# ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

## The Steamer Atlantic Safe.

The steamship Africa, at Jersey City, brings the joyful intelligence of the safety of the Atlantic, she having put back to Cork in consequence of derangement of her machinery after being nine days out.

Annexed is an account of the accident to the Atlantic, from Lieut. Shufeldt, one of the officers.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th December, in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of departure, from W. S. W., so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot.—On the 29th Dec., at 5 30 P. M., she passed Cape Clear, and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea and stemming strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident. On the 6th of January, at noon, she was in latitude 45 12, long. 41 W., it blowing strong gales from W. N. W. At 5 30 P. M., the engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine—and, on examination, it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand; but another revolution of the wheels proved that the accident was of a much more serious nature—the main shaft was found broken completely through, (in a diagonal direction,) and bearing up the starboard pillar block, and an additional turn after the first stoppage, caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other—thus fracturing both pillar blocks, and rendering the engines perfectly useless.

The ship was at once hove to under storm canvass, the wheels lashed, and all hands employed during the night, and for the following day, in sending up her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats—a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, and the decks covered with ice, but fortunately accomplished without accident. On the 7th and 8th laid to, with the hope of an abatement of the gale and a change of wind, as the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to meet some port on our own coast. On the 9th the wind hauled to the northwest, and became quite moderate. Immediately made sail, and shaped a course for Halifax, 897 miles distant, and New York 1,460. This weather continued until meridian the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the southwest, and it became necessary to heave the ship to, for even with moderate weather it was evident to all that she could do nothing by the wind under canvass. At 8 o'clock A. M., of the 11th, a large ship passed bound to the eastward; but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress.

At 10 o'clock P. M., after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching home with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined, with the assent of his officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe—which was accordingly done. From this time to the twenty-second day nothing of importance occurred. We had following gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval ran 1,400 miles. At 3 o'clock P. M., of the 22d, she anchored in Cork harbor, which fact alone, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light canvass, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea-boat, and must add, in no small degree, to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship.

In regard to the conduct of her passengers under such trying circumstances, too much could scarcely be said. Suffice it that they bore the misfortune with becoming fortitude and cheerfulness, and testified, on leaving her at Cork, as much sympathy as those who have a more permanent interest in the good old Atlantic. The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight, and a considerable quantity of specie, which the Cambria was chartered to bring over, and probably sailed from Cork on the 4th inst. direct for New York. Before the Africa left, arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool, for the purpose of being repaired.

The Africa brings her mails and passengers.

R. W. Shufeldt, Chief Officer.

THE NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

The news by the Africa is interesting. The City of Glasgow arrived on Thursday at 7, A. M., after a passage of thirteen days and six hours. The Niagara arrived on Monday afternoon, the 28th.

The Ministerial crisis in France is over. The President has sustained his position—which is saying more than can be said of his enemies. The ultra-legitimists make no secret of their dissatisfaction with the conduct of M. Theirs and M. Berryer. The people have been tranquil; the funds have remained the same.

The report is revived that the Pope is about to abdicate and retire to a monastery for life.

Cardinal Antonelli proposes, it is said, to create three cardinals in the United States.

The Dresden Conferences seem likely to end in the complete discomfiture of the Liberal party in Germany. Prussia has yielded every thing to Austria, and the two powers, it is now positively asserted, have come to an agreement to re-establish a Provisional Central Power, with an army at its disposal, of which Prussia is to have the command.

The chief nations in Europe are making preparations to despatch their respective productions to the world's fair, in London, during the ensuing summer.

Advices from Hamburg announce that, on the 20th ult., a corpse of 2000 Austrian troops had entered the city. The new government of Holstein was to enter upon its functions on the 1st proximo.—The King of Denmark has directed an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war made during the last campaign in Holstein.

[illegible]—THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Parliament opened on the 31st with a speech from the Queen. Since parliament last met, the Queen regrets that considerable excitement has been naturally occasioned by an aggressive proceeding on the part of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, who had, without seeking or obtaining permission, presumed to bestow territorial titles on ecclesiastics, and to distribute the country into dioceses. The state of the law on this matter being somewhat uncertain, the Queen recommends to Parliament immediate attention to the subject with the view of passing a declaratory act defining the law, and amending it if necessary; but while vindicating her Majesty's prerogative, they will take care not to entrench on those great principles of religious liberty, the recognition of which is the boast of the empire.

FRANCE.

There has been a debate in the French Assembly prolonged from the 15th to the 18th ult., in which the conduct of the President and of the Ministry has been very severely handled. The debate arose upon the motion of M. Rumesat, proposed in consequence of the report of the permanent committee of members of the Assembly who had remained in Paris during the Parlimentary recess to watch the progress of events. In the course of this debate, besides the Ministers, General Cavaignac, Changarnier, Thiers, Lamartine, and other members, spoke. The conclusion at which M. Theirs arrived was, that a vote favorable to the Government would be equivalent to the establishment of the empire.

The debate concluded on the 18th ult. The following is the result:—M. de St. Beuve having proposed the following order of the day, "That the Assembly declares that it has no confidence in the ministry, and passes to the order of the day," the House divided: For the order of the day, 417; against it, 278; majority against ministers, 139. Number of voters, 695.

Immediately on the rising of the Assembly, the ministers went to the Elysee, and placed their resignations in the hands of the President of the Republic.

The resignation of the ministers was accepted by the President on the 19th ult. The *Constitutionnel* of the 20th says, that a ministry will again be formed out of the ranks of 278 who voted against St. Beuve's amendment.

