the great mass of our citizens. Such also is the effect of our *Literary Institutions*. The one, despite of them and the engaged in conducting them cannot, with their present patronage, spend less than $25,000 per annum. This is brought from abroad and paid for our produce and labor. A full end therefore in increasing our population will add to the value of our soil, which is now so foreign market, and thus create a necessity for increased production of our soil, which is also now of little profit, in consequence of its inadequate sale and by the introduction of lime and other manures. J. Y. Z.

Foreign Intelligence by the Steamer Canada.

ENGLAND.—It is asserted that the Chancellor will have a surplus of no less than 4,000,000 pounds sterling for the year.

A slight sensation has been created by the recent appointment, without any previous notice, of a new Catholic Bishop for England. It is said that the Pope has signified his intention to sanction the Queen's choice, and that his concurrence upon this point will be made the basis of a satisfactory arrangement between the Romish and Protestant governments.

The London Standard states, with great confidence, that Lord John Russell firmly adheres to the proposition laid down in his letter to the Bishop of Durham. The same authority also states that the Queen's speech will contain a strong expression against the late proceedings of the Pope and that the speech will be followed by a stringent ecclesiastical measure.

FRANCE.—The pecuniary dismissal of Gen. Changarnier, has caused a great dissatisfaction among the leaders of the party of order, who profess to see in that act the foreshadowing of Louis Napoleon's desire to adopt absolute power. The government is charged with interposing no barriers to the wilest abuse through the journals of the General and his friends, and it is also charged that the revolutionary cries of the army are allowed to pass without reprimand.

The report of the committee of public safety is particularly noticeable for its moderate in which the President is represented from his ministers. He is allowed to pass unscathed, however, as a person who cannot be prevented against without producing a commotion, which might eventually end in a revolution. The report, therefore, is the chief point of attack, and little doubt, was entertained at Paris but that the Ministry would be compelled to resign.

The French coast has been visited with a fearful gale; 90 merchant vessels put into the port of Cherbourgh for safety—On Thursday the Bourse was dull, 5's opened at 85.15, and closed at 84.90.

GERMANY.—The Austrian project of a Zollverein was the chief subject of discussion at last dates. It means will no favor from the Government of Prussia, but the Saxon and Bavarian governments are said to favor the proposition. The Prussian government has resolved upon the imposition of a heavy income tax, estimated to yield two million dollars, and to be applied to the payment of the interest on the public debt, contracted since 1848.

AUSTRIA.—It has been announced that the intention of government to abolish the nobility which a few families have enjoyed for filling all minor offices of state, and that merit and administrative capacity will hereafter form the chief basis of the selection of the civil servants.

AFRICAN COMMERCE—THE LIBERIA REPUBLIC.—Our trade with Africa is daily extending, it is principally confined to Salem and Providence and is increasing. Baltimore has a regular packet to Liberia and New Orleans, fire brigs and barks profitably employed in the commerce. In the latter city, one merchant stated that he had cleared in one year $12,000 in this commerce—vessels from New York transhipped to France, and sold readily for the manufacture of olive oil, "a la mode de Paris." You know the Persian Wise Men's fellows for made dishes, and chemists have the skill thus to imitate the genuine Tuscan. Flour can sell at no age decrease the best judge. It should be stated, however, that the oil from peanuts possesses a peculiar delicacy and sweetness.

The imports into the infant Republic of Liberia are estimated at $120,000 annually, and the exports about the same amount. These domestics will be immensely increased as the colonies enlarge, and the civilizing influences extend themselves farther into the interior. There are, it is conceded, at least 100,000 souls in habitants in that vast continent, who doubtless are waiting and ready to exchange the produce of their soil for the fabrics of other states. With what care and cost does England encourage her African trade, and what efforts has she made for securing it, wholly to her merchants. She aids every enterprising traveller to those unexplored regions of the globe—keeps up a large and expensive squadron on the coast—and sustains her settlements there. At an immense expense, she sent Mr. Duncan to make a treaty with the powerful King of Dahomey, and after really acknowledging the independence of Liberia, Great Britain forthwith entered into a treaty of commerce and alliance with President Roberts, who was at the moment passing through England, and he was gratuitously sent home in an English vessel. Meanwhile, some Liverpool merchants have completed the formation of an African Company, having a capital of £100,000, in 2,000 shares of £50 each, to carry on a trade with Africa.—N. Y. Express.

