cell," says Dr. Parish, "seemed concentrated in the act. His eyes flashed feeling and intelligence. Pointing towards us, with his long index finger, he addressed us

"I confirm all the directions in my Will, respecting my slaves, and direct them to be set free, particularly in regard to a provision for their support." And then raising his arm as high as he could, he brought it down with his open hand on the shoulder of his favorite John, and added these words, especially for this man. He then asked each of the witnesses whether they understood him. Dr. Joseph Parish explained to them what Mr. Randolph had said in regard to the law of Virginia on the subject of manumission—and then appealed to the dying man to know whether he had stated it correctly. "Yes," said he, and gracefully waving his hand as a token of dismission, he added—"the young gentlemen will remain with me."

The scene was now changed. Having disposed of that subject most deeply impressed on his heart, his keen, penetrating eye lost its expression, his powerful mind gave way, and his failing imagination began to wander amid scenes and with friends that he had left behind. In two hours the spirit took its flight, and all that was mortal of John Randolph of Roanoke was bathed in death. It was a quarter before twelve o'clock, on the 24th day of June, 1833, aged sixty years, he breathed his last, in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41, North Third street, Philadelphia.

Further Foreign Intelligence.

The America arrived at Boston on Saturday morning. We have gleaned from files of English papers by the America the following additional matters:

ENGLAND.—The depreciation of our gold currency has now further increased, and is at length attracting the attention of the commercial circles. The depreciation is perhaps now equal to 3 per cent.—The rise in silver is, indeed, 3 per cent, but this is probably in part caused by the demand for silver in France and the warlike preparations in Germany.

HIGH CHURCH MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—It is said that the Puseyite party will strive at the approaching session of Parliament to abolish all tides of Honor for Church Reformers, and to the Church of Ireland and the colonies; also to repeal the Maynooth grant and all other payments to Roman Catholicism, to abolish the national system of education in Ireland, restore the Irish Bishoprics, to banish Jesuits and allow no Roman Catholic bishops to reside in England who have not taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty; also, that all dissenters be forever shut out from, excluded from voting on church questions, and forbidding the minister of the crown to give Her Majesty any advice on Ecclesiastical matters, and making it the exclusive duty of the Archbishop to advise on all matters affecting the church, and the power it is proposed to make judicial so far as ministerial.

FRANCE.—It is now well known that Louis Napoleon has for sometime past been trying to find a double game. Whilst he himself in his speeches and his ministers on all occasions, have been proclaiming their determination to remain neutral, and declaring their anxiety for the maintainance of peace, his minister at Berlin, M. de Persigny, has been acting a very different part. This minister was candidately before his left Berlin, assured the King of Prussia that the object of the President of the Republic, is to aggrandize the force of the French army, and of drawing so large a portion of it towards the frontiers of Germany, as to be able to hire assistance in case of need, or, at all events, to intimidate Russia, in case that power should show any disposition to come to the aid of Austria. The sudden change of policy, on the part of the French government, has a suspicious look. As long as Louis Napoleon had any hope that his great body of the French population would support his pretensions to a prolongation of his powers, he flattered them by throwing the sword of his influence in the scale of Austria; but no sooner does he find that their support is doubtful, than he swings round and becomes fearful in favor of Prussia. The French conservatives look upon the change as nothing better than a treacherous attempt to gain popularity with the army, without regard to the interests of France. It gives them great uneasiness, and they feel especially at the moment when all Prussia is mad with excitement, it may have the deplorable effect of plunging Europe into a general war. The position of the King of Prussia is considered at Paris a particularly difficult one. A disgraceful one, to compare it to that of Louis XVI. at the commencement of the Revolution. In both cases the Sovereigns were forced by circumstances to make concessions repugnant to their feelings. Both the change of the course into which they were running, and endeavored to save themselves by resigning power. In the one case as well as in the other, the attempt is not only useless, but injurious, because it only tends to irritate the people, who ultimately fares the unfortunate monarch to take two steps in advance for every one he has taken backward.

GERMANY.—The aspect of things in Germany appears to grow more and more threatening every hour, and the general impression, both in England and on the continent, evidently is that hostilities between Prussia and Austria cannot be avoided.

