son," continued the noble-hearted farmer, "and let the poor wayfarer take a seat at our board."

The stranger entered the parlor, and room was made for him at the table. But his appearance and manner were strange, and he seemed as if he was but ill-disposed to requite his kind hosts for the hospitality he enjoyed. He did not even raise his dilapidated hat from his head—and to the kind inquiries which were made of him, he scarcely deigned any reply—but as if overcome with fatigue, or agitated by contending emotions, he threw himself into the nearest chair, and covered his brow with his hands.

The wondering group witnessed his conduct in silence. "Come now my, good man," at length exclaimed Mrs. Willis, in a kind, motherly tone, "I dare say you are tired and hungry—take a seat at the table, and make yourself at home. We like sailors—and would gladly do you a good turn for the sake of one who has long been absent. Do'nt cry, Mary—you should learn to restrain you feelings."

Just then old Bose, who, when the sailor first came in sight, he disposed to regard him as an enemy, appeared to have overcome his combative propensities, and much to the surprise of the children, seemed suddenly to have conceived the most lively attachment to the "poor straggler." He wagged his tail with unwonted energy, absolutely danced around him, whined forth his joy in the most expressive manner, and continued the pantomine by jumping into his lap and attempting to lick his face!

The stranger hardly attempted to repulse the affectionate animal—but gently patting his head, addressed him with the endearing epithet of "poor old Bose"—adding, "you have not forgotten me."

He then raised his head, took his hand from his forehead, removed his hat, and brushed away the long locks which partly concealed his features. His voice seemed to have touched a chord in the bosoms of persons present, which had long ceased to vibrate. The eyes of Deacon Willis and his wife were turned upon him in eager expectation. Mary Wadsworth started—the rose on her cheek gave place to the lilly—and her deep-seated and pure love proved more quick-sighted than even parental affection. She gazed upon him with a look in which joy and surprise were blended—and met his glance, which beamed with tenderness and rapture—expressing the fruition of enjoyment. Her maidenly reserve was conquered by her surprise and joy at beholding before her a dear one whom she had long mourned as forever lost. "It is my cousin Edward!" said she, and threw herself into his arms."

The scene which followed may be imagined but cannot be described—nor shall I attempt it. There was no longer any alloy in the enjoyment of that happy family—and Deacon Willis, albeit always noted for his piety, never offered up a thanksgiving prayer with greater fervency and sincerity than on this occasion. After dinner was over, Edward had a long tale to tell, to which his auditors listened with breathless attention, of the perils and sufferings he had experienced during the previous three years. The vessel in which he had sailed for South America had been suspected of carrying on a contraband trade—and the crew were all condemned to the mines for life. Edward, with two of his companions, at the imminent risk of his life succeeded in effecting his escape, and had worked his passage home in a vessel bound to Providence. Misfortune still pursued him; the vessel was wrecked on Block Island, during a heavy gale, and he, after a desperate struggle with the waves, succeeded in gaining the shore. He lost no time in proceeding to Providence in a fishing craft, when he took his land tacks on board—and wearied, hungry, destitute of money and clothes, a poor shipwrecked sailor, Edward Willis at length reached his home.

"And you are welcome home, my boy," exclaimed his father—"and I hope you will never again leave us."

Edward looked at Mary, who blushed like a peony.

"I see how the wind sits," said the worthy Deacon—"Come hither, Mary Wadsworth."

Mary with trembling steps, approached her guardian.

"Mary," said the Deacon, "we must look to you for security that Edward will never play truant again."

He put her trembling hand into that of her son.

Edward has never been to sea since.—He is now a happy and prosperous farmer, and blessed with an affectionate wife and three lovely children, he every year welcomes the approach of November—and reads with keen gratification, the Governor's Proclamation for the Thanksgiving Day.

Public Opinion for Harrison.—The Poughkeepsie Whigs, to the number of no less than 1200, assembled on Wednesday evening, at the Court House, after a few hours notice only, and responded, in enthusiastic resolutions, to the nominations of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Tyler, at Harrisburg. Animated and eloquent addresses were made by Mr. Fay, one of the delegates, and by the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge; and though Mr. Clay was the favorite of that part of the country, it was unanimously agreed to surrender their preferences on the altar of patriotism, and devote their whole energies to the success of the ticket headed by the hero of Tippecanoe. Col. Henry Livingston presided.—*N. Y. Star.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—The head waiter at the Exchange Hotel, Michael Collins, expecting Mr. Jewitt, the proprietor of the hotel, to arrive from Washington, went down to the rail road depot, and the cars being late in arriving, crossed the street to Bradshaw's Hotel, and took a seat in the bar room. Immediately thereafter he fell to the floor and expired. He was a man of regular habits, and was not known to have been unwell.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

In Boston last week there were 21 deaths.

CONGRESS—N. JERSEY MEMBERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Tory presses labor to conceal the true question in the New-Jersey case.—There are but one set of returns, and those the Whig members have. They are in every particular precisely what the law requires, and are, word for word, such as the New-Jersey members have ever presented heretofore, and no one has questioned.

The Tory members have no returns. If there were no other claimants, they have no authority whatever to entitle them to a seat for a single moment. They merely have a certificate from a subordinate officer in N. Jersey, unknown to the law, which states that all the votes given at the election were not forwarded by the Clerks to the Governor. Of the character of their claim, some idea may be formed from the fact, that they, after the ejection of the Whigs, were declared by a *unanimous* vote, (Tories and all,) entitled to no seat!

