tar & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION. -SHAKE

y robert white middleton.

GETTYSBURGEI, PA. TUBSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1888.

[VOL. 8--NO. 42.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



The Fashionable Hats, Caps and Bonnets.

Wm. W. Paxton.

HATS. CAPS & BONNETS

at his old stand in Chambersburg Street, two doors from the Court House. CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS

Men's Castor HATS, Roram do.

Spanish body do. Bille do. Plain Russia do.

Youth's Fur do. Old Men's Broad Brims do. Low Crown do. Also Second hand HATS. Ladies FUR BONNETS.

" SILK do. Also-A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FUR CAPS, of different kinds:

HAIR SEAL CAPS for MEN All of which he will sell at Low Prices

Produce-such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats, Wood, Wool, &c. &c. Call and judge for yourselves. November 17, 1837.

Fresh Goods

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

SAMUEL WITHEROW HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY,

WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Suitable to the Season, comprising every

variety of DRY GOODS. GROCERIES,

Hardware & Queensware: and purchased on such terms as will justify him in offering them to the Public

CHEAPER THAN EVER. He invites public attention to his Stock of Goods, assured that it needs but a "peep" at them to convince any one that his Corner is the place for BARGAINS! Gettysburg, Dec. 1, 1837.

BARGAINS! CALL, SEE AND BUY.

WHE subscriber intends locating himself elsewhere, and wishing speedily to close his business at his present residence, will sell, AT COST, HIS ENTIRE

STOCK OF GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Cloths and Cassimeres; Cassinetts, Flannels and Merinoes, Calicoes, Muslins and Vestings; Shawls, Blankets, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware, Queensware and Groceries; &c. &c. &c. Also-A large lot of DRIED FRUIT. The Public's most obedient servant,

ADAM EPPLY. Epply's Mill, Cumberland township,

'N. B. All persons indebted to me by Note, Judgment or Book Account, will see the necessity, without further notice, I hope, of discharging their respective dues.

ADAM EPPLY. December 1, 1837.

COACH LACE. FRINGE AND TASSELS

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large stock of very superior

COACH BACB. FRINGE AND TASSELS,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE, which he will dispose of on the most reason

Orders from a distance will be prompt-Any Pattern made to order. Address

JOHN ODELL, Gettysburg, Pa.
N. B. All kinds of MILITARY work done to order.

November 17, 1837. tf-33

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the Estate of A WILLIAM GARDNER, late of Latimore township, Adams County, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber without delay, and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Latimore town-

GEORGE ROBINETTE, Ex'r. November 24, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FIRE: FIRE: **DELAWARE COUNTY INSU-**RANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, \$350,0002 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent for the above Company, would respectfully inform the public that he will make inperty and effects of every description, against loss or damage by fire, on the most reasonable terms.

SAMIEL FAUNESTOOK surance either permanent or limited on pro-

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK. Gettysburg, Oct. 13, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Property in and near Gettys. burg, and offers it for Sale, on very favorable terms.

IT CONSISTS OF A HOUSE & Louin the borough of Gettysburg, third Lot from the Diamond. The house is a large, weatherboarded one; and the situation eligible.

-ALSO-BETWEEN 8 and 9 Acres of Land.

within the western limits of the borough, between the Millerstown Road and Middlestreet, and south of Middle-street. This land will be sold either by the acre or in Town Lots, to suit purchasers.

A FARM,

wholesale and retail-for Cash and Country and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less-on which are

> A TWO STORY HOUSE, and good Barn.

Possession of the above Property will be given on the 1st of April next.

For terms of Sale, apply to the subcriber, residing in Hancock, Washington

ROBERT TAYLOR. December 8, 1837.





Kettlewell, Wilson & Hillard GROCERS & COMMISSION Corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets,

BALTIMORE,

FFER to the Country trade for Cash or prompt payment, the following

G 0 0 D S: 50 bls. S. II. Molasses

20 hhds. West India & N. Orleans ditto 200 bags Rio Coffee, (part strong scented) Laguira do.

100 " Havana do. 50 hhds. N. Orleans & Porto Rico Sugar 10 pipes and half pipes Champagne and Rochelle Brandy

5 " Gin 50 tierces Honey 200 boxes Raisins

100 guarto do. 150 eighth do. Fresh importation. 50 kegs do.

