, 7 head of SHEEP, marked [illegible] The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

Jan. 23, 1860. 3t

John W. Tipton.

[illegible]

Go to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
[illegible] in the corner of the Diamond,
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
[illegible]
If you want your face shaved smoothly,
[illegible]
Do it quick and do it neatly,
[illegible]
Make you look so young and sprightly,
[illegible]
[illegible] fair.
[illegible] Tipton's shop,
[illegible]

EVERYBODY [illegible]

[illegible] PERFUMERY [illegible] FANCY NOTIONS, at H. G. CARR'S, York st.

[illegible]

[illegible] will sell at public sale, [illegible] on [illegible] the following Personal Property, viz: CATTLE, 1 good Cow, 1 Sow and Pigs, 1 [illegible] Wagon, Carriage, Corn Ploughs, [illegible] Windmill, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Hay Carriage, Cutting Box, and a variety of other farming articles. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Secretary, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Hathaway Cook Stove and Fixtures, Carpeting, Case of Drawers, Stands, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Barrels, &c., a quantity of Bacon, Flour and Cloverseed. Also, one of Kelsey's Bee Hives, with an Individual Right—Also the Patent-Right of the same for Cumberland township.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK DIEHL, Executor.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, at his residence, in Franklin township, 5,000 best quality Oak Lap Shingles.

FREDERICK DIEHL.

Jan. 23, 1860. ts

Public Sale

OF A FARM.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of February next*, the following described Real Estate of the late Maxwell Shields, deceased, as follows, to wit: THE MANSION FARM, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 275 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Hon. James McDivitt, deceased, heirs of Wm. Flohr, deceased, John Nunemaker, and others, on the Turnpike leading from the Maryland Line to Waynesboro', and within two miles of Emmitsburg. The improvements are a large Two-story Roughcast Dwelling HOUSE, Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, with a Spring; there are upon the Farm 2 Orchards, one of which is not excelled by any in that district of country. Friends' and Tom's Creeks both pass through the farm. The farm has a large body of choice Timber and also of good Meadow. The farm will be sold entire or in parcels, as may best suit purchasers. The Timberland, embracing about 70 acres, will be sold separately, entire or in lots to suit.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES H. MARSHALL,
JOHN MUSSELMAN,
Administrators.

By the Court—H. G. Wolf, Clerk.

Jan. 9, 1860. ts

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Joel B. Danner, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Riddlemoser, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, on *Thursday, the 9th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are requested to attend.

Jan. 16, 1860. J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to report distribution amongst creditors of the fund appearing in the hands of Joel B. Danner and Geo. Chritzman, Assignees of John Chritzman, upon their first account, will sit to discharge the duties of his appointment, *on Wednesday, the 8th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of S. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, when and where all persons interested may attend.

WM. McCLEAN, Auditor.

Jan. 16, 1860. td

Notice.

JAMES BLACK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of James Black, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Franklin township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK DIEHL, Executor.

Jan. 2, 1860. 6t

Notice.

JOHN BOBLITZ'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Boblitz, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, (the first named residing in Paradise township, York county, and the last named in the aforesaid Hamilton township,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FERREE, Adm'r,
SUSANNAH BOBLITZ, Adm'x.

Jan. 9, 1860. 6t

Book Binding.

SHEET MUSIC, MAGAZINES and NEWSPAPERS, bound and returned in one week, at W. H. AUGHINBAUGH'S BINDERY, 3 doors above the Washington House, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860. tf

For Sale

OR RENT.—That excellent Tavern Stand, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., for many years known as Miley's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of G. E. Becker. The House is large and very convenient, with good and large Stabling, a large Garden and Lot of Ground, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining the Public Square, near the Gettysburg Railroad. Apply to JOHN BECKER, South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

With a Rush!

H. G. CARR has just received 20 drums of FIGS and PRUNES, and a fine lot of Bunch and Layer RAISINS, all of which are going off with a rush. Jan. 9, 1860.

Lime, Plaster,

LUMBER and COAL, of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Jan. 9, 1860.

For Sale or Rent.

TWO NEW THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSES, situate on the corner of High street, near Washington street, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

GEO. ARNOLD, Agent.

Gettysburg, Jan. 9, 1860. 3t

Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, Flour, &c., at the large Yellow Warehouse, west end of New Oxford.

