STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, OCTOBER 19, 1841.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

☞The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent. Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"*A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.*"

☞NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by requesting any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

ANOTHER EXPLOIT OF EDWARDS THE FORGER.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, enclosing a letter lately received from Earl Spencer, in England, and another purporting to be from Mr. W. to Lord Spencer, introducing *Col. Monroe Edwards* to his Lordship, and speaking of him as his "valuable friend," &c. &c. This letter, which of course is a forgery, was presented to Earl Spencer, accompanied by one from Edwards himself, asking a temporary loan of £250, and telling the old story of the two hundred negroes, the impossibility of obtaining assistance from the American Minister in consequence of his hostility on the subject of slaves, &c.

He told his Lordship that he brought a similar letter to Lord Brougham from Mr. Webster, but Lord B. being on the continent, he (Edwards) found himself awkwardly situated, and actually without the means of providing for his own passage *and that of his son* to New Orleans. The letter had every appearance of being genuine, and Lord Spencer, from personal friendship to Mr. Webster, let Edwards have the money without hesitation.

We are very much in hopes that the career of this accomplished scoundrel is in a fair way now of reaching its rightful result. If *all* his rascalities could be legally proved upon him, his confinement would extend to a period as long at least as he is likely to live.

The following are the letters referred to above:

MARSHFIELD, Oct. 8, 1841.

MR. HALE.—I know not how I may better guard against further practices of an impostor, than by publishing the following letter from Earl Spencer, received by the Acadia The accompanying letter, purporting to be written by me, is an entire forgery.

Of this Edwards I had some previous knowledge,—as he attempted similar frauds, some time ago, upon the late President of the United States, and my predecessor in the Department of the State.

Yours, with much regard,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

WISETON, Sept. 12, 1841.

My Dear Sir, I have thought it right to let you know of some transactions which I have been engaged, and which, as I now believe, your name has been most improperly made use of, and your writing forged I enclose you a letter which, when I first saw it, I believed to be your hand writing, which I now believe to be a forgery.

Some time last Spring, while I was living at Althorp, I received a letter from a person who signed himself Monroe Edwards, enclosing the letter which I herewith transmit to you. He stated that you had given him a letter of introduction to Lord Brougham as well as this one to myself, that he made use of the letter to Lord Brougham when he first arrived in England, and that Lord Brougham having done for him everything he wished, he had not thought it necessary to trouble me with this letter But that now he was in a great difficulty, Lord Brougham was abroad which I knew to be the case, that neither the American Minister, Mr. Stevenson, nor any other of his fellow-countrymen would assist him, because they were so hostile to his objects about the negroes, to which allusion is made in the enclosed letter, and that he was actually without a farthing to pay for his lodgings or to carry him and a son of his he had with him home to New Orleans. He therefore sent me your letter, and asked me to lend him two hundred and fifty pounds, offering as a security certain bonds and receipts upon some bank in the United States As to these securities, I thought very little about them, but I concluded they were good, as they were offered by a friend of yours. Now this story was a very plausible one, with the exception of the assertion that Colonel Edward's fellow countrymen would not assist him.—But I thought it very probable that you would give any friend of yours about whom you were interested a letter of introduction to Lord Brougham, and I hoped it was not very improbable that you might also give him a letter of introduction to me. I accordingly referred Col Edwards to my Solicitor in London, and sent up this letter purporting to be from you. My Solicitor took the letter to Messrs. Baring, who said they knew your hand writing perfectly well, and were sure the letter was a genuine one.

I have said I cared very little about Col. Edward's securities, but I felt that I should behave very ill to yourself if I permitted "a valued friend" of yours to be arrested when I could avert it by the loan of £250. I will indeed say more, that I should have thought it not very creditable to my country if such a friend of yours could have been so treated without any one of us coming forward to help him, I accordingly advanced the money. My Solicitor taking all the legal securities that were possible, and among others, receiving a certificate from the American Consul that Col. Edwards was the real bearer of that name. Col. Edwards promised to repay me during this month of September, saying that he took so long a period in order to be quite certain that he should have arrived at New Orleans and been able to transmit the money to the day. I felt myself quite secure of repayment till about three weeks or a month ago when my Solicitor received a letter from Col. Edwards, at Philadelphia, not written with his own hand, but only signed by him, saying that having had business to transact in London, he had employed a person of the name of Justin, an Englishman, to transact it for him; that with this view he had put his papers into the hands of this Justin, and sending my Solicitor a copy of a letter purporting to be from Justin to him, Col. Edwards, in which he tells him that he had abstracted certain securities from these papers, and had upon them borrowed £250 from my Solicitor, but making no mention of the letter purporting to be yours at all. Justin saying that with this fraudulent object he had personated Colonel Edwards. This, I confess, appeared to me rather suspicious. I accordingly spoke to Brougham, when I found out that this history about Justin was a pure invention—that Col. Edwards had really been here—that he had presented to him a letter of introduction from you, and had asked a loan of money, but that General Hamilton, the Minister from the Republic of Texas, having heard something of this, wrote to Lord Brougham to say that this Edwards had been convicted and imprisoned for forgery in Texas, and had escaped from jail; that he, General Hamilton, told him that he knew all about him, and that Edwards had made no reply to this letter. In consequence of this information I had communicated with General Hamilton, and my Solicitor showed him the enclosed letter, which he says he is confident is a forgery

As to recovering the £250. that of course is out of the question; it is also hardly possible to do any thing towards the legal conviction of Edwards for this forgery, but it may be possible, by exposing him, to prevent him from defrauding other people. I fear, therefore, you may think I am giving you a great deal of unnecessary trouble in sending you this long detail, but, as your name had been so much mentioned in the transaction, I think it is as well that you should be aware of what has taken place. And, as we seldom act without some selfish influence operating upon us, I must also admit that I am not sorry to be able to lay before this proof, that I am and always shall be most happy to attend to your wishes, and to do all I can to show hospitality to any friend of your's whom you wish to recommend to me.