ANTICIPATED WAR IN EUROPE.—The London Shipping Gazette of June 20, says "the intelligence from the continent is again of a warlike character. The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are now stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge in open hostilities, the sole negotiations between the two cabinets not having led to any satisfactory result. The French Government is said to have received a despatch from Berlin, announcing that the Austrian government has demanded the assistance of the Russian cabinet within twenty-four hours. The same report states that on the same day, a note, drawn up in strong terms, was also communicated by the Russian ambassador at Berlin, to the Prussian government.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—The White papers in Virginia, seem to be directing their attention towards our worthy Whig President for re-election. The Winchester Republican, the Charlestown Free Press and the Guilford Sentinel, have already given the Fillmore flag to the breeze.

JOHN VAN PRESIDENT.—It is said that Mr. Van Buren, the ex-President, now lacks, Mr. Clay will be 76, Daniel Webster, 71, and General Scott, 69.—Mr. Buchanan being a bachelor, is in good health, and is supposed to allude to his years.

POISONOUS EFFECTS FROM NEW LACQUERED WARE.

A somewhat singular, though not unaccountable occurrence took place in the family of a gentleman in one of our neighboring towns, a short time since. It appears that there was a large number of the gentleman's family and connections to partake of a Thanksgiving dinner, numbering in all 23 persons. The usual variety served on such occasions covered the board, quee board, and the pastry patrook of it with the proper relish. Twenty of this party remained at the table, and shared in the last with their host the ensuing morning. A large chicken pie, which had not been touched the day before, was carved out to them at this time. In a few hours after, seventeen of them were violently attacked with severe griping pains in the bowels, accompanied with profuse diarrhœa. It appears from investigation, that *only those who ate of the pie were the ones who suffered.* The lady of the house having made it herself, and partaken of it, suffering alike with the rest, of course removed all suspicion of intentional poisoning. The query now is, what was there in the pie, or about it, that could produce these effects? The pie was baked in a yellow earthen dish, that had never been used before, and the conclusion necessarily arises, that its contents became impregnated with Irish potatoes of the same color, which was lined, and hence the consequences.—Now the enamel used by potters varies in composition according to the purposes for which the ware is intended. They, that we believe, contain more or less lead, oxide, &c. Often the biscuit, as it is called, is made of clay, which contains poisonous matter in various proportions, and if, after the baking, the vessels are improperly glazed or protected, bad consequences may arise from using them. All such ware, to be used in cooking, when new, should first be proved, and this is best done by having it greased over with lard or tallow, and then subjected to a slow fire in an oven. This will generally be found a sure protection. This one instance should serve as a warning to families, and be put without interest to the physician. Had the occurrence taken place during the prevalence of the cholera, it would probably have been taken for it, and with very good reason, for symptoms almost exactly resembling that disease. We are pleased to state that the parties entirely recovered, the majority of them being able to attend to six hours.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

IRREPRESSIBLE INCIDENT.—We learn from the Baltimore papers that on Saturday morning, Mr Jenny Lind sang to about ten thousand of the school children of that city. Mayor Jerome had addressed to her a note stating the desire of the children to hear her, when she immediately replied that she would be most happy to meet them, and fixed on a clock on Saturday morning for the place. The Front Street Theatre. The schools were promptly in attendance, with their teachers, the girls being admitted first, and after Mr Ile Lind had sung to them, they a boys admitted, and after Mr Ile Lind had sung to them, they were dismissed, the boys being admitted. We make this extract from an account of the affair:

"There was an orchestra in attendance, and she sang them several of her best pieces, to their great delight. The boys, however, was with the boys, about six thousand of whom were waiting outside, and she hastily dismissed the girls to make room for them. As soon as the Theatre was cleared, they rushed in with happy faces, and on the fair songstress making her appearance, they greeted her with enthusiastic cheers, for which she thanked them most kindly, and then, she restored she sang "Home Sweet Home" to them; and then, after a piece from the orchestra, she came forward and addressed the children. She said it afforded her gratification to continue to their pleasure, and asked them what they would have her sing. Some of them cried out one song, and some another, until four were called. She then pleasantly addressed them, and remarked that as they seemed divided, she would sing them all, provided they would sing for her afterwards.—This was received with great enthusiasm; she accordingly sang "Hail Columbia," "Oh my Redeemer liveth," followed by the "Bird Song," the "Flute Song," and the "Mountaineer's Song." The first of which she repeated. The boys then sang for her, "Hail Columbia," and the "Star Spangled Banner," very finely, and she declared them most heartily, waiving her handkerchief over her head. After giving her three hearty cheers, the boys were dismissed and the performance was over. She seemed as much delighted as they were."

