Terms of Publications.

Two Dollars per annum, payably semi-annual in dvance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be charged.

On Papers deliverd by the Post Rider will be charge.

Papers deliverd by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged \$1.5 for three insertions—and \$0 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisems, will be charged \$12 per annum including a obscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year; and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times standing during very and the insertion of a smatter one in each paper for three successive times. All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them. All notices for meetings, see and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratts, will be charged 25 cents each, except Mirrages and Deaths.

IT Pamphiets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at-this Office at the lowest cash prices

THE PHILADELPHIA & SUSQUEHANNA

OPPOSITION LINE.



Pottsville and Danville RAIL ROAD, AND

NEW POST COACHES. Via. Reading. Pottsville, Port Carbon, Cooper's, Shamokin. Sunbary, Northumberland, and Cattawissa.

TITROUGH BY DAY-LIGHT,

THE Subscribers having made arrangements to form this route in connection with the Pally Line of Pott, Shoener, Funney & Co. on its arrival in Pottsville from Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting passengers from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, through the SHAMOKIN COAL FIELDS. have started a Tri Weekly Line of Stages, to leave

Pottsvalle on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, immediately on the arrival of the Paris lelphia Op-position Line, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to COOP ERS, where two lines will branch off, one going to SHAMORIN, where it will arrive at 8 o'clock, and the prisongers after sleeping there will arrive at Price's Hotel, in Sunbury and Lee's Hitel, at Nonthumber. LAND, early next morning, in time to take the Pick-

The other route from Cooper's, will proceed to Brady's Hotel, at C'ATTAWISSA, where it will arrive likewise at 8 o'clock, so time to take the Coach to Bloomsburg, Berwick, and Towarda.

RETURNING passengers will leave Northemsealand at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the Deput of the Portsville and Danville Rail Road at Sun bury at hall past 9, proceed to SHAMOKIN for dinner, and arrive the same evening at Porr-ville.

From Carrawissa Returning, passengers will leave at 9 A. M., dine at Coopers', and reach Potts. TILLE to intermed the next morning's Opposition Coach to Philadelphia.

RATES OF FARE. From Philad'a thro' to Northumberland, do, o do to Cuttawysa,

Pottsville to Spohns', (Breed Mt.) to Cooper's, to Shainokin. to Sunbury, via: Pottsville 2,25 to Northumberland, 2,50

do to Cattawissa.

JACOB KRAM & Co. Shamokin. JOSEPH KIMMEL & Co Pottsville. JOSEPH PAXTON & Co Cattaurina.
PROPRIETORS.

For scats in Philidelphia, apply at Sanderson's Hotel, 4th St., Mount Vernon House, 2d St., Con grees Hall, 3d St. United States Hotel and Marshall House, Chesnut Street.

Pottsville, June 29

IT A daily line

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodiant establish ment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, of as the "National Hotel," corner of Centre and fallowhill streets, and has materially improved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers The attoation is pleasant and central, being contiguous to the Post Office and Town Hall, and in the business part of the borough; and three Dairy Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange to and from Reading, Northumberland, Danville and

PRIVATE FAMILIES , who desire spending the summer months in the Coal Region will be turnished with parlours and chambers calculated to please the fancy and render comfortable the most fastidious guests; and TRAVELLERS will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the strict altention of servants.

It were superfluous to say that his TABLE and Bar will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquors; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests he anticipates the patronage of Potteville, april 13, 1839.

Davy's Safety Lamps,

OF the best construction, and most approved kind also makes new gauses to old lamps, and other epairs done at the subscriber's Clock and Watch Maker Shop, in Centre Graef, Pottsville.

June 1 122-tf JOSEPH CONTSWORTH.

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE Norwegian Street, Borough of Pottaville, with the adjoining half for of ground, lately occupied by Strange N. Palmer, Esq. The noise is well built, with good account da

s, which will be reasonable, apply to
20-if G. W. FARQUITAR. or to A. UNDERHILL 14 Pinc Street, New York.

A CARD. Pennsylvania Hall REFECTORY.