Believe me, my dear sir,
Yours most truly, SPENCER.
Hon. DAN'L. WEBSTER, &c. &c. &c.

MARSHFIELD, (near Boston,)
OCTOBER 29th 1840.

MY LORD:—I have taken the liberty to introduce to the honor of your acquaintance my valued friend Col. M. Edwards, a highly respectable and wealthy planter of Louisiana, who visits England with the view of conferring with H. M. Gov't, on the subject of 200 African captives, now illegally held as slaves in Texas. Said Africans were sold with an estate to Col. Edwards, and imposed on him as "*bona fide*" slaves. Subsequently learning their true claims to freedom, he, with a magnanimity before unknown, attempted their restoration to freedom, by sending them to an English Colony, but was prevented by so doing by the direct interposition of the Gov't of Texas. These poor Africans have claims on H. M. Gov't, and it is with the view of representing those claims in their proper light that Colonel Edwards visits England

Any service it may be in your Lordship's power to render Col. Edwards in promotion of his most praiseworthy object, will be properly appreciated.

I have the honor to be
Your Lordship's most ob't serv't,
DAN'L. WEBSTER.
Rt. Hon. Earl SPENCER, London.

SUICIDE OF PAYNE, THE LATE LOVER OF MARY C. ROGERS.—We learn from the New York papers that Mr. Daniel C Payne, the late lover of Mary C. Rogers, was found on Friday afternoon, "near the place where the body of that ill fated lady was found. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury summoned by Justice Merritt of Secaucus, it is said there was no doubt that Payne had committed suicide. It is also stated that there were important papers found in his pockets which it is thought may shed some light on the perpetrator of the murder of the lady to whom Payne was betrothed—also that four persons were implicated in the murder of the girl."

The N. Y. Courier remarks, that on Mr. Alfred Crommelin's examination before the inquest, he stated that Payne was a dissipated man, and that he had cautioned Mary against marrying him. That on hearing of Mary being missing, he called at her mother's and found Payne there, who immediately left the house, that on his (Crommelin) expressing his surprise at Payne's sudden departure, the mother said he had gone to endeavor to discover what had become of Mary.' We find that he also remarked at that time on the fact, that Payne had not been to see the body of the girl to whom he was affianced, or taken any pains even to give her remains a decent burial.'

THE CASE OF PAYNE.—The inquest in the case of Payne, the lover of Mary Rogers, returned a verdict of "Death with congestion of the brain"—brought about by exposure and irregularity of living, incident to aberration of mind. The N. York Express says that among the papers found on his person were the following lines, written in pencil:

"*To the World:—Here I am on the spot; God forgive me for my misfortunes in my misspent time.*"

It is to be regretted also that in addition to the loss Payne had sustained by the death of Miss Rogers, he was also suspected by some as the murderer, and was taken to the Police and interrogated touching his last interviews with her, and the occupation of his time on the Sabbath of her death. All this he satisfactorily accounted for; and was by the police magistrates exonerated from all suspicion. Still he was suspected by some in words audible to his ear, which suspicion drove the dagger still deeper into his soul, and aided in the overthrow of his tottering mind in his melancholy death. It is strange, however, that those who saw him a wandering about the woods and walks of Hoboken, hatless, haggard, and without money, food or lodging, should not have endeavored to relieve and rescue him from death, rather than to gaze with idle curiosity upon his bewildered movements, and the ebbings of a life a burthen to its possessor. But such is the world, inhuman and unfeeling, when misery crosses its path Peace to the ashes of Payne, and may his death, and of his beloved Miss Rogers, carry a pang to the bosoms of the murderers, and compel them to confess their guilt.

A SAD PICTURE.—The New York Sun gives the following as an extract of a letter dated

UPPER CALIFORNIA,
Monterey, June 26, 1841.

"California is in a most wretched state; there has not been a drop of rain for over thirteen months, and all vegetation has in consequence ceased. On the whole coast there is not a month's supply of bread stuffs or vegetables of any description.—No cattle will be killed this year, and of course all business in hides will be stopped. The distress will be dreadful."

THE READING RAILROAD.—It is mentioned as an instance of extraordinary despatch, and the spirit with which the Reading Railroad Company is pushing that work, that in twenty four hours after the arrival of the iron at the wharf, in Philadelphia, upwards of *thirteen tons* of the rails were laid on the road. The company was pushing on their great work with the utmost rapidity.

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT.—*Taming Rattle Snakes.*—Mr. M'Farlane, of Iowa, has at the City Hotel, seven large Rattle Snakes which he has been taming for some time and has so far succeeded, that he handles them without any apprehensions. Five of them he has had since May last, and has so far succeeded in domesticating them, that he suffers them to crawl all over his person, and about his face, lodging their heads in his bosom, &c. They seem to manifest no hostility to his touch, but are ready to bite whenever any other person approaches them. Whenever one manifests a disposition to strike, Mr. M'F., by rubbing it tames it immediately. He opens their mouths and exhibits their fangs, which have not been removed from any of them. One of them is supposed, from the number of his rattles, to be upwards of fifty years old, and are all of the largest size. They were all taken in Iowa. It has heretofore been thought by many naturalists, to be impossible to tame this reptile, but Mr. M'F. has disproved this theory. Mr. M'F. intends exhibiting them for a short time in this city. Spectators are in no possible danger from them. The exhibition will be highly interesting to the naturalists and the curious.—*S. Louis Rep.*

FLOUR.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks of "a conspiracy among the millers of that State to bring up the price of Flour, so they may reimburse themselves the high prices they paid for wheat upon the receipt of the croaking intelligence from England. This is to be done by stopping their mills for a time, in hope that thus they may shorten the supply in New York, and thereby raise the price so as to realize the exorbitant prices they paid in the height of their hopes, for wheat. If this be so, it will be a fine time to send our flour to the eastern market.—The same writer says that some fingers have been badly burned, and adds, "just after the arrival of the steamboat at Boston, with the story of 'failure of crops in England,' this region of country was over-run with speculators in bread stuffs. These rumors communicated their disease to local operations, and wherever the infection became epidemic, the patients are still suffering severely."