The usage has been uniform and unvarying, since the adoption of the Constitution, that the individuals having the regular and legal returns, were entitled to the seats.—There has been no solitary exception, until now—when the Administration, beaten before the people, and in a state of desperation, has sought to exclude the New Jersey members, for the purpose of getting the control of the House of Representatives—to elect a Speaker who will pack Committees and suppress investigation into Government abuses.

On another point, the Tories endeavor to deceive the public—and that is as to the election of the Tory candidates. As no one who has not examined the polls, can say with certainty whether the Whigs or the Tories are duly elected—in the absence of such information, the next best must be relied on. The Whig candidates, soon after the election, when they heard that the Tories intended to contest their election, were so confident that they were duly elected, that they proposed to their opponents to refer the matter back to the People, and let them decide, instead of the House of Representatives. This liberal proposition the Tories declined, choosing rather to be judged by a partizan House than by the People! Again: at the State election last month, in the two counties whose votes, it is alledged, were suppressed last year, and where the election turned altogether upon the conduct of the clerks who made the returns, the Whigs received a decided majority!

Thus have the Whig members the legal returns, and a verdict of the People immediately interested in their favor, besides the refusal of their opponents to submit the whole contest back to the People. But it is the pleasure of the President that New Jersey should not be represented by Whigs; he would not, in that case, have a subservient majority in the House; and therefore it is that the rights of a Sovereign State are assailed and prostrated.

From the Richmond Whig.

The outrage at Washington—the expulsion of the New-Jersey members and the prostration of the rights of that member of the confederated States, engages all tho'ts, and is the theme of universal conversation. Men can scarcely credit their own senses, that so gross, so monstrous, and so despotic a measure should be attempted, in this day and generation, and in this land of Anglo-Saxon blood. The sworn thralls of party, the *"sink or swim"* adherents of the Federal Executive, even, hold down their heads in shame and confusion, and dare not utter a word of justification or apology.

The more the whole proceeding is considered, and the better the motives which prompted it are understood, the more revolting and detestable, does it appear to every right thinking mind. No man can doubt, who has attentively perused the doings and sayings of the assembled Representatives, that the prime and sole cause of the whole difficulty, and the unjust and tyrannical proceedings towards New-Jersey, was the effort of the Federal Executive to obtain the ascendancy in the House of Representatives. If any shadow of doubt had existed as to this fact in the beginning, it was entirely removed, by the conduct of the President's partisans after the expulsion of the New Jersey members. Until the Whig members were excluded, it was pretended that the Tory candidates had superior claims, and that they were entitled to their seats as the Representatives of New-Jersey. But so soon as the Whigs members were expelled, (and that too by a *tie,*) no tool of the Administration, had the hardihood to propose the Tory claimants, and they were rejected by a *unanimous* vote. So strong and conclusive was it, that they had no shadow of right to the seats they had claimed.

This fact demonstrates, if any thing can, the real object of the Administration: It wished to get rid of the Whig members, that it might thereby have the control of the House, and well knowing that its own claimants had no such authority as would entitle them to seats, even if there were no opponents.

Can the country submit to this gross usurpation by the Executive upon the House of Representatives, and the rights of one of the States of the Union? We would appeal to men of all parties, if this high-handed injustice can be endured? We would appeal to those, who believe that the preservation of the Republic is dependent upon the preservation of the Rights of the States, if this expunction, at the order of the President, of one member of the Confederacy from the House of Representatives, be not utterly subversive of all their principles? We would appeal to Mr. Calhoun, who, at this juncture may, from his position, be able to exert a most salutary influence, in arresting this giant stride to despotism. His old friends look to him now to fulfil the hopes they have never ceased altogether to cherish, and by one bold and decisive blow, to strike down the profligate faction, which at the same time that it is seeking to use him as a tool, is pulling down the very pillars of the Republic.

The capital of the Philadelphia Banks, exclusive of the Bank of the U States, is $16,550,000.

DEMOCRACY OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The pampered menials of the general government are sneering at and ridiculing Gen. Harrison for his poverty. This is the true spirit of the men who affect such a regard for the interests of all classes of the people, and who are laboring so zealously to array the poor against the rich. This is the natural disposition of the men who stigmatize those opposed to the concentration of all the powers of the government in the hands of one man, as aristocrats, ruffle shirt gentry, enemies of the poor, &c.—And this no doubt will continue to be their cry, although their opponents have for a candidate for the highest office known under our government, a man who has to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, while their candidate is literally wallowing in wealth drawn from the pockets of the people by thirty years of office holding. We hope they will go on sneering at Gen. Harrison because he did not, like Martin Van Buren, amass an immense fortune off the people while in the various responsible stations he has filled. The people, the honest thinking people of all parties will want some better evidence of his unfitness for the office to which he has been nominated, than his poverty. The time has not yet come in this country when a man's poverty shall be considered a sufficient disqualification for appointments of trust and honor, and especially when he has become poor in his country's service, with ample opportunities to become rich. Let the people compare the character of Gen. Harrison with that of Mr. Van Buren. Let them ask them which has rendered the public the best service. Without any disposition to detract one iota from Mr. Van Buren's real merit, let every one who is disposed to arrive at the truth, ask themselves what it is in comparison with Gen. Harrison's. While the former was engaged in little petty schemes for his own individual aggrandizement, or some miserable party advantage, the latter was fighting the battles of his country against the merciless savages on our Western frontiers, and against our British invaders, or employed, like the glorious Washington, after he had saved his country, in cultivating the soil.—Which is the best republican and democrat, the rich Martin Van Buren or the poor General Harrison? Let the people inquire.

