idea into a monomania. On his return to France, he publicly announced himself as Him whose gospel he had been preaching for and wide. Seized and brought before the Archbishop of Paris, he was shut up in the Bicetre as a lunatic, his hands and feet were loaded with heavy irons, and for twelve years he bore with angelic patience this long martyrdom and the incessant sarcasms to which he was exposed.

Argument with such minds is useless; they neither can nor will understand it.—Pinel, therefore, never attempted to reason with him; he unchained him in silence, and loudly commanded that every one for the future should imitate his patience. He never address a single word to this poor lunatic. This line of conduct, which was rigorously observed, produced an effect on this self-conceited man far more powerful than the irons and the dungeon. He felt himself humbled by this isolation, this total abandonment, in the full enjoyment of his liberty. At length, after much hesitation, he began to mix with the other inmates. From that time forward he visibly improved, and in less than a year he was sufficiently recovered to acknowledge the folly of his former ideas, and to leave the Bicetre.

Fifty lunatics were in this manner released from their chains in the space of a few days. Amongst them were individuals of every rank of life and from every country. Hence the great amelioration in the treatment of insane patients, which, until then, had been bowed down, incurable, or at least fraught with the utmost danger.

Further Intelligence by the Steamer Niagara.

Particulars of the Hungarian Surrender—Letters from Kossuth—Gorgey—Quarrel between Czarus and the Pope.

THE SURRENDER OF HUNGARY.

The best intelligence of the Hungarians, received by the Niagara, confirms the previous announcement of the unfortunate surrender of Gorgey, with 20,000 men, under his command, to the Russian Marshal, Paskiewitch; but a hardly justifiable suspicion of any treachery on his part, since it appears that the previous overwhelming defeat of Dembinski, Bem, and Bem at Temesvar, gave the whole valley of the Theiss to the Russians, and left every little hope of success in the Hungarian forces. The star of freedom, we fear, has now set again upon that truly unfortunate country, beyond all hope of the minions of tyranny on all sides, though the brave Kossuth, faithful to the last, has escaped in safety, and still hopes to animate his dispairing country men to renewed exertion.

The latest despatches state that the Russian General, Paskiewitch, and the Austrian General, Haynau, are quarreling with each other; that the latter objects to the conditions of the surrender of the Hungarian General Gorgey, and that Russia will not suffer Austrian interference in the matter.

The following letters from the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, of the 23d, presents a concise view of the surrender, with a summary statement of the principal causes which have brought about such a disastrous result:

Breslau, July 18th.—A most official intelligence of the almost importance reached the British and Russian Legations and Prussian foreign office by a courier from Warsaw last night. The sanguinary Hungarian drama may be considered as closed. Bessen at all points, as stated in yesterday's letter, and almost completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers; reduced to the occupation of a limited portion of territory, without prospect of recruiting their forces or replenishing their stores of artillery, arms or ammunition, without the means of feeding large masses, and having their communications intercepted; their government wandering and distracted from one place to another; having lost all hopes of being able to return across the Theiss, to carry the main seat of war over the Danube; convinced that the prospect of assistance from abroad was as delusive as the declaration of English sympathisers were sterile and deceptive; their treasury exhausted, and the populations of the principal towns weary of the struggle, trembling for their fate—the Hungarian leaders, that is, the native Hungarians, held meetings at Arad and elsewhere after their last defeat near Temesvar, and determined to entreat the power on Gorgey to treat for submission.

This gallant chieftain, whose position in the gorges of the Upper Theiss had become extremely critical, being reduced either to see his diminished force dispersed for want of provisions, or perish in a desperate attempt to cut through the whole of bayonets by which they were encircled, accepted, as it appears, the mission to treat with Prince Paskiewitch. Consequently, a flag of truce, with offers of submission, was sent by him on the 13th and 10th to Gen. Textoulsoff, commanding the 4th Russian corps, occupying the passages of the Theiss, by Tokay. The precise terms and conditions offered by Georgey are not yet known; but details are of comparatively little importance, upon the grand fact that Georgey, in the name of the revolutionary Government, of himself, of Hungarian commanders upon the Upper Theiss bank, and with assurances of exerting his utmost influence over all other Hungarian chieftains, has made his full submission to, and has acknowledged the Emperor Francis Joseph as his lawful sovereign, and thrown himself and country upon the mercy of his Imperial Majesty. The surrender of Peterwarden, Comorn, and other strongholds held by the insurgents, are included in the capitulation, in so far as depends upon Georgey and those who invested him with full power.