I DONT LIKE TO SEE—A dirty shirt covered with a clean dicky; a working man who has two hats, wearing the best every day; the windows patched with paper, rags or turf; a sweep or baker passing through the crowd; a woman's boot lace dangling loose; orange peal thrown on the foot path; an orphan girl tempted to walk the streets for the purpose of prostitution; good meat thrown to the dogs; a workhouse funeral nearly without attendants; a rich man's funeral blocking up the streets; a woman beating her child because it had nearly got run over; a country overseer putting out a poor woman by the shoulders; two men fighting a pitch battle on Sunday afternoon, with a large attendance of men and women; a man after breaking a square of glass in a window, running away to escape detection; a child crying for hours together in a cradle; a poor lad or girl, at five o'clock in a winter's morning, going to the factory much out of health; a man stuffed with rich food until his legs are obliged to be tied up; a bedroom comb left full of hair; a servant waiting at the table with dirty hands; a woman slipping in at the back door of a public house, with a little jug at tea time; a justice fining persons for getting drunk, who frequently gets 'fresh' himself; a beggar exhibiting his wounds and deformations on the road side; an old man of seventy and a young girl of seventeen going to church to get married; a drunken coachman driving his horses at full gallop down a narrow street; clothes lying to be moth eaten while there are so many backs without covering; a couch horse with bleeding shoulders; a dog in a poor man's house who gets relief from the parish; children's shoes unbottoned and stockings out at the heel; an umbrella on a windy day with two broken bones; a shop with dirty windows; the bailiffs carrying the bed and chair of a poor widow to the obelisk, to sell for rent; a poor ragged wife seeking her husband at twelve on Saturday night. —*English Educational Magazine.*

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE—*A Theatre on Fire.*—'At St. Petersburg, on the 18th ult.' says the *Post Ami Gazette*, the audience at one of the principal theatres perceiving a great light behind the curtain, anticipated some grand display of fire-works, and began to express their delight by clapping and shouts of applause. This delusive joy was only increased instead of being converted into terror, by the appearance in front of the stage of an actor, vociferating the house was on fire; for the people thought this was a trick of the scene, and continued their noisy acclamations. To undeceive them the manager ordered the curtain to be raised, and expose to them the flames which soon invaded the whole building.

The rush to the door became so violent; that many persons were killed or dreadfully injured, before they could make their escape. There was another issue, but it was closed, and in ordinary times is not to be opened without the authority of a police officer, who had not yet arrived. A man seeing the urgency of the occasion rushed through the flames, and, at the risk of his life, forced the way open, and thus saved many from destruction. We have not heard the details of the result of the accident, but have learned that, on the following day, the brave man, to whom so many others owed their lives was invested with an honorable distinction by the Emperor's own hand, and secured to him a pension for life of 2000 francs.

OCTOBER.—October has come, the sweetest saddest, month of all the year. Its sunsets and its gorgeous forest, how beautiful, and brief as their gorgeous dies.

There is a pensive beauty in October days; Autumn is now clothed in her loveliest drapery; the forest leaves are not yet dry and crisp; Nature has not yet put on her frigid aspect, but the sighing of the breeze and the falling leaf, are nature's knell for her fallen glories; soon all these beautiful things will have lost their beauty, all these bright things their brightness. These changeful, though lovely sceneries, lend a touching interest to Autumn days. Go into the deep wood; listen to the hushed, deep murmur of the evening breeze, as it gently undulates the glorious and richly colored foilage; look away into yonder vault of heaven, in this sunset hour; how the resplendent hues of topaz, and amethyst, and gold, beautiful blend with each other, and stream in living light across the ether sky. It is the very gate of heaven—and that lone star seems to be a beacon light, hung out from his golden portals to guide us, erring wanderers, home. We can also hear their blest voices as they mingle around the throne of the Most High. Whose soul will not kindle within him, and whose spirit will not thrill with ecstacy on contemplating scenes like these? Who does not feel that he is holding converse with pure beings—that he is

"Just on the boundary of the spirit land,
Close to the relm where angels have their birth?"

How eloquent is nature!—who is not purer and better when he listens to her voice? How impressively does God speak to us, at this sweet, sad season. How he lets his goodness and his glory pass before us.—He makes all nature beautiful, and gives us faculties to enjoy its beauties. Sweet flowers, ye too, in your ever varying hues and delicious odors, whispers the name of your Creator. Ye wear the richest dyes, and send forth the sweetest fragrance, as you are about to fade and die. Apt emblems of life.

The autumn of our days is coming, but if we are ready, like the glorious forest and beautiful flowers, we may wrap our garments about us, and wait in holy peace, till we are called to bloom in 'beauty immortal,' in the gardens of God.

WOOL.—In a table, which we published last week, showing the value of the agricultural productions of the several States of the Union, as compared with the population of each, it appeared that Vermont was first on the list. The chief staple of that State is wool. In 1839, according to the returns of the census, Vermont produced 2,257,795 pounds of wool, which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State. The aggregate product of wool of the whole Union for that year was some forty millions of pounds, leaving out the States of Michigan, Kentucky and North Carolina, from which full returns were not received.

The wool growing interest is one of increasing importance. We receive annually from Great Britian some ten millions worth of broadcloths, when with proper encouragement from the General Government the wants of this country could be well supplied at home. In respect to the quality of the wool grown in the United States it will bear comparison with the foreign article; or if there be any deficiency on our side it would soon be remedied by the judicious management of our wool-growers and by the use of the best breed of sheep. In the manufacture of fine cloths a degree of excellence has been attained in this country sufficient to warrant the success of the business, if manufacturers had permanent inducements to make the necessary preparations and investments.

In many of the States there are extensive districts of hilly country poorly adapted to the ordinary purposes of agriculture, but which might be profitably used for pasturing sheep. In Pennsylvania and Virginia there are, no doubt, thousands of acres, now unemployed, which would be quite as well suited as the hills of Vermont It only needs the policy of the Government should be steadily fixed on the side of domestic interests to develope the productive capabilities of the country to an extent as yet unwitnessed, and by many not conceived of as possible.