Pennsylvania Courant.

A MR. HARRISON.

The Intelligencer of this morning contains a long report of the Junket given on Tuesday evening. I believe, at Brown's Hotel, by the Whigs in Washington, to a party of individuals, who had disgraced themselves, their friends and the country, by nominating a Mr. Harrison, of the State of Ohio, a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The above quoted paragraph is from a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Republican. We like it much—it has about it the true smack. A Mr. Harrison!—quotha, *a* Mr. Harrison! Before 1840 is closed, the Republican will find Mister Harrison not only A, but, as the insurance companies say, A No. 1. Who is this Harrison that is thus contemptuously designated? A man that has fought hard battles for the nation, and never lost one—a man that has been honored by the people with their confidence, and never betrayed that confidence by word or deed—one who has received executive appointments, and been faithful to the trust, growing poor while millions were passing through his hands—one who, as the governor of that great western territory which is now the seat of numerous independent states, dispensed justice with so even a hand that his name is revered in every house and hovel within the vast domain. *A* Mr. Harrison is now before the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and the first fruits of his nomination is the trembling of the palace guards until the power of the Executive is lost in the House of Representatives. The people have not the uncertainty about their candidate that is indicated by the little A stuck before his name, and they look to the time, in March, 1841, when *a* Mr. Harrison will very probably say:—'U, Martin Van Buren, are invited to attend my inauguration.'

U. S. Gazette.

LET EVERY LIGHT SHINE.

Now that the Whig nominations are fairly made, we hope our friends will do all in their power to promote the circulation of newspapers devoted to the good cause. Let every county sustain its sheet with spirit—cheer the Editor's heart by prompt payment—and our word for it, the result will show that truth cannot be shed abroad without producing effects of the greatest importance.

The above, from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, contains suggestions which should be received and acted upon without delay by those who desire to see the renovation of our republican institutions. It is an indisputable fact, that the advocates of correct principles, in too many instances, suffer the papers which they should encourage, to languish for want of proper support. Every good Whig should support the press of his own own party, and support it well. It is this that will enable "every light to shine." We desire to see our Whig friends both at home and abroad, emulate the example of their political opponents in this matter. We find few Van Buren papers suspending, and the reason is, that the patronage received from their own partizans, added to that obtained from those who act with the Whig party, enable the proprietors to keep them in existence. Let those who believe that the agents of the government should be held to a strict accountability, reflect upon this matter. Every subscriber to a Whig paper, should feel himself called upon to obtain at least one additional name to the printer's subscription list—and they will find in the result of the next election, that they have done more for the spread of correct principles, by this act, than they could accomplish by all the *good wishes* for success that they might make were they to live a century.—*Darby Republican.*

We notice by an old paper published 40 years ago, that by the then Constitution of New Jersey, "unmarried women and widows (of that state) who were of full age, and were worth 133 dollars clear estate, had a right to vote in all elections."

From the Commercial Herald.

Electoral Vote of 1840.

The following States will poll their electoral vote for Gen. HARRISON, at the Presidential election of 1840, and secure his election to the Executive chair:

Massachusetts,	14
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
Vermont,	7
New-York,	42
New Jersey,	8
PENNSYLVANIA,	30
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Michigan,	3
	224
Maj. of the whole necessary to a choice,	148
Excess over and above an election,	76
Whole number of electoral votes,	294
Besides counting N. Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Illinois,	5
	31

Making highly probable a total majority for HARRISON of **107** votes OVER an election!!!

With this data to go upon, which leaves ample margin for accidents and losses, Van Buren has not the remotest possible chance of a re election, and Gen. HARRISON's *election is certain!*

"Te Deum laudamus!" The end of CORRUPTION is come! Hail, Liberty! Success to the UNION!

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

PLAIN REASONS for plain men why WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON should be elected President of the United States:

1st. He is a tried republican of the OLD SCHOOL, who has served the country faithfully in PEACE and in WAR, and has the Jeffersonian requisites for office—'he is honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution.'

2d. He was for twelve years Governor of Indiana, and at the same time performed the duties of Indian Agent. During this period MILLIONS of the public money passed through his hands, every cent of which he accounted for; and he left the public service PURE and POOR.

3d. Whenever invested with power, whether in peace or in war, the supremacy of the law was sustained. He never challenged his fellow man to single combat—but often as he met the foes of his country he proved the victor.

4th. He is a man of SUBSTANCE not of show—plain in his dress and manners; a practical farmer: works with his own hands and treats every honest man as his equal.

5th. He is pledged to serve but ONE TERM, and this pledge he will redeem without requiring an alteration in the constitution.

6th. He would respect the will of Congress in all matters of expediency, and would only use the veto power when the act submitted for his approval came in conflict with the constitution.

7th. He would regard the Senate as having the same right as himself to judge of appointments to office; and if the nomination of one 'noble friend' should be rejected, he would send in another not less noble, without being in any degree offended by the rejection of his first named friend.

8th. He has not been in public life for the last twelve years nor mingled in the party strife of the day; he would therefore be the President of the WHOLE PEOPLE, and would come into office with a disposition to lessen Executive power and patronage, and to reduce the extravagant expenditures of the Federal Government to a wholesome limit.

