Arrival of the Steamer Britania.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Attempt of Ledru Rollin to destroy the Provisional Government—Defeat on the Verge of War—England Quiet.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday last. The news is of the greatest importance, the most interesting of which are the following items:

The Prussian Diet has dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The **ships from** Austria and Italy is not important.

The Austrians have gained some slight advantage over the Austrians.

The Prussian troops were invading Holstein, and the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to go before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been banished from the capital of Spain.

The Austrian government has expelled the Jesuits of Lintz, which gives great satisfaction to even the Catholics.

The Montmal the Chartists are regularly organized.

ENGLAND.—A fresh agitation has been set up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of government expenditures, and the advancement of Religious Liberty throughout the kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

In some of the districts the middle classes have fraternized with them, and at Birmingham and Nottingham, meetings of operatives have taken place at some of the charter have been held.

The Houses of Commons of England have passed the Crown and Government Security bill by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening, 19th April, for Easter recess.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Richard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites, have arrived in London.

The run on the Savings' Bank of England is still on the increase.

Meetings, in favor of the Charter, have been held during the week in almost every town in England and Scotland.

The Chartist Convention, before adjourning, appointed deputations to visit the Queen, Prince Albert, and Prince Napoleon praying the dismissal of Mr Minister.

Mr. Hollon refused to sacrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of error zeal in the cause of the republic. In fact, he thinks, a violent term used, and words passed between the different members of the provisional government which caused a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which only occur in the capital. Fortunately it has passed off without bloodshed.

At Bisenge, having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers which have been found at M. Guizot's house, which impeached his political character, fabricated a most bitter philippic against the provisional government—who formed the documents published to be false—and invighed most bitterly against Louis Marrast, M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to assassinate the Provisional Government and eject Lamartine, Marrast, and other professors members therefrom, and form a new government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Gabet Blanqui, Albert Louis Blanc, Raspail, and Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champ de Mars on Sunday night, with this sinister object. However, Monsieur Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to military display.

Most happily the National Guards stood firm, and presented no imposing attitude in defence of the Provisional government and public order, and the display passed off without any overt attempt pretty much in the same style as the English Chartist demonstration on Monday, the 10th April, in which the movement bore very considerable resemblance. Yesterday, forty thousand troops of the line were in barracks in Paris, for the first time since the revolution, to fraternize with the National Guards and the people; and if this be done cordially and with sincerity, the Provisional government may be considered safe against all attempts of an open nature of the enemies of order and the public peace.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life and property, a couple of regiments were brought into Paris. No fewer than one hundred and twenty thousand men assembled at the quays and Boulevards, joined by forty thousand of the National Guards.

To these must be added 20,000 of the "Garde Mobile," and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

Ledru Rollin has prepared an address and defensive alliance between the French and the Swiss Republics.

The report that Lord Brougham had applied for letters of naturalization as a French subject proves to have been correct, for the French government has made correspondence on the subject between him and M. Crémieux, the minister of Justice. The minister, in answer to the request of Brougham's application, informs him that he must renounce all his privileges in England, if he becomes a French citizen.

GERMANY.—It had been agreed by the German States that a National Assembly or Parliament for all Germany, should meet in Frankfort on the 31 of May, to confer with the Diet on the reform of the Constitution of the Germanic Confederacy, is been given, than a self-selected club, from which all the known statesmen of the country have been purged, and a Republic established in Frankfort, to anticipate the deliberations of the legal representatives of the country; and these persons, though invested with no sort of authority, passed resolutions of their own, and virtually set aside the actual Diet of Germany.

The whole of that part of Europe, says the European Times, which skirts the Rhine and borders on France, seems to be disorganized. The wildest radicalism has taken root in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and she seems determined to Republicanize Baden radicals and French emissaries seem organizing an armed invasion. At Hesse Cassel the soldiers and the people are in violent ferment, the military having attempted to restore their former reign of physical force. The Duke of Hesse Cassel has expressed his indignation at the outrages attempted by his guards, whose disposition is to follow the example of Austria, and some of the culprits are to be tried by a civil court, instead of by a military court.

During the recent trip of the "Northern Star" steamer to New York from Charleston, the waters on deck were alarmed at about daybreak, one morning, with the cry, "a man overboard!" and a boat was instantly lowered and manned for the purpose, if possible, of rescuing the sufferer. After pulling back in the wake of the steamer some three-quarters of a mile, the coxswain was found manfully pulling foot and hand for New York, but exceedingly tired of his efforts to keep pace with the vessel. He was hauled over the side, and the steamer having laid to during the interim, he was soon placed in his stage room, rather exhausted, but not materially drowned.—It seemed that, in a fit of night walking, he had arisen from his bed, and, in his pantaloons and slippers, gone forward as far as the windlass, when, supposing upon the railing, he made the dreadful slip in the water, "I am gone." The splash and exclamation were heard by the watch on deck, and the alarm given, which resulted in his rescue. He is a gentleman doing business in the lower part of New York. He knows nothing of the circumstances until he found himself in the Atlantic, off Cape Hatteras.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On May 9th the afternoon's passenger train, when within about half a mile of Reading, ran into three children, killing one, and horribly mangling another—the third escaped unhurt. They were on the down track with a coat train coming along, drove them to the other; at the same moment the passenger train came up, and the children being turned towards Reading, the up-train ran into them, and the wires of the coal train prevented their hearing the whistle. They were the children of a laboring man named Young.