CHILDREN POISONED BY BLACKING.—At Germantown, last week, one of the children attached to a public school at that place, found in the garret of the house in which the school was held, a box of shoe blacking which, from age, presented a lightish color and possessed rather an agreeable taste. The prying curiosity of children had to be gratified with a taste of it, and some of them, probably from a spirit to out do their playmates ate portions of it, which soon caused severe pains in the stomach, vomiting &c. Nine of the children were thus attacked; some of whom, however returned to school next day; an other lingered some time and is not yet entirely recovered; while the other, the son of Mr. John King, aged about ten years, unfortunately died, after much suffering.

CUBA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The St. Louis Republican contains a letter from Cuba which says, "a negociation is pending, and is likely to be consumated between the British and Spanish governments for the purchase, by the former, of the island of Cuba. It is stated that Great Britain has offered two million pounds for the island, and agreed to pay for the freedom of all slaves born or imported prior to the year 1820, the rest to be free without purchase. The writer expresses the conviction that this negociation will be consummated by reason of the want of money on the part of the Spanish Government, and her inability to hold the island in case of revolt. To prove that he is not single in this belief, he states the fact to be, that the slave traders and importers so confidently expect the negociation to be successful, that not a single slave has been imported for more than six months past."

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ WHAT IT HAS DONE.

And if you have a friend, relation, or know any one that is afflicted with that distressing disease, "CONSUMPTION," persuade them without delay to try that famous and unrivalled medicine, the "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which has cured thousands of this complaint after every thing else had failed. Read the following undoubted proofs of its efficacy:

Roxborough, Sept. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir,—Please send me two bottles more of your Balsam of Wild Cherry, like that you sent me before. I have taken nearly all of the first two, and confidently believe that medicine will cure me. I have used a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found anything that has relieved me so much It has stopped my cough entirely, checked my night sweats, and I sleep better at night and feel better in every way than I have for many months.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES KELLY.

Holmesburg, Sept. 12, 1841.

Friend Wistar,—I must again trouble thee to send me two bottles more of thy invaluable Balsam. I have now taken three bottles in all, and can assure thee that it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage as soon as possible and oblige thy friend,

JACOB HOLLOWAY.

Bristol, Sept. 8, 1841.

Dear Doctor,—Hearing so many people talk about the wonderful cures your Balsam of Wild Cherry has made in Consumption, I sent to one of our Agents the other day for a bottle, and have found it to relieve me so much, that I want three bottles more sent soon, as I believe it will cure me too. I have used a great many balsams of different kinds, have tried Jayne's Expectorant and other medicines besides, but nothing has ever done me as much good as yours has. Send by the steamboat Bolivar.

Yours truly, WM. THOMAS.

☞Besides its astonishing efficacy, in *Consumption*, it is also the most effectual remedy ever discovered for LIVER COMPLAINTS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, &c., as hundreds will testify who have been cured by it after all other remedies had failed.

☞Be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAMS & Co., Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Price $1 00 a bottle.
For Sale at the Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1841.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

By the extraordinary virtues of that unrivalled medicine the "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," the well known famous remedy for CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

Boston, June 16, 1841.

To Dr. H WISTAR:

Dear Sir,—In your last letter you ask if your Balsam has been successful in this city. In reply to that enquiry, I can assure you I have never before sold any medicine that has sold so rapidly or been used with such universal success, as yours has. In some cases it has effected surprising cures, and in others has given great relief after every other remedy had failed. But there is one case that excels any I have yet heard of. This was a poor woman that has been afflicted with CONSUMPTION for several years, and had tried every thing in vain Knowing she was very poor, yet very worthy, I sent her a bottle gratis, which she said relieved her very much. This circumstance was soon made known to a religious society she belonged to, and they immediately presented her with half a dozen bottles, which she has also used a part of, and is recovering very fast. She told me a few days since that she had not felt so well for the last year, and believed your medicine was the only thing that saved her life, &c. The same society have purchased over thirty bottles for different persons, and will no doubt purchase many more as they praise it very highly. Yours, respectfully,

HOLBROOK, BARTLE & Co.

☞Be very particular when you purchase to ask for "Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," as there is a SYRUP of this name advertised that is entirely a different medicine.

Prepared, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS & Co, Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price $1 00 a bottle.

For sale at the Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1841.

CROUP IN CHILDREN.

MOTHERS, BE ON YOUR GUARD.

—This is the season when this destructive complaint attacks your interesting little children, often robs you of those you fondly doat on, and carries hundreds to the grave. Every mother should, therefore, know its symptoms, watch them closely, and always be prepared with a remedy to cure it, as many are daily sacrificed by such neglect. At first the little patient is seized with a shivering, it grows restless, has flushes of heat, the eyes become red and swollen, it breathes with difficulty, and then comes that fearful COUGH that will surely terminate in convulsions or death unless something is immediately given to check it.—In this complaint the "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," is well known to be the most speedy cure ever discovered. It is indeed a precious remedy—mild, safe and innocent, and sure to give the little sufferer immediate relief, and quickly restore it to safety and health. Every mother who loves her children should always keep it in the house and give it to them early; by doing so you may often save the life of one you fondly love. Remember this is the famous remedy of that distinguished physician, Dr. Wistar, which has cured thousands of CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, &c., after every other medicine had failed.

☞Be particular when you purchase to ask for "Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," as there is a SYRUP of this name advertised that is entirely a different medicine Prepared only by WILLIAMS & Co. Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Price $1 00 a bottle.
For sale at the Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1841.

COUGHS & COLDS.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

—Simple as these complaints are usually considered, no one can deny their being the most common cause of this fatal and distressing disease. It is indeed a melancholy truth that thousands fall victims to *consumption* every year from no other cause than NEGLECTED COLDS—Yet we find hundreds, nay thousands who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks and even months without thinking of the danger. At first you have what you may consider a slight COUGH or COLD; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood, a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this distressing complaint. If then you value life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your COLD, or trust to any *quack nostrum* to cure you, but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, the "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify whose lives have been saved by it.

