PUBLIC SALE.

AS the subscriber intends removing to the West, he will sell at Public Sale *On Tuesday the 26th day of March next*, at his residence, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, his entire stock of Personal Property, to wit:

Dining and Breakfast Tables, *Chairs, Bedsteads,*

Bureaus, Corner Cupboard, Kitchen Cupboard, Looking Glasses, a large Iron Kettle, Pots, Ovens, Skillets,

FOUR STOVES,

with pipe, one a cooking stove, the others sub-plate, with other articles of household and Kitchen Furniture; also, EIGHT first-rate

Milch Cows,

4 head of young cattle, a lot of hogs, one broad-tread wagon, one one-horse do., an old carriage, ploughs, harrows, horse-gears, with numerous other Farming implements.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the terms will be made known by the subscriber. A reasonable credit will be given.

JACOB WELDY.

March 1, 1850.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the Farming business, will sell, without reserve, at Public Sale on

Tuesday the 12th day of March next,

at 9 o'clock, A. M., at his residence in Freedom township, the following

Personal Property,

to wit: 5 head of working Horses, including a Stallion; Fourteen Cattle, Hogs, a Wagon—one Road Wagon, (broad-tread) just new, and two narrow tread;

Carriage and Harness,

double and single Mouldboard Plows; Harrows, hay carriages and hay ladders, horse gears, fifth chains, log chains, jackscrews, grindstones, windmills, horse rake, hay by the ton, &c., together with a great variety of *HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.*

☞A credit of six months will be given to those whose purchases amount to more than five dollars.

ISAAC NEELY.

February 22, 1850.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Guardian of BENJAMIN LEREW, minor son of John Lerew, late of the township of Latimore, in said county, deceased, will sell at public sale, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, on

Saturday the 23d day of March inst.,

all the interest of said Benjamin Lerew in

A Tract of Land,

situate in Latimore township, Adams county, on the road from Walford's mill to the Carlisle turnpike, containing

162 Acres and 95 Perches.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY STONE HOUSE,

Stone Kitchen, double Log Barn, Spring House, Meat House, Wagon Shed, and Dry House, with other out-buildings. Also a good orchard of choice fruit trees.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of sale by

JACOB GREBILL, Guardian.

By the Court—H. Denwiddie, Clerk.

March 1, 1850.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

AS the Subscriber intends removing from Gettysburg, he will sell, at Public Sale, on

Tuesday the 26th of March inst.,

at his residence in East York Street, the following Household and Kitchen Furniture, to wit:

Dining and Breakfast Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Desks,

Wardrobe, Cupboards, Settees, Looking Glasses, Parlor Lamps, Stands, Pictures, (framed,) window blinds, carpeting, andirons, shovels and tongues, two excellent time-pieces, (one an eight day clock,) with the other a very handsome mantle ornament, running three weeks,)

FOUR STOVES,

with pipe and drum, one a Hathaway cook stove, one a new style air-tight, and two common wood stoves; also, a first-rate

MILCH COW,

a new sleigh, ☞That well known SHOT GUN, with pouch, flask, &c., a pair of new folding doors, a lot of yellow sand, a lot of lumber, together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

WILLIAM KING.

March 1, 1850.—ts

LAST NOTICE

IS hereby given to all those indebted to me, to make payment by the *20th of March.* As my former notice has been disregarded, those not attending to this, will find their accounts in some officer's hands for collection.

SAM'L. FAHNESTOCK.

March 1, 1850.—4t

FIRE! FIRE!

THE Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, Philadelphia, are now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid. *"No premium notes taken on which assessments are made."*

The subscriber, as Agent for the above Company, will insure dwellings, either permanent or limited, on property and effects of every description against loss or damage by fire.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, March 1, 1850.—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests those indebted to him either by note or book, to make payment on or before the *first day of April next*, at which time they will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

PETER MICKLY.

Mummasburg, Feb 22, 1850.—3t

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia "News"

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1850.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the Senate then resumed the reconsideration of the compromise resolutions offered by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Calhoun having the floor, briefly stated his inability to address the Senate in person, and returned thanks for the courtesy which the Senate had extended him, in permitting him to have his views upon the great question of public agitation delivered by a proxy. He then asked Mr. Mason to read his speech for him.

Mr. Mason then commenced reading the speech. Mr. Calhoun commences by asking—"What can be done to save the Union?" "It was necessary first to trace the cause of the danger, before a remedy could be applied. The danger arose—first, from the discontent in the southern states, which commenced with the agitation of the slavery question and has continued ever since. The next question was—What has caused the disquiet?"—It resulted from the fact, on the part of the southern states, that they could not live in the Union, under the existing state of things, with safety to their honor and interests.