9th. He is the Father of the present admirable system of disposing of the public lands, which has been so perfected that a poor man who can make up $100 may become an independent FREEHOLDER. This measure has earned for him the title he receives in the West, of 'the POOR MAN'S FRIEND.'

10th. Although a working man and not a LAWYER, he has talents of a high order, is 'a scholar, and a ripe and good one,' is one of the best read men in the country—and thinks well—speaks well—writes well, and fights well. PERRY.

THE HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN CANDIDATE.—The Loco Foco journals sneer at Gen. *Harrison,* because he is 'at present a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.' Such we believe to be the fact. It cannot be denied. We admit the full force of the objection thus prominently put forward, as the strongest that can be brought up against Gen. *Harrison.* But to what, after all, does it amount? It is merely conclusive evidence, that after a life of distinguished public service, in situations where he might without dishonor have accumulated one of the largest fortunes in the Union, he has retired from all of them as poor as he entered. In his old age, moreover, he scorns the tendered assistance of numerous wealthy and powerful friends, and prefers the honorable independence that is purchased by his daily toils. We do not believe that this will be considered a very heinous offence in the eyes of the American People. The time has been when they would have regarded it as a virtue.—*Cour. & Enq.*

KEEP IT MOVING.—The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Administration in South Carolina, sneers at Gen. Harrison, because he is "at present a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas." Keep on, gentlemen—ridicule Gen. Harrison's poverty—all admit he is a poor man, but we know your aristocratic sneers will do him no harm in the the opinion of the working men—the poor men—who are the "bone and sinew—of the nation.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

The Atlantic Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent.

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1840.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
January,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
March,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
October,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
December,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW-PARTNERSHIP.

Jas. Cooper & A. R. Stevenson,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE one door West of the Bank, adjoining the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg.

THE business of the Subscriber will suffer no interruption during his absence; it will be attended to by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq.

JAMES COOPER.

Dec. 2, 1839. 3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove West, will sell, at Private Sale, his

HOUSE & LOT,

in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg. The House is new, large, and convenient, with a well of good Water on the Lot. The Stabling is good, with an addition suitable for a Carriage-house. The situation is very desirable for private families, being in the most healthy and best watered part of the town.

☞If the Property is not sold by the 1st of January next, it will be *RENTED* for one year.

H. DENWIDDIE.

Nov. 4. tf

N. B.—All persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please to call and settle their accounts.

A VALUABE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will sell at Private Sale, his farm of valuable land, consisting o **173 Acres,** fifty of which are WOODLAND, with a good proportion of meadow. The improvements are

A DOUBLE LOG HOUSE,

and double Log Barn, with two good wells of water, one at the Barn and the other near the House, also TWO

GOOD ORCHARDS,

The above farm is situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of George Deardorff, Josiah Bender, and others; the farm is under good repair.

Any further information respecting the same can be obtained by calling on the subscriber residing thereon.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER.

September 3.

WOOD! WOOD!

A FEW Cords of WOOD will be taken at this Office, immediately, for subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

D. H. SWOPE, returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage received by him. Determined to merit a continuance of public favor by unremitting exertions to please—and a determination to keep constantly on hand

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

British, French, and Domestic Fancy and Staple Goods,

at the lowest prices—he has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has just returned from the city, with an additional supply of

New & most desirable Goods,

which with his present stock will now enable him to offer to those who may favor him with a call.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to all of which he most respectfully invites their attention.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1839. tf-12

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at his old stand, a large stock of

NEW GOODS,

among which is a great variety of cheap Cloth, Coatings, Cassinetts, Merinoes, Calicoes, Silks, Domestic Goods—and a very great variety of Fancy Goods—also, Hardware, Stoves, &c. &c.

Call and see, the above goods will be sold at prices to suit the times, for Cash or produce.

GEO. ARNOLD.

P. S. Old Metal, Copper and Brass, taken in exchange for new Stoves or Goods. G. A.

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW GOODS.

Thos. J. Cooper,

IS just receiving, and offers to the public a large and splendid assortment of goods, suitable for the season, such as

Cloths, Cassimere and Cassinetts, Flannels, Mireno Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Shoes, &c. &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash or produce: all that he wants is for them to call and be a judge for themselves. Lumber of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 21. 3t.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

S. WITHEROW

HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening at his Store, on the corner of the Centre Square and Baltimore street, a most splendid assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—amongst which are a fine supply of

Superfine Cloths, *of all colors, the best ever brought to the borough of Gettysburg:*

Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Satinetts, Mouselins de Laines, and Shawls, Irish Linen, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured Bombasins, Summer Clothe;

AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Silks, *black, blue-black, colored, & figured,* Cambric and Jaconett Muslins, Barr'd do. do. Calicoes and Chintz from 6¼ to 50;

BONNETS,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETINGS;

in fact, every thing in his line from "a needle to an anchor."—Also,

Hardware, Queensware, *Groceries, &c. &c.*

all of which have been purchased on the very lowest terms, and with great care; and can be sold, he ventures to say, as cheap as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites the public to call and view his assortment—confident that no one desirous of purchasing will be able to resist the tempting BARGAINS he is enabled to offer them.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1839. tf-4

PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS.

HAVING been appointed agent for selling *Witherow & Peirce's* Patent Cycloidal Self-sharpening

PLOUGHS,

and the same with *WROUGHT IRON SHEARS,* would here invite the attention of Farmers generally to those newly invented ploughs, as being an improvement on any Self-sharpening Plough that has yet been offered to the public.