☞Be very particular when you purchase to ask for "Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," as there is also a SYRUP of this name in use.

Prepared, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS & Co., Chemists, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price $1 00 a bottle.

For sale at the Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1841.

Official Return of the Election held in Adams County, Pa., Oct. 12, 1841.

OFFICES.	Borough of Gettysburg,	Cumberland Township,	1. Gettysburg District	2. Littlestown	3. Oxford	4. York Springs	5. Millerstown	6. Berlin	7. Menallen	8. Huntertown	9. Franklin	10. Conowago	11. Heidlersburg	12. Mountjoy	13. Mountpleasant	14. Hampton	15. Abbottstown	16. Freedom	17. Union	TOTAL.
GOVERNOR:																				
JOHN BANKS,	190	101	291	78	73	257	203	72	169	109	160	41	69	78	105	74	62	50	50	1941
David R. Porter,	109	83	192	70	39	155	139	116	135	129	114	62	68	73	86	84	39	18	80	1509
SENATORS:																				
THOS. G. M'CULLOH,	185	108	293	79	73	257	204	72	170	109	159	41	69	75	105	75	62	49	50	1942
MICH'L C. CLARKSON,	190	108	298	79	71	258	200	74	169	109	160	41	69	75	104	76	62	49	50	1944
Jas X. M'Lanahan,	111	80	191	70	39	157	142	116	131	130	1'5	62	70	76	86	83	38	18	80	1604
William R. Gorgas,	105	78	183	70	39	155	140	117	132	130	114	62	70	76	86	83	38	18	80	1593
ASSEMBLY:																				
THADDEUS STEVENS,	188	101	289	78	75	252	190	71	155	102	157	41	63	69	103	59	62	47	48	1861
GEORGE L. FAUSS,	183	101	284	78	75	248	187	76	156	104	157	39	65	72	104	69	58	46	49	1867
John Marshall,	115	83	198	70	37	162	158	115	146	134	118	61	74	78	85	90	39	21	82	1668
John Diehl,	106	82	188	70	37	163	146	117	145	135	117	61	69	80	82	91	37	21	81	1640
COMMISSIONER:																				
GEORGE BASEHOAR,	191	105	296	75	73	257	205	73	168	109	161	42	69	76	106	75	62	49	54	1950
Amos Lefever,	110	81	191	67	39	155	138	118	132	130	114	60	71	75	85	83	39	19	76	1592
TREASURERS:																				
JAMES A. THOMPSON,	170	95	265	78	73	255	192	73	169	102	151	41	70	74	106	75	62	47	50	1883
George Shryock,	124	90	214	70	39	156	150	117	131	135	118	61	69	77	85	83	39	21	80	1645
AUDITORS:																				
DANIEL COMFORT,	190	103	293	77	73	256	205	73	164	109	159	41	66	75	102	64	61	50	50	1918
James N. Pittenturff,	108	83	191	71	39	157	139	118	138	128	115	61	72	76	87	94	39	18	80	1623
DIRECTORS:																				
WILLIAM MORRISON,	190	105	295	78	73	259	204	70	178	109	159	41	69	70	104	84	59	49	50	1951
Andrew B. Miller,	109	81	190	70	39	154	140	118	125	130	115	61	71	81	87	75	39	19	80	1594

☞The names of the Democratic Harrison candidates are in SMALL CAPITALS. Lemoyne, the Abolition candidate, had 6 votes.

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, October 19, 1841.

☞We are unable to give, in to-day's paper, complete returns of the election throughout the State. In our next we will probably be able to give the result in every county in the State. Porter's majority at present is about 16,000.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday night last, Mr. *James Hamilton*, of Mummasburg, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The late Election in this County.

It will be seen that our majority is reduced to what it was three or four years ago, before any public works were in the county. Most of our districts did as well as usual. There was a great falling off however in Menallen and Tyrone—of more than 150 votes, who could not be brought out. Those townships, especially Menallen, were laboring under a severe bite from "Copper-heads," and were so poisoned that they could not attend the election—especially as the day was damp.—We feared as much when we saw the leading men from that quarter, stopping frequently before the election at "Copper-head" corner in this town.—We trust the poor victims will recover, and the "Copper-head" nest be routed.

A TALE OF LIFE.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

"I am going round by Broad street to enquire of Ross, the glover, about little Lucy Wendall"

"Lucy Wendall! Who's she?"

"She is a pretty little Dutch girl, why [illegible] in that bit of a dw

Our Defeat.

The election, as was anticipated by every man of common sagacity, has gone largely against us. The anti-masonic party, who *alone* redeemed the state from its 50,000 minority, had been manfully contending for the last twelve years, at an enormous expense of money, of time, of labor, and of sufferings, until they had finally forced upon the unwilling and resisting whigs, victory in the person of General Harrison. The moment that reluctant victory was thrust upon them, *they* raised the loudest shouts of triumph, and like Falstaff showed their bloody noses (tickled with spear grass—not bruised in fighting,) and their hacked swords, and claimed the reward of their mighty deeds! The anti masons were represented as unpopular, vulgar and inefficient.—The *gentlemen* whigs and the 5 o'clock converts were the meritorious and able candidates for office. They found favor with the present administration; and were appointed to all the offices from which locofocos could be spared. The only poor office, which, in contempt was bestowed upon an anti mason (Gov. Ritner,) was wrested from him, under false pretences, by a masonic Senate. All the large offices, which were allotted to Pennsylvania from the Cabinet to the Custom house, were given to members of a party not 20,000 strong; and *the* party 120,000 strong rejected with scorn. This was no accident but persevering and uniform design; intended to degrade, insult and wound that party. They could not be blind to the fact. They have deeply felt it.—Thus feeling, what encouragement, what motive had they longer to labor as hewers of wood and drawers of water for a proud, senseless, and ungrateful aristocracy! They had spent their thousands and tens of thousands to redeem the nation; and the nation repaid them with neglect, with contumely, and with beggary.

