EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE EUROPA.

IRELAND.—PARTING ADDRESS OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—Previous to the departure of the leaders of the late insurrection, they placed in the hand of a mutual friend the following address to their fellow countrymen:

"Fellow-countrymen: If your efforts to procure a mitigation of the penalties in which we are about to be visited, had not been as successful as you desired, we could not have offered to you more sincere and grateful acknowledgements than those which we now tender, for the sympathy and solicitude which you have displayed in our behalf.

"At this moment, whilst we are bidding our last farewell to our native land, the reflection that our fellow-countrymen have not witnessed with indifference our removal from amongst them, is a sweet source of consolation; and be assured, that this remembrance will hereafter be a soothing alleviation to whatever sufferings it may be our lot to endure.

"Knowing that we address many who do not concur with us in political opinions, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to offer any observations upon the policy by which this country is governed—upon the policy which gave occasion to our prosecution as British powers—upon the policy which now consigns us to exile. We are compelled to repress even the emotions which we feel in reflecting upon the awful condition in which we leave the land we love dearly here; nor is this a fitting occasion to point out the means by which its disasters may be repaired; but we cannot refrain from the expression of a hope that you will not dispair of your country; and we may be permitted to offer to our fellow countrymen a parting exhortation, that they will lay aside those unhappy dissensions which have long paralyzed the intrinsic strength of the Irish nation, and henceforth learn to love and confide in each other.

"We feel that it is not necessary to say anything to you in vindication of our motives. Even those who most condemn our conduct, know that we have not been animated by considerations of a personal nature, in hazarding all that we could lose in for the sake of our native land; but we owe it to our feelings to declare that, whatever may be the sentiments of others in relation to its interests, our latest aspiration will be a prayer for the prosperity, the honor, and independence of Ireland.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
TERENCE BELLEW M'MANUS,
PATRICK O'DONOHOE.

Richmond Prison.

ROME.—ROME IN POSSESSION OF THE FRENCH.—Private letters from Rome of the 4th, mention that the clubs were to be shut, the violent journals suppressed, the Constituent Assembly dissolved, the Roman troops discharged, strangers who had taken an active part in the late troubles expelled, a temporary government, the establishment of the state of siege, with Gen. Rostolan for Governor of the city, and General Bavoux for Commander-in-chief; military tribunals to judge crimes against persons and property established. Gen. Oudinot had published a proclamation, which the Pope was alluded to only indirectly. The Phrygian cap had been removed from all public places. Rome was declared in a state of siege. On entering the city the General-in-Chief ordered the instantaneous removal of the Phrygian cap wherever it was found. While passing along the Piazza Collona a group of soldiers, on seeing the red cap removed, uttered shouts and cries; the Gen. charged them at the head of his staff, riding ship in hand, and soon dispersed them. The prevailing opinion of the different sections has already commenced, and it will go on slowly on account of the state of misery and, dilapidation in which the French entered the city.

THE FURY OF THE FRENCH.—There was a remarkable fest of arms, viz: the taking of bastion No. 8, erected since the conference to the Romans. Nearly an entire Italian regiment perished at that point, except 150 prisoners. The French had never supposed that our soldiers could be so furious. They did everything with the bayonet. The officers found it impossible to restrain their ardor. It is true that the enemy, to the number of 1200 men, under cover of a loopholed house, fired on gun by shooting them down point blank, and that 80 Frenchmen fell dead at the very first discharge. Our artillery, in the door, and the troops rushed forward bayonets foremost. The enemy flung themselves from the windows, but 500 of them were killed.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.—Considerable discontentment and some alarm is produced by the entry of the French troops, having been preceded by no proclamation; and the absolute silence of Gen. Oudinot, with his staff, has taken up his residence at Palazo Collanna (the French embassy) raises a suspicion of that military law is to be the order of the day, and thousands of compromised individuals consequently implore the protection of the British Consul. The consul, in concert with the Roman Ministers and police authorities, is exerting himself most laudably in their behalf, and has already given several hundred passports.