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.—We learn from the Pension office that, in answer to inquiries relative to the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, decisions have been made as follows:—

1. That where the services have been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit, and not his employer. [This is in accordance with the first instructions, published in a brief letter published lately.] 2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have married several times, or although her marriage to the officer or soldier may have taken place after he left the service; but if such a widow were the law passed, the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.—3. That no person who has received 160 acres of land, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September 1850. 4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served in several wars, where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which the several terms combined, will entitle him. 5. In all cases where any portion of the marine corps in the navy, were referred to in the act of the 28th of September, 1850, were embodied with the army in the field, and performed service as a portion of the line of the army, the marines who so served, if they served the time required by law, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to land. No seaman, or any other person belonging to the navy proper, is entitled to land. And no teamster or artificer is entitled to land.—Persons who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia in 1838, or in removing Indians at any time, are not entitled to land.

RUM.—This liquid, while in hogsheads, can do but little mischief; but when it gets into men' heads—look out.

THE GROWTH OF THE U. STATES.

The census returns already received from seventeen states of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,069,253, would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other states by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some states the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years, of 110,307, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts, 994,000, being an increase of 220,172, also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 385,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent.—Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 378,987, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000, showing an increase of 476,736, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 305,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

The District of Columbia, on the other hand has gained but 700. She has now 50,000, or less than twelve per cent, increase. Florida has 90,000, being an increase of 46,561; or only about 52 per cent. South Carolina has only 320,000, showing an increase of only 41,791—less than 9 per cent. We have returns from only one other southern state, that is Louisiana, which has gone up from 1,000,000, showing an increase of 309,000, or about forty-five per cent.

The rate of increase for the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen states, is about thirty per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent, being of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent, below the average. In the northern states heard from, the rate of increase is from twenty to twenty per cent.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

OREGON.—Mr. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, has published a circular showing the extraordinary inducements for settlement in that Territory. He says, "Congress at its last session, took measures to secure the quiet of the Indians by purchasing their rights to the country, for the removal of the tribes. A bill was also passed giving to all men, over 18 years of age, arriving and residing in Oregon, prior to December, 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres. The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the date of December, 1850, they shall receive 640 acres.—While males only are entitled to land in the country and settling there before the 1st of December, 1850, shall receive 160 acres of land, if a single man, and if married, then 320 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in 1851, they will receive 320 acres. They then receive 320 acres. All male persons who come to the country and settle and become 21 before December, 1850, will receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, if they remain in the country and become of age of majority, they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intentions of becoming citizens, are entitled to the rights of native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. In the Territory of Oregon, there is no slavery, and there is no prospect of any. Although not such a large population ten years ago, of 17,069,253, would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other states by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some states the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years, of 110,307, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts, 994,000, being an increase of 220,172, also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 385,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent.—Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 378,987, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000, showing an increase of 476,736, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 305,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

The District of Columbia, on the other hand has gained but 700. She has now 50,000, or less than twelve per cent, increase. Florida has 90,000, being an increase of 46,561; or only about 52 per cent. South Carolina has only 320,000, showing an increase of only 41,791—less than 9 per cent. We have returns from only one other southern state, that is Louisiana, which has gone up from 1,000,000, showing an increase of 309,000, or about forty-five per cent.

The rate of increase for the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen states, is about thirty per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent, being of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent, below the average. In the northern states heard from, the rate of increase is from twenty to twenty per cent.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

