once upon my ruin; but why thus moralize? Let monks go pray, it is too late for me. Thus I laugh at fate—I'm never unprepared." And over a single arm could move to prevent him, he had swallowed the contents of a small phial, which afterwards proved to be Prussic acid.

The unhappy wretch, he confessed himself to be the same who, under the assumed name of "Sand," had filled the country round, died in agonies, and was horrible to describe. The accused (but innocent) youth was liberated from jail, and in three months Clara Hartman became the bride of the professor, whose love of phrenology had first led him to the discovery of guilt, the manifestation of innocence, and the acquisition of the prodigal gift in Germany.

Latest From California.

Continued Spirits at the Gold Regions —Bivouacs of Law and Order.

The Washington Globe of Friday contains a series of letters received by Gen. Jessup, from Capt. I. I. Folsom, the latest of which is dated at San Francisco, Oct. 9, 1848, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Something should be done here at once for the establishment of peace and good order in the country. All law, both civil and military, is at an end. Among the soldiers, and indeed, in most parts of the country out of the villages, no authority but that of the strongest exists; and outrages of the most disgraceful nature are constantly occurring, and the offenders go unpunished. There are now about twenty-five vessels in this port, and I believe there is not one of them that has a crew to go to sea. Frequently the officers themselves, take the ships' boats and leave in the most open manner, defying both civil authority and the military authority. These things are disgraceful to the country and the flag; and while vessels have to pay port charges, duties, &c., their owners ought to be protected.

"We have not had an American man-of-war in this port since last spring, and all the naval resources of the United States on this coast are concentrated at Monterey, which is a harbor, but its agent falls to stand, and which has not one-tenth of the business on its waters which is done in this bay. For some months past there has always been more than one merchant vessel at Monterey at a time, and frequently none at all, and still this is the general place of resort on the coast for even-of-war. At this time, such is the state of affairs here, that at least one armed vessel ought to be constantly in port.

"In a few months the line of ocean mail steamers will be in operation from Panama to Oregon, and this port is to be a depot for coal, and of course a stopping point in passing, both ways. The scarcity of the line of steamers on this coast is likely to be an undertaking of very great difficulty, and at this time, such is its importance with reference to both Oregon and California, that its failure would be injurious as a national calamity. Still, unless some kind of protection is extended to the shipping of this port, it is not at all improbable that it may fail for want of necessary laborers as soon as the boats reach this harbor. Indeed, it is altogether impossible, unless some competent authority is found here at the time to preserve order, that the crew will quit in a body as soon as the first vessel arrives.

"All sorts of labor is got at enormous rates of compensation. Common sailors and salesmen in the stores about town, often receive as high as $2,500 and their board. The clerk now in my office is a young boy, who, until a few weeks since was a *private of volunteers*, and I am now paying him $1,500 per annum. This will not appear high when I tell you that I have just seen upon his table a wash bill made out at the rate of $40 per dozen, and that almost everything else is at corresponding prices. Unless something is done, I do not see how it is possible for officers, living upon the salaries granted by law to military men, to support themselves in this country.

"For some time last summer, (August and July,) the officers at Monterey were entirely without servants, and the Commodore (Colonel Mason) actually took his turn in cooking for his mess. Unless some prompt action is taken, the civil officers and men serving in this country in proportion to the unavoidable expenses to be incurred, the former will resign, and the latter will desert, and it will be impossible to maintain a military force in California. I cannot but believe that officers will disdain to devote their services to the government at a rate of compensation which will not enable them to keep a servant, or do any thing of living in such a manner as may become their station; and it is utterly impossible for me to live in California upon the salaries allowed by law.

"I think California affords means for the investment of capital such as no other country offers. Any person who could be certain of doubling his capital in a few months. Large fortunes will be made here within the ensuing year, and I am told that there are some hundreds of persons who have already made, on an average, $25,000 each. Wholesale cost on goods are sold at an average of about 150 per cent. clear profit, and ready pay in gold dust.

"When I came to this place I expended a few hundred dollars in waste lot, covered with bushes and sand dollars. The chapter of events which has followed is likely to make this property quite valuable if I am able to hold it. What cost me less than $800, I suppose I could now sell for $8,000 or $10,000.