And as these forces now find themselves isolated, and will be closely invested by overwhelming numbers, their commanders will soon be brought to acknowledge the inability and cruelty of causing further effusion of generous blood. It has been repeatedly and confidently stated in former letters, even in that written yesterday, that the struggle could not and would not be prolonged later than the 1st of October. This term, now anticipated by nearly six weeks, was given upon competent and impartial information as to the true condition and the resources of the belligerents, together with a conviction that the Emperor of Russia, who no longer looked upon the subject as an Hungarian but as a Polish question, was resolved to exert to the utmost extent all the vast military and financial resources of his Empire, sooner than submit an enterprise which menaced the very heart and vitality of his own power, had he ultimately met with defeat. The campaign commenced upon the 15th of June, it may be regarded as having terminated before August 14th. Thus this portentous struggle, which menaced to embrace all Europe in the same fierce conflagration, has been brought to a close in less than two months, and has thereby placed Russia in a position of strength and supremacy which will put an end, for a long period, to all attempts at insurrection or revolution in her Polish provinces, whilst it will increase the enthusiasm and loyalty of Muscovite population in the utmost extent.

Nothing is yet known of the fate that awaits Bem, Dembenski, Kispka and the Poles in the Hungarian service, whose numbers, it must be observed, have been greatly exaggerated. It is scarcely necessary to add that they, according to probabilities, will be excluded from all convention and pardon; and as it is no less certain that the Hungarians will not give them up, but will use favor their escape, it is to be hoped that they will succeed in making their way over the frontier, and in reaching in safety or Bosphorus. Would that this new proscription—this new misfortune and exile—would teach them lessons of prudence and tranquility. But this is hopeless. Let us now hope that in proportion as the victory and the resistance have been valiant, the victory great and the submission frank, the mercy and generosity of the two Emperors will be unlimited.

Intelligence rejoicing have taken place at Warsaw, at least among the authorities and Russian party. Prince Gorchakoff, who opposes this election, the representatives of France have endeavoured to pay no attention to the communications, and are giving instructions to the army of occupation to enforce respect for the just rights of the French government.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At last accounts Louis Napoleon was an invalid, not having recovered from his illness of last week.

The French Ministry are making great efforts to pay off the Roman loan, private debts. They have sold quite a number of his forests, at his request.

Prince Louis Lucciani, Lucquinielle for Lombardy, upon the eve of recovering Venice, liberated from the terror of seeing the Hungarians before Vienna, and the Austrians, Austria will now be at liberty to support her pretensions with a powerful army, and thus to give a fresh impulse and direction to such a height, as to convert existing differences and animosities into an open breach. In the other hand, the democratic party, which has blindly relied upon Hungarian success, and which has taken longer breath and recovered from its panic, fears no longer the intervention of Austria in support of the Hungarians, is now overwhelmed with anger and discomfiture. The effect upon the Poles assembled here by the intelligence, is stated to be quite overpowering. Their only consolation is, that they do not believe a word of the report.

Details will be made known tomorrow, and then their eyes will be opened to the truth.

A number of interesting letters written by Kossuth to Bem have been brought to light, showing some of the difficulties under which they labored:

PESTH, June 28, 1849.—I must confess, I do not heartily express the opinion that if we can rapidly, very rapidly, concentrate our forces the country is saved—if not, all is lost. I quite agree with Dembinski, heart, it is true, but still with firm conviction, that I am prepared, if it could be every thing to give up the whole country, every quarter of the country, in order to see our forces rapidly concentrated. For the country is nothing without the army, and when he is vanquished the lost provinces will fall back of themselves; but if the army is preserved in combination, the whole nation, politically considered, falls to the ground, and the provinces do us no good. Therefore with that you would come to us with your whole force, combine with our army and take the supreme command. We shall thus overcome all our enemies and thus secure the freedom of the world. If this cannot be done, I fear that a catastrophe may take place within a fortnight. Meanwhile, I will defend the country to the last man. I now call the whole Hungarian people to arms. KOSSUTH.

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Attila moment! have the following troops to sustain: in Transylvania 40,000 men; Upper army and Comorn 45,000; Southern army 36,000; Theiss army 25,000; Reserve corps 8,000; Government, Szegedin, Arad, Haja, Zarander, Granizeordon, and small detachments, 10,000; in the whole 173,000 men. Beside the reserve squadrons of 18 Hussar regiments, 7 batalions in erecting fortifications, 20,000 sick, 60,000 children and old men, 40 powder mills, foundries, armories, boring of cannon, making of bayonets, 24,000 principal officers in civil administration. The General, is no trifle, and the bank note apparatus has not worked for a fortnight. I ask for patience. I am not afraid. I can die for my country, but I cannot make a "creation." In three days the bank will be again in order, and I can then deliver to your treasurer 20,000 florins a week. You write for 800,000 florins, and this sum is scarce a tenth part of our monthly expenses.