OREGON.—Mr. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, has published a circular showing the extraordinary inducements for settlement in that Territory. He says, "Congress at its last session, took measures to secure the quiet of the Indians by purchasing their rights to the country, for the removal of the tribes. A bill was also passed giving to all men, over 18 years of age, arriving and residing in Oregon, prior to December, 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres. The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the date of December, 1850, they shall receive 640 acres.—While males only are entitled to land in the country and settling there before the 1st of December, 1850, shall receive 160 acres of land, if a single man, and if married, then 320 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in 1851, they will receive 320 acres. They then receive 320 acres. All male persons who come to the country and settle and become 21 before December, 1850, will receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, if they remain in the country and become of age of majority, they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intentions of becoming American citizens, are entitled to the rights of native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. In the Territory of Oregon, there is no slavery, and there is no prospect of any.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.—We have already noticed the formation of a "Free Trade Association" in N. York, having for its object the abolition of any tariff or duties on imports whatever, the total discontinuance of custom houses, and the establishment of absolute freedom of importation without any check, impost or limitation whatever. The Tribune tells us that another and more formidable movement has recently been commenced, which has leading influences in connexion with the foregoing, but which is rather more practical in its aims. It is in effect a secret organization of the free trade people, lecturers, slippers, agents of foreign manufacturers, &c., to accomplish the nomination of Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi (Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, and the rotic subject of the present tariff,) as the next "Democratic" candidate for President, at the same time placing "the party" on distinct and unequivocal "Free trade" grounds, and thus securing its triumph in the election of 1852. This movement, the Tribune says, has been backed by a subscription of over $200,000, payable half on demand and the balance in six months.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer says he saw 3 ladies going through the streets the other day, each with a cigar in her mouth. We see the same thing almost every day in the streets of Reading. In some of the townships it is fashionable for the ladies to smoke pipes—but generally when abroad they prefer long nines." The other day we noticed one of our belles actually piping up to a smoking beauty from the country and asking for "a light." The lady was readily granted.—*Berks County Journal.*

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.—The Resolution Referred Synod of South Carolina, in the Presbyterian Church, in opposition to authorize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Presbytery of Ebenezer (O. S.) answered in the affirmative the question: "Is it lawful that marriage be solemnized between parties sustaining the relation of nephew and aunt by affinity?"

GOLD HUNTING.—A number of persons in the vicinity of Austin, Texas, San Antonio and Corpus Christi, are making extensive preparations to explore the traces of old cities and mining operations on the left bank of the Colorado, and on West to the Rio Bravo, between El Paso and Santa Fe. The government surveyors have discovered signs of extensive works, and some specimens of native gold and silver have been found in the lands of the Indians.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—The Philadelphia *Daily Sun* states that on Friday morning last, an Irishman named Kerrigan, while crazy from hard drinking, attempted to commit suicide in quite a novel manner, which was by swallowing a quart of gun powder. He ordered, and then attempting to swallow a coal of fire in order to blow himself into eternity. The coal struck him in the throat and burst the powder so badly that his speech was destroyed. His recovery is hopeless.

HON. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, now Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate for the sale of a Sioux Indian tribe's lands west of the Mississippi.—Mr. Ramsey is to be secretary of the commission.

After affecting the treaty with the Sioux, the commission will proceed to cross the plains to the Selkirk settlement at Pembina, on the Red river of the North. They are, besides, to negotiate an agreement with the Chippewa half-breeds for the extinguishment of their title of occupancy, and to make the five-simple titles to their lands.—*Nat. Int.*

SCARCITY OF SILVER.—The scarcity of silver coin is at present attracting a good deal of attention in the commercial cities of Europe. The withdrawal of this coin from circulation has been going on for some time in this country, and the daily descriptions have become so scarce that a considerable premium is obtained by the brokers, especially for dollars and half dollars. We notice that an increased demand of gold dollars, half-eagles, and eagles, is supplying the place. It is stated that Wall street, N. Y., is almost barren of the commodity; half dollars are quoted at from ½ to ¾ per cent premium, and Mexican dollars are at a premium of 5 per cent.

BEES.—AN AMERICAN BANY.—Pio Nono has recently decreed the canonization of an American saint, or saintess more properly, the beatified person being a female, by name Rosina Mariana de Jesus Paredes, and a native of Quito, who died about two hundred years ago. This is a matter in which the Pope has acted very cautiously and deliberately: as Apostolic Brief for canonization is not granted until long after the death of the candidate, and not until after a searching and satisfactory inquiry into the life of the party. The application was made on behalf of Mariana de Jesus, as late as 1776, when her "heroic virtues" were fully proved, and the case was not further acted on until August last—upwards of four years afterwards. Then, in addition to her virtues, proof was adduced of certain miracles to be attributed to her intercession in 1847; and then, upon the recommendation of the Congregation of the Holy Rites, the Pope promulgated the brief for her beatification, which was to take place in the Consistory Hall of the Vatican. The Pontifical Decree sets forth, that Mariana was "a martyr of charity, having, in the flower of her age, consecrated herself to God for the purpose of protecting her country against earthquakes and pestilence"—certainly a most noble motive for such a consecration.

NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—On Sunday last, in the South Carolina Legislature, the committee on colored population reported a bill to increase the penalty for circulating abolition pamphlets in the State. They have reported unfavorably on that part of the Governor's message which recommends the removal of free negroes from the State. The committee thought such a course contrary to the policy of the State, and that the carrying into effect of such a measure would involve too many difficulties.

GOV. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, is lying dangerously ill with the small pox, in Hartford, where the disease is reported to be prevalent.

COLD WEATHER!—In Montreal (Canada) on Saturday last the Thermometer stood at seven degrees below zero, and in Quebec at thirteen degrees below zero.

THE STAR AND BANNER
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, Dec. 20, 1850.

☞ WANTED, immediately, at this Office, some good Hickory Wood. Will those who have promised Wood in payment of subscription, please bring it without delay.

☞ We are requested to announce that there will be service in the English Lutheran Church, on Christmas morning, and Christmas Day—in the morning by the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. KRAUTH.

☞ We are requested to state that the Stores in Fairfield will be closed on Wednesday next, (Christmas day.)

A TURKEY, AND NO MISTAKE!!—Thanksgiving Day passed over our heads without any thing in the shape of the usual "Turkey festival" indicative of Thanksgiving Dinners. Not that we did not long for them, or that ample justice could not have been done to them, but simply because, with the usual fatality of the craft, we had not commenced our search for one early enough to think of the "poor pinter," on such occasions. Well, Thanksgiving Day without "Turkey" was bad enough, but Christmas *dies non* we must swallow. So we put over wine to devise the "ways and means" of accomplishing our disappointment, and we think Printers may be excusable in indulging themselves on such occasions, twice a year, at least. But our prospects had become gloomy enough, until a morning or two since, when a friend came in, and presented us a real, genuine, live Turkey-gobler, big enough for two dinners, accompanied by a note tendering the contribution of the same to the editor and his good lady." Ever since "all things have been indulging in visions of magnificent things to transpire on or about midday of Wednesday next, when the Turkey-gobler will grace the board of our friend in Mountjoy, whose good judgment has no doubt suggested to him that, while "remembering the poor," in these seasons of festivity and joy, it would be well enough "not to forget the printer!"

☞ "*The Water Cure Journal,*" devoted to a development and defence of the system of Hydropathy, and published monthly by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, N. Y., at $1 a year, has been enlarged, and now makes its appearance in quarto form of 24 pages, printed with new type and on the best quality of paper. It is decidedly the handsomest paper on our exchange list.—The publisher, to be able to present his Journal in its style so elegant and at so low a price, must have command of a very heavy subscription list—a fact which of itself gives evidence of the extraordinary popularity which this new system of Medical treatment has already acquired in this country. The Journal before us is conducted with much ability, and is well calculated to *extend* that popularity.

Bounty Land.

☞ We are requested to state that blank forms of Applications for Bounty Land, under the Act of last session of Congress, can be had of H. BUEHLER, Esq. in this place.

Congress

Has not yet got fairing to work. The announcement of the death of Mr. Hammanson, a member of the House from Louisiana, occasioned another adjournment of Congress. Although not much business has been done as yet in either branch, the movements in both the Senate and House begin to indicate a more active state of things ere long.

In the Senate Mr. Cass has got through a resolution calling for the correspondence between the United States and Austria, relative to the action of the diplomatic agent sent by the United States to Hungary during the revolutionary struggle in that country. Mr. Benton introduced his Pacific Railroad bill, and the acquisition of information of its provisions. According to it a railroad, plank road, and common road for wagons and horses, will be constructed from some point on the Iowa line to Louis to St. Francisco by the Federal Government. Branch roads are to connect with Santa Fe and Oregon. A tract of one hundred miles wide, containing some about 30 million of acres is set aside for the purpose. To this the Indian title is to be extinguished; military posts and settlements are to be made on the lands, granted to actual settlers, though on what terms our despatch does not state.

