



AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

B.S. FAXTON & G.M. PHILLIPS, Eds.

GETTYSBURG, December 28, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, DANIEL WEBSTER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

- 1st District: LEVIS PASSMORE. 2d do CADWALLADER EVANS. 3d do CHARLES WATERS. 4th do JONATHAN GILLINGHAM. 5th do AMOS ELMARKER. 6th do JOHN K. ZEILIN. 7th do DAVID POTTS. 8th do ROBERT STINSON. 9th do JOHN HARPER. 10th do J. JENKINS ROSS. 11th do PETER FILBERT. 12th do JOSEPH H. SPAYD. 13th do JOHN HARPER. 14th do WILLIAM S. BEHDEU. 15th do JOHN DICKSON. 16th do JOHN M'KEEHAN. 17th do JOHN REED. 18th do WILLIAM S. BEHDEU. 19th do NATHAN BEACH. 20th do NER MIDDLESWARTH. 21st do GEORGE WALKER. 22nd do BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr. 23rd do JOHN HARPER. 24th do JUSTICE G. FORDYCE. 25th do JOSEPH HENDERSON. 26th do HARMAR DENNY. 27th do JOSEPH HENDERSON. 28th do JAMES MONTGOMERY. 29th do JOHN DICK.

President's Message.

COME AT LAST.—We this morning received the President's Message, and haste to lay it before our readers, which we do in an extra sheet accompanying to-day's paper. We have not had time to read a line of it as yet, and therefore must postpone any comments upon it until our next. The Message was delivered on Tuesday last, but on account of there having been no mail from Washington since that time until this morning, it did not reach us. It is, as such documents usually are, very lengthy.

It will be seen that we give two sheets this week. If they are, separately, smaller than our regular "Star," the two together will make a sheet somewhat larger. In the one—the extra—is contained the Message, which, if "set up" in the type we commonly use for the Star, would of itself fill up our whole paper, as it is very lengthy. We have, however, been enabled, at some expense, to have extra copies printed, and circulated through town as soon as copies of it were received from Washington by the mails. In the other sheet we give our usual variety of reading matter, throwing out several columns of standing advertisements. We hope our readers will be satisfied. We are—as we will no longer be troubled sitting up night after night, waiting for the arrival of the speech of little Martin.

CONGRESS.—Since our last report of the proceedings of Congress, there has nothing of much importance been transacted by either house. On Monday, H. A. Garland was elected Clerk. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and other Officers of the last House have been re-elected. On Tuesday, after the reading of the message, both houses adjourned over until yesterday.

A letter written by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER whilst in London, in answer to one from the Messrs. Barrings of that city, will be found in to-day's paper. It will amply repay a perusal.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of HARRISON, was held on Saturday last, in Southwark, Philadelphia county, at which Gen. COOMBS, of Kentucky, delivered a speech of two hours length in favor of the claims of the "old Hero" to the Presidency.

LET HIM RESIDE.—MR. KEMPSTALL, the member elect from the Monroe district, New York, to Congress, has not as yet made his appearance at Washington. We see it stated in an exchange, that he is detained at home on account of private business. Had he been there duty called him, the foul stigma which has been cast upon our free institutions by the Van Buren members of Congress, in rejecting the members from the Sovereign State of New Jersey, would not have occurred.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Harrisburg Keystone of Wednesday last, that as the train of cars which left Harrisburg for Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 19th inst., were within three quarters of a mile of Elizabethtown, on the Harrisburg and Lancaster rail road, the locomotive, as it is said, ran off the track, causing the axle to break by the concussion, and considerably damaging the passenger car, which was followed by a number of heavily laden burthen cars. What is however infinitely worse to relate, the fireman, JACOB SPAZOLEK, a young man whose parents reside near Elizabethtown, had his leg caught in some part of the machinery, by which he hung without the possibility of extrication, and received the contents of the boiler upon his head and breast, scalding him instantaneously to death. The engineer HENRY HOLT, living in Dillerville, Lancaster county, was buried beneath the ruins of the broken locomotive, from which perilous situation the passengers were only able to extricate him, at the expense of half an hour's labor. As if by miracle, his life was spared, although he also was considerably bruised and scalded. The latest account leaves him in a fair way of recovery. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

A WISE VICTORY.—A special election for a member of the Senate of Illinois, was held a short time since, in the counties of Morgan, Cass, and Scott, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Sargeant, the Whig candidate, by a large majority.

CRIMINALS OF GETTYSBURG.—Place ashes on the pavement in front of your doors. Don't forget this—it may save you from being laid on the broad of your back.

VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY, an opportunity will be afforded you, at the next fall's election, of evincing your gratitude to one of your noblest patriots, most gallant soldiers, and distinguished statesman; Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the Hero who never lost a battle, and who has distinguished himself in a long and eventful life as one of your purest and most incorruptible citizens. Remember, that, at the early age of nineteen, he received a commission from the "Father of his country," the great and good WASHINGTON, and that shortly afterwards he distinguished himself in a battle with the Indians, under ANTHONY WAYNE, who immediately afterwards appointed him his Aid de-Camp—that, in 1797, (at the early age of 24,) he was appointed Secretary of the great North Western Territory, now comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—that he was appointed Governor of Indiana by THOMAS JEFFERSON—that he defeated the combined forces of the British and Indians, under the command of Proctor and Tecumseh—that he conquered at Tippecanoe—that he was appointed Major General of the North Western Army by President MADISON—that he won the battle at Fort Meigs—that he invaded Canada, captured Malden, overtook the British in their flight, and won the victory at the battle of the Thames.

Remember, further, that after having hundreds of opportunities to enrich himself with the funds of the Government, he retired from the service of his country poor, and is now, Cincinnati like, working on a farm, to support his family. He is an honest man—a pure patriot—an experienced statesman—a brave soldier, and will make an excellent President.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.—On the reception at Cincinnati, of the nominations made by the Harrisburg Convention, a meeting of the "Tippecanoe Club," of that city, was called to make arrangements for the holding of a general County meeting, to respond to the nominations. So rejoiced were the people on hearing of the nomination of their favorite "Old Tip," that long before the hour of meeting, they flocked in thousands to the Head Quarters of the Club, and instead of there being merely a business meeting of the Society, their room was so crowded, that they were compelled to adjourn to the large Engine House, near Broadway, and hold a general meeting of the people. Here, too, as we learn from the Republican, there was not room for half of the assembled multitude; the large room up stairs—the stair ways—the room below, and, finally, the side walks and streets, became a crowded mass of people.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Graham, followed by W. F. Thomas, Esq. The Republican remarks, that "whilst the latter was speaking, a general call came from without, for the speaker to stand at the window, or come without the building, as those in the street could not hear. The windows and doors, both up stairs and down, were then thrown open, one of the engines drawn to the side-walk, and from its top the multitude, then extending across the street, was addressed by the Hon. W. W. Southgate, of Kentucky, and by the Hon. B. Storck.

The Speakers, as they became warmed with the subject, sketching the life and spotless character of the war-worn veteran of Tippecanoe, were most eloquent. They were cheered, and cheered again, by the assembly.

A settled determination to conquer in this political contest, fighting under the banner of him who never lost a battle—could be seen depicted on the countenances of all present. It was truly a harbinger of success—and we can assure our friends throughout the State, that "old Hamilton" will do her duty when the day comes—there will be no finching here.

If the same enthusiasm prevails throughout the State, as was manifested at the meeting on Monday evening, we shall carry Ohio for Gen. HARRISON by at least TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY!!!

POSTPONEMENT.—We are requested to state, that the sale of the property of ALEXANDER MACK, advertised in our paper, to have taken place, on Tuesday last, has been postponed until Tuesday the 28th day of January next. It will at that time be offered for sale at the public house of A. B. KURTZ.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that a destructive fire occurred at Milton, on Wednesday of last week. A number of stores, dwelling houses, and stables were destroyed.

Our kind friends of the loco loco press throughout the country are putting themselves to a vast deal of trouble to prove, that in the election of the Hon. R. M. T. HENRY, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, they have gained a decided victory, and that he is a pure, genuine, unadulterated loco loco. Be at ease, gentlemen; when Mr. HENRY announces the Committee, we will all be able to judge of his politics. Until then save your pen, ink, and paper; also, your consciences—if you have any—from being seared, in the almost unlimited number of falsehoods which you have told on the subject.

EXECUTION OF KOBLER.—We learn from the Lancaster Union, that the above named individual, who at the August Court for Lancaster County, was convicted of the murder of LAZARUS ZELLENBACH, was executed in the jail yard of Lancaster city, on Friday the 20th inst.