JOHN SILVER, PROPRIETOR, Respectfully requests his friends

ind eastoiners will accept his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has received from them made he opened the above establishment. In making this request, J. S. takes the opportuni ty to inform them he has made extensive arrange

ments for the Sustiner Business, and will constantly be supplied with all the delicacies and articles Summer Season. WINES. which the Philadelphia Market can afford during the

	WINE	200	
Old Maderia	Wine.	per botile.	2 00
do. Pale Sh	erry,	do.	2 00
do. Brown	do.	– do.	2 00
, do Port,	do.	do.	2 00
do Lisbon,	do.	do.	1 00 ~
· Champaigne	Henry Clay	Wie,	2 00
do N	apoleon;		2 00
	Voodcock,	o. 🛂	2,00
	ictoria,	₫.	2 00
do. 1	almetto.	, d	5 08,
Pepper's, Smit	h's, and Sec	hel's X X F	ale Ale on
Drought. Apai	tments alw	avs in read	diness for
supper parties,	ke., and thos	e who call t	nay expect
to receive every	attention.		•
July 6			27 tf

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER,

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—DR FORKSON

Weekly by Beujamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL XV.

SATURDAY MORNING. OCTOBER 19, 1839.

Arrival of the Liverpool. EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER-PROTEST OF 00 000 OF BILLS OF THE BANK OF

10,000 POO OF BILLS OF THE BANK OF THE U.S. AT PARIS—CONTINUED DE-CLINE OF COTTON—STATE OF TRADE —THE HARVEST—WAR IN SPAIN EN DED AND RETIREMENT OF DON CAR. LOS TO FP ANCE.

The tenor of the intelligence brought by this ar rival, does not vary, in complexion from that which has of fate preceded it. The most important item, perhaps, to the people of this country, is the distinction of 10,090,000 of the bills of the Bank of the United States at Paris; and though, as it appears by the accounts, the liouse of Rothschild, of Paris, has tem perarily aided these drafts, the shock to the credit of the Bank in Europe is irrepurable. The banking firm of Hottinger and Company are well known throughout Europe for their opulence and independ ence. They are held in the highest estimation for their honor and integrity; and it is not likely that they, for the sake of two hundred thousand pounds or more, would refuse their acceptance even by way of accommodation, to an institution for which they have acted as agents for the long period of twenty five years, without being impelled by reasons of at irresistable nature, and being conscious that their re-fusal would be virtually a break up of the Bank of the United States.

Upon these premises the "Liverpool Mail" concludes :- "We may, therefore, assume that it is so that the bank is suspended, and that the end wil be a cessation of his enormous and rumous specula tions, and a wind up, at the expiration of three years, with as rotent a dividend as circumstances shall af

The Bank of England i-sued a untice on the 5th September, that it was ready to make loans on bills not having more than six months to run, payable in October at 6 per cent interest, since which time the noncy market has experienced much relief.

PARIS MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL NEW .-Monday, S pt. 10 — The profesting of ten millions of the bilis of the Bank of the United States, on Hottinger & Co. still continues to excite surprise in this market It is a fact of the greatest importance, and for which the Bourse was totally unprepared .-It is asserted that the London agents of the Bank were acquainted with the intention of Messes. Hot tinger, and that the house here did it to prevent more serious loss, by thus compeling the Bank to make immediate remittances in specie—cutton from its depreciation in price, of which large consignments have been sent to several of our ports, no

onger being a sufficient guarantee.

It must also be remarked that the Bank of the United States have drawn further to a large amount, which fulls will come forward, according to custom on the 1st of October, and which will probably not be accepted by the Paris correspondents. This addrional refu-al, if it takes place, will cause a deep impression both abroad and at home, and efforts ar making to ward off such a disaster. The conse guence of these facts true renewed, to a pertoin exent, a commercial crisis, and the private Banks of Paris have limited, during the last week, their trans Actions; but to day the news of the entry of Dor Carlos into France has given more confidence to capitalists and speculators. It is, in fact, beyond a doubt that the pacification of Spain will bring for ward immense capitals which have jutherto been unemployed, and which will give a new impetus to

the money market and to trade. Bourse. - The timely intervention of the house of Rothschild has induced M. Hottingner, at last to ac cept the bills of the United States Bank. At the opening of the Bourse, business was rather flat, and money difficult to be obtained but in the course of the day some extensive purchases gave an impetus to the inarket.