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.—There is a deadly hostility to our cause, both in the community, North and South, to add and encourage the colonization of the coloured people, and the emancipation of Africa, where they may enjoy all the rights and privileges which are denied them here. The efforts of the American Colonization Society during the last year, have been very successful, and the several State Societies have met with encouragement.—The Louisiana Colonization Society are about sending a vessel to Liberia, with a large number of emigrants, embracing men of almost every useful trade. There are nearly sixty persons from Louisiana alone, composed of the family servants of Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, and of the late Wm. H. Harrison. Besides these, there arrived at New Orleans a few days since fifty-one emigrants from Kentucky; a party of eighty-five from Tennessee; a party of eight from Illinois, and four from Missouri. There were also nine from Alabama and one from Georgia, making the sailing of the vessel. We consider this enterprise to be infinitely superior to all the undergrowth of Abolitionschemes in Christendom, and the true interests of the whole coloured race, the civilization and enlightenment of the continent of Africa, and every condition of our country, also the peace and prosperity of our soil, which is now foreign market, and thus create a necessity for increased production of our soil, which is also now of little profit, in consequence of its inadequate sale and by the introduction of lime and other manures. J. Y. Z.

A NOVEL CASE IN A QUESTION OF FREEDOM.—A family of eight negroes have brought suit in the Henrico Va., Circuit Court for their freedom, claiming under a deed of manumission executed by their former master, about twenty years ago, in the city of New York. The evidence was that they were the CHILDREN and GRAND-CHILDREN of their former master, who was carried from New York and there emancipated them, to evade the law of Virginia, which did not allow him to emancipate them in that State; that he brought them immediately back with him to Virginia; and that they were never molested in the enjoyment of their freedom since his death, which occurred a best fifteen years ago, until they were arrested last summer by the Sheriff, at the instance of his next to kin, and claimed as slaves. The question was whether such a deed of manumission was sufficient, and the Court allowed the question to go to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of the negroes. A righteous verdict.

TOLERATION IN TURKEY.—A letter from Mr. Brugh, dated Constantinople, December last, says, through the exertions of Sir Stratford Canning, the British Minister at Constantinople, a firman had just been received by the Protestants of Turkey from the Sublime Porte, securing them as a distinct community. By this firman, all the civil and religious rights of the Protestants are secured to them; the burying grounds are distinctly declared to have the right of building churches, holding burying grounds, &c., &c., which belong to ancient and older religious communities. A Turkish Arabia has been appointed chief to attend to their affairs, and they are authorized to appoint an agent from among themselves, as their organ of communication with the government, and a council to decide on the civil affairs of the community. Thus, perfect toleration is secured, and the protection are at length secured to the so interesting people, the Armenians.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A deceitful murder was committed in the murderer took place in the town of Penfield, N. Y., about eight miles from Rochester, on Friday, at 4 o'clock on the day evening. The person murdered was a young lady of respectable family, named Sarah Sharpe. The murderer was John Everett, the husband of Miss Sharpe's sister. They were found a few yards from the house of a Mr. Campbell, where Miss S. had been visiting. She was discovered in the agonies at death, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and near lay Everett, in nearly the same situation, with a bloody knife beside him.—They eloped on the 1st inst. Illicit love and jealousy were at the bottom of this horrible deed of blood. An unlawful intercourse had been carried on for several years between Everett and his sister-in-law, Miss Sharpe; but she had lately became intimate with a young man, Charles Edwards, which excited the jealousy of Everett to such a pitch that he determined to take the life of his paramour, and perish with her. His mad resolve was but too fatally executed.