Guano, Plaster, Salt, &c., and a large [illegible] constantly on hand, and for sale [illegible]

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the [illegible] [illegible] and Boat-body Carriages, Falling-Top [illegible]

[illegible]

IS NO [illegible] watch your [illegible] and you will soon discover the fact why it is that goods are sold so cheap at SAMSON'S.

YANKEE [illegible]

Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and house furnishing goods at their Warehouse, on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard at the same place.

Nov. [illegible] SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Railroad Store.

J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received and are opening at their new store on the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, a large and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods and Groceries. The ladies particularly are invited to call and examine our superior styles of Dress Goods and Fancy articles, embracing everything coming properly under this head at prices not heretofore equalled, and in quality surpassed by none. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, of every description; consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Vestings, &c., which cannot be surpassed out of the city in quality and price.

Our stock of Groceries is also complete, while every other article generally found in a first class Goods store can be had at the "Railroad Store" of J. C. Guinn & Bro. Believing that the public can suit themselves better here than elsewhere, we invite them to give us a call. For the proof of our assertion, call and examine our stock, even if you don't buy. [April 4, 1859.

[illegible]

OUTDONE!—Come to the Store at Greenmount, for Bargains!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the store of John Waltman, at Greenmount, Adams county, halfway on the road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, where he expects, by attention and small profits, to sustain all the old customers and secure lots of new. His stock of DRY GOODS, of every description, Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Woodenware, Crockery-ware, Hardware, &c. is large and varied—equal to that of any other first class store—and he will sell at prices astonishingly low. He only asks a trial, to prove the truth of this assertion.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. ALEX. HARPER.

The undersigned also carries on the CARRIAGE-MAKING business at the same place, and offers rare inducements to purchasers. He will warrant his work good, whilst his charges are among the most moderate. Repairing done on short notice. J. ALEX. HARPER.

Feb. 14, 1859. 1y

Call and See the Bargains!

R. F. McILHENY having just returned from the city of Philadelphia, where he has selected very carefully his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, is prepared to show the prettiest and most fashionable stock of goods in his line ever brought to this place, which will be sold at prices that will defy all competition. His stock of HATS AND CAPS is full and complete, embracing Men's No. 1 Black Silk Hats, Men's black Cassimere Hats, Men's fine soft Felt Hats, Men's Ledger Hats, Men's Russia Broad Rim Hats, Men's Silk Velvet Caps, Ledger Caps, Navy, Plush, and Plush trimmed Caps. A splendid assortment of BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CAPS, from [illegible] to [illegible]. Also, an entire assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of Men's Waterproof Boots, Fine Calf Cork-soled Boots, Heavy Kip Boots, Calf Congress Gaiters, Boys' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Thankful to my friends and customers for past favors I hope by politeness and fair dealing to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Oct. 17, 1859. R. F. McILHENY.

Replete with Interest and Patriotism.

The Romance

OF THE REVOLUTION.—A collection of Annals, Personal Adventures, Well-ascertained Traditions, Anecdotes, Romantic Incidents and accounts of the exploits of Gallant Men and Women of the Revolution, with Eight splendid Colored Engravings.

Contents: Introduction, Stories and Anecdotes of Washington—Adventures of Marion—A Romantic Story—Capture, Imprisonment and Escape of Gen. Wadsworth—Gallant Enterprise of Major Barton—An interesting Story—Thrilling Narrative—Story of an Old Soldier—Adventures of the Brothers Sammons—Deborah Sampson—Joseph Bettys—Mr. and Mrs. Fisher—Adventures of Lieutenant Slocumb—Execution of Col. Isaac Hayne—Adventures of Major [illegible]—Adventures of Lieutenant [illegible]—Miss Moore—Adventures of Mr. Foster—Exploits of Sergeant Jasper—An Act of Mercy Rewarded—Captain Nathan Hale—Capture of Captain Harper—Desperate Encounter—Anecdotes of Col. Horry, Escape of Capt. Plunkett, Attempted Abduction of Gen. Schuyler, Adventures of Dr. Caldwell, Colonel Willett, Singular Conduct of Major James, Death of Major Hobley, Narrow Escape of Col. Snipes, Scene in the Forest, A Gallant Combat, Narrative of Baroness Reidesel, Lydiah Darrah, Capture of President Daggett, Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Captain Cunninghame, Adventure of a Soldier, Adventure of General Putnam, Incidents of the Battle of Oriskane, Adventures of Col. Cochran, Anecdotes of Sergeant Macdonald, Heroism of a Young Girl, a Spy in Burgoyne's Camp, Capture of a Tory, Captain Huddy, Colonel Fisher, Escape from a Prison Ship, Daring Youth, Cruelty of the Tories, Story of a Dog, Dicey Langston, Escape from Indians, A Patriotic Girl, Trials of a Patriot, Mrs. Shubrick, The Privateer, The Maiden Warrior, Major Israel Fearing, Ethen Allen, A Patriot's Sufferings, Col. John Smith, Adventure of Two Ladies, Of Charles Morgan, Heroism of a Woman, A Daring Fellow, A Fearful Encounter, Story of Nancy Hart, History of the Sons of Liberty, A Revolutionary Relic, Appointment of Geo. Washington.