On hand and for sale at the Mill of the subscriber in Germany township, and at his store in Gettysburg.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Oct. 5 4t

INTEREST TABLES

CALCULATED by CHARLES KETTLEWELL, Esq., (of Petersburg) York Springs, to be had at the Store of

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, August 6, 1839. tf-19

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1839.

The standing committees of the House of Representatives were announced to-day. They are as follows:

Ways and Means: Messrs. Jones of Va., Biddle, Atherton, Lawrence, Rhett, Vanderpool, Evans, Conner, and Cooper of Ga.

On Commerce: Messrs. Curtis, Hillen, White, Butler, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Pitts, Weller and Betts.

On Elections: Messrs. Campbell, Rives, Fillmore, Crabb, Brown, Fisher, Smith of Conn., and Botts.

On Judiciary: Messrs. Sergeant, Cary, Hoffman, Turney, Mason, Colquitt, Storrs and Bond.

Naval Affairs: Messrs. Thomas of Md., Reed, Holmes of S. C., King, Grennell, Anderson, Robinson and Proffit.

Militia: Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, Weller, Thomas of Md., Goode, Rodgers, Triplett and Ridgeway.

Indian Affairs: Messrs. Bell, Lewis Williams, Alford, Cross, Chinn, Sheppard, Lucas and Hunt.

Military Affairs: Messrs. Cave Johnson, Thompson of S. C., Miller, Coles, Kemble, Allen, Munroe, Sumpter and Goggins.

Expenditures in Department of State: Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Crabb, Lowell and Trumbull.

Expenditures in Department of Treasury: Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborne, Warren and Jones of N. Y.

Expenditures in Department of War: Messrs. Garland of La., Howard of Ind., Wagener, Holmes of S. C. and Cooper of Pa.

Expenditures in Department of Navy: Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpool, Simonton Graves and Gerry.

Expenditures in Department of Post Office: Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, Davis and Brown.

On Department of Public Buildings: Messrs. Stanley, Fornance, Gates, Henry and Earle.

On Public Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. Lincoln, Petriken, Leonard, Keim and Hastings.

Committee on Unfinished Business: Messieurs Peck, Parish, Jackson, James and Dana.

On Accounts: Messrs. Johnson of N. Y., Lawrence, Johnson of Md., Marshand and Floyd.

Foreign Affairs: Messrs. Pickens, Cushing, Dromgoole, Granger, Bynum, Hawes, Howard, Everett and Clifford.

Territories: Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, Ramsay, Campbell of Tenn., Stewart, Brewster, Davis of Ky., Montayne and Fine.

Roads and Canals: Messrs. Ogle, Graves, Carroll, Hill, Smith of Ind., Starkweather, Reyner, Colquitt and Blackwell.

Manufactures: Messrs. Adams, Nesbitt, Slade, Tillinghast, Worthington, Dromgoole, Mitchell, Eastman and Davis of Pa.

Agriculture: Messrs. Deberry, Dennis, M'Clellan, Smith of Ind., Hammond, Shaw, Sweeney, Doig and Hope.

Invalid Pensions: Messrs. Sherrod Williams, Morris, Crittenden of N. Y., Doane, Strong, Randall, Morris of Pa., Palen and Edwards.

On Mileage: Messrs. William of Conn., Williams of Mass., Morgan, Leet and Allen.

Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Talliaferro of Va., Carr of Ind., Anderson of Ky., Steinrod, Reyner, Davis of Pa., Brockway of Conn., Taylor and Hunt.

Committee on Patents: Messrs. Fletcher of Vt., Beatty, Prentiss, Paynter and Newhard.

On Public Lands: Messrs. Corwin, Reynolds, Crary, White of Ky., Fisher, Garland and Hubbard.

On Claims: Messrs. Dawson, Russell, Banks, Giddings, Williams, Smith of Conn., Gentry and Galbraith.

On Post Offices and Post Roads: Messrs. M'Kay, Hopkins, Clifford, Marvin, Leadbetter, J. L. Williams, Anderson of Ky. Butler and Brown.

On District of Columbia: Messrs. W. C. Johnson, C. H. Williams, Beirne, Clark, Davee, Graham, Cranston, Black and Hawkins.

On Private Land Claims: Messrs. Casey of Ill. Garland, Calhoun, Dillett, Wick, Butler, Hastings, Jamieson and White of La.

Mr. *Granger,* of N. York, after the reading of the Committees, announced to the House that his colleague, Mr. *Kempshall,* who had been absent and unable to be in attendance during the session, was now in his seat. Mr. Granger attended Mr. Kempshall to the Speaker's Chair, and he was sworn in.

After the journal was read, Mr. *Wise* rose and said he felt it a duty to the House and the country to take the first opportunity to introduce a resolution in relation to an exciting subject, and prevent that agitation of it in Congress which occurred at former sessions. He moved to suspend the rules, so as to present a resolution declaring that on the presentation of any petition, memorial, or other paper, relating to slavery or the slave trade, the reception of such paper shall be regarded as objected to; and the question of reception shall be laid on the table without debate, or any other action whatever, thereon.

A motion to suspend requires a vote of two-thirds. This proposition obtained only 109 ayes and 77 nays, and was therefore lost.

Mr. *Wise* then gave notice that he would object to the reception of any paper relating to slavery or the slave trade, and move to lay the question on the table, at the instant. He added also that he would never acknowledge the jurisdiction of this Congress over the subject. Loud cries of order interrupted Mr. Wise, and he resumed his seat.