DEATH OF THE FAT YOUNG MAN.—*Arrest of a Physician on a charge of Manslaughter.*—The Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, at the North American Hotel, corner of Bayard street and the Bowery, upon the body of George Robinet, a native of Indiana, 23 years of age, and the following verdict was rendered: that the cause of his death, was render by the jury, viz: That deceased came to his death by malicious poisoning at the hands of E. J. Latham, by having administered medicines to the deceased in quantities and qualities whereby to fill the vital end of the deceased, the cause of the case are as follows: The deceased was very fleshy, weighing nearly 400 lbs. and was lately boarding at the North American Hotel, until a few days since. Since his arrival in that city, about seven weeks since, he was afflicted with excessive thirst, and was in the habit of drinking a large quantity of water daily. His health otherwise was apparently very good. On Tuesday last he informed J. H. Twaddle, who stated the fact, that he had employed E. J. Latham, the accused, to relieve his excessive thirst—that Latham, has informed him, that he would reduce the quantity of water then required daily to satisfy his thirst, from the size to the two gallons. Deceased took two medicines, in the shape of liquids, prescribed by Latham, and became very sick, vomiting frequently, and becoming delirious. On the following day Latham, the physician, was sent for, and when asked what he had given the deceased, replied that he had given him five powders composed of blood root and other medicines, and also an emetic.

He was questioned as to his right to practice, and said that he had a right to do so. He then said he was called to a sick man, who recognized him, and told him to leave the room. He did so, but soon after returned with Dr. M. Sweet, of No. 92 Ellen street. At this time the beating of the pulse could not be perceived, and he died soon after, in the greatest agony.

Previous to the holding of the inquest, Dr. Benj. Drake made a post mortem examination of the body. The extremities were much distended by stagnated blood; the stomach was found to contain a large quantity of gas, and a small quantity of a brown substance. The liver was much inflamed. The whole length of the intestinal tube was also inflamed. These physicians testified that bulella is a dangerous remedy, and produces great prostration, and that it would have produced the indications found; also, that it would have been very dangerous to have given an emetic to the deceased, because in the act of vomiting, the blood is sent to the head. It was therefore more dangerous from the fact that the deceased was very corpulent. The Coroner was of the opinion that the appearance of the body of the deceased was caused by the medicine administered.

On the rendition of the verdict, Latham who had previously been arrested, was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, for examination.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DAY FEET.—We will give our readers a receipt for making boots water proof which is worth our subscription price to any person who will try it. Moisture generally penetrates the soles of Boots and Shoes, and leather is not usually sufficiently dried. To render the sole impervious to water, order your boot maker to put pieces of canvas in the proper shape, and dip them in melted pitch or tar, and lay them upon the inner soles before putting on the outer soles of the boots. This simple process will insure dry feet without soaking the boot clumsy. We have tried the experiment, and would advise all whose soles are afflicted with cold or dampness to do the same.

A SAVING CURE.—The Liberia Republic.—Our trade with Africa is daily extending, it is principally confined to Salem and Providence and is increasing. Baltimore has a regular packet to Liberia and New Orleans, fire brigs and barks profitably employed in the commerce. In the latter city, one merchant stated that he had cleared in one year $12,000 in this commerce—vessels from New York transhipped to France, and sold readily for the manufacture of olive oil, "a la mode de Paris." You know the Persian Wise Men's fellows for made dishes, and chemists have the skill thus to imitate the genuine Tuscan. Flour can sell at no age decrease the best judge. It should be stated, however, that the oil from peanuts possesses a peculiar delicacy and sweetness.

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MR. PAINE'S LIGHT—PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

The Boston Transcript, of the 30th, contains the following letter from Mr. Paine's brother, giving the reason why his brother has kept the forte of his discovery of light so long in the dark. It is the most candid and sensible statement which has yet been published by the parties concerned. A statement like this a year ago would have prevented much of the incredulity which the public has shown in reference to the alleged discovery. It would have induced persons to wait, instead of rushing to the conclusion that was disposed to communicate the details of his invention.

Mr. Paine's Discovery.—The following interesting letter, though bearing date some weeks since, did not reach us till yesterday:

Mr. Editor:—During the past two years I have been the assistant of Mr. H. M. Paine, in his experiments of decomposing water by Galvanic Electricity, and have, in common with him and the rest of his family, borne the reproach and contumely so liberally bestowed by the public press during that period. I say *borne* it, because I could at any time have shown that my brother was undeserving of the treatment he received; and I should certainly have done so immediately after the report of the *Scientific Committee*, had not the pecuniary interest of others kept me silent. But I have a length determined that the dollar shall no longer weigh against the life of my brother and the peace of his family; and I feel confident, that however he may have erred, he will not depreciate my present course, they will certainly acknowledge it to be just.