The Senate has also passed the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, condemnatory of his conduct on the Compromise Bills, and said that the next election in Mississippi would be made the issue of the Union and Disunion sentiment, and that the sentiment of Mississippi would be strongly manifestation the views of the people of the State.

In the House, a message was received from the President announcing the official acceptance by Texas of the Ten Million indemnity, and congratulating Congress on the success of that great measure. Mr. Meade introduced a bill which passed, and that expressed the sentiment of the people of the State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was not drawn for consideration on these days in the first week of February. A resolution was adopted to allow the usual number of printed copies for the use of members.

THE COMPROMISE RATIFIED.—President Fillmore has published a Proclamation, announcing that official information has been received by the Executive of the consent, by the State of Texas, of the terms proposed to her by the act of the last session of Congress; and that, consequently, the provisions of that act, of the last session of Congress is now, by virtue of this Proclamation, in full force and effect.

FOREIGN COIN.—It may not be generally known that Spanish and other silver coins which are now in circulation, are considerably reduced to a specific value by a late act of Congress, which took effect on the first inst. By this act, Spanish dollars are made to pass for three, and coins are reduced in the same proportion. A knowledge of this fact will be sufficient to put all on their guard against the gul vice in passing or receiving them coins.

☞ The population of Harrisburg, Pa., as ascertained by the deputy marshals appointed to take the census of that borough, is 8,192. In 1840 it was 5,980. Increase in ten years, 2,192.

☞ We perceive that our Democratic friends cannot agree as to a candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. Sturgeon.—The indications are, that they will have a warm time in caucus, while it is quite probable that a few members of the Legislature will refuse to yield their preferences, even should the Caucus decide against them. Among the candidates spoken of by the Whigs, we have heard the names of Hon. A. E. Brown, Hon. Wm. F. Johnson, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, mentioned in the Democratic ranks.

Georgia Convention.

This body, originally called by the Disunionists of Georgia, with a view to second the the treasonable movements of the South Carolina Disunion propagandists, but the members of which, as returned by the people of the State, proved to be decidedly opposed to the secession project, has adjourned. The Convention endorsed the Compromise Bills passed by Congress, and took strong ground against further agitation because she was satisfied with the action and views of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, embrace the views of the Convention.

This we hold to be a decided Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate. Past association, our general position and future prospects, will bind us to it as long as it continues the safeguard of those rights and principles.

That in this spirit Georgia maturely considers the actions of Congress, embracing a series of measures for the admission of California into the Union—the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico—the establishment of the boundary between the latter State and Texas—the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia—the extradition of Fugitive Slaves—and the connection with them of the rejection of a proposition to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and while it does not appear that all are equally liable by her to be a permanent adjustment of the Sectional Controversy.

Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist even (as a last resort) to the dissolution of every tie which bind her to the Union, any future act of Congress abolishing slavery in places within, or in the Territories, the slave trade, or prohibiting the interstate, arsenals, dock yards, navy yards, &c., or any act suppressing the slave trade between the Slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein, or any act prohibiting the introduction of Slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or substantially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves.

This is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The "dre-acter" of the Palmetto State do not seem disposed to back out of their revolutionary and treasonable movement. A Resolution to the Union seems to have taken complete possession of the minds of a majority of the people, which, it is probable, nothing but the strong arm of the General Government will be able to correct. At the last accounts, the Legislature was apparently as fired with secession as ever, and evidently scorned the cold shoulder which the secession project had received from the other Southern States. Among the most recent movements in the S. Carolina Legislature, we find that a bill has passed, by an almost unanimous vote, of a resolution calling for a State Convention next December, the delegates to which are to be elected next October.—The Wages in Convention met on the same day, yesterday. Both houses have passed the bill appropriating $300,000 for military purposes. The House was expected on Tuesday to call back the South Carolina Congressmen.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is said by the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger that in the inquiry of Gov. Seabrooke, and the Legislature of South Carolina, why so many U. S. troops were concentrated at Fort Moultrie, and that the reply in substance was that the President, at the request of the Governor of South Carolina has no right to put—that by the Constitution, he is commander-in-chief of the military and navy and right to dispose of the U. S. forces in barracks, when he considers it best for the public interests. As to the Forts and other Government works, he says he respectfully declines answering the inquiry.—The letter is very civil, but very significant.