After the resignation of the newly constructed French Ministry, M. Leon Faucher was entrusted with the difficult task of forming a Government. At first he appeared likely to succeed, when all at once it was declared that he was unable to do so.

Since then Louis Napoleon has cut the Gordian knot. Finding it impossible to compose a Ministry out of the Parliamentary elements at his disposal, he has had recourse to the formation of a Ministry from public fuctionaries who are not representatives.

The new Ministry is as follows:—Gen. Randon, War; Waiss, Interior; Germiny, Finance; Magne, Public Works; Brenier, Foreign Affairs; Royer, Justice; Valliant, Marine; Giraud, Public Instruction; Schneider, Agriculture and Commerce. None of these are representatives. Germiny was Receiver-General at Rome; Giraud, the Inspector-General of Universities; Schneider, the Manager of Iron works at Creuzet.

British Views of Corwin's Tariff Sentiments.—The Manchester Times—a paper published in the great manufacturing town of Manchester, England—is exceedingly "put out" about Secretary Corwin's views upon Protection. His late report is denounced in bitter terms. The Times says the report is a "strange document"—"an extravagant piece of special pleading," &c. But who cares for the opinion of the British upon our affairs.—They would have preferred seeing Mr. Corwin advocate the Tariff of 1846, because under it they are deriving great benefit. His policy is calculated to increase the producing and consuming power of the United States for our own mines, building and running our own mills, fostering our own industry, and adding to our own wealth; instead of exhausting our faculties in adding to the wealth of the coliers, and iron-masters, and farmers, and manufacturers three thousand miles distant. The result show that, under protective legislation, we produce more, import and export more, than under any approximate system of free-trade; and inexorable facts demonstrate, in the teeth of all the theories of recent British economists, that the system which Mr. Corwin advocates is the system which promotes our national prosperity and augments our national power.

The World's Fair—The St. Lawrence.—The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Com. Sands, is still awaiting, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, here, the arrival of the schooner Emma, from Boston. As soon as the Emma arrives, the St. Lawrence will receive her sailing orders, and take her departure for Southampton, with a rich freight made up of articles intended for exhibition at the great world's fair in London, in May next. There are some rare specimens of the ingenuity, industry and skill of the universal Yankee nation on board, and some that will be novelites even at a fair where all the world is contributor and competitor. In looking over the manifest of the St. Lawrence freight, we see contributions from at least a majority of the States of the Union; but New York, of course, preponderates, as she would do, in proportion to her population, wealth, etc. To enumerate one-half of the 'nick nacks' on board the St. Lawrence would take up more space than we can spare. Suffice it to say, therefore, that there is "a little of every thing," from a steam engine down to a fog whistle; brushes, brooms, whisks, lard oil, patent leather, tallow, butter, flour, churn, calicoes, cotton gin, artificial legs, coal, iron, and copper, block teeth, travelling trunks, carpet bags, fancy soaps, glassware, meat cutters, grain reapers, railroad springs and spring guns, baby jumpers and jumping jacks, ploughs and piano fortes, sleighs, sulkies, steel traps and salamanders, soda and starch, hats, hatchets, and so on and so forth, down through the whole catalogue of the curiosity shop into which the St. Lawrence has been converted.—*N. York Express.*

Seeds and Scions.—The farmer and gardener will find the winter a favorable season to look up and procure seeds and scions for use in the Spring. When the hurry of planting comes, but little opportunity will be afforded for making selections of this nature, and he will oftentimes be compelled to use those of a poor kind, or an imperfect quality—a contingency which every good farmer will anxiously wish to avoid. By little attention now, this evil may be avoided. Scions, cut at this season, may be preserved in damp moss or sand in the cellar, till the period for setting them arrives in the Spring.

Wirt Monument.—A proposition is revived in Washington for the erection of a monument, by the legal profession, over the remains of the late William Wirt, in Congressional burial ground.

ANOTHER ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

*Riot, and Rescue of the Fugitive.*

Boston.—Feb. 15.—Deputy Marshal Riley, and assistants, arrested at Corn Hill Coffee House, to-day, one Frederick Wilkins, a negro waiter, on a warrant issued by the U. States Commissioner, G. T. Curtis, on a complaint that said Wilkins is a fugitive slave. He was taken with no opposition, and carried immediately to the U. S. Court room.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and the Court room was speedily filled by a large crowd of rather excited spectators. The examination, however, went off quietly. Seth J. Thomas, appeared for the claimant, and Messrs. Small, Elias Grey, Loring, and others, for the defence.

From the documents offered by the claimant, it appeared that the accused was the property of John Debres, Purser in the United States Navy, of Virginia, and that he escaped in May, 1850. The deposition was to the effect that the claimant had seen the prisoner in Boston and conversed with him, when the prisoner acknowledged that he had escaped from Norfolk. The counsel for the defendant asked for a postponement in order to prepare testimony. This was granted, and Tuesday next, 10 A. M., was assigned for the examination.

The Deputy Marshal then ordered the room to be cleared of spectators, which was gradually done. The prisoner remained in the custody of a dozen of men, as, by a law of the State, the jail cannot be used to imprison fugitive Slaves.

His counsel wishing to consult with him, they were readily admitted to the room to the number of half a dozen.—They remained about an hour, and in the mean time a large crowd of negroes gathered upon the outside, blocking up the entrance to the Court room; and as the door was opened to let the last lawyer leave the room, the mob without suddenly rushed in, seized and knocked down the officers in keeping, and filled the Court room.—The prisoner himself was frightened at their demoniac appearance, and fled, with a cry of murder, to the farther end of the room.