As to the remnants of the Roman army they are to occupy the positions of Rocciglione, Spoleto, and Rieti, for which towns they are leaving the capital in detachments, chiefly by night, with their arms, ammunition and baggage.

It is to be feared that the excessive disdain with which the Romans treat the French (repeating more like victors than vanquished) may lead to serious consequences; but it is at the same time just to acknowledge that much forbearance has been hitherto displayed by the new comers. Three Romans were arrested on the 8th inst., by the French, but were subsequently handed over to the local authorities.

The Roman Triumvirate, not wishing to sign a capitulation, had resigned, and the Assembly had appointed a Government composed of Messrs. Saliceti, Callendrelli and Mariani.

Le Credit states, "on respectable authority," that the Roman Triumvirs, Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, had succeeded in embarking on board a British vessel, which had conveyed them to Malta.

Gaeta had published, on the 1st, the following order of the day: "America paid yesterday, her tribute of blood to the Italian cause. One of her bravest officers, Andrew Aghiar, fell behind the breach—an example of the affection of freemen of every country for our noble and unfortunate Italy."

ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN TRIUMVIRS.—The following is a copy of the farewell address of the Roman Triumvirs on tendering their resignation:

Romans!—The Triumvirate has voluntarily resigned. The Constituent Assembly will announce to you the names of our successors. The Assembly, desirous, after the success yesterday of the enemy, of saving Rome from extreme danger, and of preventing other precious lives from being lost, without any advantage to the defence, has decreed the cessation of resistance. The men who had governed while the struggle continued, could not continue to govern in the new state of things that awaits you. The mandate confided to them has ceased *de facto*, and they have returned into the hands of the Assembly. Romans! brethren! You have signed a page which will live in history as a warrant of the energy that slumbered within you, and of your future acts, which no force can deprive you of. You have given a high ensign of pity, and a consecration by generous blood, to the new life which dawns over Italy, a collective life, the life of a people will and shall exist. Under the Republican banner you have redeemed the honor of our common country, which in other times the acts of our traitors had contaminated, and monarchical weakness had reduced to nought.

"Our triumvirate, which accepted you as simple citizens, are happy in the consolatory feeling of their pure intentions, and in the honor of having associated their names with you heroic deeds. A cloud may arise between your future destiny and you. It is but the cloud of passing hour. Be constant in the conscientious path of your duties, and in the faith for which many of your bravest brethren died as in armed apostles. God, who has collected these blows in your cause, and will that Rome be free and great, and she shall be so. Yours is not a defeat; it is a victory of martyrs to whom is assigned the road to heaven. When heaven shall shine respondent with resurrection for you—when, rising from the grave of your sacrifice you have joyfully encountered for the sake of your honor, will be repaid to you, may you then remember the men who shared your vicissitudes for months, who now share your sufferings, and who will pray and hope for your security and happiness, and for your glorious future.

"*The Roman Republic forever!*"

The Triumvirs—G. Mazzini, C. Armellini, A. Saffi.

A REPUBLICAN BONAPARTE.—M. Napoleon Bonaparte has addressed the following letter to the Journal:

Paris, July 9.

Mr. Editor—At the end of the sitting of the Assembly to-day the President put to the vote a proposition to rote thanks to the army of Rome. I abstained from voting, for I could not vote for a thing which I will explain to you. No one can feel more admiration, more love, or a more lively gratitude than I feel for the brave soldiers, who everywhere show themselves worthy of our ancient glories of the Revolution. But the vote appears to me to be a trap, I, therefore, who regarded the siege of Rome as a violation of the Constitution, and a crime against the principles of our Republic, I ought not, I could not, approve of it, and I should have, if I had voted, to have protested on all occasions against a policy which has transformed our army into the soldiers of the Pope, from a instrument of abolitism and of Jesuitism, and into the allies of the Austrians.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

CHOLERA IN GAS WORKS.

