affecting a retreat; "where's no law as far as I know, against killing your horse, though it mought be murder if you killed him all. Besides you know, I always obey military orders."

BURNING FLESH AND BLOOD.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Carolinian, states that on the 15th February there fell in Sampson County, a shower of flesh and blood, about 20 feet wide, and as far as it was traced, about 236 or 300 yards in length.—The pieces appeared to be flesh, liver, lights, brains and blood. Some of the blood ran on the leaves, appeared apparently very fresh. During the time it was falling, there was a cloud overhead, having a red appearance like a wind cloud.—There was no rain. A piece of the meat has been examined with two of the best microscopes in the place, and the existence of blood is well established; but nothing was shown giving any indication of the character of the matter. It has the smell, both in its dry state, and when accersed in water, of putrid death; and there can scarcely be a doubt that it is such.

PLANK ROADS.—The peculiar advantage of Plank Roads to the community is their continuing in perfect order, and affording undiminished facilities for travel, at all seasons, while common roads are reduced impassable by the continual rains in summer, the occasional thaws of midwinter, or the "breaking up" in the spring. They thus enable the farmer to carry his produce to market at seasons and in weather when he would otherwise be his prisoned at home, and could not there work to advantage.

His farm will thus be made more valuable to him, and it has accordingly been found that the values and price of lands contiguous to those roads have been increased by their operation to such a degree as to excite the envy and complaints of those living off their line. The great facility of these roads will enable him to carry his former load to a more distant market, if desired, or to carry to his former market a larger load, and therefore at less cost per bushel, hundred weight or cord. He can therefore sell cheaper, and yet gain more. The consumer of his produce, wood, &c., gets a better supply of all articles and lower prices. The shop-keepers carry on an active trade with their country customers at times when, and at seasons of the year, they would have nothing to do. It is one of those few business arrangements by which all parties, both and which, therefore, in the words of De Witt Clinton, actually "augment the public wealth."

It is a gratifying circumstance, and one of favorable augury, too, that in the midst of the discouragement and dissatisfaction which prevails in different parts of the country, and while the disunionists are boldly proclaiming their nefarious designs to the world, public securities, State and National, not only remain unshaken, but are sought after with increasing avidity, both in Great Britain and on the continent. No more conclusive evidence could be desired of the estimation in which the stability of our institutions is held on the other side of the Atlantic. No thermometer is so accurate to mark the state of public opinion and more eagerly or accurately at our conditions and prospects, than those who have a pecuniary interest in the fate of the Republic. A shadow of doubt as to the perpetuity of the Union would strike down American stocks in every money market of Europe. That they maintain their highest price in the face of the irritating discussions in Congress, and the threatening, threatening a rupture, is proof that whatever apprehensions are entertained by timid persons here, the keen and practised observers in Europe, whose vision is sharpened by perpetual solicitation for the safety of their investments, discover no danger whatever in the existing condition of things.—*Lou. Union.*

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—SEEKING A MAN ALIVE.—The Galena Jeffersonian states that among the overland emigrants for California last spring, was Mr. Green, of "Green Weaden Factory," Fox Grove, and two of his sons, the youngest a youth. It is reported that while passing through a tribe of Indians, the young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a squaw. The tribe having become well advised of the fact, hastened after the company and overtook them and demanded the murderer. At first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that they will would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was accordingly given into their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father and the whole company, they skinned the poor fellow *head to his feet.* He lived four hours after he was thus flayed.

TURNIT IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—A trifling scene, one of which the annals of justice offer but few instances, occurred on the 23rd ult., in the court of appeal of Turin. The president was about to pass sentence on a band of seventeen murderers, three of whom had been condemned to death and the fourteen others to hard labor or imprisonment, when those convicts rose at a signal given by their chief, and attempted to disarm the carbineers seated by their side. A frightful tumult ensued. The judges and part of the auditory retired terror struck, whilst the carbineers endeavored to master the revolters. A sergeant finding himself two closely pressed by one of them, named Vincenzo Ortasio, shot him dead with a pistol. This put an end to the horrid struggle.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.—Madison, Ia., was visited by an extraordinary hailstorm on the 16th inst. The *Madison Banner* says:—It was the most tremendous hail storm ever known within the memory of man, in this latitude. The immense amount of hail that fell and the long duration of the storm were as extraordinary and unparalled as was the enormous size of the hail stones. We measured one that was full two inches in diameter and saw another which we supposed to be about three inches; but the largest one measured in circumference eight and one half inches. During an interval of the storm, Mr. W. B. Wells of Smith Township, picked up a hail stone, which was 3½ inches in diameter, and gloves and our hat inches in circumference.