He was, however, secured by the mob, who speedily silenced the opposition of the few officers in the room, and took him in triumph down the stairs, and into the street. The officers did not attempt to follow, and with shouts of triumph the mob hurried off with the fugitive, and were last seen in the vicinity of Belknap street, where negroes chiefly congregate.

While the mob was in the court room, the sword of the Marshal, hanging in the sheath over his desk, was drawn by one of them and flourished over the heads of the officers. It was afterwards found in the street. The mob showed no weapons, though a number of the negroes boasted of having revolvers in their possession. One negro, in his flight, dropped his knife.

There were several white persons in the mob, but they did not appear to act in the rescue. The rescue, of course caused great excitement throughout the city, as one of the most daring outrages upon law and order ever enacted. It is thought impossible to re-arrest the fugitive, as his friends have, no doubt, hurried him off, ere this, to the Canadian frontier.

The Affair at Boston.—The statement of P. Riley, Chief United States Deputy Marshal, at the head of affairs in the absence of Mr. Stevens, appears in the Boston papers, of Monday, in regard to the rescue of the fugitive slave Williams, or Shadrach, there, on Saturday, by a black mob. He states that he applied to Commodore Downe for leave to place the prisoner at the navy-yard, but the commodore declined to take the responsibility.—He also applied to the mayor and city marshal for aid to keep the prisoner, but received none. No knowledge of the whereabouts of the fugitive has yet been obtained. He is supposed to be on his way to Canada via Burlington. The opposers of the law in Boston are highly delighted, and say that it cannot be executed in Massachusetts—on the contrary, many others say that it shall be executed at all hazards.

Mr. E. H. Wright, the late editor of the Abolition Chronotype, and now, we believe, one of the editors of the Free-soil Commonwealth, with a Mr. C. G. Davis, who is a 'justice of the peace' and a lawyer, have been arrested and placed under heavy bonds for their participation in the rescue.

Extraordinary Fertility.—*Wheat.*—Bishop Holliday, residing in Utah Territory, on South Cottonwood Creek, about ten miles south of the Great Salt Lake City, raised, from one bushel sowing, one hundred and eighty bushels of the choicest and cleanest wheat, measured up, and it weighed full sixty pounds to the bushel. This bushel was sowed in drills upon three or four acres of ground and seasonably irrigated. The same gentleman informed us that his wheat was better this last season that it was the year previous, and he felt confident that a portion of his last crop would produce two hundred bushels from one bushel sowing, though not then threshed out. That is truly a great country for wheat, but it requires much labor and attention during the season of irrigation; and connected with this operation there are many little things to be observed, or you will ruin your crop. Every new settler can learn them all from the experience of those who were there before him. No country that we ever saw can equal it for vines, and vegetables of all kinds. Melons in great abundance are produced there, of the largest size and richest quality that we ever saw. It is not natural for Indian corn, yet it is grown there, and the land has been made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, though this is an uncommon yield.

Farmers begin to sow wheat there in August, and continue to sow every month, and perhaps every week, when frost does not prevent, until the next June; and about the 20th of June they begin to harvest, and continue harvesting their wheat until the following November. We left there on the 1st of October, and the vines were all as green as summer, and many pieces of wheat were not harvested, but were just turning white; and we said, surely, this is the country where "the plowmen overtake the reapers."

In this country, when wheat is ripe, it has to be harvested or the crop is lost.—Not so there. It may stand in the field a month after it is ripe, and take no harm. It is a different sort of wheat from ours.—When early wheat is harvested in that country, by irrigating the stubble-ground, a second growth springs out from the roots of the stubble and and not from the seed, and often comes to maturity the same year. This is usually the case with oats.—*Frontier Guardian.*

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, Feb. 14.—By the steamer Mexico, arrived here, we have fifteen days later news from California. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th January.

The general news possess no special importance beyond what we have had by previous dates. The country was qu'et, and outrages, robberies, murders, &c., less frequent.

The Legislature assembled on the 7th of January. The Governor's message has been delivered. It is a straight forward, sensible document, and is well spoken of generally.

There is no election yet of U. States Senator. It is the subject of much speculation. The chances are in favor of electing a democrat, though Col. Fremont cannot get the office. Mr. Wethered is much talked of among the Whigs.

Business generally has been prosperous. Money operations continue with seasonable prosperity.

Healthfulness generally prevails. The cholera has entirely disappeared.

Produce of all kinds continues abundant and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers for flour, provisions and groceries, as of almost everything else.

The ships Governor Davis and Martha Theresa, of Baltimore, have arrived at San Francisco.

The Guano Trade.—A letter from the Chiuch Guano Islands, on the coast of Peru, dated November 20th says that there were then a large fleet of vessels there, loading principally for England, but some few were up for the United States. The Guano is mostly taken from the north island, the southern one remaining untouched, and there are said to be on the three islands thirty millions of tons of guano. It is thirty feet in depth. The letter says:

At different points on the island are shoots or tunnels made of heavy canvas, about three feet in diameter and fifty or sixty feet in length, reaching from the top of the island to the water, under which the boats are placed to receive the guano, and as it runs down with considerable velocity, they are soon despatched.

About one thousand Chinese laborers are employed, poorly paid and miserably fed; and as they have previously contracted for a term of years, their usage is so hard that they sometimes commit suicide. Many are chained to wheelwarrows to prevent their escape.

Conviction of George Pharoah.—On Saturday last, the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Geo. Pharoah, indicted for the murder of Rachel Sharpless, near Westchester, on the 28th day of September last, rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the 1st degree."

The trial commenced at Westchester on Tuesday last, Feb. 4th, and closed on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock. The jury were absent about 2½ hours, when they rendered a verdict as above stated.