Mr. John Jeffries, superintendent of the Louisville and of the Cincinnati gas-works, states the fact that not one of the workers in these establishments has been attacked with cholera. About thirty hands have been employed in the Louisville, and ninety in the Cincinnati gas-works, and the latter works were in a very sickly region, and many of the families were attacked.—Mr. Jeffries makes these reflections of the workmen:

"How is this merciful dispensation to be accounted for among that very class of people, who are thought to be the victims of ordinary circumstances? Is it from the neutralization of ozone or other malaria by the gas fluid? Or is it from the presence of the many disinfectants, such as sulpher, carbon, ammonia, &c., which are set free from coal during the process of the manufacture of pure hydrogen gas?"

The editor of the St. Louis Republican, after having made proper inquiries on the same subject of Mr. Platt, the superintendent of the gas-works in St. Louis, says:

"There are employed in the Station Works between twenty and thirty hands, and not a case of cholera has occurred among them. In the vicinity there have been upwards of sixteen cases, and blocks in the vicinity have suffered very severely; and those who have been employed in the manufactory have been exempt."

These facts deserve the attention of the learned as to the cause, and whether there are any disinfectants in the process, such as is suggested by the Jeffries.

DID MR. BENTON EVER FIGHT A DUEL.—Some inquiry has lately been started on this subject, and the St. Louis Republican says:

"Col. Benton has fought a duel—not one, but two of them. In the first meeting he received a bullet opposite his left, he dangerously wounded his antagonist Charles Lucas, Esq. He survived this wound, however, and was called to his field a second time, provoked, possibly, by the injudicious acts of friends of the parties—and in this meeting Mr. Lucas was killed."

"God grant that a man may be selected by the democratic party of the Union to be its standard who will plead in vain much, or remove from office every office-holder who now, *or for the next four years*, acknowledges himself to be a whig, and willingly keep that pledge."—*Washington Union.*

"If the prayers of the wicked were not an abomination, the editor of the Union would doubtless be answered; for the 'spoils' is the burden of his daily supplications."—*Albany Jour.*

A "MEAN" IN CHURCH.—Quite a serious difficulty has arisen in the Bethel Church, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, in consequence of the choir refusing to sing if the congregation participated.—The choir was then dismissed, but attended as usual on last Sabbath, notwithstanding, and stamping to sing, a row was created, which resulted in some twenty persons of the anti-choir party being held to bail.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the Locofoco party in regard to the extension of slavery, no such differences are to be found among the Whigs of Pennsylvania. They have taken their position on the old Pennsylvania platform and will maintain it in the future as they have in the past. At the State Convention, in August, 1848, which nominated Wm. F. Johnston as the Whig candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, it was unanimously adopted, among others, the following resolution expressive of their views and feelings in reference to this question:

Resolved, That while we bow with deference to the authority of the Constitution of the country, that permits Slavery in the original States of this compact, and forbear to interfere with a measure thus sanctioned by a compromise, we can discover no admissible motive for extending the limits of Slavery into newly acquired territory, (however obtained,) and we profess and acknowledge it a policy that would degrade the nation, and bring reproach upon republican principles, by making the territory acquired, the home of extended and perpetual bondage.

Upon the principles thus enunciated, the Whigs of Pennsylvania went into the presidential campaign of 1848. Gov. Johnston canvassed the State from one end to the other in person, and every where boldly and fearlessly maintained the position assumed by the Convention which placed him in nomination. The friends of Gen. Cass on the other hand, subscribed to the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, on the doctrine of non-intervention, and maintained their position as well as they could, which they did not. Cass and his followers were reduced to various shifts to give a semblance of consistency to their course in supporting Morris Longstreth for Governor. After a brief but severe struggle, the Whig candidate triumphantly distinguished himself by the fearlessness of his attacks upon the non-intervention principles of his opponents, and the boldness of his advocacy of the position of the Whig party upon the subject, the people decided in his favor, and Pennsylvania was wheeled into the line of Whig States. The question then settled, it would now seem, is to be again canvassed, and that is the position now assumed in relation to it by our Locofoco opponents!—They have two platforms—the one erected at Baltimore, the other at Pittsburg, which are as distinctly different as day from night. The one says, "We, the people," they occupy the same position now that they held last year. They are now, as ever, ready and willing to maintain the promptness of the constitution, but equally ready and determined to resist further extension of human bondage. There can, therefore, be no necessity for any Whig to unite with Free Soilers or any other party to effect that to which the whole Whig party are pledged, and ever have been. It may be necessary for those, who when in power winked at the extension of slavery, and many of whom openly justified and defended it, to erect new platforms now by which they may cheat honest voters into their support, but such a course is not necessary for the Whig party, whether in or out of power, to pursue. The Whigs of Pennsylvania have ever been in the habit of speaking for themselves and themselves to be so will resolutely maintain their position.—*Daily News.*