TOGETHER WITH Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Teas in chests, half chests and boxes, &c. &c.

Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1837. IVER COMPLAINT 6 YEARS STAND ING.—Mrs. Sarah Brenhiser, wife of Mr Amos Brenhiser, corner of Second street und Germantown Road, Philadelphia, affected for the last six years with the Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by Dr. WM. EVANS'S Ca-

momile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills. Her symptoms were habitual costiveness, excruciating pain in the stomach, depression of spirits, languor, extreme debility, disturbed sleep, great pain in her side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the Liver. 'Mrs. Brenhiser has made trial of various medicines now before the public, but received no relief until she was advised to make trial of Dr. Evans's Pills, of which she is happy to state that they effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms,

with others, which are not essential to intimate. Mr. Brenhiser, (husband of the above Mrs. Brenhiser,) had been two years afflicted with a distres- General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer sed state of Piles and Costiveness, of which he wa effectually cured.

We do hereby subscribe our signatures to the truth of the above cures, that the statement is in every respect true.

SARAH BRENHISER, JOHN STEIF, Baker. No. 17 north Eighth street, Philad. Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1837. For Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Agent.

Gettysburg, Dec 8, 1837.

WHEAT WANTED. THE subscriber has rented the new and extensive Merchant Mill lately built by Mr. Geo. Arnold, in Germany town-

ship, and will pay the Highest price in Cash for Wheat delivered at the Mill.

Germany Township, }

JOHN LEICHTY. Dec. 29, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE. EP BY POSTPONEMENT.

ILL be sold at public sale, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 23d of January next, at I o'clock P. M

THAT VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,

Fronting on Chambersburg street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and adjoining lots of Robert Taylor and Henry Zell-late the Estate of JOHN MYERS, deceased. The improvements are a good

good water at the back door, a stable, good fence, a good garden, &c. The poperty is situated in a pleasant part of the Borough; and, being but one dwelling West of the Diamond, well calculated for almost any kind of business. Mrs. Myers, residing on the premises, will shew the property to any peron wishing to purchase.

TERMS -One third of the purchase moey in hand and the balance in two equal unnual payments, well secured, without interest. A good title will be given; and poson West York street, third Lot from the session can be had on the first of April next MARTIN EBERT, Adm'r.

De bonis non, with the Will annexed of John Myers, deceased.

December 29, 1837. NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th situate in Cumberland township, about 1 day of April-CONSTABLES will take mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of notice, that, agreeably to the second section Rev. C. G. M'Loan, Jacob Herbst, E. Pitzer of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licences, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the 22d day of January next—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of and Retail Dealers of Goods Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embrac. ed in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that according to the afth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 23d day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the atternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amout of their annual sales during the year pre-

Licenses to be taken out on or before the lst day of March next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed these of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act. The following will be the classification

greea	bly to the Act	of Assembly:	
lst	cl. amt. of sa	les, \$50,000-	- \$50
2d	do.	40.000	40
3d	do∙	30,000	80
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	ძი.	10,000	
7th	do.	5,000	
8th	do.	2,500	10
WM. McCLEAN. Associate			
	GEO. WILL	J_{u} , (J_{u}	does.
IAMES DESIGNATARES			
JOHN WOLFORD,			
	WILLIA	AM REX,	Comm'rs
December, 29, 1837.			

PROFERMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Nineteenth District, & Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District--and WM. M'CLEAN, and GEORGE WILL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Termi ner, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams-have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of January next-

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coro. ner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other to be done and also they who will prosecute that such is the subtle force of habit, and so produce more wide spread misery and deagainst the prisoners that are, or then shall indistinct and vaguely drawn, the line of struction? Has it not all the attributes and be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against overstepping it; and generally too before we them as shall be just.

WM. TAUĞHINBAUGH, Sheriff. December 29, 1837.

LILLY WHITE, FOR THE LADIES TOILET .- A superior cosmetic for beautifying the Skin. For sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburgh. June 16, 1837.

THE GARLAND.

FROM THE LADY'S BOOK. DO I LOVE THEE!

BY MRS. V. E. HOWARD. Ir to feel the deep devotion Of a pilgrim at a shrine; If to weep with fond emotion

If to treasure every token, Every look and every sign, Every light word thou hast spoken

Be to love thee, I am thine.