About 20 minutes past 2, the prisoner accompanied by the Sheriff and his principle deputy, came into the yard. He walked to the scaffold with a firm rapid pace, and having partly ascended the steps, he paused, and in a loud voice cried out three times in German: Lord Jesus receive my spirit; after which he took his stand upon the platform. He then sang a German hymn composed by himself, and when he concluded said: I call God to witness that I am entirely innocent of this murder. He said he was under many obligations to the late Sheriff and family for their humane attention to his wants; that he had no spite against any one, and that he was now ready to die. The Sheriff then adjusted the rope and put the cap upon his head. For a minute, Kobler repeated with great earnestness the words: Lord Jesus receive my spirit—the drop fell and the wretched man was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle.

After the body had been suspended about half an hour, it was taken down and submitted to the action of a powerful galvanic battery. A number of experiments, highly interesting to the medical faculty were performed, of which we suppose a correct account will be given by some of the professional gentlemen who were present. Professors Mitchell and Johnson of Philadelphia, we understand were the principal operators. The experiments were made in the presence of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, with the full consent of Kobler, who was anxious they should be performed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Patriot. Late from England.

The packet ship South America, arrived at New-York on Friday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d, and London to the 21st November, being six days later than our previous advices by the Liverpool steamship. The Eastern mail, due yesterday with the New-York papers of Saturday, had not arrived this morning; but, having received, by the Saturday evening train of cars from Philadelphia, the New-York papers of that morning, we are enabled to give the following items of intelligence, which we copy from the Courier and Enquirer:

The Queen of England, it would appear certain, is to be married to her cousin, the second son of the reigning prince of Saxo Coburg, in May next. In the political situation of England no change is perceptible. The leaders in the late Chartist insurrection are prosecuted with unrelenting rigor. Much alarm had been excited in all classes by the temporary indisposition of the Duke of Wellington—an alarm commensurate with the eminent services he has rendered his country.

There are some indications that, although the Government has refused to indemnify the owners of the opium destroyed by the Chinese Government, they intend to adopt hostile measures towards the country. These, however, are not of a character so decided as to justify any positive conclusions. The British army having completely triumphed in Cabool, is returning to its former quarters, leaving, however a sufficient force in the conquered country to support the policy of the Government.

From France there is nothing important. The derangement in our banking has, however, as might be supposed, not been without its effect on our interests in that country.

The situation of Spain seems little improved, notwithstanding Don Carlos has left the scene of the conflict. Madrid was menaced with an insurrection, and troops had been summoned to the capital by the Government to overawe the population.—Espartero has, for the present, given up his project of Cabrera; and the Count d'Espagne, a celebrated leader of the Carlists, had been murdered.

Between the Porte and Mehomet Ali, matters remain in their former position. Judging from the papers before us, we do not think that any material change has occurred in the state of affairs since our last advices. We should say the London money market has assumed a more healthy appearance, and that the Cotton market at Liverpool maintained itself for better than was anticipated by the most sanguine. The inferiority in the quality of the wheat crop is a prominent remark in every statement which we read, coming from the different markets in the United Kingdom.

American State securities are sadly depressed. An interesting letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, in reference to them, will be found below.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

American State Stocks. The interest excited by American affairs continues unabated, and the most contradictory opinions are entertained as to the result of their present embarrassments, some parties maintaining that the great mass of those American securities which were sold in the English market are nothing but mere rubbish, whilst others, with equal pertinacity, contend that the foreign creditors are perfectly safe. Upon the whole, opinions unfavorable to America, are most prevalent.

We shall not enter upon any detail of the reasons which influence the one party or the other, because they have been totally exhausted in the public prints. The following opinion was communicated by the celebrated DANIEL WEBSTER, on the 16th October last, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. in answer to inquiries from that firm as to the constitutional legality of the American State loans, and the power and liability of the various States to redeem them. We subjoin the correspondence:

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1839.

SIR: Some public prints in this country having questioned the constitutional right of the individual States of which the North American Union is composed, to contract loans, we are happy to be able to avail ourselves of your visit to this country to refer the point (on which we never entertained a doubt) to you, and to ask your legal opinion on the subject—an opinion which, we need hardly add, will be conclusive with ourselves and most important for all who are interested in state securities.

We beg, therefore, that you will favor us with your written answer, at your earliest convenience, to the following inquiry: "Has the Legislature of one of the American States legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad?"

We have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servants, BARING, BROTHERS & CO. The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Messrs. Baring Brother's & Co. GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter, and lose no time in giving you my opinion on the question which you have submitted for my consideration. The assertions and suggestions to which you refer, as having appeared in some of the public prints, had not escaped my notice.

Your first enquiry is, "whether the Legislature of one of the States has legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad?"