FRANCE AND ROME.—The Paris correspondent of the London Economist mischievously, and very differently from France and Austria, on account of the intervention of France in the affairs of Rome. Austria demands that she be allowed to enter the Eternal City and maintain a garrison within its walls, which, of course, France objects to. The Economist says, "Austria has from coal during the manufacture of pure hydrogen gas?"

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 2, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. Case, Esq. Sun Building, N. East Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and Messrs. W. Taggart & Co., corner of Baltimore & South Calvert streets, *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

A NATIONAL FAST DAY.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people whose reliance has ever been in His protection, should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine Mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the FIRST FRIDAY IN AUGUST be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service, and that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain from all secular pursuits, secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the Indians goodness which has watched over our existence as a Nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

J. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

☞ We republish to-day the Proclamation of President Taylor recommending the first Friday in August to be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The recommendation of the President has been approved by the Governors of several of the States, who have issued similar proclamations, and by a number of ecclesiastical bodies. There is every reason to believe that the day will be very generally observed throughout the Union, and that to morrow will exhibit the sublime spectacle of a nation of 20,000,000 freemen voluntarily bowing in humble acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Ruler of the Universe, and praying His mercy, pardon of sin and the staying of the hand of the Destroyer now scourging the land.

In this connection the N. Y. Evening *Mirror* very appropriately remarks that the dense pall of sorrow which enshrouds our cities, and when at every turn we meet that sable emblem which brings no passenger back," there will be no disposition to treat the recommendation of the President with levity, or to desecrate the day by secular employment. In every section of the Union there has been a cordial response to the Proclamation of our excellent Chief Magistrate; and here in New York, where all sorts of sins have abounded, we trust the consecrated hours will be so spent that "there shall smith more school." This is not only a very filthy but a very wicked city. It often startles us in the silent watches of the night!—think of the "abodes of darkness" that are profaning the mighty heaven. What gloomy and drunken rooms, what blasphemy and licentiousness, what murderous thoughts and hellish passions throughout the city, are now in operation! Yesterday, we saw the sun, with a brilliant and cheerful sky, rising in apparently a mass an entire or two from the horizon, and yesterday, there were 12 deaths out of 17 cases, at Millville 27 deaths were reported. In Ohio, the Cholera seems to be disappearing from the larger cities and extending into the smaller towns.

THE COMING CONTEST.—The Lebanon *Courier* has some sensible and judicious remarks upon the subject of the proper formation of county tickets. The whole ticket, says the Courier, should be composed of men, who, while they are Whigs—who have fought shoulder to shoulder with us in the great victories we have achieved—brothers in the faith; true and unflinching in the hour of battle; who are not too wise to be ruled, polite, nor possessed of so much *energy of measure* as to allow an election to be carried against us. Let the Whigs of this county, therefore, be such as Whigs upon whom we can rely—upon whom you can place the finger, and they are there; men who are willing to accept the trust, and serve out their term of office, and we can go into the contest with a hearty good will, satisfied that we are battling for the worthy, and not for men whose callous hearts will bring the party defeat sooner than they have received all they can gain from the party.

More Defalcation.