Every thing that has been stated with reference to the discovery in its favor, so far as my knowledge extends, has been correct, with the exception of its *safety*—The water is decomposed or resolved into its elements, and is consumed, in the front of the interest of the machine only; but it *cannot* be *safely done*, as the testimony of nine or ten persons, taken at many months, will amply prove. The great difficulty is found in governing the electric current in the decomposition and discharge in the, or at the electrodes—the continuous varying electrical state of the substance, baffling all mechanical skill that has yet been brought to bear on the discovery.

With a certain electrical state of the atmosphere, the apparatus has been known to work for weeks without any difficulty; but, immediately that a change of excess would occur, repulsion would take place at the electrodes, and they would melt like an ice cake.

Last spring my brother was certain that he had overcome the difficulty; and he commenced lighting and warming his house. For few weeks all worked well; but one clear cold morning the family was roused by a terrific explosion, and, in a moment after, he appeared drenched from head to foot.—The decomposing jar had exploded. He then commenced to work in the apparatus by hand only; and worked the apparatus by hand only sufficient to generate enough for lighting purposes. It was at this stage of affairs that the "Scientific Committee" made their report; and you will perceive that I have sufficient cause to be backward in experimenting, besides the orders of my brother to the contrary.

For eighteen months past he has been necessarily employed in remedying this only obstacle; and although he is sanguine that he has now accomplished it, I fear a disappointment may be in store for him; his success will serve him as a mistaken, though just press, has caused to harass a mind naturally sensitive and kind.

I hope I have now satisfied the anxious, doubtful, triumphant, skeptical inquiry, of all who have been interested, by doubting, or believing, in the discovery, and I shall be happy to see the public, compelled to pursue by the action of such men as composed the Scientific Committee.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. P. PAINE.

Quinebaug, Conn., Jan. 7, 1851.

TERRIBLE SUICIDE.—Mr. Henry Pidcock, keeper of a grocery store at Elizabeth City, N. C., committed suicide on the 28th ult. The Pioneer says:

"It seems that in his desperate resolution to destroy his life, Mr. P. first attempted to cut his throat, but failing in this, on himself a frightful wound; falling in this, he took down a gun, put the muzzle in his mouth, and attempted to blow out his brains—but it would not go off. He finally seized a canister of powder, to which he applied a match, and a terrific explosion followed, tearing open the windows and shattering everything in its way. The unfortunate victim of his own rashness was found in a shockingly mutilated condition, but he was not yet dead! He lingered until the next day, when he was released from his agonizing pains by death. In the person of the house his children were asleep; and but for the explosion finding vent through the lower windows and doors, they must have shared a common fate. Intemperance, superinduced by domestic troubles, is assigned as the cause."

"RUNNING UP" PROPERTY.—In the case brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from Delaware county, it was decided last week, that in a public sale, where a person is employed to "run up" the property, and make the purchaser pay more than it none but *bona fide* bidders bid for it, the sale is fraudulent and void, so far that the purchaser is not obliged to take the property struck off to him. As the practice of bidding up property is not uncommon in this region, the decision of the Supreme Court may be of some importance.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

BRAMBO OR TAR.—CHARLES HOWE.—The entire loss by fire in New Orleans on the 18th inst., by which the St. Charles Hotel was consumed, is stated to be $570,000, the loss by the hotel alone being 350,000. The furniture of the hotel was valued at $70,000 and was insured for $60,000. The entire insurance on the whole property destroyed was $180,800. Messrs. Sludge & Wilson, the lessees of the St. Charles, had a few days previous leased the St. Louis Hotel, and they opened that house on the 28th. The St. Charles is to be rebuilt immediately. It was a building of much architectural beauty.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Feb. 7, 1851.

☞ Don't forget the Rail Road Meeting on Tuesday next!