To this I answer, that the Legislature of a State has such a power, and how any doubt could have arisen on this point it is difficult for me to conceive. Every State is an independent, sovereign, political community, except in so far as certain powers, which it might otherwise have exercised, have been conferred on a general government, established under a written constitution, and exerting its authority over the people of all the States. This general government is a limited government. Its powers

are specific and enumerated. All powers not conferred upon it still remain with the States and with the people. The State Legislatures, on the other hand, possess all usual and ordinary powers of government, subject to any limitations which may be imposed by their own constitutions, and with the exception, as I have said, of the operation, on those powers of the constitution of the United States. The powers conferred on the general government cannot, of course, be exercised by any individual State; nor can any State pass any law which is prohibited by the Constitution of the U. States.

Thus no State can by itself make war, or conclude peace, nor enter into alliances or treaties with foreign nations. In these, and in other important particulars, the powers which would have otherwise belonged to the State can now be exercised only by the General Government, or Government of the U. States. Nor can a State pass a law which is prohibited by its own Constitution. But there is no provision in the Constitution of the U. States, nor, so far as I know or have understood, in any State Constitution, prohibiting the Legislature of a State from contracting debts, or making loans, either at home or abroad. Every State has the power of levying and collecting taxes, direct and indirect, of all kinds, except that no State can impose duties on goods and merchandize imported, that power belonging exclusively to Congress by the Constitution. That power of taxation is exercised by every State, habitually and constantly, according to its own discretion, and the exigencies of the Government.

This is the general theory of that mixed system of government which prevails in America. And as the constitution of the United States contains no prohibition or restraint on State Legislatures in regard to making loans, and as no state constitution, so far as known to me, contains any such prohibition, it is clear that in this respect, those Legislatures are left in the full possession of this power, as an ordinary and usual power of Government.

I have seen a suggestion, that State loans must be regarded as unconstitutional and illegal, inasmuch as the constitution of the United States has declared that no State shall emit bills of credit. It is certain that the constitution of the United States does contain this salutary prohibition, but what is a bill of credit? It has no resemblance whatever to a bond, or other security given for the payment of money borrowed. The term "Bill of Credit" is familiar in our political history, and its meaning well ascertained and settled, not only by that history, but by judicial interpretations and decisions from the highest sources.

For the purpose of this opinion, it may be sufficient to say, that bills of credit, the subject of the prohibition in the constitution of the United States, were essentially paper money. They were paper issues, intended for circulation, and for receipt into the Treasury as cash, and were sometimes made a tender in payment for debts. To put an end at once, and for ever, to evils of this sort, and to dangers from this source, the constitution of the United States has declared, that "no state shall emit bills of credit, nor make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any law which shall impair the obligation of contracts."

All this, however, proves, not that states cannot contract debts, but that, when contracted, they must pay them in coin, according to their stipulations. The several states possess the power of borrowing money for their own internal occasions of expenditure, as fully as Congress possesses the power to borrow in behalf of the United States, for the purpose of raising armies, equipping navies, or performing any other of its constitutional duties. It may be added, that Congress itself fully recognizes this power in the states, as it has authorized the investment of large funds which it held in trust for very important purposes in certificates of state stocks.

The security for state loans is the plighted faith of the state, as a political community. It rests on the same basis as other contracts with established governments—the same basis for example, as loans made in the United States under the authority of Congress; that is to say, the good faith of the Government making the loan, and its ability to fulfil its engagements. The state loans, it is known, have been contracted principally for the purpose of making rail roads and canals; and in some cases, although I know not how generally, the income or revenue expected to be derived from these works is directly and specifically pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the debt, in addition to the obligation of public faith. In several states other branches of revenue have been specifically pledged, and in others very valuable tracts of land. It cannot be doubted that the general result of these works of international improvement has been, and will be, to enhance the wealth and ability of the states.

It has been said that the States cannot be sued on these bonds. But neither could the United States be sued, nor, as I suppose, the Crown of England, in a like case. Nor would the power of suing, probably, give the creditor any substantial additional security. The solemn obligation of a government, arising on its own acknowledged bond, would not be enhanced by a judgment rendered on such bond. If it either could not, or would not, make provision for paying the bond, it is not probable that it could or would make provision for satisfying the judgment.

The States cannot rid themselves of their obligations otherwise than by the honest payment of the debt. They can pass no law impairing the obligation of their own contracts—they can make nothing a tender in discharge of such contracts but gold and silver. They possess all adequate power of providing for the case, by taxes and internal means of revenue. They cannot get round their duty nor evade its force. Any failure to fulfil its undertakings would be an open violation of public faith, to be followed by the penalty of dishonor and disgrace—a penalty, it may be presumed, which, no State of the American Union would be likely to incur.