While the Washington Union, with its Locofoco allies, continues to heap the censure of their patrons from office, the National Administration continues, by the exercise of the removing and appointing power, to confer the offices and the large pecuniary emoluments of the part of prominent officeholders under Government. Besides the discovery recently made in the defalcation of the late Marshal at New York, the Navy Agent at Washington city, and the Surveyor of Port of Cincinnati, it has been found that Nathaniel Dandy, late temporary agent of the U. States at Marseilles, in France, is a defaulter to the tune of $155,500 48! Will the "Union" give us the benefit of another *four?*

The Benefit of Whig Government

—Our State Administration.

It affords us the highest gratification, you see North American of *Monday*, to state that GEORGE J. BALL, Esq. Treasurer of the Commonwealth, is now in Philadelphia prepared with ample means for the payment of the annual interest, due on the 1st of August, in *gold and silver*; and that after he shall have made such payment there will remain a large balance to their Treasury.

When the obstructions which some prominent Locofoco office-holders have attempted to throw in the way, and which have delayed payment for some days, are considered, Mr. BALL has great reason to congratulate himself on the triumphant manner in which he has attained his well-directed efforts to sustain the credit of the Commonwealth with its own resources. For, be it remembered, that this is the first occasion on which the payment of the interest on the State debt was not accomplished by Pennsylvania without a portion of the funds having been obtained on loan, either permanent or temporary. Nor since the catastrophe of suspension has it ever, till now, been paid in gold and silver; showing that the Whig party in fact, the real and efficient advocate of the Constitutional currency. Now indeed we feel that we are free from the reproach, under which we have so long labored, of paying our most enthusiastic friends in the depreciated currency of the Locofocos.

"But, Mr. President, we want a National Bank. We have none. We have no National Editor. I speak of the Democratic party. Ritchie is not an organ of the Democratic party. He has ceased to become so. I can very well imagine that he might become radically anti-slavery.—Nothing in the past history of the man prevents him from doing it, at a time when the disturbed Democracy may be rallied! Whilst his ink turns pale at the idea of Wilmot, he may be induced to continue the contest, and, as the perfect production of human wisdom! I am reminded of a conversation I had with the venerable Silas Wright. He said "that Ritchie experienced no difficulty at all in changing his position, but that that very facility existed, guished every particle of his influence."—He may come right; but he will present a spectacle of a man who has sold his birthright for the tempt of every one who shall have a fair claim to be ranked as a human being.—Ritchie is a man of talent, and of great facility. A convention of slaveholders is assembled in the Capital of the State of which he is the prime editor of the spirit of the land, and consummate their plans for the dissolution of the Union. Ritchie is the scribe and editor of the chair of state, knitting his brows to indignantly frown down the efforts of freedom to free the slaves, and the Union is dissolved by Southern men on every hand.—Does he speak? Does he sound an alarm and give notice of danger? Does he? Does he sits, lamenting the over removal of a Collector of Customs, or pregnant with his sorrow, when the head of a decapitated inspector rolls from the block! *Yes, there he sits, like a superannuated Rachel—mourning his lost, the road-side, crying over her broken eggs!*

In my opinion, the only tune which he can play. We congratulate Ritchie on the Democracy can universally regard, is this:—

"Oh! carry me back to Old Virginia."

[*From the New Orleans and U. S. Gazette.*]

Biography of a Senior Editor.

If our memory of political history serves us rightly, there was a period, within the last fifteen years when the present editor of the Washington "Union" was among the most zealous admirers and strenuous supporters of a distinguished citizen who resided at Kinderhook, and who passed the most miserable notoriety under the dynasty of Gen. Jackson. We believe, too, when this illustrious statesman was in the presidential chair, Ritchie felt that the aforesaid senior editor enjoyed the honor of being his sole organ in the city of Washington, and that he repaid the honor by his most confidence and friendship; that their relations were so close that all their infinities were mutually known and forgiven; and that, in the concocting of plans for levelling the manes and the erection of "platforms," there was the best understanding between Mr. Van Buren and his spokesman. In those days, it was "fine humbugery," according to the Richmond Enquirer, for any Whig to assail the principles of the "Sage of Lindenwald." He was the pioneer of reform, the friend of statesmen, and the first of saints in the democratic calendar! It does not become us to inquire whether the editor in question saw through the magnifying glasses of party prejudice, or was blind to them, and certifying the political orthodoxy of his protege and patron; it is enough for us to know that the relationship existed, and that the political prospects of John A. Gamble are similarly threatened.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The political contest going on in Missouri relative to the election of Col. Benton to the U. States Senate, is beginning to assume a very decided character. The friends of Mr. Benton are endeavored to prevent Mr. Benton from speaking, in Congress, by, having previously taken possession of the court house, in which he was to speak. The Colonel, however, was too "old a bird" to be caught in the net, and he immediately erected a staging in a grove near by, and addressed the people with great effect.