We are credibly informed, says the Mercersburg Journal, that a horse belonging to Michael Stickly, of Antrim township, in this county, lately died at the age of *forty-four years and six months*, and that until shortly before his death he could not be managed by a rider.

A NEW WAY.—At the editorial head of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, of the 11th ult., we find the following new way of telling a man's death:

DIED, on Saturday evening last, within twenty minutes after the publication of the contents of a pistol fired by Thomas D. Murray—Capt. Henry B. Newman, a citizen of this place, and in full vigor of manhood.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The New York Courier and Enquirer notices the arrival at New York of the brig Walhonding, Capt. Higgins, from Marietta, Ohio, from which place she sailed on the 26th of March last. Her cargo of flour was shipped at Madison, Indiana, and descending the Mississippi, she arrived at New Orleans on the 5th of April.

MEDAL FOR GEN. TAYLOR.—The U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, has just completed the gold medal for Gen. Taylor, ordered by the vote of Congress at its last session, and appropriate, and cost about seven hundred dollars. It has already been forwarded to the Department.

ELECTIONS IN 1848.—The State elections for the present year have already been held in N. Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia. There yet to take place will be held as follows: North Carolina and Tennessee, on Thursday, 3d of August; Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, on Monday, the 7th of August; Vermont, on Tuesday, the 8th of September; Maine, on Monday, the 11th of September; Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana, on Monday, the 2d of October; Maryland, on Wednesday, the 4th of October; South Carolina, on Monday, the 9th of October; Pennsylvania and Ohio, on Tuesday, the 10th of October; Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, on Monday, the 6th of November; New York and New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 7th of November; Massachusetts, on Monday, the 13th of November; Delaware, on Tuesday, the 14th of November.

The Presidential election will be held in all the States on Tuesday, the 7th of November.

Members of Congress will be elected in the following States: Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Delaware.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—The following fact speaks volumes as to the prospects of England and the United States:

"At the dedication of the Hancock School, in Boston, Mr. Mann stated in an interesting fact, that for the last ten years the expenditures of the city of Boston for schools were equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England by the Government for 17,000,000 of people. They expend pages with each other from year to year."

JOHN DONKEYISMS.—The following capital hits are taken from the last No. of John Donkey. We may add that no other paper has the news:

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SCOTT.—The committee of citizens, without respect to parties, appointed to superintend the proper reception, report that Gen. Scott will be received on his arrival at Castle Garden by a Court of Special Sarah, commissioned by the President, who will cut off his epaulettes and take from him his sword.

The General will have entire liberty to speak, prepared for the occasion with an India rubber inflated Pillow, and ride to the tombs, where, after being allowed a hasty plate of soup, he will be taken back into the yard and hung.

The editor of the Union will wear crape on the pen and arm for thirty days.

And thus will end the career of a man who has had the audacity to contend, with imperishable glory, while the special favorites of government and power sneak home wrapped in disgrace and infamy.—*Vieux Republicc.*

A Louisville Paper mentions that a Mr. N. Guthrie, of Shelby county, in that State, died a few days since, was attended by a Dr. Mitchison, between whom and Mrs. Guthrie such an intimacy arose that they agreed to poison the sick man, that they might be married. The scheme was fortunately exposed in time, and Mitchison fled.

☞ In Buffalo a man is fined $25 if he rents a building without setting out shade trees in front of it.

☞ An association has been formed at Gratz, in Austria, to keep down the cost of funeral ceremonies, by abolishing all useless parade.

☞ It is calculated that more than $65,000,000 are annually expended in the United Kingdom in intoxicating drinks—ten times the usual amount of the English peer rates.

THE STAR & BANNER,

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, May 12, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—S. L. PARKER, Fog corner of Chestnut & Third streets, and E. W. CARR, Eye Sun Building, N. E. corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and WM. TROWBRIDGE, Esq. South east corner of Baltimore & South sts. *Baltimore*, are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NEB MIDDLESWARTH,

Of Union County.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John P. Smithwick, of Lebanon county.
Thomas M. T. M'Kennon, of Washington county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1. Jos. G. Clarkson,
2. Jno. P. Wetherill,
3. Jos. Hopkinson,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,
5. Daniel G. Rose,
6. Jno. Fox,
7. John D. Steele,
8. John Laird,
9. Jos. Schweitzer,
10. Gideon Ryder,
11. Wm. G. Harley,
12. Francis Tyler.

