LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION BY LUNATICS.—The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, New Jersey, celebrated the Fourth in fine style in a grove near that city. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser thus describes the scene:

"The appearance of the company was very much like that of a assemblage of curse persons, save that some countenances wore an expression of profound melancholy, and others were radiant with the merriest laughter. When the toasts were read, the audience grew much excited, and cheered and laughed most heartily. Many of the toasts volunteered by the patients were exceedingly happy, and received with a great relish. When lively airs were played by the band, several kept time with their feet, and one patient stepped out before the audience and 'footed it' most merrily. Some of the toasts contained touching allusions to recent friends and produced a deep seasonness.

The orator of the day was a patient in the institution, and acquitted himself most admirably. Indeed, I may safely venture to say that few more elegant and learned addresses have been listened to by any assemblage. The Declaration was read impressively by another patient, a Hungarian. The father and sister of the gentleman were both present, inmates of the Asylum. The speech was and listened very calmly to his son, but the sister, with eyes fixed to the ground, looked the very personification of sorrow. Dr. Bimpliah, the efficient and popular Superintendent of the Asylum, was heartily toasted and responded. The toast to Mr. Cooley, the Chaplain of the occasion, and Dr. Eldridge, the Assistant Superintendent. Among the sentiments drunk in the afternoon were, "John Bull and Yankee Doodle, may they be united by the strongest bonds." The toasts were announced by a patient from Middlesex county, in a style that would have delighted the most accomplished master-of-the-land. Another toast was, "The President and officers of the Patterson Bank; may the present rogue a loan to a man that is hard run."—As she Cashier of the institution was on the platform, this was received with much merriment."

A MUSICAL CHURCH CLOCK.—The Charleston Courier gives the following account of a curious piece mechanism in St. Philip's Church, in that city:

From the satisfactory operation of this beautiful edifice we now, at intervals, hear tones of sweet music, emanating from machinery attached to the clock, which, we have reported about the cruelty to which he was subjected.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The new American steamer Atlantic, of the Collins line, arrived here this morning, making the passage from Liverpool in 10 days and 18 hours. She left Liverpool from Liverpool to July 10th, being 4 days later than the America's advices.

The weather was favorable and the crops throughout England promising.

The Duke of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's maternal uncle, is dead.

George Alfred Walker recently made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the President of France.

The political news generally is not very important.

BOSTON, July 22.

The royal mail steamer-Arlo arrived at Halifax on Sunday night with three days later than the accounts by the steamer Atlantic.

The English political news is without special interest.

Two great battles have taken place between the Russians and Circassians, in which, it is stated, both parties sustained a heavy loss.

Great fogs are now entertained of a war between Denmark and Prussia.

14 Days Later From California.

Another Great Fire in San Francisco—Three Hundred Houses Burnt—Five Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 22—5 P. M.

The steamer Crescent City arrived here this afternoon, with later advices from California.

Another tremendous conflagration has occurred in the city of San Francisco.—It broke out on the 14th of June, and, before the flames could be subdued, upwards of three hundred houses, stores, dwellings, hotels, &c., were burnt to ashes. It is estimated that the loss will reach five millions of dollars. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Crescent City brings one hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of gold dust in the hands of passengers, besides a considerable amount on freight.

Within the past few days business has become somewhat more active, but in general there are complaints of dull times.

Small sales and large profits are the order of the day. This state of affairs is not confined alone to San Francisco, but extends to nearly all the surrounding country, and to most towns throughout the mining regions, where much inactivity prevails in consequence of the streams being greatly swollen and the water too high to allow of successful mining operations. The great bulk of the miners are leisurely waiting a fall of the streams, and their number at the mines has greatly decreased.

Numerous new and rich mines have been discovered since last season, and when operations shall again have fairly commenced, it is confidently believed that immense—almost untold quantities of gold will be discovered.

The great fire at San Francisco originated in the Sacramento baking establishment, a small wooden building in the rear of the Merchants hotel. It was said to have been caused, not by incendiaries, but by a defect in the chimney.

The loss, it is believed, will fall most heavily upon shippers, and on houses established by persons from the New England States and from New York.

FREEZING WAGERS.—Some of the Mississippi papers are making an outcry about their State arms, which, it is said, are missing. If the State arms are gone, Mississippi will not be able to dissolve the Union this season. Perhaps the State arms were given to the south and to the American State arms, to "give freedom to the south."