A NOVEL VOYAGE.—A fine brig, built in Cincinnati, arrived at Salem (Mass.), on Friday last, from Ohio, via New Orleans, with a full cargo. The stranger attracted great attention.

A dead game cock in Rebanecutcy, N. Y., on Thursday last, between two gentlemen noted for their fondness for the sport—January and three pints of rum. They fought with a pair of sows and backs—one of the battlers lost an ear, and the other lost the tournament of his cockeatys.—No insinuation.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A dreadful accident occurred yesterday, about 11 1-2 o'clock A. M., at the store of Capt. E. A. Kuizor, about two miles above this place. Two young men named William Emmons and Agustus Jolion, went out after pigeons, and after returning to the store of Capt. Kuizor, indulged in going through the military evolutions with two guns which were then in the room, which they thought were unloaded, when the latter pulled the trigger, and the gun went off, taking effect in the brain above the left eye, killing the former instantaneously. Young Emmons had his gun cocked, and snapped it at Jolion, as his gun was found uncocked with the pin open.—When the accident occurred several persons were in the store, and state that it was entirely accidental. Jolion was almost out of his mind, and will often think with horror of the frightful deed.

Young Emmons was 22 years old, and left behind him a widowed mother and a younger brother to mourn over the loss to which he was so suddenly doomed, without a moments warning. This dreadful occurrence is another of the many warnings which daily present themselves, against the use of fire-arms, and of the uncertainty of life!—*Milledgeville.*

DESTROYING A PIRATE.—Doctor Woodbridge Strong, one of the witnesses in the Webster trial, on Thursday, gave the following account of a little bit of professional exploit:

"I have dissected a great many bodies in my day. I had a pirate given me in warm weather in the year ——, and as I only wanted the bones, I dissected him rapidly, and then was a good piece of flesh left on him, I thought it would be as good a way as any to burn him up. I therefore made a large running fire, and kept it well up by throwing on piece by piece all night, and at 11 o'clock next day, I found I had not done my work. The great dissected a great job to burn up a human body. Pitch pine would be the best thing to do it with. It is necessary to keep the fire well stirred up, during the process, or it will go out."

Perhaps the ugly suggestions, the cynicism of Dr. Strong is apt to enforce, there is at any occasions about the way he tells his story, that it is decidedly cynical.

A letter from Washington in the Philadelphia North American says:

The determination of the President not to appoint any member of Congress to office during his term of service, has given a general satisfaction except to the limited class immediately affected by the rule which was adopted at an early period of the administration, though not publicly announced, and has been strictly adhered to until the present time. The only seeming execution occurred in the case of Mr. Marsh, now minister at Constantinople; but who had fully determined to resign his seat as a member of the House, and had been appointed to an unwilling mission to Great Britain and on the continent. No more conclusive evidence could be desired of the estimation in which the stability of our institutions is held on the other side of the Atlantic. No thermometer is so accurate to mark the state of public opinion and more eagerly or accurately at our conditions and prospects, than those who have a pecuniary interest in the fate of the Republic. A shadow of doubt as to the perpetuity of the Union would strike down American stocks in every money market of Europe. That they maintain their highest price in the face of the irritating discussions in Congress, and the threatening, threatening a rupture, is proof that whatever apprehensions are entertained by timid persons here, the keen and practised observers in Europe, whose vision is sharpened by perpetual solicitation for the safety of their investments, discover no danger whatever in the existing condition of things.—*Lou. Union.*

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THE STAR & BANNER,
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, March 29, 1850.

REMOVAL.