ELECTIONS FOR 1849.—State elections in North Carolina and Tennessee will be held today, (Thursday, Aug. 2;) in Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky, August 6; Maryland, October 3; Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, November 5.

☞ The French Republic has, according to its promise, made an official recognition of the Liberal Government of Rome. The Republic has formally saluted by the French frigate and sloop-of-war Penelope and Caymar.

☞ The cholera is still raging in the Backs of Baltimore, and in the city of Boston, it has died up to Saturday last, and 20 more were down with the disease. The panic is so great that our sense cannot be procured to attend the sick.

☞ Chief Justice Gibson has recovered from his recent severe spell of sickness.

THE FLORIDA INDIAN OUTBREAK.—The Savannah Republican has a letter from St. Augustine, dated on the 23d instant, which gives a more favorable view of the outbreak, as regards the mass of the Indians, than any account we have yet seen:

"This morning, Lieut. Adams, United States Army, with a small detachment of men, left the barracks at this place, for Indian river. As far as I can learn, and it seems to be the opinion of all here, those who attacked the settlers were but few in number, chiefly very young fellows, who have separated themselves from the main body, and go upon their 'own hook,' regardless of Indian or white law."

Another letter from Jacksonville, Florida, gives a more serious view of the Indian difficulties. It says that beacon lights were kindled along the coast for sixty miles from Indian river, giving the appearance of preconcerted action on the part of the Indians.

SINGULAR PROPHECY.—LORENZO DOW, of eccentric memory, was in possession of a prophecy, which he was confident, he had he valued highly, and frequently made quotations from. Among other remarkable sayings he was confident would out of its nest. Prompted by a kindly feeling, he picked up the helpless creature for the purpose of restoring it to its nest, but was immediately assaulted by the parent of the child-bird, which flew directly into his face and ruffled his feathers and set up a great rate, uttering in the meantime a skrill cry, which seemed to mean, "You naughty man, you! do not touch my child since I will put out your eyes." The fledgling was of course given up, and the mother was happy.

A PROPER REBUKE FROM FATHER MATHEW.—The Boston Post relates that when Father Mathew was being received by the Mayor in the City Government of that city, he administered the pledge to about thirty of his countrymen, who were present. The Mayor, in response, remarked that the pledge till a person who had been very busy in showing him round the city said to the Mayor, "Mr. Mayor, I've taken it." Father Mathew replied quickly—"Pardon me, sir, *this* is what I come for."

AMERICAN MERIT.—Alexander Dumas, the popular writer—author of Monte Christo, &c., is a Mulatto. His father was a colored officer in Bonaparte's army. *Michel Angelo Bonarotti*, the President of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, by a vote of 32 out of 45. It seems that in France, the Negro is Caesar or Napoleon if there is very little of the prejudice of color which exists in this republic.

TEST OF MR. CLAY.—The Cincinnati and Kentucky papers announce the death of age of the Hon. Henry Clay, on his way to Newport, R. I., by way of the Lakes, when he purposed to spend the 4th of July, during which period he had not spoken a word, last week suddenly resumed to his chosen home, to the great delight of his friends and acquaintances. He stands in his business as formerly, and expressed great joy for his restoration, and, in the entirely unconscious of any thing that took place during his mental derangement.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA.—The Waksily (Fla.) Times of the 18th inst., announces that an insurrection had taken place among the negroes in the neighborhood of St. Mary's, Georgia. That intention was to seize the steamboat, William Gaston, and carry her to Nassau, in the Bahamas, but owing to a delay in the arrival of the boat their scheme was detected. Many arrests were made, and the parties implicated committed to jail to have numbered three hundred.