Gold in New Mexico.—Col. Emory, of the topographical engineers, in his report of the expedition westward of the mountains of New Mexico, along the course of the river Gila, speaks of having met with gold at several points on his route. The following in relation to the river Pripio, which empties into the Gila, is interesting and "important, if true:"—

"As the story goes, the Prieto comes down from the mountains, freighted with gold. In ancient times, it was called the precious metal. A few adventurers who resended this river, hunting beaver, washed the sands in vain, and returned to Sonora, and were reily rewarded for their trouble. Undaunted by their success, they made a second trip, and were attacked and some of them killed by the Indians. My authority for this statement is Lucchesi, who, though an illiterate man, is truthful."

Death to the Cholera.—Bishop Polque of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, has prepared a form of prayer to be used in all the churches of the diocese, while the Asiatic Cholera is prevalent in that city.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK!—One of the most shockingly atrocious scenes, which occasionally disgrace humanity, was enacted in a house on the corner of Henry, Grand and Walnut streets, New York. The Sun, of that city, says:—

It appears that a Frenchman named Frances Geiger, living at No. 118 Cedar street, formerly lived with a beautiful French girl, as his mistress, but quarreled with her. She then left him, and has lived for some time past with a German, named Frederick Marks. A few days since Marks and his mistress came to live in the second story of the house in which yesterday's tragedy took place. Marks was a tailor and worked at his trade in the house. Early yesterday morning Geiger called and wished the girl to go with him, but she refused, and he left the place. At about 11 o'clock he rode up in one of the East Broadway stages and entered the house. In a few minutes afterwards, a desperate and deadly struggle commenced between Marks and Geiger. Marks is a small, thick set, dark complexioned and homely; Geiger is large, muscular and handsome. Both were in the prime of life; one was armed with a short dirk, and the other a dirk knife, and both fought desperately. The woman screamed for assistance, and other persons hastened to the house shouted murder. A young man named Chase, who was passing by at the time, opened the door, and, with intense astare met Marks covered with blood, one arm cut nearly off, the ligaments of the other arm cut dreadfully, and numerous deadly stabs on his body. Mr. Chase's first impulse was to push the bloody man from him, but he immediately felt that he ought to be concerned in the affray, but the next moment he caught the wounded man in his arms. Marks expired while being laid down, expired in a few minutes. On entering the room, Mr. Chase found Geiger in one corner, in a shocking mortal agony, and in the agonies of death, and the woman in another corner, with a knife in her breast, and another under the left arm. Geiger was seen by persons in the back yard, in the act of stabbing her. Whether he was killed killed by the hands of Marks, or whether he stabbed Marks and then killed himself, and then himself, is unknown. The two were dead in a few minutes; the woman was carried to the Hospital, but there are no hopes of saving her life. Capt. Tilley, of the 13th ward, took into custody several women belonging to the house, and they were discharged by order of the coroner.

Fox the Pope.—We learn from the New York Freeman's Journal, of Saturday that the recent political movements at Rome and the consequent position of his Holiness, are taken deeply to heart by the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in this country. Bishop Hughes issued a circular to the clergy and laity of his diocese, directing that, until further notice, the prayer *pro Papa* be added to the other prayers in the celebration of the mass, and that the lay members of the Church, both male and female, "shall approach the holy Communion once with the intention here indicated, in addition to the prayers to which they may direct to the same end, that they shall recite once, in a spirit of supplication to the Almighty God and application to God for the protection of his Church, and the deliverance of her visible head from the perils and perplexity against and the litanies of the Saints."

The same directions are issued by the Bishop of Albany.

The Archbishop of Baltimore directs, in his archdiocese, as follows:

During one month from this date the Rev. clergy will say at mass the prayer for the Holy Father, "Oremus omnium fidelium," &c; in religious communities the prayer will daily recite the litanies of the B. V. M. and offer a weekly communion; the faithful in general are exhorted to perform the same devotions, or others recommended by their spiritual directors.