The accounts from various parts of Great Britan in several districts in which previous favourable weather had encouraged hopes of good crops, sub-equent bad weather has spread gloom and fear. The top crop had suffered greatly from the weather, and

the vields are light. The state of manufactures and trade does not appear to have declined since the last accounts. From nost of the manufacturing districts, indeed, the accounts are encouraging, though as will be seen by our extracts. American cotton had declined a tri-

The demand, however, was steady, and under

the circumstances considerable. MANCHE-TER .- The general feeling is that cotton will come down to the low point it was some two years ago, and which has the effect of keeping large both base been offered on lower terms than a few days previous; especially heavy domestics, but which offers have proved ineffectual as no one pretends to be so wise as to know how soon the full ex tent of the depression will take place. The view of things, combined with the dishonour of the disfis on the Bank of the United States, added to the very un certain state of the harvest, makes the market a

moment unusually gloomy and depressed. Paris .- Advices from Paris of the 16th ult. fur inish the important intelligence of the arrival of Don Carlos in France, with his family, and the termina tion of the civil war in Spain. Don Carlos arrived at Amhos, in France, on the 14th ult and was, with his family, received by the sub-Prefect and the French troops and conducted to St. Pe The French papers are discoursing the subject of what is best

On the 14th six Alavere and two Navarrese battallions, and all the Carlist staff, with General's Ef lio and Negri, took refuge in the French territory where they were disarried. The arms of the Carlists have been given up to Espartero by the French authorities. Espartero appears to have been very much disappointed at not being able to shoot or capture Don Carlos. Cabrera still keeps the field, and is likely to prove an ugly customer. Queen Chris-tino has given a dinner of "90 covers," in commem papers say, upwards of 600 reals. The mainstry are resolved to dissolve the Chamber should it refus to consent to the trest's between Marrotto and Es-

The Sentinel of Bayonne has received from a conrespondent at Bilboa intelligence that the ministry at Madrid has fully acceeded to the conditions of the treaty between Espartero and Marotto. The same journal adds, that the Bishop of Leon, who was residing at Mont de Marsan on parole, has made his escape from that place, and has re-entered the Span ish territory, when he is going to join Cabrera, Arragon. General Ituriza has put himself at the head of some guerillas, and has taken to the woods The thread and cotton trades are suffering from the present stagnation of business. The best-mo The printing and book trades are in a deplorable condition, and unless something it done to give them fresh vigor, serious losses must be the result. It was at first thought advisable to apply, as in 1830, for and to government, but the middlers having exhausted their budgets, are by no means disposed to lend an ear to such demands well knowing that all the other branches of commerce would lay claim to

their assistance. TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The accounts from the East do not promise any speedy settlemest of the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt. Mehemet Ali, persists in his demand which the Turkish authorities have not acceded to. It is said if the Egyptian advances into Asia Minor, Russia will attack Constantinople, which would be opposed by the English and French Seets. The opposed by the English and French fleets. The Porte wished these fleets withdrawn, but Admiral Roussin tefused. The five great powers appear to be secretly warring against each other-Russia and Prussia being on one side, and England, France and

Viceroy of Egypt was making signrous preparations

A fire, which entirely destroyed one of the suburbs of Constantinople, occurred on the 12th of August.
Three thousand and seven houses, forming the whole quarter of St. Demetrius, was consumed. The num ber of lives lost is stated at thirty. It originated in the carelessness of a woman cooking fish; and would have been vastly more destructive but for the aid of the Prince de Joinville and the French s.ilors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Ausburg Cazette contains the tollowing passage respecting the marriage of the Queen of England:—"The speech of Queen Victoria on proroguing the parliament, makes no montion of her marriage. As some journals have hence inferred that the marrimoni-I alliance with the Coburg family was still doubtful, we can affirm on, good authority, that the meeting of reveral members of the house of Saxe Coburg at London is for the purpose of settling the necessa ry preliminaries which must precede the marriagehat is to say, every thing relative to the prerogatives and the revenue of the intended husband for the question of the marriage shelf, and the mu-tual affection of the parties—all this has been some time decided. The Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians have been the most zealous promoters

France has acknowledged the independence of Fexas - England refused to do so

Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, who was assenger in the steamer Laverpool did not succeed n negotiating a loan in Europe for Texas. The ship Erie, Captain Funk, that sailed from New York on the 28th August, put into Falmouth, England, on the 9th September to dis

The ship Siddens, that sailed hence for Liverpool two days after the steamer Liverpool, arrived just

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope speak of great discontent in the colony, and official recurses show a great failing off in both the exports and Nearly five hundred of the emigran's were treacherously massacred by the natives in June

The London and Liverpool papers continue to teem with correspondence and communications re-lative to the Lady Flora Hasting's affair. There will be some fighting about it yet.