1 vol., large 12 mo., cloth, 450 pages. Price $1.25.

Sent to any address by mail post paid, on receipt of the price.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
No. 79 John Street, New York.

Jan. 9, 1860. 3t

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of best material, and made by superior workmen. REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, [illegible]

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his HOUSE AND LOT on High street, [illegible] The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a [illegible]

DAVID [illegible]

[illegible]

S[illegible] artist, and his pictures always give satisfaction [illegible]

PICTURES copied from old specimens of all kinds; also inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, by SAMUEL WEAVER.

Call This Way!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues the [illegible], in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he has various kinds of Machines on hand, such as Threshing Machines, Cord Shellers, Combined Cutters, Clover Hullers, Straw Cutters and Horse Powers of different kinds—two, four or six horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, Morticing Machines, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. Cutting Screws or long Bolts any kind of size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as Turning in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

The undersigned manufactures Morgan's Patent HORSE RAKE, which he offers at the lowest living profit. He is likewise agent for the REAPER & MOWER manufactured by Joseph Shireman, at East Berlin.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere, as I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DAVID STERNER.

April 11, 1859. 1y*

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public, that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it to their advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Just in Season!

[illegible] The undersigned has just returned from the cities with [illegible] stock of [illegible] CASSIMERES, [illegible] VESTINGS, [illegible] suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates. [illegible] call. To convince all of the truth of this assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also on hand, cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, in the usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's, on Chambersburg street.

Sept. 19, 1859. JACOBS & BRO., Merchant Tailors.

New Oyster Saloons.

THE subscriber has opened new Oyster and Eating Saloons, on the south side of Chambersburg street, near the Diamond, (two doors below Geo. Arnold's Store,) where he will receive EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) and serve in the various styles, the best quality of FRESH OYSTERS, from Baltimore. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal patronage. He will also supply Oysters wholesale to other establishments.

His Bill of Fare will, however, not be confined to Oysters alone. Other articles in the Eating line can always be had in season, [illegible]

Entrance to Ladies' Saloon at the centre door of the building—to Gentlemen's Saloon at the door adjoining it on the west.

C. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, Oct. 31, 1859.

New Goods.

CHEAP GOODS—PRETTY GOODS.—Fahnestock Brothers have just returned from the cities with the largest, prettiest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever offered to the public. We have an unusually large and cheap stock of Silks, Delaines, and every variety of Ladies' Dress Goods. Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c. Call early and examine for yourselves. We will satisfy you that our Goods are unusually cheap. No trouble to show Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Oct. 17, 1859. Sign Red Front.

More New Goods

AT the Sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street. We have just received a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Harness, Collars, Whips, &c., and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible for cash. Call and judge for yourselves.

Oct. 17, 1859. COBEAN & CULP.

Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, [illegible] Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. [illegible] just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms. I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times wholesale and retail. The public are also invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. [illegible], 1859.

Notice.

JOHN GEO. KERSCHLER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Geo. Kerschler, late of Union township, Adams co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

[illegible]

January 2, 1860. 6t

County Surveyor.

JOHN H. BRINKERHOFF, Surveyor for the county of Adams. Office [illegible] Post Office address, Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa. [Nov. [illegible]

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes.

LADIES' fine black and fancy colored [illegible] Lasting Gaiters, fine black [illegible] Boots, Buttoned [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] comforts of life, but [illegible] of JEWELRY, such as Gold [illegible] pins, Finger-rings, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices at SAMSON'S.