But this was not all. Not only were they excluded from office, but those against whom they had been contending, their locofoco opponents were generally retained. They saw from their own State (and the same may be said of every other State) those who had been most exalted because of their greatest violence, permitted to remain in office, and those who had been removed by Harrison restored by his successor. Barker, Crawford, Miller, Mahon, fill some of the best offices at Washington. And more than forty locofoco clerks from Pennsylvania, are confirmed in their places. The Post Office agents who traverse the Union, and who were appointed for their electioneering tact are *all* retained. The President and Cabinet seem to think that the revolution of 1840 was achieved for their benefit alone, although neither of them contributed half so much towards it as the humblest applicant for a clerkship at Washington—*Some* of them had not sheltered themselves in our ranks scarcely a year before the victory. Hobbie the obnoxious partizan, the "*Hon.* H. S. Hobbie" who drove all mail contractors from Van Buren, is exhibited in additional splendor by the present executive to tantalize and insult the friends of the lamented Harrison! With an administration thus prostituted to the support of our enemies; thus perverted to the destruction of our friends, how could any judge of the human heart expect us to enter the fight anew, and bear aloft the banner of the party to gain triumphs that our betrayers might attribute to their own wise policy, and sing hosannas to their own sagacity? We do not notice the Veto The party was sacrificed and destroyed before that. Had the principles of the party upon the subject of appointments been honestly carried out; and those appointments wisely made the veto would have had but little influence against us. The *magnanimous* gentlemen at Washington, who are in office themselves, may sneer at the *patronage principle*—but it is a principle of party; and no party, who neglects it, ever can or ever ought to remain in the majority. Every man of common sense and common justice would scorn to belong to such an ungrateful and idiot party.

The cause of our defeat is to be found set fourth in the above remarks. Porter's great unpopularity; his unfitness for the office, and the weight of the State debt and taxes and the fitness of our candidate would have defeated him by 10,000 if the government at Washington had done its duty with common sagacity. The same result will be found, no doubt in all the States—Ohio and New York as has already been seen in Georgia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The explosion of the late cabinet we do not rank among the things to be regretted. We have but little opinion of their fitness—their political skill—They were all proud and aristocratic, and profoundly ignorant of human nature. But we expect nothing better from such unstable hermaphrodite politicians as Walter Forward.—Lucky man! But a year old, and a Cabinet minister! He is a clever fellow but a wretched politician. We may resume this subject.

THE "FOOL" PARTY.

We may as well notice, at its outset, a new party which has already taken some root in this county. A number of our citizens came to the determination, which to some extent they executed at the late election, not to vote for a "*professional*" man. We were aware of its existence but did not suppose there were ten such men in the county. We were mistaken however; there were ten times that number, the foundation of their creed is that a man may *know too much for office.* If he adds a knowledge of the Law, Medicine, or Theology to the information common to all classes, it renders him less fit to be a representative of the people—in other words, "the greater the fool, the fitter to represent these 'new lights.' There may be some justice in this doctrine, upon the principle that the representative ought to be as nearly as possible like his constituents! We blush to say that most of this new school belong to our party.

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, has published an address to his constituents, the object of which, is to whitewash the black perfidy of the President to the whig party and the Country. This address abounds in sophisms where they can be used advantageously, and where they cannot with misrepresentations of those, of whom he has pretended to be the political friend and ally.—His address exhibits him in the light of a well qualified coadjutor of John Tyler, and by it he will, find he has done little more than compel the country to regard him as one of those sycophantic reptiles who creep about in the slime of power.

We have been informed that Mr. Cushing is a ripe scholar. This may be so; but this production exhibits much of that egotism, which is as incompatible with good taste, as it is indicative of ignorance of men, who are always disgusted with such self-parade as he makes of himself in his address. This Cushing has never been regarded as a thorough whig *in practice*. He professes whig principles and we believe entertains them; yet often deserts them to support the party which opposes them, hoping by some such fortuitous circumstance as elevated R. M. T. Hunter, another non-descript, to the speakership, to attain to power in the House or elsewhere. We cannot, however, believe that this attack upon the whig members of Congress (for as such it must be considered) will serve to elevate him in the public esteem, much more than his autobiography published some years ago in Massachusetts.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

HAMPTON, Pa., Oct. 12, 1841.

MR. EDITOR—Having noticed an editorial article in the last "Compiler," respecting myself, I deemit necessary to say a few words by way of reply. The Editor says I have "ever been a most violent federal partizan." Well, if so, his paper was the first that ever I subscribed for, and I continued the same until it denounced the Antimasonry which its editor at first propagated in this county, when I discontinued it for its want of Democracy. I am no enemy to the circulation of his paper, but would rather the people would read *it* than none at all, they would then be induced, from its glaring and abundant errors, to inquire elsewhere for truth

I know of no other reason why his subscribers at this office discontinued their papers, than, that they did not like to pay the postage—I do not know whether they were required to pay subscription or not. The "unworthy" and "disgrace" of which he speaks; he may print in large letters on his mirror, it may prove a corrective.

C. BLISH.

THE TRIAL OF McLEOD.

We proceed to notice the last speech in this case, as reported for the New York Commercial. We allude to that of Attorney General Hall. He commenced speaking on Monday night, and concluded on Tuesday. After alluding to the chief facts of the case, connected with the destruction of the Caroline, Mr. Hall said:

"I do not intend to discuss the subject of the government question. Our Supreme Court has decided that question, as I have read to you. Great Britain has settled this question too, as a question of war.—Did she not try those men whom she made prisoners in her territories, and consign some to the gallows, and others to hopeless and cruel bondage? And our government did not and will not interfere. And shall not the same measure be meted out to them who have trespassed upon our soil? One word as to those oft quoted instances before us. Florida has been quoted—there is no similarity. For three years this system there has been pursued, and the Spanish government again and again had said they could not help it. But Gen. Jackson ventured, and what was the result? Both committees of Congress reported that this was unlawful. How was the case of the Leopard and the Chesapeake? The very case I would have selected to sustain the doctrines of the Supreme Court Our government complained. Great Britain disavowed the act, and the man was punished; had he been in our possession he would have been tried and punished by us for what he had done.