Mr. *Garland,* of Louisiana, then sent to the Chair a long series of resolutions on the same subject, and moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of presenting them for adoption.

Mr. *Garland* said that his resolutions were not the work of a caucus, but prepared by himself. The question was then taken, and the motion to suspend was rejected—Ayes 107, Nays 82, not two-thirds.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last, being the motion of Mr. *Waddy Thompson,* of S. C. to reconsider the vote by which twenty thousand copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Thompson* took the floor, and spoke at considerable length—reviewing with great ability and in a very spirited and caustic manner, the doctrines and recommendations of the message. When he finished, Mr. *Duncan* called the previous question, and thereupon Mr. *Thompson* withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. *Duncan* offered a resolution to the effect that the Speaker should swear in Mr. Dickerson and his Loco Foco colleagues, as representatives of the State of New Jersey, to hold their seats until the question of the New Jersey contested election should be decided!

The Speaker decided that the resolution was not in order. Duncan appealed. The House almost unanimously sustained the decision of the Chair.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that the testimony in the New Jersey contested case can be referred to the Committee on Elections; and on this point a discussion arose, which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

☞Owing to the irregularity of the mails, our regular files have not been received—and are, therefore, unable to lay before our readers any later proceedings.

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Robert S. Paxton, Editor.

GETTYSBURG, January 4, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

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

The "STAR & BANNER" will hereafter be published on Saturday of each week.

☞Owing to the extreme coldness of the weather during the past week, we have had to delay somewhat the issue of our paper.—In future, however, we hope to obviate this difficulty.

The Vice-Presidency.

It will be perceived that we have this week withdrawn the name of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and substituted that of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the U. States. In doing this, we are but anticipating the intention of the Mr. Webster on his return to this country, to yield his nomination to his more available opponent—though we had intended awaiting his return and formal resignation. We doubt not our course, though somewhat premature, will secure the acquiescence of a man, "the measure of whose fame is already full," and whose richly merited renown could not be enhanced by conferring upon him the second honor in the gift of an American people. That Mr. Webster will cheerfully concur in the nomination of Mr. TYLER, there cannot be a doubt, as it seems to be pretty generally conceded that this gentlemen will more easily concentrate the different elements of the opposition, and do battle more effectually against the spoilers in power. This being our belief, we shall yield to Mr. TYLER a most cordial and hearty support.

The Speaker.

Since the election of the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, to the speakership in Congress by the opposition party; we have been no little amused at the ingenious artifices, and labored efforts, of the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and other kindred prints to win Mr. HUNTER to their ranks—and indentify his actions with the Van Buren dynasty. The editor of the Globe with his usual accuteness and *correct* genealogical reasoning, asserts the Speaker to be the grandson of the Hon. JOHN TAYLOR and must of course be a *democrat.* While his "veteran" cotemporary unkindly denies the assertion, but says he owes his election to *democrats.* Be this as it may, and be Mr. HUNTER the grandson of JOHN TAYLOR, or old Mr. HUNTER—or some other venerable gentleman, is no concern of ours—let those ancient chroniclers adjust their own difficulty, we are satisfied to take the actions of the Speaker as a creterion of his principles. Since he has occupied the chair he has voted but twice, both times voting with the whigs, and of the chairmen of the different committees recently announced, twenty-two are Whigs and eleven Van Buren men—among the opposition members it will be perceived the most prominent men have been selected to fill those important offices, actions gentlemen, "speak louder than words."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says, "The intelligence of the alliance between the Nullifiers and the Administration is confirmed, and that Calhoun's object is to put aside Benton, and obtain the influence of the Administration for the succession," and very properly adds, "that the People will save these high contracting parties all trouble upon this point by the triumphant election of the Hero of the Thames."

Tennessee, although not represented in the Harrisburg convention, speaks out in a voice of thunder her preference for Harrison and Tyler.—In speaking of this, the "Nashville Whig" says, "We in Tennessee go for the *union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union,* and to effect this great purpose—a purpose, which, if accomplished, we seriously believe will rid the Government of one the most despicable administrations that ever cursed a free country—we promise a "long pull a strong pull and a pull altogether" in November 1840 for Harrison and Tyler."

ZACHARIAH T. POULSON, Esq., late editor and proprietor of "Poulsons' Daily Advertiser," Philadelphia, one of the oldest daily papers on the continent of America, has recently disposed of that establishment to the editors of the North American and in future they are to be issued as one paper. "It is a source of happiness to all who know Mr. POULSON," says the U. S. Gazette "that his industry and economy have secured wealth, and that he stands, after about two score years of labor as the conductor of a press, amid independence, gathered by his own care and secured by his own caution."

We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle that the friends of Gen. HARRISON in that city, held a town meeting a few evenings since at Washington Hall. A preamble and a number of spirited resolutions were reported by JOHN P. KENNEDY, Esq., when REVERDY JOHNSTON, Esq., introduced to the meeting Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, whose appearance drew forth enthusiastic applause. Gen. C. spoke for a considerable time in his usual apt and illustrative style, and when he closed there were nine rounds of applaus. He was succeeded by CASSIUS CLAY, Esq., of Kentucky, delegate to the Harrisburg Convention and CHARLES H. PRITTS, Esq., of that city, whose speeches were most cordially received by the company. The Monumental city will do her duty when the proper time arrives.