A terrible fire occurred at Koningsburg, Prussia, on the 20th Anguist, which destroyed merchandise to the value of \$100.000, and a great number of buildings. The insurances amounted to about \$200,-

The lady of General Sir John France expired a her residence in Kensington, on the 11th ult.

John Blonk, American segman has been committed to Newgate, charged with the wiful murder of Peter Sampson, the second mate of the brig Midas, of Dunder, on the high seas, withto the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

On the 10th ult, a man named Romain was convicted by the Court of Assizes for the Indreet Loire, of the morder of a family named Boileau, at Riffe, near Tours, consisting of the husband and wife and their daughter, in January last. A young girl has just been condemned to death

by the court of Assizes of the Haunt Rhin, for the murder of her father and two brothers. The family of the marderers appears to have been of the class of respectable cultivators, and the father was deputy mayor of the village in which they resided.

The government investigation into the conduct of the Birmingham-magistrates, on the occasion of the late riots in that town, commenced on the 19th

The London police establishments is about to be educed to the extent, it is said, of one-third of the existing roll of otherrs.

The powder mills of Pigon & Wilks, at Datord, on the 9th ult., blew up, killing five workinen. Miss Margaret Movers, daughter of Movers, a baker in Hemming's Row, aged 23 years commit-ted suicide in London on the 11th utt., by throwing herself from the gallery at the summet of the Monument. Cause, disappointed love.

Miss Ellen Tree made her first appearances since her return from America, at the Haymarket Thea-tre, on the evening of the 3rd ult., and had a most enthusiastic reception. She played Viola in the "Twelfth Night," and Pauline in the "Ransom."—At the conclusion of the "Twelfth Night," Miss Tree was called for, and literally pelted with bou quets, some of which were more remarkable for their size than brauty. They were afterwards col sected by a gentleman in livery, and carried off in wo hage bandles. The piece was then announced

for repetition the following Saturday. Paganini was at the baths of Vernet, in the Bour. onnais; and having lost all his teeth, the celebrat ed marstro cats with the greatest difficulty. At iable, his meat is minced fo him, either by one of his neighbors or his servant. His days are passed entirely, either in playing at billiards or walking with a friend. He has wholly lost his voice, and expresses himself wholly by his eyes and gesticula-

Recipe for Making Labor Saving Soup, which in in excellent article for washing. The recipe has been sold for \$5, and the soap at 7 cts. per ib.; it can be manufactured for 2 cts. per lb. Take : lbs. washing soda; 2 lbs. yellow bar soap, 10 quarts wa. ter; cut the soap in this slices, and boil all together two hours, then strain it through a cloth, let it cool, and it is fit for use. Directions for using the Soap. -Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pail of water in which you boil them, add one lb of soap. They will need no rubbing; merely rinse them out, and they will be periectly clean and white.

ALL YOUNG MENSHOULD BE WHIGS!

Reason, common sense, and their own good judgnent tell them so. There is nothing in the cold, sorded sentiment of Loco-Focusin, that ought to engage the sympathy of young hearts. . There is nothing noble or (iberal about it. It is tyranny in a mob cap—it is monarchy boiled down, until every thing is evaporated but the scum. Noble-hearted, wholesoule! Young Men cannot embrace Loco-Focoism. Let them rally, then. Let all Youg Men show themselves worthy to be the future guardians—as they soon must be -of the prosperity and happiness of the country. Let them take sides early, and butile manfully in the good old cause of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. The WHIG NAME is a tower of strength. The battering ram of Loco-Pocoism can make no inpression upon it. Carelessness and aeglect alone will ever yield it up to the spoilers. In the zeed, constancy and courage of the Young Men of this nation, is now her only hope. If the young men fail in their duty-if they falter-if they are dazzled by the allurements of power, or swayed by the temptings of Corruption-all is over with us-and for the matter of true liberty, in any thing but a mere name, the subjects of the grand sultan might just as well lay claim to its possession. Let all Young Men be true-be Whigs-and they will save the Re-Austria on the other. It was reported that the Rossians were preparing to enter the Bosphorus. The posterity.