A GOOD TARIFF ARGUMENT.—The Republic says the Southern Democrats, so called, have voted against the tariff, and yet they are foreign importations was a tax upon the consumer. At the present time Gov. FLOYD, and other brokers, speculators, and shavers, have proposed to levy a tax of ten per cent upon productions of the Northern States, by way of retaliation on those States for their breach of faith in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law. The idea of such an argument was a good one, and a tax upon foreign productions does really fall upon the consumer, and the proposition to impose a retaliatory tax upon the products of the North would be a verification of the homely proverb of "biting off the nose to spite the face."

☞ WILLIAM G. ALLEN, a colored young man, law student in the office of ELIAS GRAY, Esq., has been appointed Mathematical Professorship of Greek and Rhetoric in Central College, Mt. Gravville, N. York.

☞ HON. Elias W. Farnham, formerly a member of the Ohio Legislature, and the projector of a partially successful scheme of female emigration to California, has become the proprietress of a fine farm, near San Francisco, the crops on which, this season, are estimated to be worth $60,000.

☞ BARNUM seems to go ahead in every thing. The Fairfield (Conn.) County Agricultural Society have lately offered premiums for the best and most productive acre of corn in that county. His acre yielded 117½ bushels of shelled corn!

☞ Gov. JOHNSON has issued his proclamation appointing Tuesday, Dec. 31st, for an election to be held in the Congressional District of Mississippi, vacant, by the death of Hon. Chester Butler.

☞ Under the Bounty Act of Sept. 28th, 1850, some twenty odd thousand cases have been filed, and about eighty each day are registered in the Pension Office. The Secretary of the Interior estimates the whole number of applications that will be made under the law, at 350,000. If his estimate be correct, not over one-tenth are yet filed, and upon this field not a single warrant has issued, nor will issue, as we are informed, till the 1st of January next. From the fact may be inferred something of the magnitude of the transaction of the act of Congress.

☞ The dead body of a man named Peter Crouse was found on the Cumberland road, about six miles East of Westyonboro, on Sunday morning week. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was—that the deceased had been intoxicated and died from his death by freezing.

☞ A number of legislation have recently been committed in Frederick, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg. In the latter place, on Thursday night, the dwelling of Robert Cunningham was assaulted, and on the Saturday night succeeding, an attempt was made on the Jewelry establishment of Mr. Ivison.—*N. Y. Picayune.*

MURDER OF A WIFE.—N. O. Thompson was committed to the Hardeman jail on Saturday, charged with the murder of his wife. The circumstances are thus detailed by witness:

On Monday night the 2d of December, Thompson came home in an angry mood—found the door of his house locked and abused his wife for locking it. Mrs. Thompson said she had locked the door because she was afraid of robbers. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, witness heard Thompson say she had a pistol. Shortly after, hearing the report, Thompson went into his bedroom and shot Mrs. Thompson through the breast, and left the house. After departing this street, Thompson was seen by the house and lastened his gone, as well as the house. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Mrs. Thompson went to the door and begged her husband to make friends with her. After importuning him some time, she was heard Thompson unlocked the door and let her in. He then seize his wife and pitch her down the stairs. The fall appeared to stun the woman, but she recovered her senses after a while, and was heard to say distinctly, "Oh, Mr. Thompson, you have killed me." The Prussian army, and it may be regarded as anticipated that religious differences will exercise no unimportant influence upon the course of events which the Germany people will be divided. When war is once commenced, it is impossible to foresee the direction ever tend to exasperate and prolong the contest, and those elements of discord exist in Germany in a very remarkable degree. We can only hope that no occasion will arise to show the vitality of those antagonistic elements, which lurk under the traditions of a different history, and on the faith in conflicting creeds."

☞ A State Convention has been called in New Jersey, to meet on the 8th of January, to consider the Fugitive Slave Law, and ask its repeal by Congress.

☞ Jenny Lind's concert at Washington was attended by the President and Cabinet, and Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, General Scott, Attorney General Crittenden, and other distinguished personages, being present. The appearance of the Swedish Nightingale was received with shouts of enthusiastic cheering, as was also, that of Mesdames Clay, Webster, & Crittenden. When Gen. Scott entered the Hall he was greeted with repeated cheering, which seemed quite to surprise the veteran and gallant soldier. He faced about, on hearing his name, and bowed to the assembly, a smiled loud hearing.