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ROME.

The accounts received from Rome become daily worse and worse. The French government, it is said, is so disgusted at the conduct of the cardinals, that it has given notice to the court at Gaeta, that if the cardinals return to Rome the Pope should continue to act in the same spirit, and that the consequence should be a insurrection among the Roman people, it must not look to the French garrison for assistance to suppress it.

The Paris papers state that a most angry and determined dispatch has been addressed by the French Cabinet to the Pope, to the effect that France will insist, even by force of arms, if necessary, on having the reforms she has indicated, adopted.

La Presse announces that a diplomatic note was dispatched by the French government to Gaeta on Tuesday, in which it declares to the Pope that Gen. Oudinot has exceeded his instructions, by transmitting the full powers with which he was invested on the commission of cardinals, and particularly in having the appearance of legalizing by his presence all that the committee has accomplished since the period of its installation. The note adds that the French government feels it to be its duty to warn his Holiness that from this moment France and her representatives at Rome will cease to be responsible for the last word in all the acts of the Papal government, and that in case either the Pope, his ministers, or any other Roman powers, oppose this decision, the representatives of France have orders to pay no attention to the protests, and to proceed, if necessary, to carry, to the army of occupation to enforce respect for the just rights of the French government.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Sept. 14, 1849.

OUR AGENCIES.—E. W. CARR, Exq. Sun Building, N. East Corner Third & Chestnut streets, *Philadelphia*; and Messrs. Wm. Tennison & Co., corner of Baltimore & South Gaines streets, *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY M. FULLER.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.
AUDITOR.
JOHN ELDER.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JESSE D. NEWMAN.
TREASURER.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Distressing Accident.—On the afternoon of the 7th inst., a painful accident occurred at Mount Carbon, near Pottsville, by which MATTHEW COOPER, youngest son of Hon. James Cooper, had his left leg broken, years of age, and had, with other boys of about the same age, got on the loaded coal cars that were being roped in with boxes to Navigation's Company's coal landing. He fell from the car and the wheel passed over his leg above the knee, crushing and almost severing it. Doctors Carpenter and Hubertusz were immediately called in, who amputated the leg above the knee. The boy bore the operation, it is said, without complaint, and seemed to be in a fair way of our recovery, when, on the evening of the 10th, he died. They have sold quite a number of his forests, at his request.

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One Week Later—Arrival of the Europa.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, with one week's later despatches from Europe. A telegraphic despatch to the Daily News gives the following summary:

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.—The latest intelligence from Hungary is embraced in letters dated Vienna to the 26th ult., and is unsatisfactory and full of contradictions. The Wiener Zeitung of the 24th ult. publishes the official report of the surrender of Gorgey's surrender, which amounts to nothing.

The London News, in speculating on the causes and result of the downfall of Hungary, says that the belief is general throughout that Gorgey surrendered to Paskiewitch on a pledge from the Russian

NEW HARDWARE & GROCERY STORE.

John Fahnestock

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW Hardware and Grocery Store, in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods upon reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as nails, iron—cut saws, planes and saws, locks, hinges, screws, blades of every description, rasps and files, saddlery of all varieties, shoemakers' lasts and tools, mortices leather and linings, shovels, forks, and a general assortment of

TABLE CUTLERY AND POCKET KNIVES;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of GLASS,

PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

FISH, and OILS, and WARE, all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, that enable him to sell at the lowest prices, and will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive a share of the patronage of the public. JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14, 1849.—tf

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors of the several districts at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 10th of October next, to receive Blank Assessment Duplicates, and the necessary instructions.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

Sept. 14—tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of THOS. E. GRESWOLD, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to him are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg, for settlement.

MARY ANN GRESWOLD.

Sept. 14.—6t Ex'r.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB TANGER, late of Huntington township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in same township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims, to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB TANGER.

Sept. 14.—6t* Ex'r.

ARTISTS', PAINTERS', & DAGUERREOTYPISTS' DEPOT.

WM. A. WISONG,

No. 2, N. LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealer in Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, Bronzes, Gold Leaf, Gold Paper, Gold Size, Full and complete assortment of Daguerreotype stock, of Cases, Plates, Chemicals, &c., at the very lowest prices.

Sept. 14;1849.—1m

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a Male Teacher to take charge of the Male High School in the Borough of Gettysburg, from and after the 1st October next, at $25 per month. Application, postpaid, can be addressed to Dr. C. H. STEVENSON, President of the Board of School Directors.