Of the Presidents have died in the month of July, and all by way of a Summer pleasure jaunt. Perhaps they'll have enough of it by the time they get through.

GEN. CASS UPON GEN. TAYLOR.

In Cass Senate on Wednesday, July 10, Mr. Cass rose after Mr. Webster, and made the following eloquent remarks:—

"Again and again, during the present session, this warning voice comes, from the tomb, saying to all of us, 'Be yet also ready.' Two of our colleagues have fallen in the midst of their labors, and we have followed them to the narrow house where all must lie. In life we were in death; and this, which announces our ties to us from the cradle to the grave, is among those merciful dispensations of Providence which teach us how insignificant are the things around us, and how soon they must be abandoned, for an existence with no hope but that which is held out by the Gospel of our Saviour. And now another solemn warning is heard, and this time it will carry mourning to the homes of twenty millions of people. Impressively has it been said and repeated, 'A great man has fallen in Israel.' In the providence of God, the chief magistrate of the republic, to whom his fellow citizens had confided the high executive duties of this country, has been suddenly taken from us—ripe indeed, in years and honors, and but the ordinary term of life, yet cut down in his prime, and with the promise of years of faithful and patriotic services before him. The statesman occupying the first political position as this world offers to human hopes, has been struck down in a crisis which demanded all his firmness and wisdom. The conqueror upon many a battle field has fought his last fight and been wounded. The soldier who has passed unharmed through many a bloody fray has fallen before the shaft of the great destroyer. How truly are we told, that *there is one event into all!* The mighty and the lowly, the learned and the ignorant, have met together and covered with the cold clod of the valley; and thus pass away the honors and the glories of life.

The moment is too solemn and impressive for labored addresses. Thoughts, not words, are the offerings which it demands. History will do justice to the deceased patriot. He will live in the memory of his countrymen, in the hearts of their homes and affections. His active life was spent in their service, and in those scenes of peril, of patriotism, and of glory, which have made the name of our country the pride and the admiration of the world. But it will not be here; they are written in burning characters upon the heart of every American!

Strong as are the affections of his countrymen, he was called to the chief magistracy at a period of difficulty—more potentious, perhaps, than any have since experienced. And now he was called by Providence from his high functions with his administration only beginning to mature his and honor his memory. His own last words spoken with equal truth and emphasis, were those of patriotism, and of "I am not afraid to die," said the dying patriot; "I have done my duty." The integrity of his motives was never assailed or assailable. He had passed through life, and filled its active one, without merriting nor meeting reproach, and in his last hour the conviction of the honest discharge of his duties was present to comfort him, when the things of this life were fast fading away.

Let us humbly hope that this afflicting dispensation of Providence may not be in vain, and that it may contribute to the American people and upon their representatives. It comes in the midst of a strong agitation, threatening the most alarming consequences to our country, and should be solemnly heard and heeded. His death will be vain if we do not take it to us, if it tends to sooth the feelings that have been excited, and to prepare the various sections of our country for a more mutual spirit of forbearance, which shall insure the safety of all by the zealous cooperation of all. We could offer no more appropriate or durable tribute to departed worth than the adoption of a course of conducting views upon the altar of our country, and of truth, and in death he will equally have devoted himself to her service and her safety."

TERRIBLE INCIDENT.—On Saturday last a middle aged man living on Long Island, started in a small canoe, with his son, a lad of some ten years old, for Chippewa. The distance is generally than a mile, we should say, and although the current of the river is quite rapid, the trip is not attended with any hazard, if the boat is managed with ordinary skill—and this, it seems, the man was perfectly and only embarrassed the boy, so the boat drifted below the mouth of the creek before the lad could approach the shore.—Seeing the impossibility of reaching the Canada shore, the boy turned for Island, and the lad, Grand Island, paddling with surprising strength and dexterity, his father barely steering, with the paddle, the boat drifted against the current. The boat was swept down with fearful velocity, but the boy struggled most perseveringly, and when she was drawn into the rapids, he propelled her so far across the Canada channel as to direct her course between the middle and inside Sister, the little islands lying outside of Grand Island, near the upper end of the island, a full some fifteen or twenty feet just above the little islets, exhausted nearly across the Canada or main channel of the river. Grand Island and could not have availed the poor boy and his father, if the boat had passed over this fall.—They certainly must have gone over the great Fall which man has never passed alive. Aware of the imminent peril, as the boat was on the verge of a small precipice, the lad sprang into the water, drawing his father after him, and maintaining an upright position with great difficulty, upheld his helpless parent until they were rescued by the people from the village of the Falls, who had collected in large numbers on the shore opposite the point where the boat was abandoned. The boat was dashed to pieces in passing down the rapids, and the fragments were carried over the Falls before the men and lad were taken to the land.—*Buffalo Morning Express.*