☞ HON. JAS. COOPER, of the Senate and HONS. DARWIN SHORT and SCHEM, of the House, of Washington, and Messrs. M'CONNAUGHY and SEE, at Harrisburg, will accept our thanks for sundry favors.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for March, is all its predecessors have been, splendidly illustrated, and well filled with excellent contributions. We have so often commended the enterprise of this publication and the general excellence of its literature, that our readers must be fully aware of our favorable opinion of the monthly. $3 per annum.—L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia.

☞ By an arrangement with the publisher, we are enabled to supply the "Star" and the "Lady's Book," for one year, for $4. Send on your orders, and we will cheerfully attend to them.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Committee met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and resolved that the Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court, be held at Lancaster, on the 24th of June next.

MORE KINKAPERS.—Another case of kidnapping took place in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, one night last week. Some half dozen men, in the dead of night, broke open a house and taking chardman one of its inmates, a colored man, gagged him and hurried off to the Maryland line, where he was handed over to another party. We give the original explanation, and let it turn into the free States, to carry off some other victims. The negro was named John Williams, and was said to be free.—*Exchange.*

Paragraphs like the above meet the eye almost daily in some one or other of our exchanges. And yet in the face of outrages such as the incident above, numbers of our good-natured people, and very anti-negrofied "Union" men are moving in the matter of repealing the act of 1847 against kidnapping, &c. Judging from the stuff which the proposition has recently met with in the Legislature, we think it very probable that a movement will be made to-morrow, or we will require a few more "Union" meetings to carry the project through.

U. S. Senators.

The Whig vote of a Senator by the election of Mr. Gerrit Smith Hoyt, to succeed Mr. Benton, has been counterbalanced by the loss of a Senator from the Whig state of Rhode Island, where, by the defection of 12 Whig members of the Legislature, CHARLES T. JAMES (Loco) has been elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

In New York, too, the Whigs are in difficulty, arising from the refusal of some 20 Whig members of the Legislature to support HAMILTON FISH, a Whig nominee for U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Dickinson. These recalcitrant members belong to the "*Silver Grey*" division of the Whig party in New York, also "Union" men, who refuse to support Mr. Fish, because he thinks the Fugitive Slave law and as perfect as it ought to be, and consequently, in the phrase of saying so, despite the denunciations of the New York "Union Safety Committee." Two unsuccessful ballots were held on Tuesday last, Mr. Fish having all the other candidates, but failing to secure a majority of all the votes.

In Ohio, the contest for U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Ewing, is involved in doubt—the Free Soil members holding the balance of power just lost. On Monday, there were four ballotings—the last resulting as follows:—Giddings (Whig) 45, Wade (Loco) 42, Free Soil 4, Scattering 2. The Legislature stands—51 Whigs, 47 Locos, and 1 Free Soiler.

In Indiana, the Legislature, in joint meeting, had ten unfavorable ineffectual ballots for U. S. Senator. The seventh ballot, which is represented to be a fair exhibition of the strength of the respective parties, was as follows:—Lane (Whig) 28, Fitz Gerald (Loco) 28—three whigs and three democrats having paired off. After the tenth ballot, the Legislature adjourned, without the passage of another joint resolution before renewing the attempt to make an election. The probably course in journal reiterates in opinion that no Senator will be elected at this session.

JAMES A. BAYARD, Senator elect from Delaware, chosen by a division in the ranks of his opponents, is the first Democrat ever elected from that state since 1829. He is a noted Federalist, as was his father and whole family before him. How Federal Delaware has become, we know not, but presume the Locos, who are in a majority in the Legislature of New Jersey, have not been able to divil all their party into the support of their caucus nominee for the senate, Mr. Thompson, and have therefore postponed the election two weeks. This is regarded as an unfavorable omen for Mr. Thompson's success.

The Coalition in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have agreed with the Senate in electing ROBERT RANTOUL, (Loco) to the Senate of the United States for the residue of the term (till the 4th of March next) made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Webster, and which has been supplied by Mr. Winthrop, under Executive appointment. The Free Soilers, it is said, have been induced to fulfil to the utmost extent their contract with the Democrats, in order that the Democrats will yet conform to their bargain in electing Mr. BUNKER to succeed Mr. Rantoul.