F. E. VANDERSLOOT,

Sept. 14—tf Sec'y.

Druggists, Physicians, Merchants, and others.

JUST RECEIVED, Fresh Medicinal PLANTS, & Extracts, Ointments, Vegetable Medicines, Medicated Wines, Oils, of the HERB KINGDOM, No. 38 North SIXTH street, between Market & Arch streets, Philadelphia, where are constantly on hand a full assortment of Medicinal Herbs, which will be sold on better terms than at any other establishment. The Herbs are

The utmost care is taken in the raising, preparing, and gathering the Herbs, that is, in the Herbs, Roots, &c., are usually put up in Presses and Packed in Bags, Bbls, Hhds, and Tcs per 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to $4 25 a $5 00 per 100 lbs.—Sales of five bags at $4 60 a $5 per 100 lbs., prices firm.

PROVISIONS.—New Pork $17 25, and Prime $9 25. Beeves—Sales 65 a 65 cents; Hogs—Sales 3 a 4 c. net. Lard 7 lbs. 50c, and 7½ in bags—but little doing.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gingles, Mr. Conrad Sauerwein, of Abbottstown, and Miss Eliza Cornwell, of Hunterstown.

On the 12th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Enders, Mr. Wm. Carnahan, and Miss Juanita Gossnant, both of Menallen.

DIED,

On the 24th ult, Mr. Geo. Wolf, of Reading township, aged 51 years.

On the 7th inst., MARIA MATILDA, daughter of John and Mary Musser, of Straban township, aged 2 years, 2 months and 7 days.

On the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN KELLY, of Menallentown township, aged 76 years and 9 days.

To Physicians, Druggists, and Country Merchants.

DR. J. N. KEELER and BRO., most respectfully announce to the public that their stock of English, French, German and American DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. Having opened a new store, No. 193 Market street, with a full supply of Drugs and Medicines, we respectfully solicit Country Dealers to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, promising one and all who may test the quality of our goods, that no pains will be spared to extend as their patronage, to sell large quantities of Drugs and Medicines, on as liberal terms as any other house in the U. S. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Country Merchants and Druggists will be supplied with any quantity of Patent Medicines, at the lowest wholesale prices.

Sept. 14—6t

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR BURNS!

CERTIFICATES AND REFERENCES.

Sept. 1st, 1849.—Since I had my burned one of my hands with melted silver, which I was pouring from a crucible, I applied your Mixture, which at once relieved me from the excruciating pain, and worked a complete cure. Yours, &c. W. S. WOOD.

Syracuse, Dec. 1, '46.

BURNS CHILD CURED.

MR. W. L. GREEN, formerly Postmaster at Jonkin's Corners, N. Y., stated that one of his children fell on a hot stove, very badly burning his face, and severely injuring one of his eyes. Having tried every thing he could, which immediately relieved all pain, and effected a cure with out leaving a scar.

TERRIBLE BURN CURED.

Mr. T. Hedges, agent for the Adhesive Iron Works in New York, had his arms dreadfully scalded by the bursting of a boiler, tearing the skin and flesh to peel off the arm in large flakes, leaving a shocking and painful sight. Twenty Mustard Plasters were used, and the pain instantly stopped, and the arm was speedily cured without a scar. Hazard, Armory, the proprietors of the Foundry, certify to these facts.

Every person should keep this Ointment by them.

ANOTHER BURN CURED.

Mr. Jacob Ruff, Lancaster, writes pleased with the healing qualities of your Master of Pain. I send you one of a number of cases in my neighborhood. A little boy, four years of age while at play in my sitting-room, accidentally fell, and pitched head foremost into the hot stove, burning herself back with the hand still on the stove and burning one side of her face to a crisp. One application of your Ointment immediately removed all pain, and in a few days she was well, without a scar, although the skin was stiff, all screwed up. H. BARNS.

KF For sale by

SAMUEL B. BUEHLER,

Gettysburg, Gettysburg; and by Dr. Kauffman, Petersburg; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Hamilton, Hunterstown; M. E. Knight, Bendersville; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville; Stick & Wilmer, Mummasburg; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; Dr. Zeck, New Chester; D. M. Cashtown; J. Brinker & Son, Fairfield; E. Wolf, East Berlin; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Lilly & Co., Wrightsville; Dr. Wolf, Dillsburg; Mr. Sherrard, Mechanicstown; Dr. Hoffman, Mt. Pleasant; Dr. Lefever, Lewisberry; Dr. Lefever, Dillsburg; Dr. Lefever, Franklin; Dr. Lefever, Franklin; Dr. Lefever, Franklin