☞On the 1st of April we intend removing the "STAR" Office from its present location to STEVENSON's new Brick Building, on Carlisle street, two doors from the diamond—where we will be pleased to see our friends and patrons, as in times past.

First of April.

Those of our subscribers who contemplate "moving" on or about the first of the coming month, are requested to give as timely notice of where they wish their papers sent, as that date the town subscribers, especially, will please inform our carrier of their new residence, so that no mistakes may occur in leaving their papers at the wrong place.

☞Mr. CALHOUN is again alarmingly ill—His physical infirmities are growing upon him, and the excitement attendant upon his debate in the Senate is too much for his bodily health.

☞We are under obligation to Messrs. Cooper, Nes, Casey, Dickey, Seward and Stevens, at Washington, and to Hons. Smyser and Sadler, at Harrisburg, for sundry documents.

☞Maj. HAMMADY will accept our acknowledgments for a fine specimen of the famous York shine cheese—a piece, but a whole cheese.—We have tested its merits and find that like the Major himself, it is a prime article and entitled to take "the cake."—Ah, Mr. H.? We believe he has a few more left of "the same sort," which we advise the reader to try. By-the-way, we notice that Major HAMMADY has just opened a new and greatly increased stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., which for variety and elegance of style, exceeds anything that we have met with in this market. Also an indefinite number of barrels of Cranberries, which we have all tastes and suit all purses. Call and see them.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We are informed that a young man, son of Mr. Jose Bowanga, Indian Commissioner, residing in Baltimore, while driving a team on the Baltimore road, near Reisterstown, on Tuesday last, fell from his horse, and one of the wheels of the wagon passed over his body, injuring him so much as to cause his death by the next morning.

THE MAGAZINES.—*Godey, Graham and Sartain, for April,* have all been received. The Engravings are tastefully executed, and the contributions from the pens of writers of ability.—Persons wishing to subscribe for either of these Magazines can see specimens at this office.

Special Message.

☞Gov. JOHNSTON transmitted a special message to the Legislature on Friday last, communicating resolutions of the legislature of Virginia and Georgia in reference to the slavery question and certain alleged violations on the part of the North, of the Constitution of the United States. We regret that the press upon our columns this week compels us to postpone the message until our next issue. It is a most excellent document, creditable to the head and heart of the author, and worthy of a Pennsylvania Executive. Gov. Johnston receives with much ability the slavery issue—expresses opposition to the extension of the Slave Institution to Free Territories—affirms the right of the Slave States to legislate on the subject within their own limits, but mutually regrets the assaults which have been made upon the law of Penn sylvania enacted to mitigate invidable the integrity of the Slave Law of 1793, and to protect the citizens. The message is generally warmly commended by the Press of the State. "It is a mild," says the Daily Union, "but firm, but honest, but truthful an energetic patriotic assertion and vindication of the position of Pennsylvania, in reference not only to the slavery question and the alleged grievance of the South, but the connection of the Union of the States, and as such, will arrest attention. It reviews with candor and impartiality the whole question in relation to these alleged grievances—expresses the sentiment of the whole people of the State in reference to them and the cause producing them, and seems at once the action of our legislature and the sentiment of our people in the premises. The recommendations of the message will doubtless receive the early attention of the legislature, and in a manner which will at once stand out the strict regard for the constitution, our respect for the rights of the states, and vindicate the people of the state from the charge which the resolutions prefer against them.

Election of Judges—Mr. Smyser's Speech.

The Bill making the Judges elective by the people has at length passed the Senate and the Legislature. It will next fall again be submitted to a popular vote, and if again endorsed by the people of the State, as it undoubtedly will be, the amendment to the Constitution will have been effected. The closing speech on the subject was made in the House of Representatives, on Friday, by Representative, Mr. SMYSER, and it appears to be conceded on all hands that the effort was the ablest, as well as the most eloquent speech, during the entire debate. Mr. Smyser has been opposed to the change in the tenure of the Judiciary, and has stood against the new Constitution in 1837. But he had taken no active part against the beauty amendment, now that the question has been changed, as he believed there would be no opposition to travel through miry and dirty paths to secure the emina, when it is at the disposal of the people, than when it must be sought at the hands of a political Executive. Mr. Smyser's speech, although of considerable length, is well worthy a careful perusal, and we shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity to present it in full to our readers. The Harrisburg Intelligencer thus refers to the speech:

"The closing speech upon the subject was made in the House, by Mr. Smyser, of Adams county, and was worthy of the reputation he has acquired for sense and dignity, vigor and an able debater. The several objections which had been urged against the Bill were there up, examined and thoroughly answered, and announced in such a way as to leave no doubt upon the mind of the hearer, as to the correctness of the position he assumed. Mr. S. is a Democrat in the wide and only signification of the term. He has not changed in the people; but does not constantly boast of that confidence as a means of acquiring influence, which he who obtains it ultimately uses for his own benefit, regardless of the interests of the mass. Men who do this are thronging the political world, and while they scruple to dissemble their exclusive merit of trust in the people, and steadily demand all who differ in political views from them as "Federalists" and "aristocrats" they have their own benefit accomplishment of their own designs, and are ever ready to sacrifice the interest of the whole people to the aggrandisement of self."

☞Vermont, by annual election, has again decided against granting licenses for sale of intoxicating drinks. The vote just held shows the following results: for licenses, 13,500; against licenses, 19,940; majority against the license, 7,240. Every county in the state, but Washington and Essex, went with the majority.

LEGISLATIVE.

Correspondence of the "Star and Banner."

HARRISBURG, MARCH 25, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Now that the session of the Legislature is drawing to a close, all the important business has been completed by Republican Senate and other public interest have been finally acted upon, and others addressed to different stages of completion.

The Middleton Divorce Bill was disposed of on Wednesday last. The defect of this measure is, I hope, to be taken as an indication that the Senate is not to be the mere tool of the executive, but rather to the respectability of the connection of the applicant, or the amount of his wealth; but I hope that the most powerful and influential party will alone justify them in passing summarily upon a matter so solemn as a contract of marriage and not which all other cases deserve the investigation of judicial tribunals. There may be peculiar cases, in which the constitutional provision might be taken advantage of; but unless the grossest injustice would be done by a postponement, the Legislature would lend a helping hand in the cause of morality, by throwing all such applications back upon their legitimate remedy. The loss of character is no trifling matter, and the charges upon which such applications are made, are always of such a nature as to demand the strictest scrutiny. As this bill has been lost it is not necessary to refer to the facts in the case. Suffice it to say that every effort was made to secure its passage, and the discussion which it led to was very interesting one. Your worthy Senator taken decided ground against this wholesale system of divorcing, and the sentiments which he in the commendation of every well thinking citizen of the community. The "Ferret" bill passed considerably the whole in the Senate, and after many ineffectual attempts to bring it up on second reading, it was considered this morning, and as amended so as to give the jurisdiction of this case and Middleton's to the District Court of Philadelphia, and thus the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A sudden notion has seized the "Democracy," that the "people are capable of self government," and able to elect their own officers—a very good idea, indeed, and one which is perfectly consistent while with Whig principles, but the wonder is that they never discovered it, until the appointing resting in the hands of a Whig Executive. A bill has passed both Houses providing for the election of an Auditor General and Surveyor General at the next fall election; to this the Senate has added, County Surveyors. The Senate has also passed a bill providing for the election of District Attorneys, in each and every county, who shall perform the duties now discharged by the Prosecuting Attorneys"—to have been a law-giver in good standing for two years, to serve for three years, &c. It is to be hoped that this system, already well begun, may not be turn into the great evil, as a waggish member has already suggested the propriety of electing "Grand Jurors" by the people.

Mr. Davis, from the Senate Appportionment Committee, on Friday reported the House bill with amendments, and it was made the order of the day for every succeeding day until disposed of. In this shape it will likely pass the Senate, and it is probably a good compromise to be made in such.

The bill to repeal the law of 1847, relative to kidnapping, &c., has been under discussion in the House, on several occasions. Yesterday, Mr. Burden, of Philadelphia, made a long speech in favor of the bill. Mr. B is always listened to with pleasure by the House. His efforts sparkle with wit, and the cries of "go on," which greet him when he ventures to conclude, are a sufficient indication of his popularity. There appears to be a feeling pervade the House of late, that it is probably have the effect of repealing it. No direct vote has been taken on the question.