He proceeded next to show by statistics, that the equilibrium of the different sections of the Union has been lost, in consequence of the increase of population in the north; this state of affairs placed the control of the government exclusively in the hands of the north—giving them a majority of the votes, and a large majority in the population, which would be greatly increased by the next census. In addition to this, the newly acquired territory would also add, specially, at least five new states, which would be admitted to the north, while no additional territories were progressing in the South.

He next proceeded to show that the action of the government had been such as to give control to a sectional majority, by which the south has been deprived of its share in the territories. The first act having such effect, was the ordinance of 1787. The next—the Missouri compromise; and the last the act by which the south were excluded from Oregon. The result of all of which, has been, that where the south from three-fourths of the territory acquired by the federal government (exclusive of our cession) in 1783, which had also unsettled the necessary equilibrium between the two sections, by adopting a system of revenue and disbursements which imposed unequal burdens upon the south—to the advantage of the north. The action of Congress in the next place had resulted in a concentration of power in the federal government to the manifest disturbing and violation of state right. The result of all these series of measures, and this course of policy was to give the north ascendancy in every department of the government.

He then proceeded to consider the views and feelings of the people of the north relative to the institution of slavery, which the south felt to be assailed by the anti-slavery organization, and which he said was looked upon with greater or less hostility by the whole north—all the people of which felt bound, at least to discountenance it, while they felt themselves impelled to defend it.

He reviewed the course of the slavery agitation by the north—commencing with the first battle upon the right of petition, and coming down to the present day—for the purpose of showing that encroachments upon this point had been continued and could not have without the sanction of Congress. They could not form a constitution when Congress had not given them leave to do so. How could gentlemen say that they will go to a chamber after defeating the candidate of the democratic party (Case) at the late election—who took the ground that Congress had no right of legislation—now turn round to admit a State upon the ground that she has formed a constitution which has been denied in the Presidential contest? How could those gentlemen who voted on the ground upon question that Congress had the sole and absolute power of legislation for the territories now propose to exercise a course directly the reverse? What did all this mean? Were they to conclude that the exclusion of the south from the territory acquired from Mexico, was an object of such paramount importance, that right, justice, consistency, and the constitution, must all yield thereto. There was but one way in which the Union could be saved, and that was by the full and final settlement—upon the principle of justice—of all the questions at issue between the two sections.

The south asked for simple justice—less than that she ought not to take. She had no compromise to offer, but the constitution, and could make no surrender or concession. By satisfying the south—she would remain in the Union, and by satisfying her in the Union, and thereby restoring tranquility. Could this be done? Yes! easily—not by the wisdom of man, but the wisdom of God, she but the stronger. The north had only to do justice by conceding to the south a participation in the territory, and by causing the arrest and delivery of fugitives, and by ceasing the agitation of the slavery question, and by giving a fair amendment of the constitution, such as would restore to the south the power to protect herself, which she possessed before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of the government. Would the north agree to do this? If her love for the Union was as great as her professions, it should be the reasonable duty of saving the Union, resting on the north and not upon the south. The south would do her part in the sacrifice of here, and the north might save it without sacrifice. If this question was not now settled it would be the last session that it would be. If you, said Mr. Calhoun, cannot agree to settle these questions on the principle of justice and equity, we tell you that we and we represent agree to separate—part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, we ask but to be let alone, and know what to do when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you remain united you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case Calhoun would put the last question. If you admit her under all the conditions that opposes her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territory, with all the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive in that case that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and influenced to act accordingly. In conclusion, he repeated that he had all along endeavored to repel the charge that the south was actuated by a spirit of aggression, and that the south had left the Union, if possible—and if not, to save the section where his lot has been cast.—Having done his duty, let what would happen, he would be free from all responsibility.

Mr. Webster expressed his desire to address the Senate on Wednesday or Thursday next, and the Compromisers understood that Mr. Hamlin would speak to-morrow, Mr. Walker on Wednesday, and Mr. Webster on Thursday.

Mr. Hale gave notice of his intention to reply to what he considered the romance of history of the anti-slavery question, and the Senate then adjourned.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.—*Singular case.*—There has been considerable excitement in Frederick, Md., in regard to sudden death of a son of Mr. George A. Hagerstown Mail say:

"After being kept for the period of four days, he was placed in Mr. Hart's vault, in a shed proof grave yard, with the lid of the coffin open, as there were very serious doubts whether or not he was in a trance. The next morning he was found dead, the grave yard, the only indication of life being a small pimple on his lip causing much swelling, and a bit of skin in the short space of three days, he died.