This George Pharoah is a nephew of Jabez Boyd, who was convicted and hung for the murder of Wesley Patton, in Chester county, some five or six years ago.—We learn that since the conviction of Pharaoh, he has made a full confession of the murder, to the keeper and one of the inspectors of the prison. He says his motive was to get her watch, and that she saw him fire the gun, which was discharged from the hip, and not from his shoulder. He says he was near to her. She spoke to him and hurried to open the door—he fired—he heard the boys coming, which was the reason he did not take the watch.

Presidential Temperance Pledge.—A Temperance Society of New York city are preparing a block for the Washington Monument which will contain the following inscription, being the temperance declaration subscribed to by eight Presidents of the United States. It will be placed in the structure in such a manner as to allow the succeeding Presidents to add their names should they see fit to do so. The declaration as it now stands was prepared before the total abstinence pledge was adopted:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that, should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

"(Signed)—Jas. Madison, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, M. Van Buren, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Z. Taylor, Millard Fillmore."

Albany, Feb. 14.—The trial of the alleged robbers of the Albany post office has been brought to a close. Gaylord's case was given to the jury at noon. About 4 o'clock they came in with a verdict of guilty. Judge Conckling sentenced Pemberton, who turned States' evidence, to two years imprisonment; Bramhall, who was previously convicted, eight years; and Gaylord eight years. These trials have occupied the U. S. Court nearly three weeks, and will cost the government not less than $10,000.

Horrible Deaths.—The Plymouth (N. C.) News gives an account of the death of a man named Edwards, his wife and an interesting child aged about four years. Edwards lived about two miles below Plymouth and it appears that on Saturday evening last, he and his wife returned home under the influence of liquor and while in that condition, by some means or other, they set the house on fire, and the husband, wife and child perished in the flames.

Prayer for Colleges.—The last Thursday in February has long been observed by many churches as a day of fasting and prayer for the colleges and literary institutions of the country. So important is this season of special remembrance of our colleges regarded, that a circular has been issued this year, signed by the officers of thirty-three American colleges, in every part of our country, and of various religious denominations, calling the special attention of the churches to the subject.

Shocking.—The dwelling of a Mrs. Swinden, near Macon, Ga., was destroyed by fire lately, and she and four children perished in the flames. It is supposed that in a fit of temporary insanity, she murdered her children and fired the house.

The Census.—The census recently taken will exhibit a gratifying state of things to the people of Pennsylvania. New York has gained in the last ten years at the rate of 27½ per cent. only, while our State has advanced at the rate of 34½ per cent in the same time. Philadelphia also indicates a good hope that she will resume her old position, as the first city in the Union. By the census of 1840, New York had a population of 312,710, while Philadelphia had only 93,665—thus leaving an excess of 219,045 to her rival. By the late census, however, a material change in their numerical strength appears. N. York has now 515,394, and Philadelphia 509,045—thus reducing the difference to 106,349; and it is quite probable that it may be much less. There appears to be something very singular in the disproportion between the number of dwelling houses and the inhabitants that occupy them, in the two cities. In New York, there are only 37,730 dwellings to accommodate 515,394 persons; which would be 13⅝ to a house. Philadelphia has 61,202 dwellings to accommodate 409,045 persons, which would be only 6⅝ to a house. Philadelphia city has 23,472 houses more than her neighbor, and yet has 106,349 fewer inhabitants.

Free Trade in Great Britain.—A Correspondent of the National *Intelligencer* observes:—

According to the tables accompaning the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exports of tobacco for the year ending July 1, 1850, amounted to 101,501 hogsheads, valued at $5,804,207. Of these 21,947 hogsheads were exported to Great Britain, the value of which is put down at $1,771,000. The duty in Great Britain being three shillings sterling per pound, or about $800 per hogshead, that country collected and will collect, when the whole is taken out of bond for consumption, $17,557,000, which sum is about the annual revenue the kingdom derives from the duty levied on a portion of the products of some half dozen of of the States in this Union. *This is free trade in Great Britain!* And we reciprocate it by permitting her to flood the country with her goods at the expense of our own industrial pursuits.

Philadelphia District Attorney.—The contested Election case is now progressing in Philadelphia, and exhibits frauds of the most astounding character. It is now evident that W. B. Reed was elected by the people, and a fraudulent return made from from Moyamensing district, giving the certificate to Hon. R. Kneass. Many persons who did not reside in the Ward, and whose names appear on the tally list as having voted, swear that they did not vote at the election, and many were absent from the ward. More voters than the whole number returned for Reed in the 2d Ward, have already sworn that they voted for Reed. Locofocoism does not stop at trifles in pursuit of plunder.

Cost of our Army.—In the last 65 years, it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishments have subjected us to an expense of at least $950,000,000.

The New York Law of Marriage.—Judge Daily, in a recent divorce case, has decided that, if a husband absents himself from his wife and is gone for the space of five years, without his wife knowing or hearing as to where he is, she is at liberty to marry again. Should the husband, however, return at any time after the wife has thus been married again, he has a right to appeal to the proper Court and demand and receive her again as his wife; but until such demand and a decree has been made to that effect by the Court the second marriage is valid, and the children, if any under it, legitimate. If after the decree has been made, the parties of the said second marriage continue still to live together, they do so contrary to the sanction of law, and their children, henceforth, if they have any will not be legitimate.