I hope I may be justified by existing cir-

cumstances to close this letter with the expression of an opinion of a more general nature. It is, that I believe the citizens of the United States, like all honest men, regard debts, whether public or private, and whether existing at home or abroad, to be of moral as well as legal obligation; and I trust I may appeal to their history, from the moment when those States took their rank among the nations of the earth to the present time, for proof that this belief is well founded, and if it were possible that any of the States should at any time so entirely lose her self respect and forget her duty as to violate the faith solemnly pledged for her pecuniary engagements, I believe there is no country upon earth—not even that of the injured creditors—in which such a proceeding would meet with less countenance or indulgence than it would receive from the great mass of the American people.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1840.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and days of the week (Sunday to Saturday), showing the day of the month for each day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. McLEAN, will preach in his Church on Sunday morning next.

The Rev. Mr. SCHUMCKER will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, (to-morrow,) and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds in the evening.

HYMNIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED. On the 19th inst. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. Samuel Hartzell, of Menallen township, to Miss Rebecca Thomas, of Franklin township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED. On the 6th inst. at the residence of Mr. Daubnitz, in Hamilton township, Mr. William Gardner, of Heidlersburg, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Peter Brighner, of Berwick township, in the 70th year of his age. At East Windsor, Conn., on the 5th instant, Mrs. Esther Stiles, relict of the late Denoni Stiles, Jr., aged 49 years. The disease (Ovarian Dropsy) which was the cause of her death, commenced as early as the year 1830, and on the 15th July, 1834, 28 pounds of water were drawn from the abdomen by tapping. Since that time 70 operations have been done, and more than 3116 pounds (nearly 123 barrels) of water have been drawn. During the greater part of this long period, Mrs. Stiles' general health did not appear to suffer excessively, and until the last three or four weeks of her life, she ate and slept well, and attended to the ordinary domestic concerns of her family, and except from the unwillingness of such a mass of water, (often more than 50 pounds,) she was not subject to any distressing sensations. Her strength, however, gradually declined, and at the time of her death she was very much emaciated. Should any one question the authenticity of this unparalleled case, reference may be made to Dr. Hiram Watson, the attending physician, or to Dr. E. F. Reed, and Dr. James H. Marton, consulting physicians, or to her brother, Mr. John Morton, who with his wife, assisted at most of the operations, and has kept a particular account of the date of such operations, and the quantity of water drawn.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. WILL be taken at this Office if immediate application be made.

AN Adjourned meeting of the Adams county Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Court-house, on the 1st of January next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. J. GREIST, Sec'y. Dec. 28.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given, To all Legatese and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the Estates of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation, on Monday the 27th day of January 1840, to wit: The account of John B. M'Pherson, Executor of William M'Pherson, deceased, who was the surviving Executor of Walter Jenkins, deceased.

The account of Robert M'Ilhenny, Administrator of the estate of Jane Gwinn, dec'd. The account of Andrew White and Thos. Reid, Executors of James White, deceased, who was Guardian of Elizabeth White, (late M'Allister) deceased. WM. KING, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 28, 1839.

NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB GROFF, dec'd, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, having been granted to the Subscriber, residing in Litesstown, Germany township, Adams county—he hereby requests all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, to make payment of their respective dues without delay. Those persons having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE WILL, Ex'r. Dec. 28.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Veditioi Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 21st day of January next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Moses Lockart, Alexander Ewing and others, containing 26 Acres, more or less, on which are erected, a One and a Half Story

Dwelling House, and Stone Kitchen; with a TAN YARD, containing 16 Vats, and a one and a half story Tan-House, a Log Barn, with an Orchard—and two Springs of Water near the door. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of JOHN BANKERT. G. W. McLELLAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 28, 1839.

PROBATIONARY.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKER, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and 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 Geo. WILL, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, 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 27th of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper person, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. GEO. W. McLELLAN, Sheriff. Dec. 28, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Elliott, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, either by Judgment, Bond, Note or Book account, are requested to meet with the Executors, on Wednesday the 15th of January, 1840, at the House of DAVID LEBREW, near Petersburg, York Springs, when the Executors will attend for the purpose of settlement, and all having any legal claims against said Estate will present the same properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN NEELY, DAVID LEBREW, Dec. 21.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that they have appointed the 20th day of January next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house, in the borough of Chambersburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN ODELL, Chambersburg, Dec. 21.