Many persons have daily visited his remains, and all express their doubts. Though in this condition over two weeks, his cheeks are as rosy and fresh as when in good health, his lips, as if he had just died. Does not have a very natural and life-like color, and his limbs are pliant as ever, not having the rigidity of death at all—his eyes are not at all sunken, but as natural as in robust health. There is not, we yet, the least appearance of decay, and no offensive smell. His parents visit him daily, to ascertain if any change has taken place, either for better or worse.—Though doctors say he is dead, many persons in the community doubt it. Doctors are not infallible. He was fifteen or fifteen years of age, fine looking and intelligent. On Sunday he was in excellent health, enjoying himself with his companions; on Wednesday night he was declared a corpse.—Such is life."

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The action of the Tennessee legislature, in passing resolutions condemnatory of the Nashville convention, and refusing to appoint delegates thereto, has produced very greatly against the prospect of the convention being held, at least there; and the *Macon Journal*, of Georgia, urges that it not meet at Macon. We have no voice in the matter as to where the convention shall meet, but every patriot would surely desire that it might either be holden for consistency's sake in South Carlina or Mississippi.

THE GAYNES CASE.—This case, which has been before the courts, and has occupied a portion of the public papers, for years, was finally decided last week in the U. S. Circuit Court of New Orleans, and against Mrs. G's. claim. The testimony in the case showed that not only a curious state of affairs in the domestic history of some of the parties concerned, but also some negative facts respecting social and moral Life in New Orleans previous to its admission into the Union. It was proved during the trial that the mother of Mrs. Gaines, was married to three different persons, each living at the same time. Mrs. G. was the child of the second husband and claimed all his large estates, but the decision of the court leaves it in the hands of the present owners.—*Gar. Tel.*

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 8, 1850.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. CASE, Exq. Sun Building, N. East Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia; and Messrs. Wm. Taylor & Co., corner of Baltimore & South Gay streets, Baltimore—our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Star and Banner, "and collecting and receipting for the same.

LEGISLATIVE

Correspondence of the "Star and Banner."

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7th, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Committee appointed by the House, a few weeks since to investigate the conduct of the State Treasurer towards Messrs. Norris & Bro. has at last been prepared to report by the efforts of members who were aware that the subject was of a delicate nature, and the result has been that sensible men are disgusted with the ridiculous force they are exercising.

The Committee set in its official capacity on Thursday week last, when Mr. Ball made his appearance, and the examination commenced. It is contended that as the office of State Treasurer was established by the Constitution, he could not be very subject to the control of the House of Representatives, except by impeachment and in all such cases the contrary is antagonistic to the Constitution in specific charges." These the Committee declined making and Mr. Ball entered his protest against their proceedings. They then examined Mr. Morris, one of the firm, by whom the complaint was made, and his whole testimony affected irremisable proof not merely of the fragility of the grounds upon which the investigation was instituted, but that there were absolutely no grounds at all. Mr. Morris deny he was at the Treasury—that he was informed of the scarcity of funds immediately upon his arrival from home—that the accession of Mr. Ball to the Treasurership, but he had not say that he ever presented the proper authority from the Canal Board to justify the payment of his claims, and they made the purchase. How then was Mr. Ball to know that the State owed anything? Mr. Ball said he did not. The record of the investigation is about this. Mr. Ball is a Whig Treasurer, under a Whig Administration. Under these circumstances, he has been subjected to a long and through their sentiment, and has received the most flattering testimonials of his conduct from all quarters. Mr. Calhoun has prostituted his great intellectual powers to the advocacy of sectional interests, and has become a mere minister on the slavery question. He sees the session's daily journal of the Senate proposed by Northern Representatives, and discovers a divorce at Southern interests in every bill introduced by other than Slaveholders. He heavenlessly made up his mind that the claim has strength arrived in which discussion is not only unavailable but dangerous and does not hesitate to say so. According to his views, no plan of compromise yet submitted will satisfy the South. Mr. Clay's plan will not satisfy them—neither will that of President Taylor. The proposition of Mr. Foote and Mr. Bell are not regarded as even entitled to a passing notice. There is only one way in which the Union can be saved, and that is by the North yielding the whole matter in controversy by allowing the introduction of Slavery into our free territories, passing laws securing the arrest any restoration of fugitive slaves, and then guaranteeing to the South, by an amendment of the Constitution, an increased representation in the National Legislature, so as to secure to the South the political power which it has until now wield, and in the council of the nation. The South, according to Mr. Calhoun, has no compromise to offer, can make no concession or surrender: and if the North will not "save it," dissunion must come, and the sooner the better.

These ultra views of Mr. Calhoun will do good in opening the eyes of a large portion of his followers to his real designs, and will detach from him all who are not prepared to swallow the dose he has prepared. The Washington Republic, edited by a Southern gentleman of much ability and understood to be in the confidence of President Taylor, alluding to this speech, remarks:

"We consider the speech of Mr. Calhoun a manifesto of dissunion, by presenting impracticable and impossible conditions for the salvation of the Union. It takes the ground, substantially, that, if California is admitted into the Union, it will provoke a case for resistance. This is the only tangible and practical proposition in the speech of Mr. Calhoun.