SIXOLIAL.—At Agusta, Me., the powder-house, the funeral solution in honor of the late President was *Mexican powder, done up in the original Mexican bags,* being of a large quantity taken by our troops at the city of Mexico, and sent to Agusta for deposit in the U. States arsenal there.

THE STAR & BANNER,

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, July 26, 1850.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSHUA DUNCAN, of Bucks county

and

HENRY W. SNYDER, Union county

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOSEPH HENDERSON, Washington.

FUNERAL ADDRESS.

THE Committee appointed at the town meeting, on Saturday the 13th inst., to make arrangements for appropriate Funeral solemnities, on the occasion of the decease of the late President of the United States, Gen. Taylor, announce to their fellow citizens that a discourse on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. ROBERT JUNKIN, in the Presbyterian Church, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 27th* inst., at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,
JOEL B. DANNER,
E. B. BUEHLER,
JAMES G. REED,
DAVID HORNER,
R. G. MCCREARY,
C. N. BERLUCHY,
ALEX. FRAZER,
Committee of Arrangement.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. JAMES COOPER, for a copy of his speech on Compromise Bill, and to Hon. T. STEVENS for a copy of items of DAVIS' speech on the same subject.

CLOSING OF THE STORES.—We are requested to state that the Stores and places of business in Gettysburg will be closed to-morrow, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., during the exercises in honor of the deceased President.

The New Cabinet.

The following persons were nominated by President FILLMORE to the Senate on Saturday to compose his Cabinet, and were immediately confirmed by that body:

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM A GRAHAM, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, Postmaster General.

JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Pearce are members of the Senate—Mr. Crittenden is Governor of Kentucky, and the other gentlemen are not now in public life, but all have been in one or the other House of Congress.

Mr. GRAHAM was during two terms Governor of North Carolina. MESSRS. Webster and Crittenden occupied the same seats in the Senate, and in the Cabinet, which they are now summoned to fill in that of Mr. Fillmore.

All of the above named gentlemen, (save the new Know Nothing Party,) are men of talent, distinction and political integrity. It is not necessary for us to speak in our readers of Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Crittenden, their names are familiar as "household words" to every intelligent Whig. Mr. Graham is a worthy and most eminent son of the Whig "Old North State;" judging from public character alone, we believe his to be a superior position—not fit to be made." Mr. Bates is the first person who has been called to the Cabinet from the region West of the Mississippi river; he was formerly a distinguished Member of Congress from Missouri, and recently he served in Benton and Jackson influence—he is a lawyer of high character, and unspotted fame. Mr. Hall is formerly an editor, and Postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y. Subsequently he has been a member of Congress. His talents are peculiarly of a practical and administrative order, and therefore especially adapt him for the discharge of the duties of Postmaster General. Mr. Pearce is one of the most faithful and accomplished Whigs of Maryland, and one of the most accomplished to fill any station in the Government.

☞ The new Cabinet meets with unqualified approbation from the Whig Press, and is universally regarded as a very strong one—intellectually and politically. The only matter of regret to Pennsylvania lies in the absence of a Representative in the Cabinet, a fact, we think, when Pennsylvania has so many sons worthy of the best post in it. This, however, it seems is the generally understood, and from no want of position on the part of President Fillmore to do justice to the "Keystone," but from the unfortunate dissensions existing among leading Whigs of their inability to agree upon any one individual for a Cabinet office.

Messrs. Hall, Webster, and Corwin have already received their commissions, and entered upon their duties. Mr. Pearce declines, and will remain in the Senate. Messrs. Bates, Crittenden, and Graham are not yet in Washington.