WELL AND TRULY SAID.—A Washington correspondent, referring to the rejection of the Tariff Amendment, offered in Congress a few days ago, says—"it depends on the people themselves whether the present system shall continue or not. If they desire a change, and if they desire that the industry should not be brought into competition with pauper labor, and degraded as it is in Europe, they must speak out at the polls. They must speak, not only at the Congressional, but at the Presidential election; and not remain at home, as too many did last Fall, in all the States, and particularly in Pennsylvania. The system which is being visit throughout the country, whatever the manufacturing branches of home industry are concerned, is a little one, and it will be well if it not have been in vain.

LOCAL PAPERS.—Col. Walleze, of the Philadelphia Pub benchmark says:—"We have always held that the first duty of our country friends is to their local newspapers; they should be liberally supported, and no one should neglect to do so, for the purpose of subscribing to a city weekly. The local editors of the interior are often at heavy expense and work night and day, both with head and hands, for the amusement of their communities, and they should receive a liberal remuneration."

THE SECRETS OF SILVER.—More than three hundred thousand dollars of silver were exported from New York last week. The mint director Asia, alone, took out two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, of which $270,000 were in American half dollars. The specie imported into Boston in January amounts to $10,308, while that exported is $151,762.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1851.

MEDICAL REFORMS.—The bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners, referred to in my last, has been finally defeated. It came up on second reading in the Senate on Thursday, when Mr. Porter moved an indefinite postponement of the subject, which was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 13. In the House also, the committee to which the matter was referred, reported it with a negative recommendation. The bill could consists of one member from each Judicial District, and holds its session every three years. The object intended to be accomplished by the enactment of this tribunal, was the equalization of the valuation of property all over the State. It is reported it where is felt short of their relative valuation, and lower it where it exceeded. The Board has met twice, and this is the year for its third session. That the idea was a good one originally there can be no question, and the only question about it is, whether its object is not already accomplished and its further continuance superfluous. It has been so alleged; but when it is considered that the market price of lands in various portions of the State—its mineral lands particularly, is varying continually; and that property will always fluctuate in value, the conclusion is irresistible, that the cost of the triennial session of this Board is not more than $2500—the propriety of its continuance by the present Legislature will not be seriously questioned. It will convene here during the present month.

In accordance with a suggestion made by Gov. Johnson in his last message, a joint resolution was should be adopted with a view to the better preservation of the Colonial and Revolutionary records of the State, which are said to be in an extremely exposed and perishing condition." Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee of the Senate, to which the subject was referred, made a lengthy and interesting report, which was adopted by the Senate, and which recommends the resumption of the "Colonial Records," which bring our history down to the period of the Revolution, and "Revolutionary Annals." It is to be hoped that this idea may be carried out, as these papers are great curiosities in themselves, and their publication would make a valuable addition to the historical treasures of our country.

Mr. Brower on Wednesday reported a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and Representatives in Congress, to favor a modification of the "Fugitive Slave Law," in its many objectionable features. The action was had on the preamble and resolution on Thursday morning, a memorial from the Society of Friends in Chester County, against the repeal of the Slave Law was presented, and the motion to lay it, Mr. Roberts, of Greene, moved to suspend the reading, after it was commenced, but the motion was negatived—yeas 18, nays 14. The House also, on Friday, by a vote of 50 to 36, took up the bill referred to in this memorial and passed it to second reading. Such is the attachment of Leonfocusism to every, no matter how, Slave Law.

A STRONG effort is being made to revive the old system of militia trainings—but it cannot succeed. A motion was made by Mr. Hogue on Thursday last, to take up the bill for the purpose of its indefinite postponement, when Mr. Fleming, of Jefferson, moved to strike out the principle of the act of 1842, but it was negatived—yeas 13, nays 20. The further postponement to the act incorporating the Brooklyn Cemetery Association, was lost by a vote of 19 to 20. On second reading, after many efforts to alter and amend, the vote stood yeas 14, nays 14, and it was lost.

The bill to incorporate the Littlestown Mutual Insurance Company has passed the House. Mr. Fleming has introduced a bill to incorporate a new school district in Tyrone township, Adams County.