Relative Population of the States.—The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:—1 New York, 2 Pennsylvania, 3 Ohio, 4 Virginia, 5 Indiana, 6 Tennessee, 7 Kentucky, 8 Massachusetts, 9 Georgia, 10 North Carolina, 11 Illinois, 12 Alabama, 13 Missouri, 14 South Carolina, 15 Maine, 16 Mississippi, 17 Maryland, 18 Louisiana, 19 New Jersey, 20 Michigan, 21 Connecticut, 22 New Hampshire, 23 Vermont, 24 Wisconsin, 25 Arkansas, 26 Texas, 27 Iowa, 28 California, 29 Rhode Island, 30 Delaware, 31 Florida.

Riot at Columbia, Pa.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun gives an account of some proceedings at Columbia on Saturday evening, the 8th inst., by which Cyrus G. Burly was prevented from lecturing on the fugitive slave law—they having locked out the lecturer and his audience. The parties who did this then went to the house of a respectable colored man, William Whipper, which they stoned, without doing much injury. Three of the mobites were caught in their beds by the constables on Sunday—seven in all being arrested, three of whom were discharged on Friday, and Hogentogler, Wilson, Yeanish and Brown were held, in the sum of 300 each, for their appearance at next court.

Beware of the "Viders."—It is said that a dashing widow recently entangled with her bewitching ringlets a rich old gentleman of New York city, whom she induced to part with real estate to the amount of $80,000, which sum she converted into bills of credit and dashed off to Europe on a little holiday excursion.—"O, these inveigling vidders!"

"Let Her Went."—The fugitive slave case in Cincinnati, was settled most decisively by the slave herself. The counsel had closed their speeches, and the judge said he would give his opinion next morning. At this moment, says the Cincinnati Gazette, the woman stepped forward to the judge and said, "I want to go home with my master. I can't fool away all dis time. Let me go." The judge said "go"—and she "*went.*"

Kossuth, according to the Tribune, has communicated to our government an entreaty for its interference with the Turkish government in favor of his release.—He also expresses his desire to come to the United States. Mr. Webster will reply favorably. The dispatches from Kossuth were received by Dr. Taylor, of Pennsylvania.

Marriage Extraordinary.—Captain John Hartman, a soldier of the war of 1812 aged 70 years, was married on Tuesday, at Pittsburg, to a Miss Richardson, aged 20 years.


## County Offices.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

*To my Fellow Voters of Adams county.*

I respectfully present myself to you consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, for nomination as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county, and with due deference solicit your influence and votes.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
Conowago towship, Jan. 31.—tc

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful to you for your support.

WM. F. WALTER.
Butler township, Jan. 31—te

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office, promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK.
Menallen tp., Jan. 24, 1851.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS & FELOLW-CITIZENS:—The undersigned tenders his thanks to his friends for the generous supported extended to him on a former occasion, and again offers himself to the consideration of the public as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.) Should he be nominated and elected, his best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

JAMES M'ILHENNY.
Mountjoy tp., Jan. 24, 1851.—tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

*To the Voters of Adams County:*

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for county officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention) and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORRIS.
Straban tp., Jan. 24.—tc

SHERIFFALTY.

*To the Independent Voters of Adams County:*

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

ISAAC NEELY.
Freedom tp., Jan. 24, 1850.

SHERIFFALTY.

*To the Voters of Adams County.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the representation of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

DANIEL MINNIGH.
Latimore tp., Jan. 10, 1851.—tc

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Jan. 17, 1851.—tc

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.)—Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Jan. 3, 1851—tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. If nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1850—tf

PROTHONOTARY.

*To the Independent Voters of Adams County:—*

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1850.—tf

CLOTHS CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.,—a fashionable variety received and for sale at SCHICKS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The Largest Assortment ever opened in Gettysburg.

S. H. BUEHLER has just received from the City a large additional supply of Books, and has now on hand, at his old established Bookstore, in CHAMBERSBURG STREET, the largest and best assortment of

STANDARD BOOKS,

of every variety, Classical, Theological, Literary and Miscellaneous, ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold, as usual, at the very lowest rates.

He has also constantly on hand a large and full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, Pen-knives, Gold Pens, Pencils, Letter Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Motto Wafers, with a variety of Fancy Articles, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgment for the long continued and liberal patronage extended to him, and thinks that, in the variety and excellence of his present assortment of Cheap Books and Stationery, will be found evidence of a determination to continue to merit that patronage.

☞Arrangements have been made by which any Books not embraced in his assortment can be promptly ordered from the City.

OIL CLOTH FACTORY.

TO COACHMAKERS.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Coach makers of Gettysburg and other places, that they have commenced the manufacture of

Oil Cloth and Canvass

For Coaches, of the very best quality, on an extensive scale, which they are prepared to furnish, *wholesale and retail*, on the most reasonable terms. Our Canvass will be found equal in finish and quality to any manufactured in the city.

☞The subscribers also manufacture, for wholesale or retail, COACH VARNISH, of a superior quality, to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers and persons wanting to purchase with a view to selling again. They have now on hand, and will constantly keep on hand, a full supply.

☞Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL J. LITTLE.
GEORGE H. LITTLE.
March 15, 1850.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year are hereby requested to pay up immediately or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me wood or other trade will please take notice that I will not receive it unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with the Cash will be required.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 13.—tf

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S

LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE!

Large Bottles—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date, henceforth, he will put up but one size only,—his quart bottles:—the retail price will be

ONE DOLLAR.

The public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, its strength, and curative properties WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As this medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would beg to intimate that his article is not to be classed with the vast amount of "Remedies of the day;" it claims for itself a *greater healing power, in all diseases, than any other preparation now before the world*; and has sustained itself for eight years by its superior medical virtues, and, until this reduction, commanded double the price of any other article in this line.

Notice Particularly, this article acts with great healing power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which life and health depend.