Pennsylvania College.

The Catalogue of this Institution for 1839 is before us, from which we learn that the whole number of graduates since the year 1834 amounts to 21, of which hare now successful ministers of the gos-

The number of Students connected with the Colassed

e during the current year is 141, w	ho are cla
folions:	
Seniors,	14
Juniors,	8
Suphomores,	. 16
Freshmen,	21
Irregulars,	5
Preparatory Department,	77
•	,
	141

For the information of our readers we subjoin the following notices:

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION INTO THE COL-LEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Students wishing to enter the Collegiate Department, must sustain an examination in Casar, Vingil, the Greek Reader Parts I and II, Adam's Latin Grummar, Fiske's Greek Grammar, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, and (Colourn's Emerson's, or some equivalent) Arithmetic.

A candidate for an advanced standing, whether from another College or not, is examined in the vamous branches, to which the class he proposes entering, has attended. Stu lents coming from other Institutions mus

bring certificates of regular and bonerable dis-No Student is m striculated, until he is fifteen years of age, and has been six weeks in the Institution; until this he is merely a probationer, and will not be admitted unless his moral conduct and habits of study

are satisfactory. COURSE OF STUDY.

The whole Course of Instruction occupies fou years—each year being divided into two sessions. Euch of the four Classes attends two recitations of ectures a day, except on Saturday, when they usually have but one. The following is a general view of the subjects to which they particularly attend:

PRESUMAN CLASS. I. Sallust, Cicero's Orations, Xenophon's Anaba is, Leverett's Latin Exercise, Fiske's Greek Exer cises, Watts on the Mind, Colmon's Algebra commenced, Composition and Declamation, German and French.

II. Livy, Graeca Majora Vol. I, Tytler's History. Latin and Greek Exercises, Colburn's Algebra comoleted, Composition and Declamation continued, Gernan and French.

SOPHOMONE CLASS.

I. Gould's Horace, Graeca Majora continued, Latn and Greek Exercises and Prosody, Tytler's Hisory continued, Bluir's Rhetoric, Playfair's Geomery, Gummere's Surveying, Young's Algebra comenced, German and French.

II. Cicero de Officis, Rhetoric and History coninued, Young's Algebra completed, Lactoix's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Exegetical Study of the Greek Testament, German and French.

I. Cicero de Oratore, Graeca Majora Vol. I, completed. Differential and Integral Calculus, Lectures on Chemistry with Experiments, Mineralogy, Natural Theology, Mahan's Engineering, German and

II. Cicero de Oratore completed, Graeca Majora Vol. II, Mensuration, Mechanics, Geology, Botany, Hebrew, Evidences of Christianity, Field Exercises each of six weeks continuance for the College, and with the Instruments, and Lectures on Architecture four for the Preparatory Department. It is highly German and French.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Intellectual P: ilosophy, Logic, Moral and Po litical Philosophy, Political Economy, Tacitus, Graeca Majora Vol. 11, completed, Optica, (Her schel's and Gummere's) Astronomy, Kenh on the Globes, Anatomy, Physiology.
Il Revision on the whole Course, German,

French, Hebrew, Navigation, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Anatomy and Physiology, being optional Studies, are attended to by the members of any Class having the necessary knowledge and leisure.

The Lectures on Anatomy (delivered to the Seni or Class.) are illustrated by an appropriate collection of Anatomical preparations.

Specimens of English composition are frequently exhibited by the various Classes. Exercises in decamation are attended to in the same manner, and are also performed in the College Chapel before the choly and depressing beyond any thing words can Faculty and Students.

The Senior Class are required to declaim their own emposition in the College Chapel. The two Literary Societies also exert a favorable

nduence in the improvement of young men in these important studies.