☞The Legislature of this State will assemble in Harrisburg on Tuesday next—we may therefore expect the message of the Governor in a few days.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HARRISON.—Judge BURNET, in his speech at the Harrisburg Convention, related the following anecdote:—When the gallant old General was in command of Fort Meigs, having with him but a very few men, Gen. Proctor demanded the surrender of his "little fort of mud," on the ground of his vastly superior force. "Tell Gen. Proctor," said the fearless young Virginia volunteer, to the Officer sent by Proctor, "that I know my strength, and I know his; if he takes the fort, he will take it in a way that will do him *more honor than a thousand surrenders.*"

The Emmitsburg Gazette of the 30th ult. says: "A man by the name of CORNELL, was found dead this morning on the land of Wm. Patterson, about 3 miles from Emmitsburg. The particulars of his death have not yet come to our knowledge."

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held by A. B. KURTZ, Esq. on Wednesday morning last, upon the body of a colored man, named *Harry Butler,* who was found dead in his bed that morning, at the house of Mr. Eckenrode, a short distance south of the town. The verdict of the Jury was, "died by the visitation of God," He had been somewhat indisposed for a few days previous, we understand. He has left no family, we believe.—*Sentinel.*

Queen Victoria will be 21 in May, when, it is said, she will become a bride. Her expected husband speaks English fluently, and is said to be an amiable and intelligent young man. It is added, by way of scandal, that he never dreamt he was to marry the Queen, until he found her picture (by Chalon) in his room, and a note from her, suggesting that the original might be his if he pleased. On this hint he came from Germany last year, and wooed the lady.

Communicated.

MR. PAXTON:

The meeting of the Legislature not being far distant, the first business after organizing is to elect a United States Senator; for which, I see several persons mentioned to fill that station, JAMES M. PORTER, among the fry. I think this would be going Porter too strong; though he has been a faithful coadjutor to the party in quashing the several array of jurors, and freeing those rebels that were arraigned for overawing the Legislature. T. B. M'ELWEE is certainly the stern of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, he has stood by through thick and thin, and never gained, except when he came in contact with a demi-john, added to the state debt near twenty thousand dollars by committying the living and dead tape worm, accessary to the gunpowder plot to blow up his fellow beings, all which is sufficient to fetch him into notice by the party. J.

Massachusetts' Special Election.

The returns from all the towns but one, give the following result:

Osmyn Baker, (Whig,)		2,641
Israel Billings,	do.	525
Rodolphus Dickenson, (L. F.)		2,131

Mr. Baker falls short of an election fifteen votes in these towns. The remaining town (Buckland) has probably given a small majority against him, thereby defeating a choice.

The National Intelligencer says:

"New Year's Day was observed as a holiday by Congress and all the public offices, and pretty generally by others. The President received visitors as usual on that day, and many Members of Congress, including the leading men of all parties, with the members of the Foreign Legations generally, the Heads of Departments and other civil officers, officers of the Army and Navy, and citizen strangers, as well as residents, paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate, by whom they were courteously received."

Massachusetts.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Boston, on the 25th ult. In the House, *Robert C. Winthrop* was elected Speaker, and *L. S. Cushing,* Clerk. *D P. King* was elected Speaker of Senate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Mr. KRAUTH will preach in the English Lutheran Church, on Sunday morning next, (the 12th,) and the Rev. Mr. JACOBS in the evening.

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

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

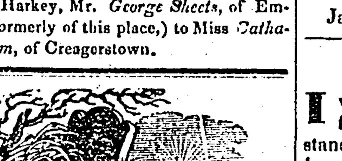
On Tuesday the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. H. Marsden, Mr. *Thomas C. Price,* of Baltimore County, Md., to Miss *Matilda M. Pilkington,* of Petersburg, (Y. S.) Adams county.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Peter Bultzle,* to Miss *Dorutha Miller,* both of Franklin township, Adams county.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. *Jacob Pitzer,* to Miss *Maria Bream,* both of Tyrone township, Adams county.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. *Samuel A. M'Cosh,* of Petersburg, (Y. S.) to Miss *Catharine M.* daughter of Mr. Jacob Eichelberger, of Hanover.

On Thursday morning last, in Frederick, by the Rev. S. Harkey, Mr. *George Sheets,* of Emmitsburg, (formerly of this place,) to Miss *Catharine Wickum,* of Creagerstown.



OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

Died suddenly, on the 22d ult., Mrs. *Jane Hunter,* relict of Alexander Hunter, of Mountjoy township, Adams county, in the 90th year of her age.

On the 30th ult., Mr. *James Anderson,* of Petersburg, (Y. S.) Adams county—leaving a wife and three children.

In Carlisle, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. *David S. Forney,* aged about 55 years.

On the 18th ult. *Amelia,* daughter of Mr. Robert Black, jun. of Franklin township, aged 17 months.

At Berlin, on the 28th ult. Mr. *George Throne,* formerly of this place, aged about 26 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

WILL be taken at this Office if immediate application be made.

"HARRISON & LIBERTY!"

COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams county, friendly to the election of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the Presidency of the U. States—and all opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of January inst.* at half past six o'clock, P. M. to take such measures as may be necessary to a perfect organization of the Anti-Van Buren party in this county.

Also, to ratify the nomination already made for *One Elector* of President and Vice President of the U. States for this Congressional district, or to appoint conferees to select another if necessary.