This medicine has a justly high repute as a remedy for

Dropsy and Gravel,

and all diseases of that nature. It may be relied upon when the intelligent physician has abandoned his patient,—and for these distressing diseases, more especially Dropsy, the proprietor would earnestly and honestly recommend it. At its present price it is easily obtained by all, and the trial will prove the article to be the

Cheapest Medicine in the World!

☞Please ask for pamphlets—the agents give them away; they contain over sixteen pages of receipts, (in addition to full medical matter) valuable for household purposes, and which will save many dollars per year to practical housekeepers.

These receipts are introduced to make the book of great value, aside from its character as an advertising medium for the medicine, the testimony in favor of which, in the form of letters from all parts of the country, may be relied upon.

☞"Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture"—the Great American Remedy, now for sale in quart bottles at $1 each, small bottles at 50 cts each. No small bottles will be issued after the present stock is disposed of.

Principal Office, Buffalo, N. Y., 207 Main Street,
G. C. VAUGHN.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by OLCOTT McKESSON & CO., 127 Maiden Lane, New York City.

N. B.—All letters (excepting from agents and dealers with whom he transacts business) must be post paid, or no attention will be given to them.

AGENTS—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jacob Martin, Oxford; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. B. Cook, Fayetteville; Lewis Denig, Chambersburg; William Berlin, Hanover.
Oct. 18, 1850.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

OFFICE in the South-west corner of the public square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, and formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., deceased,

*Attorney and Solicitor for* Patents and Pensions,

Can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞D. McC. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of

Claims for Bounty Land

to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands* and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents* and selling Soldiers' hands to the best advantage. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 1, 1850—tf

STEEL GOODS—such as Clasps for Bags, Rings and Tassels for Purses, Beads, &c., can be had at all times at SCHICK'S Variety Store.

SILKS—Changeable and Plain, for Ladies' wear, best quality and richest styles—just received by

J. L. SCHICK.



# THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21, 1851.


TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

☞THE *Annual County Temperance Convention* will assemble in the Methodist E. Church, in this place, TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. R. Johnston will deliver the Annual Address.

☞We are requested to announce that the members of the Order of Sons of Temperance connected with Adams Division, No. 214, will meet in their Hall, to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock, preparatory to attending the County Temperance Convention.

☞We are requested to announce that the stores in this place will be closed on Saturday evening next—the 22d inst.

☞We are requested to announce that the Rev. Mr. Gracy will preach in the Associate Reformed Church, on *Sunday the 2d of March next.*

☞Col. James D. Paxton, of this place, has been appointed on the State Committee of this Commonwealth to attend the great Fair at London, and has received his Commission from Gov. Johnston.

THE STATE INTEREST.—We learn from the Harrisburg Keystone, that the semi-annual interest upon the State debt, amounting to $940,274 37, was promptly paid in par funds on the 1st inst., and money, and left in the Treasury to meet all contingency of loans.

This is, indeed, a [illegible] state of affairs.—The time was when the payment of the interest on the State Debt was a difficult matter; but now, through the wise and judicious management of the Whig State Administration we not only pay the interest regularly, but also a portion of the principal. We congratulate the people upon a result so glorious!

Gen. Winfield Scott.

☞The Senate of the United States has passed, by a vote of 31 yeas to 16 nays, a joint resolution authorizing the President to confer upon Gen. Winfield Scott the rank of *Lieutenant General*, for meritorious services during the late war with Mexico. The resolution was warmly supported by Henry Clay, among others, who offered a generous tribute to the patriot soldier who in two different wars and in the extremes of his life, acquired so much glory for the country at the expense of so much misfortune and suffering for himself. "In the former," remarks the North American, "he came from Lundy's Lane, like a Spartan martyr-hero, on his shield—wounded almost to death; yet spared by fate to accomplish a magnificent destiny. In the latter—it was but as yesterday—he returned from Mexico, like Belisarius, in what was meant to be disgrace—a great conqueror, recalled from the field of his fame, from the enemy's country, which he had subdued, and the hostile capital which he had taken, by a jealous government which dreaded his power and hated his renown. The distinction which the Senate confers upon him, is, therefore, an act of reparation, as well as of honor. It is true, Mr. Foote, who voted for the resolution, would dispute this; because, viewed in this light the compliment involves "an innuendo" against the administration of Mr. Polk. *De mortuis*—let us deal gently with the memory and the acts of the dead. Nevertheless the fact still remains a fact; and there never was a grosser instance of wrong done to, and outrage heaped upon a great soldier by an ungrateful government than that which history will forever chronicle as the first reward which Gen. Scott received for the conquest of Mexico. Let us add—for history will also record this—that there never was a more glorious example furnished by a man of the submission of a good citizen to the laws of his country. A general at the head of a victorious and devoted army; in an enemy's country, which he had subjugated; holding that and his fortunes in his own hands, subjected to his own will, might have been expected to show some temper, if not resistance, at an order which robbed him of his power, of his right, almost of his honor and fame. Scott showed neither. If the order was unjust, it came from his superior officer, the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the Executive head of the republic. He obeyed it; and the conqueror of Mexico, surrendering his army to another, returned, silent and uncomplaining, to his country, like a private citizen, to expect and patiently await the hour of his destined redress. Well did Mr. Clayton, in his memorable speech at Wilmington, point to the proud epitaph of the Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ—'Go, stranger, and tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here in obedient to their laws,'—and declare that a prouder inscription should be carved upon the monument of him who surrendered power and glory, at Mexico, under the weight of wrong and injustice, in obedience to the laws of *his* country. Winfield Scott, returning from Bridgewater, covered with wounds and with laurels, was a less noble spectacle than the scarred veteran recalled in disgrace from Cherubusco and the National Palace of Mexico.