The Preparatory Department, under the superrisions of the Faculty, is designed not only to qualify for entrance into the regular College Classes, but also to give a thorough instruction in the higher branches of an English education. It is not merely a Latin Grammar School, but it is intended to fur nish a solid business education. The youth who enter it for the purpose of pursuing classical studies, are not permitted whilst doing so to neglect the every day wants of business, or to forget their mother ongue. The entire course in this department conemplates a period of three years, but the student is sken through it in a longer or shorter period according to his abilities, application and attainments. The following is the list of studies.

English Grammer, Reading, Orthography, Writing, History of the United States and Great Britain, Geography (Ancient and Modern,) Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin Grammer, Latin Reader, Casar, Cor. Nepos, Virgil's Bucolics and Æcneid, Leverett's Latin Tutor, Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, Xenophon's Cyropaedia, and Fiske's Greek Exer-Throughout the whole course all the Classes re required to devote Saturday to the study of English Grammar; particular attention is also paid to Orthoppy and the use of Grammatical language in conversation, also Declamation and Compo-

Pupils under 15 years of age are placed under the mmediate supervision of one of the teachers during the hours both of study and recreation.

The College Library, to which the Students have access, is well selected, and regularly increased by annual appropriations of funds for that purpose. Libraries have also been formed by the Literary Bacieties.

There is a respectable and increasing Cabinet of Minerals, also a Lyceum containing collections in Natoral History

neither time nor inclination for society and amuse ment—and his existence was one great mental struc-

bent; the life of excitement his career pres

All who understand the nature of a trial for life and death in France, are aware that it is nothing more nor less than a drame, in which the Procureur de Ros plays the principal character, and whose suc cess is estimated by but one test—the conviction of the accused.

There is no preparation too severe, no artifice too deep, no plot too subtle, for the advocate; upon occasions like this, he sets himself patiently to learn the character of the prisoner, his habits, his feelings, his prejudices, his fears; and when the time comes on, is thoroughly familiar with every leading trait

NO. 42.

A Reading-Room, containing some of the most

aluable Journals and Magazines of the day, is open

In addition to the familiar lectures now delivered

eekly, during the sesson, on Betany, Mineralogy,

Geology and Physiology, lectures will be delivered

by the Professors, on subjects of general interest in

RELIGIOUS EXERCISE

Prayers are attended in the Chapel every morning

and evening, one of the Faculty officiating and all

the Students being required to be present. The Stu-

dents are also required to attend public worship on

the Subbath in a church of which the Institution has

the use for the occasion, unless they bring written

requests from their parents or guardians, specifying

the particular congregation with which they wish

They are also required to attend a Biblical recita-

tion conducted by the President and Principal of the

SITUATION, COLLEGE EDIFICE, &c.

Gettysburg is within sight of the South Mountain

branch of the Blue Ridge, in one of the healthiest

nost traveled routes between Philadelphia and Pitts-

districts of Pennsylvania. It is one of the best and

turg, being 114 miles distant from the former, and

rear. Whole length 150 feet. It is well aired by

SUPERVISION.

in the College edifice. The President, under whose

it with his family, together with the Tutors and Pro-

EXPENSES.

Board in the College commons amounts to \$ 1.73

per week. Those preparing for the Theological

Seminary can obtain board in the Seminary edifice

at \$1 50 per week. In town it varies from the pri-

ces just mentioned to \$ 2 50 per week. Washing

may be had at \$1 00 per month. Rent-room \$8 00

Tuttion is \$18 00 for the Winter, and \$12 00 for

expenses of the year will vary from 100 to 130 dol-

upon habits of economy. Some Students are board-

There are two vacations in the year, commencing

on the third Thursday of April and September, and

important that Students be punctual in entering up-

The annual commencement takes place at the

FATAL INSTANCE OF THE DANGER OF

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Chance, and that spirit of inquiry which Paul Pry

excuses in hunself, by cilling it the characteristic of

the age, once led us to visit the lunatic assylum at

Charenton. Amid the many sad and afflicting in-

stances of delgreed and degraded humanity we met

with, one man struck us most particularly. He was

about five and thirty years of age, tall and well built,

with a lofty forehead, and a deep-set penetrating eye.