Also, to appoint *two Delegates* to represent the County of Adams in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on *the 22d day of February next,* to adopt such measures as may be calculated to ensure union and concert of action among the opponents of Martin Van Buren.

By the County Committee.

Jan. 4. td

CHEAP GOODS.

R. G. M'Creary,

HAS just received a fresh supply of Winter DRY GOODS—embracing a fine assortment of

English and French Merinoes,
Mouseline de laines and Calicoes,
Colored and White Flannels,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassinetts,
Canton Flannels, Velvets and Tickings,
Linen Table-Cloths, Blankets and Floor-Cloths,
Blanket Shawls, Checks, Muslins, Drillings, &c.

Which will be sold at prices to suit the times. All persons wishing to buy *Cheap* Goods will please call and examine.

Gettysburg, Jan. 4, 1840. tf

TEMPERANCE.

THERE WILL be a meeting of the Union Seminary and Hampton Temperance Society will be held at the Union Seminary School-house, on *Sunday the 19th inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M.—when an Address or Addresses will be delivered on the subject of Temperance.

AMOS MYERS, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 4. td

FOR THE LADIES.

A VERY splendid assortment of *plain* and *figured SILKS* and *SATTINS,* for Bonnets, fashionable colors, with trimmings to match.—Also, *Beltings, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Hdkfs. &c. &c.*

Just received and for sale by

R. G. M'CREARY.

Jan. 4. tf

JUST IN SEASON!

A FRESH suppy of white and colored *Flannels, fine Whitney Blankets, Green Bockings,* and *Floor Cloths*—now opening, and for sale by

R. G. M'CREARY.

Jan. 4. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber, Deputy Escheator, appointed for the County of Adams—by virtue of said appointment, and of a special act of Assembly of this Commonwealth authorizing him thereto, will sell at Public Sale, at the public house kept by Mr. BOWERS, in the town of Heidlersburg, on *Friday the 31st of January inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate—to wit:

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the town of Heidlersburg aforesaid, known as Lot No. 63, on which are erected a good LOG

Dwelling-House,

and other improvements—late the Estate of ANTHONY BOSSAGE, deceased, and which has escheated to the Commonwealth.

Possession to be given on the 1st day of April next, or sooner if desired.

If not sold on said day, the property will be rented for the ensuing year.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by the subscriber on the day of Sale.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, Deputy Escheator.

Jan. 4. td

MONEY WANTED,

I would just here mention to those of my friends that are indebted to me of a long standing, either by note or book account, that I am in want of money. Do call and return the favor I have so long bestowed upon you. This invitation is given indiscriminately.

Very Respectfully,
GEORGE ARNOLD.

Jan. 4, 1840. tf.

Cheap Merinoes.

A VERY handsome assortment of *French and English Merinoes,* suitable for dresses and cloaks. Also, very rich black ground *Mouseline de laines*—just received and for sale by

R. G. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 4. tf

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

James J. M'Ilhenny,

OF Hamiltonban township, will be supported for the Office of BRIGADIER GENERAL of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, by

MANY.

Jan. 4. te

To the Volunteers and Enrolled citizens of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigadier General,

at the election to be held on the 22d of February next; and pledge myself, should I be elected, to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

HENRY BITTINGER.

York Springs, Jan. 4. 1840.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

JUST received a fresh suppiy of very cheap CLOTHS, comprising all colors.—Also, a good assortment of CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

For sale by

R. G. M'CREARY.

Jan. 4. td

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Veditioni 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

STONE

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. M'CLELLAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 28, 1839. td

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. tc

NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the Estate of

JACOB GROFF, dec'd,

late of Mountpleasant township, Adams co. having been granted to the Subscriber, residing in Littestown, 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. 6t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE, 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. M'CLELLAN, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 28, 1839. tc

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees 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. te

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 LEREW, 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 LEREW, } Ex'rs.

Dec. 21. 3t

Call and See!
Latest Fashion of
HATS & CAPS!!

WM. W. PAXTON,

HAS now on hand at his old stand, a new and excellent assortment of Hats and Caps of the latest

PHILADELPHIA FASHION.

Cheap for cash or country produce.

Oct. 21, 1839. tf.

LAW NOTICE.

C. BAKER

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Adams county.—Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of Mr. Buehler's Store.

Gettysburg, April 30, 1839. 1y-5

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. H. SWOPE having just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts,
Silk and Merino Vestings,
Black Mattioni Lustring,
Blue and Black do.
Figured and Plain colored Gro de Nap,
Mouseline de Laines,
6 4 English and French Merino,
3 4 Do. do.
6-4 French Bombazines,
Merino and Thibet Wool Shawls,
Highland do.
White, Scarlet, Green and Yellow Flannels,
White Gause Flannel,
Bleached & Unbleached Canton Flannel,
Colored Do. do.
3 4 and 4-4 Plaid Linseys,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Corded Skirts,
Guernsey Frocks,
Net Lambs' Wool Shirts,
Ladies Black and White Silk Hose,
Do. Wostard do.
Do. Cashmier do.
Black Wostard ½ Hose,
Ladies Kid Gloves,
Do. Lined do.
Berlin and Wool do.
Prints, Checks, Ticking, &c.

Which he takes peculiar pleasure in inviting those who are fond of Bargains, to call and examine, as they were bought upon such terms as will enable him to sell them *LOWER THAN THEY HAVE EVER YET BEEN OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.* Now is the time, call and examine for yourselves. Country produce take in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Sept. 24. 1839. tf.