Slavery in the Colonies, 1776.—The first slaves introduced into this country were twenty in number, brought by a Dutch ship of war from the coast of Guinea.—They were landed, for sale, on James river, in the colony of Virginia. August, 1620 —two hundred and twenty-eight years ago. Slaves, thenceforth, were introduced and a species of traffic, more or less, in all the Colonies. At the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the whole number of them was estimated at 500,000, viz:

Massachusetts,	2,500	Delaware,	9,000
Rhode Island,	4,373	Maryland,	8,000
Connecticut,	6,000	Virginia,	116,000
New Hampshire,	630	N. Carolina,	70,000
New York,	19,000	S. Carolina,	110,000
New Jersey,	7,500	Georgia,	16,000
Pennsylvania,	10,000		
		Total,	500,133

The census of 1790 exhibited 697,897 slaves and 59,460 free persons of color; in 1800, the number of slaves had risen to 1810, 1,191,354; in 1820, 1,538,064; in 1830, 2,009,321, and in 1840, 2,427,355. Since 1808, the importation of slaves has been prohibited by an act of Congress; consequently, the increase of 1,285,991 from 1810 to 1840, more than double in 30 years, has been from natural causes.

The Colored Men Moving.—A Convention of the colored men of Pennsylvania was held in Harrisburg, on Thursday last. Almost every county in the State was represented by delegates. The two following resolutions, taken from among those passed by the Convention, explain the objects and intentions of the members:

Resolved, That each delegation circulate petitions as soon as practicable in the different counties to obtain signers among the citizens to be presented to the Legislature of the State, praying for erasing the word "white" from the Constitution.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to prepare an address to the women of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in behalf of our cause.

The Convention is said to have exhibiten an array of intelligence and even brilliant talent which surprised spectators.

A Droll Bet.—A singular wager was laid on the Presidential election, by a couple of politicians in Connecticut, who agreed that the loser should ride the winner round about a saw cord of wood in the street. The wood was sawed last Monday in the presence of a large committee of admiring spectators.

A Minister Murdered.—The Elizabeth, (Va.) Herald of last Tuesday last, speaks of the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. Thomas Waring, whose papers, clothing, &c., were found in the vicinity. Developments leave scarcely a doubt that the unfortunate man has been murdered. Mr. Waring had been on a collecting tour, and was on horseback, but nothing has been seen of the animal. The brother of Mr. W. has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the body.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, December 29, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—T. B. Palmer, Esq. corner of Chestnut & Third streets, Philadelphia Cass, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and Wm. Tarbox, Esq. South-east corner of Baltimore & South sts. *Baltimore* are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WE WANT MONEY!

And when we say so, it is hoped the reader will understand us as meaning what we say. The special day of reckoning is at hand, when business men in the habit of setting up a'Ms old year's outstanding accounts, and more desirous of squaring off another rather formidable bills now standing against us, for paper and other materials required in furnishing our subscribers with the "Star" during the past year. Will our delinquent patrons do us the favor of placing within our reach the means wherewith to settle our little claims? We have upon our list the names of quite a number of faithful subscribers who "*has* been regularly forwarded ever since it pended into existence (embracing a period of over three years,) from whom, as yet, we have received no subscription cent! Will they let us bear from them at an early day? The amounts due in many cases nothing to each of you, scattered as they are among at or seven hundred distinct accounts, but, when put together, they are of some importance to us.

We are engaged in making out bills for those indebted to us, which will be ready, properly receipted, for such as wish to do "the handsome thing." The expenditures of our office, for materials, utilities for those residing in the county to forward money which we trust will not be neglected.—Those living at a distance can remit by mail, at our risk.

To those of our patrons who have been prompt and regular in the payment of their dues, we return our sincere acknowledgments. Of course, the above notice is not designed for them.

Important.

Our carrier begs us to remind his town patrons, whom he has so regularly served during the past year, amid sunshine and storm, dry and wet, hot and cold, that he will "be to see them," bright and early, on New-Year's day, to deliver his annual harangue. He hopes to find every one "at home," and ready to receive him with an open hand.

☞ The Paintings of the "American Art Union," for the year 1848, have been distributed among the subscribers, upwards of 15,000 in number. We notice that No. 216, a "View in the Cumberland Mountains, by F. W. Whitley," has been drawn by J. N. A. B. Bonnell, of this place. The price picture, "The Voyage of Life," by Cole, was drawn by J. F. Bosh, of Bingham-ton, N. J. He is a journeyman printer, and, it is said, has since been offered $7,000 for his prize.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

Below we find the annual statement of the Receipts and Expenditures at the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1848, as prepared for the Report of the Auditor General.