The Committee of the whole, in the Senate, have passed the House bill, which, if it be not postponed until after the disposal of the Apportionment Bill. It has been but slightly amended in the Senate, the most objectionable features have been removed.

A message was received from the Governor on Friday, accompanying resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Georgia and Virginia, on the position of Pennsylvania on the slavery question. This communication was received with much interest, and was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed. It is a noble and eloquent exposition of Pennsylvania doctrine on this subject, and takes high ground against the disunion party in the South. But the Democracy are not prepared to give their assent to any such doctrines, for their evident tendency to such sentiments, which they have been afraid openly to avow, was gradually making their way in their own limits, but mutually regret the assaults which have been made upon the law of Pennsylvania enacted to mitigate invidable the integrity of the Slave Law of 1793, and to protect the citizens. The message and resolutions will be warmly commended by the Press of the State. "It is a mild," says the Daily Union, "but firm, but honest, but truthful an energetic patriotic assertion and vindication of the position of Pennsylvania, in reference not only to the slavery question and the alleged grievance of the South, but the connection of the Union of the States, and as such, will arrest attention. It reviews with candor and impartiality the whole question in relation to these alleged grievances—expresses the sentiment of the whole people of the State in reference to them and the cause producing them, and seems at once the action of our legislature and the sentiment of our people in the premises. The recommendations of the message will doubtless receive the early attention of the legislature, and in a manner which will at once stand out the strict regard for the constitution, our respect for the rights of the states, and vindicate the people of the state from the charge which the resolutions prefer against them.

Congressional Excitement.

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☞The following is the list of Jurymen for the ensuing April Court:

GRAND JURY.

Germany—Jacob Rensher.
Oxford—Wm. A. Hunter.
Menallen—Henry Pohl.
Cumberland—Samuel Scearinger.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Mickley.
Franklin—Jesse Rife, Samuel Lake, Geo. Arnath.
Hamilton—Henry Reber, Reuben Reinhart.
Reading—Andrew Shultz, Caleb Hesler.
Mountpleasant—John Cochran, Daniel Kohler, Ephraim Arnold.
Freedom—S. S. M'Nair, Isaac Nesly.
Reading—Moses Philips.
Tyrone—Jacob Bender.
Gettysburg—E. Hazelwy, Jacob Trostel, Henry Culp.
Tyrone—Nicholas Disterick, Anthony K. Myers.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamiltoban—Obediah Musselman, Jacob Brinkerhoff.
Union—Samuel Diller, John Hostetter, Jr., Enoch Culp.
Mount Joy—Abraham Gerber, Jesse D. Newman, John Ellis.
Liberty—Lewis Wertz, Barnabas Reiley, John Nunemaker.
Cumberland—John S. Crawford, Frederick Smith, Robert M'Curdy.
Gettysburg—Henry Garbach, Daniel Gilbert, John G. Frey.
Mountpleasant—Nicholas Holtzel, Samuel Winott, Wm. Stock.
Reading—Wm. Hamilton.
Huntington—Wm. Loss, Isaac E. Wierman.
Menallen—Daniel Gill, Robert Thompson.
Latimer—Jacob Rudisill, Geo. Thomas, Stephen—Philip Heamer, jr., David P. Blessard.
Union—Jacob Lightner.
Latrobe—Michael Shriver.
Tyrone—Abraham Hemmingway.
Berwick—Michael Hoffman.
Hamilton—Wm. Hamilton.
Huntington—William Durbin.

WHO ARE BRITISH WHIGS!—The *Harrisburg Telegraph* truthfully answers this question as follows:

"The special letter of Mr. Bulwer, the British minister, the able and ardent friend of John Bull and British interests, has been received and read triumphantly (what was well established before) by the only British Whig in this country, the loco-foco advocates of the British Tariff of 1846, which prohibit the importation of working men, laborers, mechanics, &c., of this country. If there be any one so stupid or bigoted as to doubt this, let him read the speech of Mr. Bulwer, the letter, and open his eyes to the conviction of truth."