A NEW BRITON PAPER.—A dispatch from Washington says that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new paper in Baltimore, in support of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.—Messrs. Flynn & Curran are to be the publishers. Mr. Curran was long connected with the Globe, under Blair & Rives.

ADVERTISING.—It was the saying of a man who knew a thing or two, and understood his business thoroughly, that "unless a business man's bill for advertising exceeded or equalled that of his rent, he did not understand his business." This, of course, relates to those extensively engaged in business. How far it is true, let those who do advertise answer. An advertisement in a *wandering way*, noticing every body, every where, at what you have to sell, or what you want to buy.—The farmer and mechanic, the merchant and manufacturer, the saddler and the shoe, the mother and daughter, the rich and the poor, the high and the low—all—all—alike share in the information thus conveyed, and benefited, and participate in its benefits. Therefore, as you value success in business, and would have the public know *where you are, what you are, advertise.* So says the Reading Journal.

"CIRCUMSTANCES."—It is every where reported, and generally believed in Locofoco circles, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that John A. Gamble is the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, has continuously voted the Locofoco ticket, when not prevented by "circumstances!" It is strange with what facility "circumstances" operate on the Locofoco candidate, and with them the ceremony was slightly different. Instead of kneeling they stood upright, but otherwise there was no material alteration in the giving of the pledge.—With his blessing he gave each child a dollar, and a large quantity of little girls and boys pressed forward for this favor."

The Courier says that the scene is very imposing, and the performances accompanied by the Rev. Father standing in the midst of the group, speaks in this strain:

"Come up, my friends, and take the pledge; you will never regret it. There is no cholera in it—there is no headache in it; but it is the enemy of both these complaints. Come up, my children, and be an example to your children; sons, take the first step to eminence."

DEAN SWIFT'S HATRED TO POPERY.—Dean Swift was a bitter enemy of the Papacy, and in a letter to a friend, he says:

"Come, my friends, and take the pledge; you will never regret it. There is no cholera in it—there is no headache in it; but it is the enemy of both these complaints. Come up, my children, and be an example to your children; sons, take the first step to eminence."

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"The infamous of the good priest over the Irish seems intolerable. He seems in so winning, and his words though simple, so convincing, that many, doubtless, are induced to take the pledge, at the time of the moment. Others, on the other hand, have apparently reflected deeply on the importance of what they are about to take. The manner of giving the pledge is so simple, the candidates range themselves in a row on their knees. Father Mathew then gives the pledge, to which they all respond, after which they are each blessed. A certificate is then given, and a medal, for the latter of which a small sum is said."

The cost of the medal is twenty-five cents, but those who cannot afford to pay this sum are furnished gratuitously, and the Boo adds:

"A number of American Protestants visited Mr. Mathew on the morning of Monday, and with them the ceremony was slightly different. Instead of kneeling they stood upright, but otherwise there was no material alteration in the giving of the pledge.—With his blessing he gave each child a dollar, and a large quantity of little girls and boys pressed forward for this favor."

The Courier says that the scene is very imposing, and the performances accompanied by the Rev. Father standing in the midst of the group, speaks in this strain:

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☞ Charles Porter, the favorite servant of President Taylor, died of apoplexy on Sunday morning last. He was a great favorite with Gen. Taylor, and accompanied him on his campaign through the Florida and Mexican campaigns.

☞ The City of St. Louis seems to be doomed to a succession of disasters this year. Another Fire broke out on board a steamboat, lying at the levee, on Sunday last, which, commencing in the other steamboats, entirely destroyed five of them, with heavy cargoes, which are a total loss. It is feared that several persons were burnt in one of the boats. During the fire, a serious row occurred between the firemen and a band of thieves, who were attempting to steal goods from one of the boats. The military were called to the spot.