The whole character of his head was highly intel-

lectual, but the expression of his festures was melan-

give any idea of. The face was deadly pale, and

marked by small blue veins; and the dragged mouth

and downcast look bespoke utter despair. He nev-

er noticed the persons about him, but stared fixedly

at vacancy, and muttered constantly in a broken and

supplicating voice, as if entreating forgivness of some

"Will he recover ?" said we, as we turned to leave

"Never," said the keeper; " his is a madness nev-

brated physician, who had accompanied us to Char-

enton, gave us the following brief account of this

Monsieur Eugene S- had so brilliantly dis-

inguished himself in his career at the French bar,

that at the early age of twenty eight he was named

Procureur de Roi an office in many respects simi-

lar to that of our Attorney General. To a great

knowledge of his profession, rarely attainable at so

early a period of life, he united the gift of a most con-

vincing eloquence; and stranger still, a thorough ac-

quaintance with human nature in all its shapes,

and phases which seemed absolutely incompatible with

his habits of close study and seclusion. There was

no art nor · merteir' with the details of which he was

unacquainted; no rank or walk in life whose feel-

ings and prejudices he could not dip into, and iden-

tify himself with. The very dialect of the lowest

classes he made his study, and from the patriots o

he was familiar with all. Talents like these were

not long in establishing the fame of their possessor,

difficult to say whether he was more feared as a rival

cle of professional fame.

Normandy to the outlandish jargon of the Gascogne,

on our return to Paris. M. E.....

on their studies at the appointed time.

subscribers during hours of recreation.

Science and Literature.

them to worship.

Preparatory Department.

or the interior of the State.

whole length of the building.

government of their children

of the liberality of the State

close of the summer session.

gr. at and heinous crime.

the spot.

man's case.

year.

and feature of the man.
In combats like this our advocate's life was passed; and so complete a mastery had the demoniacal passion gained over him, that whenever, by the ac-quittal of a prevenu, he seemed to be defrauded in his rightful tribute of admiration and applause, the effect on his spirits became evident; his head drooped, and for several days he would scarcely speak. The beaten candidate for collegiate honors never sufffered from defeat as he did; and at last to such a height had this infatuation reached, that his own life seemed actually to hang in the scale upon every trial for a capital offence; and the issue threatened death to the advocate or the accused. Lavuel de deux,' said an old barrister at the opening of a case, and the words became a proverb concerning Mon-

This mania was at its height when the government directed him to proceed to Bordeaux to take the direction of a trial, which, at that period, was exciting the greatest interest in France. The case was this :- A gentleman travelling for pleasure, accompanied by a single servant, had taken up his resid nce on the banks of the Garronne. Here the mild urbanity of his manners and prepossessing, address had soon won for him the attention and good will of the inhabitants, who were much taken with him, and in an equal degree prejudiced against the servant, whose Bretagne stupidity and rudeness were ill calculated to make friends for him- In the little village where they sojourned, two new arrivals were to attract their share of attention, and they were most rigidly canvassed, but always with the same 180 from the latter place. It is shout 52 miles from judgement.

Baltimore, 32 from Frederick, 32 from Hagerstown, Such was the state of matters when one morning. and 35 from Harrisburg, with all which places the the village was thrown into commotion by the recommunication by Stages is frequent and easy, so port that the stranger had been murdered in the that it offers peculiar facilities to persons desirous of night, and that the servant was gone, no one knew coming either from the East or the West, the South, whither. On opening the door of the little cottage, strange sight presented itself-the floor was cov-The Collage Edifice is a short, distance from the ered with packing cases and chests, corded and fasrillage. It is a chaste specimen of the Grecian Dotened as if for a journey—the little plate and a few ric order of architecture, consisting of a central buildbooks of the deceased ware carefully packed, and eving and two wings, with end projections, front and ery thing betokened the preperation for departure. In the bedroom the spectacle was still more strange: the bedelothes lay in a heap upon the floor, covered a spacious hall and passages on every floor, the with blood, and a broken razor; a twisted and torn portion of a dressing gown lay bestde them-there were several foot tracks in the blood upon the floor; The discipline of the Institution is, as nearly as and these were traced thro a small dressing room possible, parental. The members of both departwhich led out upon a garden where they disappearments, except in special cases, are required to room ed in the grass—the servant was nowhere to be found. neither could the trace of the body be discovered. samediate supervision the building is placed, lives in Such were, in a few words the chief circumstances which indicated the commission of the dreadful crime. fessors, exercises a constant guardianship over the and in the state of public feeling towards the two whole establishment : so that parents from a distance parties, were deemed sufficiently strong to implicate have all the security they may desire for the proper the servant, who, it was discovered, had been some leagues up on the road to Bordeaux early that morning.