Be to love thee, I am thine. Once the future spread before me Many a mingled hope and fear: Now but one e'er glances o'er me, 'Tis, will he still hold me dear. Once I too dreamed of ambition,

Of Corinne's wreath of Bay, Now such thoughts seem worthless vision If but thy praise crown my lay. TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

reported the following Address to the People of Adams County.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. on behalf of the Com-

mittee appointed at the last Temperance Con-

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY:-A Convention of Delegates from the different Temperance Associations in Ad ams County, have assembled in annual ses sion to consult together upon the interests and welfare of this great cause, with which the welfare and interests of individuals as well as communities is so extensively and intimately connected. Relying as do the friends of the Temperance cause, exclusively on the force of moral suasion operating on public opinion, and utterly disclaiming as they do, all intention of coercing that opinion or controlling the legal right of every one to act on this great question as he thinks proper, there is a peculiar fitness in their exhibiting to the public, from time to time, the principles upon which they act, and submitting those principles to the searching or-

deal of public opinion. The fundamental principle of the Temperance reformation, is that the use of intoxi-Quarter Sessions, a list of all he Wholesale cating liquors as a beverage, is under all circumstances, and in whatever degree, an evil. That Intemperance, in other words, is an evil not in degree only, but in kind, and that therefore it is the dictate not only of prudence but of duty, to abstain wholly, from their use. This we imagine, will be evident from several considerations-and

Firstly, Because it is wholly unnecessa. ry. It is unnecessary, because it cannot be health, sustenance, or comfort of individuals administered as a medicine under the same going into a history of the origin of the disthat it has only been in comparatively mod ern times, that it has been perverted from its sanatory purposes, into a beverage. What, then, would be thought of him -who would not only use it yourselves, but be actively seriously propose to introduce into general instrumental in extending its circulation, and ardent spirits, calomel, antimony, or any other drug, equally nauseous, and deleterious? Would not the proposal be at once scouted as the hallucination of a madman? It may be said that the illustration is not appropriate, because the stomach does not trade of drinking, to reconcile it to so unnatural a guest. Take a person whose stomach has not been adulterated, and whose taste has they had no existence; but if we could for a not been vitiated by the frequent use of alcohol, or rather take one who has never tasted contemplation of things as they are, and it at all, and you will find him manifest the place ourselves in the situation supposed, as same signs of loathing and repugnance.— Why is this, if alcohal be the appropriate

or necessary food of the stomach? We do not observe the same resistance of nature, to the reception of other articles of food or drink which are undoubtedly wholesome or necessary to sustain life. The only difference, that we suppose to exist between (the effect of the habitual use of) alcohol, and other drugs or medicines, is that the former the system by decaying the functions of

physicians, physiologists and chemists agree. The argument then, is this-that if it be uscless and unnecessary except as a medicine, and the use of it for any other purposes may be attended with danger, that it is absurd & irrational to encounter that danger, without any corresponding motive of gain, or utility. The distinguishing trait of a wise man from a fool, is that his conduct is always person will run into danger for its own sake.

This is folly, and not reason. Secondly, If it be even conceded, that it is even think we have approached it.

ery drunkard. No one, surely, ever delibnoblest work; nor did any one ever reach How many bright and luminous intellects, the climax of this moral, physical and men- the reflex images of God, has it prostrated tal degradation by a single step. The drun- to idiot imbecility! But why enlarge the cakard's progress is always graduual: first, an talogue! The train of consequences is bound-4-11 occasional drink, perhaps to avoid offending less, & may be traced by every one who will, mg object.

a friend, or to escape the imputation of bean irresistible fate to the consummation of various answers to this objection. his wretched destiny!

This has been the history of thousands and tens of thousands, and we may still see the same process going on in daily examited States, is, as has been estimated, between ples before our eyes. Shall we not then be forty and fifty millions of dollars, besides ndmonished in time; or shall we still go on the mass of sin and moral pollution it enpresumptuously trusting to our own strength | genders, then it would manifestly be better vention of Adams County, on resolution No. 4, to resist the temptation, when so many, our for the country at large, that grain to an superiors in strength of mind and inflexibility of purpose, have fallen victims? Surely, stroyed, if it can find no other market, or no argument is necessary to show that this s courting temptation & wooing destruction! remain uncultivated; for the pecuniary loss