The House has been occupied during parts of its sessions on several days, during the past week, in the consideration of the Tariff resolutions offered by Mr. Dobbins of Schuylkill. They were finally adopted, and will be forwarded to our Tariff majority in the House when it comes to voting, some little manoeuvering was necessary on the part of the opposition, to prevent the adoption of "three resolutions. Accordingly Mr. Pennman, of Philadelphia County, of doubtful notoriety, moved they be referred to a select committee of nine—which was negatived by yeas 44, nays 44. They came up in order on Thursday, when after an interesting debate it was decided affirmatively—yeas 54, nays 40. The question was made to instruct them to report on the day following, but the orders of the day superseded the motion. Mr. Dreisbach's bill, to keep the peace, was lost by a division in the Committee room. But as the sequel proved, he could not agree with the other two Locos on the Committee—Bunkum of Carbon and Hillside of Lycoming, and he, (Dr.) was informed that the Chair appoint two additional members—which was warmly debated, and he finally withdrew. He then made a report embodying his own views on the subject. He occupies peculiar ground—neither decidedly free-trade, nor Whig, and yet a decided advocate of protection. Mr. Bonham reported the opinions of himself and Mr. Brindle, which are ultra free-trade. The report of Messrs. Killinger and A. E. Brown, the minority members of the Committee, is a long report of the resolutions. To-day the matter came up in order, and a spirited debate arose in consequence, participated in by each member of the Committee in support of his peculiar views. The House adjourned before any action was had. An effort will be made by the friends of the resolutions, but if a direct vote is had, I think the friends of the Tariff will triumph. SIGMA.

DOINGS IN HARRISBURG.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says the Legislature has now been in session nearly four weeks, and the most important business has scarcely been brought to the attention of the members. A very large number of private bills have been introduced and reported. The public bills of importance cannot be acted upon, as the time to divide the State into judicial districts, and fix the salaries of Judges, and the one to establish a free banking system—the Tariff question—and many considerable others, will require a few more "Union" meetings to carry the project through.

☞ Mr Bevis has introduced a proposition in the Reform Convention of Virginia for abolishing capital punishment in the commonwealth.

INCREASE OF STATES.—In the last ten years New York has increased 275 per cent. in population. Ohio 304, Virginia 151, and Pennsylvania 213. Pennsylvania, therefore, has grown considerably more in population than either of the other States named.

☞ The present number of Slaves in the Union amounts to nearly three millions. In 1840 the number was less than two millions and a half.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A young man, by the name of Jacob Bowers, who had been married at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th ult., but in consequence of the illness of his wife, was induced to postpone the ceremony for two weeks, and he died in a few days afterward. He had an affection of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very strongly of the fact that he died of a very extreme tale of "love and murder."

Locating Land Warrants.

We are authorized by Gen. T. C. MILLER, of Cumberland county, to say that he is going to Illinois in the Spring, with the view of locating his own Land Warrant and those of a number of his neighbors—and that he will cheerfully serve any of his old comrades in the war of 1812, by taking with him the warrants of those who may think proper to send them with him, for the purpose of location. We have no doubt that numbers will find it to their advantage to accept this generous proposition. We believe Gen. MILLER's P. O. address—White House P. O., Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa.

FLORIDA.—*Southern Congress Repudiated.*—The Legislature of Florida adjourned on Friday night, the 48th inst. The Assembly took no action at all upon the slavery question. The Senate never had a proposition upon the subject before it during the session. The House had a good many, but none of them had ever passed a vote. The Committee on the Nashville Convention proceedings, &c., never reported, and the proposition to elect delegates to the Southern Congress was laid on the table.

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET.—The six members who composed Gen. Harrison's Cabinet are now all assembled in Washington, and in the enjoyment of health. Two of the Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden, are members of the present administration.

SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRISONMENT.—The correspondence between the Governors of South Carolina and the British Consul has been closed from the Charleston delegation, with the certain knowledge that it will be fully published. It is believed that the obnoxious law for imprisoning free blacks will be abandoned, or probably modified so as to conform to an enactment in force at Wilmington, N. C., which requires all free colored persons to be on board their vessels from sunset to sunrise. So says a letter from Charleston.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.—In the U. States Senate, on Tuesday, Messrs. Badger and Cass presented a petition in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

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On the evening of his death he had been reading to his intended bride, Miss Sarah Brick. "Tis was a very exciting tale of "love and murder," and under the circumstances wrought deeply on the feelings. When he had finished the reading, the last paragraph ending with the exclamation "Lovely!" he remarked that "he hoped he should end his days suddenly." The young lady left the room at about an hour and a half, which had the paper and his countenance changed to a deadly line. She took hold of him, from the chair, and he suddenly leaned toward her and died in her arms.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A New Haven paper reports that some hundred American gentlemen have subscribed $20,000, and intend to send a party of 100 to trip to the World's Fair at London. During their stay there they intend to make their headquarters at Crystal Palace, which is to be superbly furnished and used for entertainments, parties, &c.

HE DON'T DECLINE.—Some of our contemporaries have published a letter from Gen. Case's letter to Col Stevenson, written during the last Presidential campaign, in which the general declines the intention not to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. C. has written to a friend, in consequence of the use of his name, that nothing more than his refusal, if elected, to be a candidate for a *second* term. The Cincinnati Gazette, in publishing his letter, claims for another 'beat' in '52 with all the force he can command.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of John Miller, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Mr. Andrew Miller, deceased, aged about ten years.

In Butler township, on the 27th ult., BENJAMIN KEERNAN, aged 8 years, 2 months and 27 days.

At Annapolis, Md., on the 25th ult., after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE RIDGLY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES RIDGLY, aged 15 months 3 weeks and 4 days.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

THE Central Committee appointed on the 21st inst., on the subject of the Railroad from Gettysburg to York, are desirous to meet in M'CONAUGHY'S NEW HALL, in Carlisle street, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 11th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of conferring with the Committee in relation to the subject, and to take such other measures as may be necessary in the premises. So says a letter from Charleston.

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DAGUERREOTYPES.

G. B. PEIRCE & W. R. FREE, RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity that they are prepared to execute Likenesses on plates, from the smallest to the largest size, in the Daguerreotype, in a manner not to be surpassed by any other establishment. Persons desirous of having their Portraits taken, are respectfully invited to call at their rooms, opposite the Lutheran Parsonage, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where they will be pleased to show specimens of their art, and to give every information relative to the art. Cases, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, &c., in every variety of pattern and quality, and only twenty cents for a gold locket. We believe Gem Daguerreotypes, or MINIATURE PORTRAITS, and ENGRAVINGS *accurately copied*. Miniatures of *deceased persons* and *invalids* taken at residences.

They hold themselves in readiness to execute every thing pertaining to our profession in a style fully equal if not superior to any thing that has heretofore been produced. Having availed ourselves of all the later improvements in the Art, possessing an apparatus of superior quality, we are enabled to take likenesses in all kinds of weather, and in that uniform strength and beauty of tone, with their entire durability, which give such value to the Daguerreotype.

They have taken the Hall recently occupied by the Sons of Temperance, (Masonic Hall,) and have fitted it in all hours of the day.

Persons desirous of obtaining Miniatures, will please call early as their stay is limited. Dark apparel will secure the best pictures.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our rooms and examine specimens, whether they wish to sit or not.

Instructions given in the Art, and Apparatus furnished on reasonable terms.

Feb. 7, 1851.

OREM, HOPKINS & ROSE,

Importers and Jobbers of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings & Goods Generally adapted to Men's Wear,

Have just taken Warerooms

No. 238 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

(Four doors West of Charles street)

FOR the purpose of conducting the business of their extensive establishment in all its branches.—They will be able to show as large and desirable a stock of goods, in their line, as can be found in the United States.

Jan. 7, 1851.

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD HAS just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of Ready

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cassinets, Flannels, Alpaccas, Lusters, Merinoes, Long & Squre Shawls, Domestics and GROCERIES

with many other articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell cheap. Please call.

P. S. Those persons having notes or book accounts of long standing will please bear in mind that the money is wanted.

Dec. 20, 1850.

G. A.

Diamond Tonsors—New Firm

Tipton & Brother,

FASHIONABLE BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS

CAN at all times be found prepared to attend to the calls of the people, at the Tonsorial Establishment