NATIONAL PASTS.—There have been three national fasts recommended by Congress and directed by the Presidents, besides that which has been recommended by President Taylor. The first was in 1812, on the third Thursday in August; the second was in 1813, on the second Thursday in September. The third was in 1815, on the second Thursday in January.

FATHER MATHEW, in Boston, is continuing his good work, and is drawing thousands into the promise to abstain from the intoxicating cup. He occupies Faneuil Hall. The Traveller says:

"The influence of the good priest over the Irish seems unbounded. His mission is so winning, and his words though simple, so convincing, that many, doubtless, are induced to take the pledge, at the time of the moment. Others, on the other hand, have apparently reflected deeply on the importance of what they are about to take. The manner of giving the pledge is so simple, the candidates range themselves in a row on their knees. Father Mathew then gives the pledge, to which they all respond, after which they are each blessed. A certificate is then given, and a medal, for the latter of which a small sum is said."

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THE BARNBURNERS OF LOCOFOCODOM.—Many Locofoco editors persist in misrepresenting and misquoting Gen. Taylor, by attributing to him the expression—"*I have no friends to reward.*" The quotation is *false and a fraud* upon the public, and although repeatedly corrected by the Whig press, the locofoco persist in perpetrating the falsehood. The noble sentiment uttered by the old Hero, in his letter to Capt. Allison, and which has been thus basely garbled by the locofoco press, is as follows:

"I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

THE POPE.—While "Peter Pence" is being collected by Bishop Hughes and others in this country, we see by the foreign news that the Pope has sent $4000 to relieve the distress of the Irish. He can't be so very "mean" after all.

☞ A man named William Vashinder, was arrested in Boston, charged with counterfeit money, escaped from the Bagerstown jailon Wednesday night of last week, and yet on Friday last.

DOG BIT OWN GRAVE.—It is stated in the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, that a man at the slate-house in that place was sent out some days ago to dig two graves. He, however, thinking that they might want others soon, dug three, and strange to relate, the next morning was a corpse, and placed in one of them!

THE COLERA at Cincinnati is said to have attacked the horses in the stables, and many of them have died of that disease.

CAN'T AGREE.—The Hunker wing of the Locofoco party in N. York, through their organ, the Sun, threatened the regular democracy with a total and irreconciliation with the Barnburners. They republize the Free Soil doctrine and stuck to the Slavery platform.

THE TYPHOID.—"46.—The Delaware Republican states that at the annual meeting of the Stockbridge iron company, it was found that the number employed at those about two hundred men have been thrown out of employment. The large furnace has been blown out, and the forces at the article the article commands, induced this action. What a blessing the tariff of '46 is to the Northern States, given him an abundance of nothing to do!

FEMALE PRIZE FIGHT.—The women "down east" are vindicating the rights of their sex by an occasional knock down.—The Times, of Boston, says:

"Two females were carried before a Justice in Newburyport, on Thursday, on a complaint of fighting, which resulted in the loss of black eyes to one of the party.—The prize was a string of gold beads."

THE POTATO CROP.—The growing potatoes at the North and East are generally represented as very promising. The crop is somewhat shortened by the drought.—In Maine, however, there are some signs of the rot.

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVERS CURED.—The great history of the "Pills—All fevers are occasioned by the disordered motion of the blood, produced by the irregular motion of the globules, or particles which compose the mass of fluids. Then is that the cause of fever, heat and chills is experienced throughout the whole system, and accompanied with great thirst, pain in the head, back, limbs, and a total loss of complete prostration of all the faculties of the mind as well as the body.

Our Pills are a certain cure of fever, or any disease, immediately take a large dose of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and continue taking them until effect upon the bowels until the fever or pain has entirely subsided. Take one or eight at a time, more than sufficient at a first dose, and one dose of this kind it is not improbable, may prevent months of sickness, perhaps death.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills are now offered to a universally approved medicine, which by its peculiar action, cleanses the blood of all impurities, removes all obstructions, relieves, and finally restores the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

The Brandreth Pills are sold for 25 cents per box at Dr. B. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. York, and by Druggists and authorized Agents:—John M. Stevenson, Gettysburg; J. B. M'