Major General Winfield Scott has been appointed Secretary of War, and Commodore Lewis Warrington Secretary of the Navy, both of the army and navy Secretaries of those respective Departments.

It was rumored at Washington, on Wednesday, that Mr. CUSHING, of Louisiana, would be appointed Secretary of the Interior, in room of Mr. Pearce, declined—also, that the Governor of Ohio had appointed Mr. EWING to the U. S. Senate, in room of Mr. Corwin.

The Great Storm.

The great storm of the 18th and 19th inst., which swept over this region of country, seems to have been a very general one—extending throughout the Middle and Northern States from the Atlantic to the Lakes. The papers from all parts are filled with descriptions of the violence of the storm, as seen in prostrated trees, fences, and buildings—swollen streams, with destruction of millbrooks and bridges, and loss of timber, and occasional loss of life. At York the Codorus rose, and rejoiced to have been higher on Friday than at any other time since the destructive freshet of 1823. The damage to the shipping along the Atlantic coast and on the Lakes has been very considerable.

The Pennsylvania Canal also experienced considerable injury. The aqueduct between Manch Chunk and Easton is said to be so much damaged that from four to six weeks will be required to repair it.

A DENIAL.—Gen. Avezedo, one of the editors of the *Sun, Herald, & Courier*, of New York, has published a card contradicting the statement which has been put afloat in regard to the influence of Mr. Cass, in the formation of the Cabinet. We have frequently defended the plan and objects of the Association and presume the reader is familiar with them. Five dollars secures a membership for one year, with happy of a large Engraving by Burt, illustrating the whole in the Merry "Tree of Wisdom," in which *Alone Page, Sleeder* and *Shallow* figure—also a set of finished line engravings on steel, and a chance in the distribution of Paintings, &c. Application can be made at the office of D. McGOWAN, Esq.

Congress—The Compromise Bill.

The debate on the Compromise Bill is evident by drawing to a close, and we may hope is a very few days to have some decisive vesting on the Bill. Messrs. WEBSTER and CLAY have, during the past week, addressed the Senate in support of the Bill, in speeches which are unanimously spoken of as among the ablest and most effective that have ever emanated from those great debaters. Mr. Clay spoke on Monday. The National Intelligencer pronounces it an effort worthy of the palmiest days of the great "Commoner," and even the Washington Union speaks glowingly of its brilliant oratory and argument. The speech has not yet been published in full, but we learn from the newspaper reports, that Mr. Clay reviewed the whole ground of the discussion and vindicated his Bill from the assaults of what he characterized as the extremes of the Union.

He considered the objections to General Taylor's plan, but passed a warm eulogium upon him as a statesman, patriot and soldier. He approved entirely of his territorial policy, and as to his domestic policy, it was not fully developed.

He spoke patriotically and strongly on the subject of the dispute pending between Texas and Mexico. There was prospect, if Congress did not interfere, of a civil and servile war. If should begin on the Rio Grande and soon reach the Potomac.

He alluded to the daily conference of Southern and Northern opponents of the Bill.

Mr. Mason remarked that the Southern men conferred together with a view to the protection of Southern rights and interests.

Mr. Clay said the bill was framed by those who conferred with a view to the protection of the interests of the whole country, the whole Union.

(Immense applause, cheering, clapping and thumping, for some time. The chair was uninterposed.)

Mr. Clay pictured the consequences of the failure of this bill over, and that when such consequences would see its end. He ridiculed the idea, demonstrate of some Southern disunionists—preliminarily of Mr. Bhett, a member of the Nashville convention, and the Southern Convention, he argued that it would be impracticable, because the people residing on the head waters of the Mississippi and tributary streams, would never consent that the mouth of the river should be controlled by any foreign power—any power alien to the Union.

He appealed to the Senators from Virginia, Rhode Island and Delaware, to sustain that bill.—He had been aware for some days, that the bill did not satisfy everybody. But it was earnestly hoped to maintain the honor and interests of the country than any that could be devised. It might be defeated. It would be a triumph of abolitionism—of ultraism.

Mr. Barnwell spoke in explanation of the character of a beloved friend, meaning Mr. Rhett—whose character was above reproach.