☞The trial of Dr. Webster is still progressing, and is likely to occupy the attention of the Boston jurors for the part of the Commonwealth bears strongly against the prisoner. The examination of witnesses for the defence commenced on Wednesday. A large number were brought to the stand, all of whom testified to the humane and peaceable character of the prisoner,—stating, however, that he was of a somewhat irritable disposition.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURE.—It is stated by the N. Y. Journal, that a great improvement has of late been made in the manufacture of India Rubber, which will be of great importance to the public, and especially to those who have to do with it. Heretofore, the process of softening the gum, which clung to his escutcheon, about which know nothing of any such thing as a Democrat, and losing to which ought to cause his cheek to be suffused with blushes, has been a long and tedious one, if the Senator remains in his present attitude with the Democrat party, and should he not become a Democrat, and should which he knows it to be, it is to be regretted that falling check—that blushing countenance—acknowledges as well as the terrific fear which he has of being so regarded. Whenever he comes out fearlessly and boldly, in the Senate, and declares that he is a Democrat, he will be a coward—whenever he is prepared to hold himself responsible for the whole party, and to defend it, which prepared skins or woven fabrics, are ever demanded, with all the advantages of solid fabrics, and the same elasticity and imperviousness to moisture superadded.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—One hundred thousand tons of rail road iron were imported from Liverpool during the month of February, which may probably amount to 5,000,000 dollars, and will doubtless be sufficient to supply the demand for the present year. No wonder that Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, is anxious that the American Congress should not interfere with the British iron. It would have such a disagreeable effect in England—it would!—*Mechanics.*

MR. BENTON AND MR. CALHOUN—It is reported that Mr. Benton has ordered a considerable number of Mr. Calhoun's speeches, to be bound in the Senate library. He will not reply to it. When asked if he would answer, his response was—"No, sir; proves all I said of him, sir. He decided the whole thing, sir, in my Jefferson Jackson speech, sir. Has not answered nothing else, sir; all explained in my speech, sir; here are two copies, sir; find it there, sir." Exit Mr. Benton.

REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES FROM VIRGINIA.—The bill which had previously passed the Virginia House, appropriating $100 per head for the removal of persons of the free negroes of that State to Africa, is now a law, having passed the Senate, with an amendment which requires an appropriation of $1 upon every male free negro in the State from 21 to 50 years of age. The fund arising from this source is to be appropriated in like manner with the $30,000, unless the Legislature otherwise prescribe.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are sorry to learn from the Philadelphia markets that the wheat crop is very unpromising. We hear of some persons that are about to plow up their wheat, as the fly and the cold worm have done considerable damage; and the closing of winter, alternately in warm and cold spells of weather, has not very severe upon the young grain.—*Hagers. Torch Light.*

TRIAL OF A LYNCH.—James Collins recovered a verdict of *eleven thousand* dollars against the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, on Tuesday in Albany, for injuries sustained by him, in consequence of the collision of the two cars on that road, in November, 1848. One of his feet was crushed so as to disable him for life, and he was otherwise injured.

The Elephant Columbus which killed his keeper at Philadelphia about two years since, had one of his vicious fits on Saturday, during which he seized his keeper, and threw him a distance of fifteen feet, fortunately without inflicting any serious injury. An animal so dangerous should be killed at once.

☞Senator Cass, of Michigan, in the Senate, on Wednesday, in a speech against the Wilmot Proviso, said that the Senate was crowded with "Democrats." Yes, Mr. Senator, and it is a very good thing for the Democrats that it is so. The Senate is crowded with Democrats, and yet the Senate was cowardly. I never make allegations that I cannot prove. I have no such in the habit of dealing in generalities, and I tell you, Mr. President, that the Senate was cowardly. I never make allegations that I cannot prove. I have heard now to say, that when the senator dares, in the Senate, to declare himself a Democrat, he will be ready to defend the whole party, and to defend the principles of the Democratic party, and to defend the principles of the Democratic party, and to defend the principles of the Democratic