It is now the hour of his vindication. The Senate has done well. The voice of the country approves its action. Let the representatives of the people imitate its example. Let that honor be paid to the great captain, which is an act of justice to a good citizen."

BEDFORD COUNTY FOR SCOTT.—The Whigs of Bedford county met in convention at Bedford on Tuesday evening last, Major Daniel Washabaugh presiding, and passed a strong and able series of resolutions, in which among other things they recommend Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency, and Wm. F. Johnston as the Whig Candidate for Governor, at the next gubernatorial election.

☞Here is a refreshing specimen of the way they electioneer in California:

*Notice.*—I am a candidate for justice of the peace, and request the support of my friends—Voters will call at the Union and drink at my expense until after the election.

Major Brown.
Yuvena, October 10th, 1850.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—It is understood that Chancellor Wallworth has made his report to the Supreme Court against the Wheeling Bridge, declaring it an obstruction to navigation as it now stands, and recommending that it be raised twenty-eight feet.

Ex-Governor Ritner visited Harrisburg some days since. He enjoys excellent health.

Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, as we learn by Southern papers received last night, resigned his office on the 3d inst. On the 7th he appeared in the U. States Circuit Court at New Orleans; entered the plea of not guilty on the Indictment pending against him; requested a speedy trial, which was promised him by the Court; and recognised in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance.

Boston Mob—Proclamation of the President.

On the preceding page will be found an account of an out-break on the part of the colored people of Boston, in a successful effort to rescue an alleged fugitive slave from the officers of the law. This much to be regretted, though not very unnatural, out-break has attracted considerable attention, and, as will be seen, was alluded to in debate in the U. S. Senate on Monday. The Pro-Slavery presses—presses which but a few days since chuckled over and approbated the doings of a mob in the same city, in an equally successful attempt against the freedom of speecch in the breaking up of an anti-slavery meeting—are, of course, terribly shocked at *this* outrage against law and order and pour fourth their condemnations in bitterest denunciations! From the bottom of our heart we loathe and despise this hypocritical, this mock-puritanical spirit of professed devotion to law, which can accommodate itself so readily to perverted prejudices and which allows crime to change its aspect with chameleon facility, in accordance as it may happen to chime in with those prejudices or not. *All* mobs are to be deprecated by every good citizen, and the more specious the pretexts in which they have their origin the more dangerous do they become. Laws may be defective and impolitic, or even wrong; but as long as they remain on the statute book, it is the duty of every good citizen to refrain from open resistance to their execution by officers charged with their enforcement. If the law be wrong the remedy should be in repeal or modification, and peaceable agitation to accomplish the desired end.—Of all laws, *mob-law* is the worst and most to be deprecated, let the exciting cause be what it may. And in this view we regret as sincerely as any one this last out-break at Boston. But we cannot exactly appreciate the consistency of those who, but a few weeks since, boldly approbated the lawless doings of a reckless mob in Faneuil Hall in their efforts to silence agitation in favor of Freedom, and now turn round and denounce with so much bitterness the lawless doings of another mob in the attempt to rescue a fellow being from slavery. It is *all* wrong; but if there were any distinction in the morality of crime, and we were compelled to plead an extenuation of either of these mobs, we should certainly not select that which directed its batteries *against* Freedom.

Thus much by way of introduction to the annexed Proclamation from President Fillmore on the subject, which meets our hearty approbation, and which, we have no doubt, will be very generally approved throughout the country. It will never do to let *mob-law* acquire the supremacy, at least not in the free North. If it *must* triumph, let it select for itself a theatre more congenial to its nature—one where it may, as in times past, be wooed, admired, and defended as a most effective argument in support of the "Divine Institution"—and justified even to the breaking up of Printing Presses and the murdering of freemen!

A Proclamation,

*By the President of the United States.*

Whereas information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 15th of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, in the court-house, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner, lawfully holden by the said marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, and scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and such other combinations, and assisting the marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above mentioned prisoner.

And I do, especially, direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence.—And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abbetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and seal of the United States this 18th day of February, 1851.

[L. S.] Millard Fillmore.
Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, February 18, 1851.

Messrs. Editors:—The most important business which has yet come before the Legislature, and, in all probability, the most important of the session, came up in the Senate during the past week. I refer to the free-banking law. It was taken up in Committee of the whole Senate yesterday, and to-day passed to second reading.—It was made the order of the day for Tuesday.—Since the commencement of the Session, the greatest number of petitions presented are those in favor of a system of free-banking. It is not peculiarly a Whig measure—it is not the favorite of any particular party—for men of every political complexion unite in asking its adoption in this State; it is a doctrine incorporated into the belief of every man, who looks upon the present deplorable condition of our currency, and desires an improvement for the public good. The idea was suggested and recommended by Gov. Johnston in his second annual message, among other salutary measures, and during the last session of the Legislature, a strong effort was made to enact a law in accordance therewith, but the anti-bank prejudice in the lower House closed the eyes of the majority against its wholesome provisions, and it was there defeated. His excellency this year reiterated the suggestion, and the bill introduced in the Senate for the purpose of carrying it out, has progressed as stated above. It will pass the Senate, and then whether the political bigotry of the majority in the lower House will triumph over the dictates of common sense and the expressed will of the people, remains to be seen.