"In that case the government disavowed it—in this they deny it. And whom are we to obey? Our government says it was an authorized act. Great Britian denies it. Which nation are we to obey? Our government or theirs? One word more, and I have done on this subject. It is false that the State of New York has been delinquent in this matter. Gov. Marcy issued his proclamation, and went personally to the lines to suppress this outbreak. One short week only had transpired to give us notice. Has she not done her duty, her whole duty in this matter? Her officers were on the alert, and but for this foul deed all would have been quiet. It was this fatal deed that caused all the difficulty, and for this *they* are responsible, not the government of this State or of the United States. But I leave that part of the subject, and turn to matters more immediately applicable to the case before you."

He then proceeded to notice the evidence in detail; and said if the prisoner was not there, "no man can doubt he has often admitted he was there. Eight witnesses testify that he acknowledged he was there—and the laws of mind will not allow you to disbelieve this testimony."

We will only add that Judge Gridley's charge was able, clear and logical; going over the law, evidence, facts and improbabilities of the case, with patience and impartiality. He concluded with this language:

"My duty, said the judge, is now performed. Your high duty is about to commence You are to take this case into considera tion You are to weigh all the facts which have been presented to you. You are to look to that single pole star of truth and justice to guide you in your deliberations and in your actions. You are to pronounce your verdict in the honest exercise of your best judgment, and when this is done I trust that those who have witnessed this trial who have seen your patience, who have seen and heard the effort of counsel, who have marked the progress of this case, will rest satisfied with your verdict, be it what it may. I commit this great question to your hands—with your country upon the one hand calling for the performance of duty at your hands, and with McLeod and his everlasting destiny, calling for justice upon the other. May the God of all truth guide and direct you in your deliberations."

It was nearly four o'clock when the charge closed. It was strictly impartial, leaning neither to the one side nor the other, even to the ninth part of a hair. It was clear, logical, eloquent and practical—dealing with the evidence and throwing all other matters out of the question. The jury retired upon it, the constable being sworn, the audience retired, and the Court proceeded to other business.

The Prisoner Acquitted.—The jury were absent from the court room but 30 minutes and returned. Appearing in their places the Clerk addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—Have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Foreman—"We have."

Clerk—"Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty."

Foreman—"NOT GUILTY."

The prisoner was therefore discharged from the jurisdiction of the Court, and is now only so far in the custody of the public officers, as to receive, at their hands, a safe deliverance within the borders of Canada.

DEATH OF GEN. IRVIN.—The Philadelphia papers state that General Callender Irvin, Commissary General of this State, died in that city on Saturday night last.—General Irvin has filled the office of Commissary General for the last 30 or 40 years.

The Philadelphia Chronicle states that J. WASHINGTON TYSON, Esq. has been appointed Commissary General in the place of Gen. Irvin, deceased.

Mr. Tyson was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia by Gen. Harrison.

DISGRACEFUL EFFORTS OF LOCOFOCOISM.—The Penitentiaries in our state have been almost cleared by Porter's pardons to assist his re election. In our Borough a man, who was confined in the Carlisle Jail was pardoned yesterday and came down to vote. The Eastern Penitentiary was nearly emptied; Eisenhouer; the murderer of Houer in Columbia county, was at home to assist Porter's vote, with a pardon in his pocket. All the scum of creation was flooded over our commonwealth to assist the traitors and drones of our own party in re-elevating the 'bold bad man' Porter.—*Har. Tele.*

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.—It has been remarked, and most truly, that the three ordinary secrets of health are early rising, exercise, and personal cleanliness. Personal cleanliness all have in their power to observe; but to many, early rising is inconvenient, and exercise impossible, in consequence of the nature of their worldly avocations. To those the use of *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* would prove of great value in the preservation of that invaluable blessing—Health.

The peculiar action of these Pills is most surprising; their operation being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humors. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations, daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno M. Stevenson, or only in the county of Agents published in another part of this paper

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. *Hamilton Myers*, to Miss *Rebecca Trimmer*—both of this county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. near Abbottstown, Mrs. *Barbara Berkheimer*, wife of Mr. Henry Berkheimer, in the 30th year of her age.

From the Vincennes (Ia) Gazette.

DIED.—In this place on the 28th inst. ROBERT F. McCONAUGHY, Esq. late of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a member of the Vincennes Bar. The accompanying resolutions of the Circuit Court, now in session here, will show the high character which the deceased held in the estimation of his professional brethren. And, we need not add, that the community at large equally sympathise in his loss. He had in his short residence here gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Whereas, this Court has heard with sincere pain and regret, that since the adjournment on yesterday, one of this Bar, ROBERT F. McCONAUGHY, Esq. has departed this life,

And whereas, they feel disposed to render him the last tribute of respect, which can be shown him on this side of the grave,

Therefore Resolved, That the Bench and Bar most sincerely condole with the afflicted relations of the deceased, and sincerely deplore the loss of one, who in all the relations of life, personally and professionally has sustained the character of a high-minded and honorable man, a sincere friend, and a worthy citizen.

Resolved, That for the purpose of attending the funeral of the deceased, the Court will adjourn until to morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved. That these proceedings be entered on Record, and a copy furnished by the Clerk to each of the newspapers printed in this place for publication.

A true copy.
WM. R. M'CORD, *Clerk*.
Vincennes, Sept. 28, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Adams county are requested to meet at the Commissioners' office in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 30th of October inst.*, and then and there receive their blank Duplicates.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. J. SCHREINER,
County Clerk

October 19, 1841. td-30

NEW STORE,

With Goods at prices to suit the times.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern cities, and is, now opening at his New Store room, on Chambersburg street, immediately opposite the English Lutheran Church, in Gettysburg, a large, splendid, and entire new selection of seasonable

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

among which are Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinets, Vestings, Irish Linens, Muslins, Silks, Bombazines, Merinoes, Mouslin de Laines, Chintzes, Flannels, Blankets, Checks, Tickings, Saxonies, Shawls, Scarfs Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. Together with a full assortment of

Groceries, Hardware,

China, Glass and Queensware,

all of which have been bought at the present low rates for Cash, and will be sold at a very small advance on the original cost.