Mr. Clay did not intend to disparage Mr. Rhett. He knew him and had some respect for him—but he did not know that he was the gentleman alluded to him, at the meeting in Charleston, he was a traitor—and I hope, said Mr. Clay, he will meet the fate of a traitor. Mr. Clay, in conclusion, Mr. Clay hoped that the sentiments of dissenters were confined to South Carolina. There were sentiments in other States as brilliant as the people of Carolina, and he would answer for Kentucky that thousands and tens of thousands of her noble sons would rush to arms in support of the standard of the Union against any foe.

Mr. Barnwell said there were two ends to a rope. A rebel might be honestly in defence of right. He did not doubt the gallantry of other States, but South Carolina would defend justice at the hazard of safety. Mr. Hale replied to some points in Mr. Clay's speech, and Mr. Clay responded.

It seems, however, to be now pretty generally conceded that neither Mr. Clay's compromise nor any, nor Mr. Webster's powerful speech will avail to save the Bill. But two Northern Whig Senator, (Messrs. Webster and Cooper) will vote it, and, it is believed, Mr. Phillips, a Southern Senator from the South will vote against it.

On Tuesday Mr. Turney offered an amendment to the Bill, providing that California form a State Constitution anew—rejected, yeas 29, nays 33.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved to amend so as to extend all laws in the territories acquired from Mexico prohibiting Slavery—lost, yeas 22, nays 33.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by limiting the jurisdiction of California to the Sierra Nevada—rejected, yeas 18, nays 38.

The House of Representatives, by decided majorities, has decided it inexpedient to admit the Delegates from the Territories of New Mexico and Deseret.

LATER.—On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Bradbury offered an amendment to the Compromise Bill, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners on the part of the U. States, to meet three Commissioners on the part of Texas, and agree upon a boundary line, with the terms, conditions, and considerations, upon which Texas shall be established. This amendment is said to have been determined upon by a caucus of the friends of the Bill, and, if adopted by the Senate, may secure the passage of the Bill in that body.

☞ President FILLMORE will accept our thanks for a copy of the Address delivered at his inauguration as President of "Capital University," at Columbus, Ohio. We have perused the address with pleasure. President Fillmore was fortunate, as it good that it would be impracticable, because the people residing on the head waters of the Mississippi and tributary streams, would never consent that the mouth of the river should be controlled by any foreign power—any power alien to the Union.

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Taking the Census.

Mr. HOBBIES seems determined to take his time in making the appointments of Deputy Marshals for taking the census. Mr. SAYLE of the Western District, has been moving more promptly, and has nearly all his appointments made, assigning nearly one or two Deputies to each county. Judging, however, from another quarter, he appears to be anything but a very promptly and energetic officer. In this city, and in Adams county will not be held back because of his tardiness, for we know that we are to have no less than *five* Deputies! If so, the composition to each will hardly repay the trouble and anxiety attendant upon the effort to secure the post.

Be this as it may, we have no doubt that Assistant Marshals will in a very few days be put to work in Adams county to take an enumeration of the inhabitants, property and products of their respective districts. The Reading Journal very justly remarks that the information thus obtained will be of great value to the country, and enable our law makers to lay shape the laws and policy of the government so as best advance the interests of the whole country. Every citizen should feel it his duty to give true and prompt answers to questions put by persons employed in taking the census. The information obtained of each individual will not be made public—the aggregate population and products, only, of the different towns and township, will be published.

The information thus obtained by this county may know what information they are expected to give, we annex the questions that will be asked of them by the Marshals. Each head of a family should take the first leisure moment to set down answers to every question applicable to him. By so doing his answers will be more likely to be correct than if prepared on the spot by the assistance of the Marshal has called; and in case of absence, she will present the necessity of the Marshal call again, or from obtaining incorrect information from some other member of the family.

SCHEDULE I.—*Free Inhabitants.*

Name, age, sex, and color of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.

Place of birth, whether of the United States, or foreign country.

Profession, occupation or trade.

Disease or cause of death.