Jenny Lind spent Tuesday evening at the President's Mansion, with the President and family. Yesterday morning, she sang there to two Houses of Congress, and attracted much attention, as do all her movements.

☞ By a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, we learn that the Steamship Crescent City, from New Orleans, (Leon) has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Congressional district, occasioned by the death of Hon. John A. Harmanson.

BINGING CONDITIONS, SEVERE SEVERE.—Of this place, we understand, proposes to give instruction in Vocal Music, after the Holiday, should a class be formed sufficiently large to warrant the undertaking. We, ourselves are a gentleman of rare musical talents, and we hope to see that encouragement extended to him which is every way so richly deserves. Those who have not already signified their intention to become members of the Class, can have an opportunity of enrolling their names at the Post Office, where, we are informed, a paper has been left for signature.

☞ Gov. FLOYD, of Virginia, has communicated a lengthy message to the Legislature of that Commonwealth, in which he recommends to the consideration of Representatives from all the States in the Union behalf in Baltimore in May next, to settle the Slavery question. Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, Slavery agitators have of agitation.

MISSISSIPPI.

The following are the Resolves recently adopted by the Disunion majority of the Legislature of Mississippi, intended to have the effect of driving Gen. H. S. Foote from the U. S. Senate, or at least of preventing his re-election. (Gov. Quitman, Roger Barton and several other Disunionists, are understood to desire his seat, though what "the lucky holder" could make of it in the event of a resort to Secession for the vindication of "Southern Rights" we do not quite understand.)

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the course of Hon. Henry S. Foote, Senator from this State, in the Senate of the United States, in the Compromise Bills, and said that the next election in Mississippi would be made the issue of the Union and Disunion sentiment, and that the sentiment of Mississippi would be strongly manifestation the views of the people of the State.

In the House, a message was received from the President announcing the official acceptance by Texas of the Ten Million indemnity, and congratulating Congress on the success of that great measure. Mr. Meade introduced a bill which passed, and that expressed the sentiment of the people of the State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was not drawn for consideration on these days in the first week of February. A resolution was adopted to allow the usual number of printed copies for the use of members.

THE COMPROMISE RATIFIED.—President Fillmore has published a Proclamation, announcing that official information has been received by the Executive of the consent, by the State of Texas, of the terms proposed to her by the act of the last session of Congress; and that, consequently, the provisions of that act, of the last session of Congress is now, by virtue of this Proclamation, in full force and effect.

FOREIGN COIN.—It may not be generally known that Spanish and other silver coins which are now in circulation, are considerably reduced to a specific value by a late act of Congress, which took effect on the first inst. By this act, Spanish dollars are made to pass for three, and coins are reduced in the same proportion. A knowledge of this fact will be sufficient to put all on their guard against the gul vice in passing or receiving them coins.

☞ The population of Harrisburg, Pa., as ascertained by the deputy marshals appointed to take the census of that borough, is 8,192. In 1840 it was 5,980. Increase in ten years, 2,192.

☞ We perceive that our Democratic friends cannot agree as to a candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. Sturgeon.—The indications are, that they will have a warm time in caucus, while it is quite probable that a few members of the Legislature will refuse to yield their preferences, even should the Caucus decide against them. Among the candidates spoken of by the Whigs, we have heard the names of Hon. A. E. Brown, Hon. Wm. F. Johnson, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, mentioned in the Democratic ranks.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

☞ A Meeting of those interested in Agricultural affairs, will be held at the Court-house, on TUESDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements to have Adams county represented in the State Agricultural Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg, in January. [Dec. 20.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The intelligence by the *America* throws no decided light on the course of events, between Prussia on the one hand, and Austria and Bavaria on the other, but rethe impression is increased of peripherally, with a growing activity of the various rivalries, antipathies and conflicting interests which for some time past have been manifested in involve the Germanic States in serious difficulties. The London Morning Chronicle concludes a review of the position and the condition of Germany in the following words:

While Life Remains we have still some Hope.—Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry—No quackery—No deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to exaggerate a more than is justly deserved. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and misery occasioned by many of the diseases to which this medicine has proved so highly beneficial, we feel that we cannot repeat its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor. Various fevers, fluxes, &c. have been offered and purfed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have been so successful as this. For asthma, shortness of breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has proved salutary in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

☞ For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by the auth