ource of Misery and Crime. Nothing is better established than this. al jurisprudence, and to facts daily falling under your own observation, to prove this. Our limits forbid our dwelling on a proposition which none will deny; and we will only upon you to avoid in yourselves, that which ou see prove so fatal and destructive to others, every wav your equals, and many of hem your superiors in all the requisites to owering torrent. This view of the case may be illustrated

in the following manner: Suppose that no

dress the meeting as follows: "My fellowed a liquid substance, which if imbibed in large quantities, is calculated to impair to blunt or entirely extinguish all moral sensibility and feeling—to murder domestic able by being wreated to his destruction; shown that it in any wise conduces to the peace-fill the world with pauperism and for on this theory, God has either bestowed crime-and annually hurry to the tomb, an them in vain, or he has bestowed them for with the single exception, of when it is hundred thousand victime! The use of this a curse and not for a blessing. administered as a medicine under the same circumstances and restrictions with which prodigality and neglect of business, by which of Total Abstinence, as contradistinguish. the use of other medicines such as calonal, alone there will be an annual actual loss to ed from the occasional or moderate use, Temantimony, &c. are prescribed. Without the country of thirty millions of dollars .-Under its influence, men shall, without com- sist of voluntary associations of individuals, tillation of ardent spirits, it may be sufficient punction or remorse, murder their parents, voluntarily pledged, by their honor and truth, to say that history establishes the fact that their confiding wives, or their helpless off- to observe this principle, and act in conforsuch was its early character and use; and spring—and more than all, murder their own mity with it. No one will question their ensouls and plunge them into an awful hell!-Now, I propose that you should all purchase this article of me, and use it yourselves; and use, on a scale commensurate to the use of do all you can to induce others to use it too; & for this purpose, that you shall all engage in the business of retailing it to others; and, in a word, use your utmost exertions, to send

it into every family, & to every individual." dress, with what feelings do you think this and concerted action always bears more equally loathe and reject the former with proposition of wholesale and retail murder strongly on a given point, than individual exthe latter. But this only illustrates the force | would be received? We are so accustomed of habit; for unquestionably it requires a to witnessing the existing state of things, long apprenticeship of the stomach to the and the evils of Intemperance are of such every day occurrence, that it is hard for us to suppose an antecedent state of things when tending their cause among others. For the moment, so far abstract our minds from the one of that assembly, is there a man whose very soul would not shrink and tremble at rights of others they do not attempt to inthe enormity of the proposition, and cry out terfere-but they do claim the privilege of to its author, "thy accursed secret die with appealing to the reason and understanding thee!" And yet the above presents but a of the public in support of their cause; and too faithful picture of what Intemperance is to strive by the force of example and weight daily and hourly proposing, and not only pro- of facts and arguments, to remove objections, posing, but actually performing in our midst!

The Temperance Reformation, then, setting out with this fundamental principle, does not so rapidly nor so visibly wear out proceeds to apply the remedy by another equally comprehensive-viz: Total and en-This is now become a settled maxim tire abstinence from the use of intoxicuting in the science of medicine, about which all liquors as a beverage. This covers broad ground, but we believe not more extensive than the mischief it is designed to remedy. We have seen that those who trust to the moderate use, are ever in danger of running into excess. We have seen, also, that even the moderate use is injurious and unnecessary. To use it at all, is not only sporting with danger, but compounding with sin. No man having a sense of religious obligaregulated by adequate motives. No sane tion would say, and act on the saying, I will swear moderately-I will commit theft moderately-1 will do any other act forbidden by the divine law, moderately; and so long only the immoderate use of ardent spirits as I do not sin immoderately, all is well. Remembrances, to do those things, which that is dangerous, whilst their moderate use And is not Intemperance as great an evil as to their offices and in that behalf appertain is not condemnable, let it be remembered larceny or profune swearing? Does it not separation, that we are always in danger of characteristics of sin? And does it not lead to the perpetration of every other kind?-How many murders have been perpetrated Such may be said to be the case with ev- under its influence? How many hearts have been broken and made desolate? To erately set out with the pre determination how many hearths has it brought want and to become that miserable wreck of God's famine, and cheerless, heart broken sorrow?