"Whatever doubt may have been hitherto entertained upon the question, no one can read this speech without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Calhoun has wrought himself into the conviction that the dissolution of the Union is the only remedy for existing evils. That it will separate his friends from all self-intentioned and patriotic citizens, both at the North and South, who have hitherto looked up to him as a safe political guide and adviser, we cannot doubt. It is fortunate for the country that Mr. Calhoun has thus unmasked his motives and objects; for, as a professed disunionist, he will be benefiteth shorn of his powers and opportunities of mischief."

An important demonstration was made in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Foote, who immediately after the reading of the Journal, took the floor, referred to the disunion speech of Mr. Calhoun's speech, and affirmed that the latter would not be sustained even by the South in his ultra demands. Mr. Foote defended North from some unjustly charges of hostility and aggression preferred by Mr. Calhoun, denied that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary, or was asked for by the South, and argued that so far from anything being being impracticable, as affirmed by Mr. Calhoun, all that was necessary was to go to work in a spirit of conciliation, and in 30 days an arrangement could be effected acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Calhoun reaffirmed the views of his speech, and was unwilling to trifle longer in any respect, whereupon some warm words passed between himself and Mr. Foote—the latter disclaiming all sympathy with the disunionists, and pronouncing Mr. Calhoun's demands unreasonable and impracticable.

This demonstration of Mr. Foote is the more important, as it is understood to have been determined upon after conference with Southern Senators.

MR. WEBSTER was to reply to Mr. Calhoun on yesterday. A great effort was expected, as it has been in preparation for some time. It is observed that Mr. Benton will address the Senate on an early day, and that Mr. CLAY will probably speak next week. The war of the intellectual giants of the nation has commenced.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Cooper submitted with some severity upon the letter of the British Minister to our Government protesting against any increase of duties on importations of British iron and other British products and manufactures, when Mr. C. denounced as an improperly intrusive and offensive interference with the affairs of this government. After some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Davis, King, Cass and Badger, in explanation of the letter and of diplomatic rights and usages, the matter was passed by.

In the House, Mr. Stanley of North Carolina made a fearless and patriotic speech in favor of the Union and against the Nashville Disunion Convention—in the course of which he was several times warmly applauded.

☞Sheriff Eichler has advertised the sale of two Lots of Ground situate in Abbottstown, seized and taken in execution as the estate of Ambrose McFarlane, to be sold on the premises on Friday the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞Our thanks are due to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS for copies of the Speeches of Messrs. Root and Campbell, and also of his own scathing speech, on the Slavery question. Also to the Hon. JAMES COOPER for Seeds from the U. S. Patent Office.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.—*Serious Loss of Life.*—A terrible accident occurred to the 12 o'clock train from Philadelphia on Friday, near White Hill, N. J.

The train had passed over a curve, and was probably going at about the rate of 35 miles per hour, the momentum of the train carrying it about eight rods from the place of explosion before the cars were brought to a stand—the engine being thrown off the track at right angles, crushing one of a mammoth wheat boiler, and the baggage car, the baggage car, the crates of poultry which were torn to pieces and piled up in a frightful confusion. All the remaining cars kept their place on the track, and no serious injury happened to any passenger but those on the engine and tender.

Martin Fisher, the engineer, one of the most skillful men in his profession, was blown some distance beyond the engine, struck on his foot, his yet remaining, and in an instant more died a disfigured corpse. He was about thirty years of age; had no family.

James Seward, formerly an engineer on this road, was on the engine and killed instantly; his body was found under the wreck, with his head in the engine. His death was caused by a blow on the right temple. He was 25 or 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

John Flannigan, a brakeman, aged about 28 years, was on the tender at the time. His skull was fractured in two or more places, and, besides this, his right frontal bone was laid entirely bare.

THE UTICA CANAL RIOTS.—*The Rioters Fired Upon.*—The Utica Observer, of Wednesday, gives the details of the rioting on the canal, between that city and Frankfort, is becoming sad and bloody excitement.

On Sunday evening, 24th inst., the rioters turned out about 400 strong, and renewed their violence. Some 200 sought to gain driving out the women and children from their lodgings in the farm houses in the vicinity, charging them with prostitution, or violent acts. One workman was shot in the leg, and wounded, while peacefully passing along the canal.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, the rioting party made another riotous attack on the lodgings of Irishmen, in Frankfort, when the sheriff at Herkimer, and another armed posse from Canajoharie, as Maryland Iron meriting Maryland Pipe, bearing the stamp, "Baltimore Pipe." The rioters fired upon the Sheriff of