The commissaire of police set out immediately in pursuit, and before that night the man was arrested. At first, his usual stupid and sullen manner was assumed-but on hearing that the death of his master was now proved, he burst into tears, and never. b) oke more.

The most diligent search was now made to discover the body, but without success. It was long the Summer session. In accordance with this, the nowhere to be found. A hat belonging to the decased was taken up near the river, and the general tars per annum. Of course a great deal will depend belief was, that the corpse had been thrown into the river and carried down by the current which was here very rapid. The indignation of all parties, who ing themselves in clubs at less than \$1 00 per week. According to a resolution of the State Legislature were never kindly disposed to the servant, rose to the Institution is bound to furnish tuition to fifteen the greatest height, that he would never acknowledge what had been done with the body, although young men, preparing themselves as teachers of common schools, if so many apply. They therefore innow do doubt remained upon their minds as to his vite young men of this character to avail themselves guilt.

His trial at hagth came on-and Monsieur 8arrived especial' in Lyons to conduct it. The great principal of the English criminal law, that a conviction cannot te held for murder until the body be found, exists not in France, but in lieu of it, they require a chain of circumstantial evidence of the strongest and most convincing nature

To discover this where it existed, to fashion it where it did not, were easy to the practised advocate; and the poor prisoner's region was evidently of the weakest order, and whose intelligence was most limited, offered an easy victim to every subtle question of the lawyer; he fell deeper and deeper into the snare laid for him; he was made to say that though upon the road to Bordeaux, he knew not why he was there; that the watch and keys in his possession we're his master's he acknowledged, but why they were in his keeping he could not tell : every hesitation of his manner, every momentary indication of trouble and confusion were turned ugainst him; and even when a fitful gleam of intelligence would shoot across his clouded brain, it was anticinated by his torturer and converted to his injury The result may be easily guessed; he was conden ed to death; and the following morning as the advocate received at his levce, the congratulations of the authorities upon his success and ability, the prisoner was led to the guillotine amad the executions of ten thousand people.

Two years after his trial took place our advocate was passing through Amiens on his way to Peronne. There was considerable builde and confusion in the hotel, from an incident which had just occurred, and which shocked all the inmates. A gentleman who arrived the evening before, having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, was found two eniles from the town upon the high road, where it appeared he had fallen from loss of blood, having walked thus far after his intended crime.

· His name is Lemoine, said some one in the crowd as they carried him bleeding, and nearly lifeless in the house.

Lemoine!' said Monsieur S the name of the man murdered at Lyons by Jean Labarte.' .

· And what is most strange, said another, not hearing the muttered observations of Monsien's penitent for his attempt, which he ascribes to a passing insanity that he has been liable to from a boy; the impulse is first to destroy and then to conceal

'That is indeed singular,' said Monsieur &

but there is no combating a monomania." So the poor man feels, for he has a lready emayed the same several times; in the last he nearly succeeded when living on the Garonne.'

· The Garonne; Lemoine; screamed, rather spoke the advocate; when where; the name of the viland before he had been four years at the bar it was lage !"

. In Hulpe said the stranger.

I am a murderer !" said 8---, as he fell upby his colleagues, or dreaded as an accuser by the on the pavement, the blood streaming from his criminal. This to a French advocate was the pinnamouth and nose; they lifted him up at once and As his practice extended, his labor at home becarried him into the house; but the shock had been came much greater; frequently be did not leave his too much. The face of the murdered lean Laberte, as study until daybreak, and always appeared each with stupid look and heavy inexpressible gaze he morning at the opening of the court. The effect up started up from the dock, never left him after on his health was evident in his pallid look, and his and he passed his remaining days in Charanton, a figure, formerly erect and firm, becoming stooped and despairing broken hearted manine.