The following questions are part of the law directing the taking of the census. It will be seen that *any person refusing to answer the questions put by the Marshal renders himself liable to a fine of thirty dollars.*

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every free person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family, residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads of any such family, then any agent of such family residing in such subdivision, who shall be required, if thereto requested by the marshal or his assistant, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required in and by this act, and who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall refuse or neglect to give and recovered in an action of debt by the marshal, *shall be liable to the use of the United States.*

☞ No. 1, of Vol. II of "**The Evangelical Review,**" is upon our table, edited by Drs. Kurtz, of Philadelphia, assisted by assistance of President Reynolds, Dr. Morris, Prof. Schmidt, Revs. Schaffer and Greenwald. We have not had time to examine the contents of the present No. very closely, but a glance at several of the articles satisfies us that it is in no way inferior to those that have preceded it. The typography of a selection is very creditable to Mr. Navarre's, feels upon prime the Review issues, and will compare favorably in general appearance and execution, with the best periodical literature. The Review is furnished at $3 per annum, or two copies for $5. Address C. P. KRAUTH, D. D., Gettysburg, Pa.

☞ Mr. Stanton has been appointed Marshal and Deputy Marshals for Lancaster County!

The death of our late President naturally takes the mind back to the death of Washington, George Washington died on the 14th of December, 1799. It is a coincidence worthy of note that he died between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and some of his last words—*'I die hard, but I am not afraid to die.'*

Begging the Question.

The Democratic papers are out in full cry upon the subject of the appointments of Deputy Marshals for taking the census. Mr. SAYLE of the Western district, has been moving more promptly, and has nearly all his appointments made, assigning nearly one or two Deputies to each county. Judging, however, from another quarter, he appears to be anything but a very promptly and energetic officer. In this city, and in Adams county will not be held back because of his tardiness, for we know that we are to have no less than *five* Deputies! If so, the composition to each will hardly repay the trouble and anxiety attendant upon the effort to secure the post.

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Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every free person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family, residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads of any such family, then any agent of such family residing in such subdivision, who shall be required, if thereto requested by the marshal or his assistant, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required in and by this act, and who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall refuse or neglect to give and recovered in an action of debt by the marshal, *shall be liable to the use of the United States.*

☞ No. 1, of Vol. II of "**The Evangelical Review,**" is upon our table, edited by Drs. Kurtz, of Philadelphia, assisted by assistance of President Reynolds, Dr. Morris, Prof. Schmidt, Revs. Schaffer and Greenwald. We have had time to examine the contents of the present No. very closely, but a glance at several of the articles satisfies us that it is in no way inferior to those that have preceded it. The typography of a selection is very creditable to Mr. Navarre's, feels upon prime the Review issues, and will compare favorably in general appearance and execution, with the best periodical literature. The Review is furnished at $3 per annum, or two copies for $5. Address C. P. KRAUTH, D. D., Gettysburg, Pa.

☞ Mr. Stanton has been appointed Marshal and Deputy Marshals for Lancaster County!

The death of our late President naturally takes the mind back to the death of Washington, George Washington died on the 14th of December, 1799. It is a coincidence worthy of note that he died between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and some of his last words—*'I die hard, but I am not afraid to die.'*

THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.—The National Intelligencer says, numerous treaties of importance appear to have been negotiated by Mr. EVERETT, Esq., the Whig candidate for Auditor General, because being a son of old Simon Snyder who was a Democrat, they say that he has abandoned his father's principles, and becomes a political renegade. In this they are a little mistaken, for we know that we are making the old fellow's principles and practice a begging of the question, and he is not granted of the very thing in dispute. They need not fear that Mr. Snyder has deserted the principles of his father—they assume that he has, because *they* call themselves Democrats; but they must remember that to call the tail of the calf the fifth leg, don't make it so by a long shot. This thing that they call Democracy is the *bastard offspring* of an illegal marriage between the black cockade Federalism of James Ross, of Pittsburg, and the Democracy of Aaron Burr. It was gotten up for the express purpose of overthrowing the Democracy of Madison, Monroe, Lowndes, Clay, Crawford and their associates, and was first called Jacksonism, but such assumed the name and not the spirit and principles, of the old and true Democracy, for the purpose of better deceiving the people, we must well

"Steal the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in!"

Such is the spurious Democracy, which has since degenerated into Locofocoism, Mr. Snyder never did belong. He adheres to his father's political faith. Let the Locofoco show, if they can, in what particular—what principle—what measure—he varies from the stand-point of the old Democratic Governor. They will then have something to talk about—something to yelping are only "sound and fury, signifying nothing."—Lancaster Ind.