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$91,454 91
Auction commissions,	22,850 00
Auction duties,	86,153 50
Tax on Bank dividends,	118,568 85
Tax on corporation stocks,	140,239 01
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,350,129 49
Tavern licenses,	53,956 44
Retailers' licenses,	131,165 30
Peddlers' licenses,	2,164 00
Brokers' licenses,	2,566 00
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses,	600 00
Pamphlet laws,	308 54
Dividends,	17,161 73
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	30,683 95
Tax on certain offices,	19,294 26
Collateral inheritance tax,	53,348 01
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,550,555 03
Canal fines, sales of old materials, &c.,	11,411 55
Tax on excitement of laws,	1,865 00
Tax on tonnage,	119,431 39
Loans,	140,000 00
Dividends on turnpike stock,	1,950 00
Accrued interest,	2,968 19
Refunded cash,	14,536,05
Escheats,	905, 99
Fees of the public offices,	1,814 24
Miscellaneous,	2,000 00
	$3,631,776 22
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1847,	880,890 85
	$4,512,667 07

EXPENDITURES.

Public improvements,	$996,592 70
Expenses of government,	320,550 78
Militia expenses,	26,791 91
Pensions and gratuities,	1,705 21
Public institutions,	97,000 00
Common schools,	176,000 00
Loans,	148,979 15
Interest on loans,	1,240,740 79
Guaranty of interest,	32,500 00
Contingencies,	12,244 43
Cancelled relief notes,	129,000 00
Improvement of public works,	16,453 19
Commissioners,	2,934 03
Revenue commissioners,	2,933 03
State library,	1,000 00
Public buildings and grounds,	3,054 43
Interest on debt of the Pennsylvania canal,	2,978 71
Quota back at Wolfe Falls,	1,600 00
Weigh lock at Beech Haven,	6,957 57
Harrisburg,	7,247 00
House of Refuge,	4,000 00
Conveying fugitives,	763 97
Schoolers land,	190 39
Escheats,	771 42
Philadelphia riots,	39 00
State Magazine,	1,000 00
Commissioners of State tax,	11,622 12
Miscellaneous,	5,166 65
	$3,933,376 64
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1848,	577,290 43
	$4,512,667 07

Congress—Slavery in the District.

In the House of Representatives, on the 21st inst., Mr. Gorry, of New York, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question:

"Whereas, the traffic in human beings, in chattels, now prosecuted within this Metropolis, is a reproach to the American political justice, to the fundamental principles of our Political System, and is a notorious reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the nations of the earth—

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to bring in a bill to abolish the traffic in human beings in the District, not included in the retrocession to Virginia, excepting that occupied by the public buildings and grounds."

☞ The Diffusion in Ohio.

On the 23d inst. the preliminary steps to an organization of the Diffusion of Intelligence in Ohio were effected, and it is to be hoped that the threatening revolutionary proceedings which for some days disgraced the Capital of that State have been closed. The undignified conduct of the House, we believe, stand 35 Whigs, and 35 Locos—with two seats from Hamilton county contested by rival claimants. A proposition was made on the 23d, and agreed to by both parties—that a temporary organization should be gone into for the purpose of investigating and deciding the validity of the claims to the Hamilton county seats—the question to be decided by the 70 members whose seats are undisputed. The decision so made, to be final, upon which a permanent organization is to be effected.

The Legislature—Governor's Message.

The Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg on Tuesday next—the Senate consisting of 31 Whigs, and 19 Locofocos, the House 80 Whigs, and 50 Locofocos. A U. S. Senator is to be elected Mr. Cameron, will be chosen on the 9th of January, and a State Treasurer on the 15th. The inaugural of the Governor-elect and other officers, on the 16th. Gov. Johnston's first message will be transmitted to the Legislature on Tuesday next. If report speaks truth, it will be a document of no small importance. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Lancaster Examiner thus foreshadows the character of the message:—

"The Governor, it is understood, is busy preparing his first annual message. It will be an interesting document, and it is eagerly looked for. He will, I have no doubt, suggestions for a sinking fund for the gradual liquidation of the State Debt. Among his suggestions, also, will probably be a general law for the incorporation of manufacturing companies, framed, perhaps, upon the Massachusetts system. Constituting a feature of his recommendations, I am informed, will be a reform of the banking system, so far as to require newly created banks to have a specie basis, and to make specie a tender by the lightings, and that the fluid performed some strange freaks about the premises. Mr. Gwin's house was struck by the lightning