☞ The "Mammoth Double-sheet Pictorial Boston Journal," for 4th of May, 1848, proves to be well gotten up. The publishers have forwarded to us a proof copy of portraits of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Benton, which are to accompany the entire first page. The assault on the Castle of Chapultepec by the American troops under Gen. Scott, will be represented in a very spirited engraving 2 feet by about 4. It will be ready for delivery in a few days—191 cents per copy, or 10 copies for $1. Address Wilson & Co., 19 Spring st. Cincinnati.

☞ The letter of Gen. Scott to the War Department, published last week, and which has developed so much feeling throughout the country, has caused the Administration to a sense of the necessity of a change of tactics, and to stop the serious charge of the gallant old veteran, and to stem, if possible, the tide of popular indignation which is rolling in upon them. Gen. Scott, Gen. Mr. Secretary MARCY, of "lowbrow" notoriety, is act to work to shelve a defence of the Administration, which appears to be shape of a vindictive personal reply to Gen. Scott's letter. The Secretary's production is characterized by extraordinary bitterness of feeling towards the old Hero, plainly showing that the charge in Gen. Scott's letter were well directed. But all will not do. It will take something more than Mr. Marcy's sophistry and coarse invective to prejudice that Winfield Scott has not been shamefully treated by the Administration. As remarks a contemporary, the truth is, that there are only two men who have written very bitterly against Gen. Scott. They are Santa Anna and Wm. L. Marcy. Of the two, Marcy seems to be the bitterest against the old soldier, who, instead of gratitude for his services, received from the General-in-Chief of the American army than his counsellor, Santa Anna. We believe Mr. Marcy, as a member of the Cabinet, agreed to pass Santa Anna into Mexico, when he forthwith took the field against Gen. Scott. The Santa General, however, proving to be more than a match for "old wooden-leg" and his sword, "old Patch" comes to the conflict, and tries to do with his pen what he failed to do with his sword. Santa Anna could not do with his glittering steel.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Philadelphia are making extensive arrangements for the Whig National Convention, which will assemble in that city on the 7th of June; in that City on the 7th and 8th of June. The Daily News states that the upper saloon of the Museum building has been secured for the sitting of the Convention, and will be fitted up in a style of unsurpassed magnificence. The lower floor will be devoted exclusively to the delegates, the extensive galleries being set apart for visitors.

The several Committees of Reception have been appointed, and it has also been determined that the exhibition meeting is to be held on the day after the adjournment of the Convention, shall be held in Independence Square.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Post Office Committee in the House have prepared a Bill fixing the rates of postage on all letters weighing half an ounce or less at 5 cents for all distances. Newspapers transmitted 50 miles or less inches in superficial size, are to be charged a half cent; on all over this size the present rates are to be continued. It is also proposed to make a postage free on all newspapers for the distance of 30 miles from the publication office.

An official statement from the Auditor of the Post Office Department shows that the net revenue from one of the New York Members, shows that the State of Pennsylvania paid about *one hundred thousand dollars into the Treasury for postage, to spend the amount expended in this State for the transportation of mails.* Massachusetts yielded even a larger surplus than this, and New York approximate more than twice as much. Some of the slave States, as we little Delaware, pays the amount expended by the Government in mail service, and all the Slave States, save one, yield a surplus revenue—even far off Wisconsin yields a surplus. The excess of expenditure over receipts in the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and particularly in Virginia, are immense, and yet these States are generally found opposing all postage reforms.

☞ There is evidently something wrong among the "Democracy" of Pennsylvania. It has been thought advisable to require from each of the Delegates to the Loco National Convention a written pledge that he would support the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, in good faith, at least until the majority of the delegation shall determine otherwise. The majority being determined to be opposed, as "Pennsylvania's Favorite," of course this pledge will extend no further than the first ballot.

PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE.—It appears from official statements that the Public Debt of the U. States, at the end of the present financial year, (1st July, 1848,) will be, if the treaty goes into effect, *ninety-eight millions, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, eight hundred and three dollars!* So much for the election of Jaffies K. Polk to the Presidency!

☞ A new Counterfeit made its appearance in Baltimore a few days since, in the shape of a well executed $3 note on the Western Bank of Baltimore. The Bank has never issued a note of this denomination.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that there is a movement on foot among the "Democracy" at Washington, to nominate Francis R. Shunk for the Presidency!

☞ The Erie Bank has failed. So say the City papers.

THE VETO POWER.—The Whig idea of the Veto Power, and of the proper time to exercise it, has always differed from the the theory, that when a majority elect "democracy" attached to that power. Whigs would not expect even their President to veto the mere legislative measures of a democratic Congress, although they might not like them. The Representatives of the People are elected to exercise their discretion as to internal improvements, and the President is well known to be of the opinion that the will of the People, as expressed by Congress, should be, if it not clearly unconstitutional, the law of the land. The democratic idea is,