Prof. Webster to be Hung!

The Committee on Pardons of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, have decided against petitions for the commutation of Prof. Webster, on Friday morning, as was stated by telegraph, previous to the receipt of the report against commutation. The report was accepted by the council, one member, Mr. Copeland, voting in the negative. Friday, Aug. 16, is the day fixed for his execution—giving him just six weeks to prepare for death.

Gov. Briggs responded to the address of the Council, agreeing with them in their conclusions, and fixing the day of his execution. The Governor, in pronouncing finally upon this painful subject, expresses his entire concurrence in the sentiment with the commission of the crime, the arrest of the criminal, his trial, and subsequent confession, and closure as follows:

The facts of this appalling case are before the world; they will hereafter fill one of the glorious pages in the record of crime amongst civilized men.

It is undisputed, that on 23d day of November, 1849, John Wilson Webster, a professor in Harvard University, and in the Medical College in Boston, did, at mid-day, in his rooms, in that College, within a few feet of the place where he daily stood and delivered scientific lectures to a large class of young men, with premeditation and malice aforethought, did take the life of Dr. George Parkman, a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come to the College room in the repeated request of the prisoner; that after taking his life, he dissecated, and in a manner most shocking, mutilated the dissecated body, and, to cover his crime, burning parts of it in a furnace, and depositing other parts of it in different places in the building, where they were found by persons who were seeking after Dr. Parkman. That after killing him he robbed his lifeless creditor, by taking from him two notes of hand, signed by himself and Dr. Parkman, which he had secured, and committed still another crime by making false marks upon them with the intent to defraud the party to whom he had no right, and committed still another crime by making false marks upon them with the intent to defraud the party company panneled according to law, under the direction of four of five eminent Judges, constituting the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a long, patient and impartial trial, and after hearing in his defence, all the evidence he could produce, and eloquent counsel, upon their oaths, found him guilty of murder.

On this dark verdict, the Court pronounced the awful sentence of death. In such a case there should be obvious and conclusive reasons why the sentence of the law should be proper to interpose and arrest the sword of justice. I do not see these reasons. The unprecedented commotion of the case force me to the conclusion that the safety of the community, the inviolability of law, and the principles of impartial justice demand the execution of the sentence.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S DEATH WARRANT.—Subscribers will find in the Transcript of Saturday afternoon says:

Professor Webster is said to have been fully prepared for the execution of the Executive Council—at least, when he heard it from the evening papers, he did not appear to be disappointed. He ate his meat and three daughters, also, Mr. Sohier, one of his counsel, had an interview with him in the afternoon.

It is understood that Prof. Webster had expressed a wish that if he were to be executed, as early as the 16th of July, and that his family might be kept in ignorance of it the time. For long ips the family have abstained from receiving any newspaper whatever.

The Rev. Mr. Crocker was visited this morning by High Sheriff Eveleth, who found him calm and apparently resigned. Prof. Webster's mind is said to be much better than it was before the sentence. The Mason Messenger says:

"On the scaffold he warned the youth of the country to beware of his example, and shun the wayward wickedness which lead to the ignominious gallows; and, in winding up his earthly affairs, he said his mother, gave fearful warning to the mothers of the land to look well to the habits and conduct of their children.

TAPERING PROGRAM.—The great funeral procession in New York, on Wednesday, in honor of the late President, was an imposing demonstration. Twelve thousand firemen and fire, thousand, military were in line, besides the immense number of persons represented in the various societies, associations, &c. The funeral car was 18 feet long, and 8 feet 6 inches wide, and was adorned with 100 yards of black and white silk, and with the usual funeral trappings. The procession was four hours passing one point, and although the route extended over 8 miles there was not room for the whole of it.

THE CONVICT PRISONERS.—The release by the Governor of Massachusetts of the prisoners taken at Cotuny, announced by the Governor, is confirmed by intelligence brought by the last Boston papers, and is received with approbation. Forty-two have been released and sent to Pensacola. Three more are detained for trial and the Capt. and crew of the Cotuny Island are kept at Havana as witnesses.—Thomas Madiera, the man, who returned in the Vixen, having gone out on a special mission, is of opinion that the three, should they be convicted, would not be severely punished. He met with a very hospitable reception from the Spanish authorities.

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