Here we may pause a moment, to notice ing an unsocial churl. Then he begins to an objection that is sometimes urged against take it for the sake of the excitement it pro- the Temperance cause. The principle of duces. Even at this stage, however, you Total Abstinence tends, in proportion to its may still, at times, see him make an occa- reception, to diminish the consumption of sional wry mouth as he pours down his distilled liquors, and of course their distillathroat the molten lava. Next he begins to tion; and if universally cherished, would tolove the taste of it—the stomach has lost its tally stop it. The objection then is, that if sensibility, but still he is not alarmed, be- the distillation of ardent spirits from grain cause he hugs to his bosom the fond delusion were totally disused, a large portion of the that he can continue to use it moderately, products of the earth would be thrown on and confine himself within the bounds of the producer's hands, for which he would prudence. Alus! he has already overstep- find no sale, because he would have no marped them; and at the next step, we find him ket. We will say nothing about this objeca miserable sot—a confirmed drunkard— tion appealing only to the selfish interests of seeing, perhaps, the ruin before him to which | mankind; because, we know that in human he is hastening, and deploring the impende affairs, self, whether right or wrong, will ing catastrophe, but still hurried on as by always preponderate. There are, however,

If it be true that the annual loss and cost occasioned directly and indirectly by the intemperate use of ardent spirits in the Uniequal amount when raised, should be dethat the lands on which it is produced, should Thirdly. Intemperance is the fruitful to the country would be balanced, and the moral and religious evil saved-so that the whole country would be a gainer, to the ex-We need only refer to the annals of crimin- tent of the latter. Now, we do not suppose that the agricultural products consumed in distillation, at all approach the above sum -certainly they do not exceed it. Besides, a proportion of the soil now cultivated to say, that prudence, duty, every thing, calls raise corn and rye for the distiller, might be occupied in raising other products-in grazing, or in cultivating the mulberry, and for the manufacture of silk, an article which we now almost entirely import, and for the enable them successfully to stem the over- raising of which many of our poor lands which now scantily repay the farmer for his toil, would be admirably adapted. There is also, contrary to the opinion of some, a such thing as ardent spirits or intemperance demand for a much larger supply in our had ever heretofore been heard of, or had home and foreign market, especially in the any existence; and of consequence, that the latter, than is at present afforded, owing to world had never witnessed their baneful so large portion of the earth's products beeffects. Now suppose, that in an assembly ing monopolized by the Distiller. Finally, of the people, a man were to rise, and ad the products of the earth are given to man foa his use and enjoyment, not to be abused citizens! In the course of my experiments to his ruin; and it is a reflection on the in philosophy and the arts, I have discover- goodness and providence of God, to say that so large a proportion of the fruits of the earth, which man is commanded to till by health, take away reason and destroy life; the sweat of his brow, are worthless and useless to him, or can only be rendered avail-

> perance Societies were formed. They contire right so to associate and bind themselves; because thus far, they interfere neither

with the opinions nor the rights of others. But why form themselves into societies? Why do not each one make and observe the pledge for himself? Just for the same reason that our fathers formed the non-importation agreements, anterior to the revolution -just for the same reason that men unite and associate together for the prosecution Suppose such to be the purport of his ad. of any other great object-because united ertion; because, in a word, IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH!

Being thus organized into Societies, they do not rest here, but aim at diffusing and exaccomplishment of this they invoke the aid of no other power,then that of moral sunsion —they seek no other aid then that which is furnished by a correct knowledge and understanding of their principles. With the obliterate prejudices, and thus extend not their own cause but the cause of Temperance in which they have embarked, concurrently with the approbation which such example and arguments may win for its objects.

We are aware, that there are some who have signed, their names to the Temperance pledge, who have been faithless to their promise; and that this is a frequent objection brought against Temperance Societies .-Such conduct is the natural consequence of human frailty and the liberty of action which Temperance Associations, in conformity with their principles, leave to their individual members. Such conduct, however, disgraces only themselves; and the Temperance cause can no more be held accountable for their misconduct, than a particular Christian Church for its backeliding members. Would you condema Christianity, because there are many hollow and insincere professors of religion? And yet, backslides from religion are, perhaps, quite as numerous as apostates from the Temperance pledge.

The length to which this address has aleady run,precludes our touching upon many other topics that present themselves. They have, however, been often heretofore presented to you and we are therefore the better reconciled to their omission here. All we ask, in conclusion, is, that you should bring to the consideration of this subject, that candor and spirit of dispassionate, unprejudiced inquiry by which you are so eminently dis tinguished—and in doing so, we have entire confidence, that you cannot feil in arriving at a correct conclusion on this vital and most interests