D. MIDDLECOFF.

October 19, 1841. tf-30

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, under the Act of Assembly of the 7th June 1841, to audit and adjust the several claims of the different claimants and creditors of Fisher, Baker, & Co. and also of John P. Baker, late Contractors on the Western Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and make an appropriation of the monies remaining due to said Contractors in the hands of the late Superintendent or paid by him into Court under the provisions of said act, to and among said claimants, will meet at the public house of James Heagy in the Borough of Gettysburg on *Saturday the 13th of November next* at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

ROBERT SMITH,
W. N. IRVINE,
W. W. PAXTON,
Auditors.

October 19, 1841. td 30

☞"Repository" Chambersburg, insert till day and charge this office.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county to marshal and make division of the assets in the hands of John Wolford, George Deardorff and Joseph Bittinger, Assignees of Henry Bittinger, amongst the respective Creditors, hereby gives notice to said creditors to present their claims to him at the House of John T. Raffensperger in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) on *Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th days of November next* at which times and place he will sit to perform the duties of his appointment.

CHARLES KETTLEWELL.

October, 19, 1841. *3t-30

NOTICE

Quinton Armstrong vs. John Bleakly. } No. 50 August term, 1841. Fi eri Facias.

AUGUST 25, 1841.

THE monies in this case, being by consent considered in Court, on motion the Court grant a Rule for Distribution by first day of next Term, (*November 22, 1841.*) Notice to be given by publication three times in one paper in Gettysburg.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

A correct extract from the docket entries.

A. MAGINLY, *Proth'ry.*

October 19, 1841. 3t-30

NOTICE.

David Ziegler, vs. Ezekiel Buckingham. } No. 33, August Term, 1841. Fi eri Facias.

AUGUST 25, 1841.

MONIES considered in Court and Rule granted for distribution by first day of next Term, *November 22d*, 1841. Notice of this rule to be given by publication three times in one paper in Gettysburg.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

A correct extract from the docket entries.

A. MAGINLY, *Proth'y.*

October 13, 1841. 3t-30

NOTICE.

Estate of GEO. T. KRUG, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEO. T. KRUG, of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL H. KITZMILLER,
GEORGE KRUG,
Administrators

The first named Administrator resides in Conowago township; the latter in Union.

October 5, 1841. 6t-28

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 GEO. WILL and GEO. SMYSER, 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 25th day of August in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, 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 22d day of November 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.*

Oct. 19, 1841. tc-30

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, in Gettysburg, on the 1st instant, which if not taken out before the *first day of January next*, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

A.
Francis Allison,
Henry Anderson,
Messrs. Buckan and Atley.

B.
J. J. Baldwin,
Dr. William Brown,
J. C. A. Brutting,
J. B. Bittinger,
Henry Bishop,
Michael Bear.

C.
William Cameron,
Jacob Crist,
Michael Crowl,
J. Cunningham.

D.
G. Dunmoyers,
Elias Degroff.

E.
Hamilton Everett,
John Englebar.

F.
James Fries,
John Fisher,
Mary Ann Fought.

G.
George Gilbert,
Mr. Gilbert,
John Graff,
John Gross,
Margaret Gedine,
John Groop.

H.
Hugh Heagy,
J Heartman, sen.
William A. Huber,
Isaac Hahn,
John Hoofnagle,
John Hinninger.

I.
Israel Irvin.

K.
Maria B. Kingsmore,
Michael Kann,
Amelia Kolt,
Loyd Knight,
Auron J. Kem.

L.
Jeremiah Livingood,
Jacob Laurence,
Samuel Lohr, 2.

M.
William B. Martin,
R. M'Curdy,
James M'Cleary,
Thomas M'Killip,
Johnson Mills,
Robert M'Curdy,
Charles Martin,
David M'Murdie,
Peter Mickly,
Adam Mondorff or
George Harman,
James M'Creary,
Isaac Monfort,
Lanah Monfort,
Salmon S. Mills,
G. Meals,
Charles Mead,
John Mattock.

N.
Rev. Oliver P. Newel

O.
John Overhultser.

P.
David Pfoutz.

R.
Abraham Roth.

S.
Susan Simms,
Jacob Saurbaugh,
Jacob Smith,
James Scot,
John Slothower,
Elijah Stouffer,
Jacob Sherer.

T.
Walter Thompson,
Francis Thomas,
George Throne,
Adam Torner.

W.
Sempleton Wilson,
Wm. Work,
Elizabeth Wilson,
George Wolf,
Joseph Walker,
Elizabeth Wise,
John Wright,
Samuel Wagner.

Z.
W. Zeigler,

GERMAN.
Johonnes Farber.

H. VANORSDEL, *P. M.*

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1841. 3t-28

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

HENRY GROVE,

LATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Peter Grove, Martin Grove, Polly intermarried with George Basehoar, and the following named children of Fanny, a sister of Intestate, who had been intermarried with —— Shirk, viz: Jacob Shirk, John Shirk, Peter Shirk, Christian Shirk, Mary intermarried with Samuel Graybill, Nancy intermarried with Jacob Morningstar, and David Shirk who is deceased, whose Executors are the above named Peter Shirk and Christian Shirk—or the Guardians of such as are minors, being all heirs in the collateral line of descent—That an

INQUEST

will be held on *Wednesday the 27th day of October inst.*, on No. 1, a Plantation or Tract of Land, late of said deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Peter Mickley, Isaac Rife and others, containing One Hundred and Seventy Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances: *Also*—No. 2, a Tract of Mountain Land situate in Franklin township, aforesaid, containing about Forty Acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of John Mickley, Daniel Mickley, and William M'Clellan:—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole therefore, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

GEO. W. M'CLELLAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, October 5, 1841. td-28