The general tenor of this free-banking system is this:—That any person or persons, filing with the Auditor General the name of the intended bank, its location and list of officers, and at the same time depositing also any amount of State stocks not less than $50,000, and presenting bank notes of an equal amount, the same to be registered and countersigned by the Auditor General, may then open a bank or office of discount and deposites. These notes are to be redeemable in specie at the counter of the bank; and in case of a failure of the bank so to redeem its notes, the Governor is to order a sale of the State Stock, deposited as security for the notes. Here, in brief, is the basis of a system which, once in operation, secures every man from loss in case of a broken bank; gives us a uniform and adequate currency throughout the State; prevents monopolies, and gives to capital equal advantages, in whose hands soever it happens to be. It has been tried in New York and other States, and its working is admirable. Let us, then, have a system of free banking, that we may be relieved from the embarrassing strait, into which our currency is at present thrown.

The House has not yet come to a direct vote on the Tariff resolutions. It is now too late for Congress to be effected by any extraneous influences, as they have now more to do within the remaining two weeks of the session than they can accomplish. The Tariff resolutions are not passed, and whose fault is it? It is impossible for the *Democracy* to get rid of the charge that they are opposed to protection upon the interests dearest to Pennsylvania. How often have they voted in a body, (with two or three exceptions,) for a postponement of these very resolutions? And yet the very men who thus effectually killed them, will go home and boast of their devotion to the doctrine of protection. It is hardly safe however to presume too often upon the credulity of the people of Pennsylvania; they have been humbugged, and I imagine are now ready to say with me, "Out upon such hypocracy"

The Locofocos possess one unfortunate trait, particularly when in power—that of 'keeping spite.' You will remember that at the last session, a Locofoco House, for the express purpose of ingratiating themselves with Mr. Valentine Best, whose vote in the Senate was worth making an offer for, passed a bill erecting the new county of Montour, in the success of which Mr. B. was particularly interested. The bill became a law. But Mr. B., instead of taking the bait, voted to suit himself. The Democracy swore eternal vengeance, and have already undertaken to mete it out. On Wednesday last, they took up the bill to re-annex Montour county to Columbia. It passed through committee of the whole then, and yesterday, with the aid of the previous question called on every section, passed finally. It will hardly get much further however.

The bill relative to the publication of the "Pennsylania Annals" has become a law. The bill to repeal all laws exempting certain property from taxation, has passed second reading in the House, and will pass finally. The resolutions offered by Mr. Muhlenberg, in the Senate, approving of the Several Compromise acts, passed to second reading and were postponed. A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—yeas 11, nays 19.

The bill incorporating the Littlestown Mutual Insurance Company has passed both houses; the bill incorporating the Union Beneficial Society of Oxford, the lower house. Mr. M'Sherry yesterday read in his place a bill to incorporate the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and presented two petitions on the subject.

SIGMA.

Congressional.

In ten days from the present Congress adjourns, and yet with but eight working days before them, the members are still making interminable speeches. None of the Appropriation Bills have been touched in either branch, the Postage Bill and the French Spoliation claims Bill hang between the two Houses, and the River and Harbor Bill is making a desperate struggle in the House. The Tariff has not yet been reached.

We notice that the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of granting to the soldiers and sailors who served in the last war with Great Britain and in the Indian wars, the same quantity of bounty land as was allowed to those who served in the war with Mexico, have been presented to the Senate by Mr. Cooper, and to the House by Mr. Stevens. In both bodies they were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On Monday last, the Senate spent the day in a learned discussion upon the mission of Satan to the Garden of Eden, and the consideration of the question whether the Devil was an agitator or not—and if so, what kind. Mr. Hamlin had presented a memorial praying for a modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. No objection being made the memorial was so referred. Some of the Southern Senators, however, subsequently thought the memorial had been treated with too much courtesey, and moved to reconsider its reference. On this motion a debate sprung up, and as parts of it are somewhat interesting, we copy the annexed report of what was said from the Philadelphia Ledger:

Mr. Seward said that the Senate records showed that the petitions to make slavery laws more stringent are received and referred. This bill to make the fugitive slave law more vigorous, is also referred; and petitions asking for modifications in the fugitive slave law, and to make it less vigorous, are refused a referrence.—When the Senator from Pennsylvania presents such petitions they are received and referred, while petitions of the same kind by a Senator from New York, are laid upon the table.

He would vote against the reconsideration, because he was in favor of exact justice to all alike, and also, because he tho't it unjust to deny consideration to any petition, whether signed by the elite or humbler members of society, sent to the Senate. If the object of the Secretary was to suppress agitation, this was a wrong mode to effect it. Congress had, for years, refused, in some form or another, to receive petitions on the subject of slavery. The effect was, new causes for argument, instead of quieting agitation. It was a denial of the right of petition—whether the Senate received petitions and laid them on the table, or whether they refused to receive them at all, it would have been a denial of the right of petition. He was in favor of receiving petitions and considering them all. Congress, by enacting the fugitive slave law, had attempted to force on the free States the political economy of the Slave states, and the experiment will, in this case, as in others, have its reacting effect. Like the attempt of England to force Catholic Ireland to adopt the Protestant religion, it will and must have a contrary effect. Whether the petitions are received or not, they will continue to be presented, and their numbers will accumulate, and those who fancy that the agitation has been quieted, by refusing to consider the petitions, will discover their error.

He had never introduced any subject to produce agitation. He contented himself with debating on bills legitimately before the Senate. He had never addressed the people by speeches or letters since the passage of the bill, with the object of producing agitation. He was content to leave the subject to the people; but when the people petioned, their petitions should be considered.

Mr. Bradbury said it was not a particle of difference whether the petition was refered or not. Petitions presented by Mr. Cooper were now before the Committee, and also Mr. Bright's bill, and the Committee had not considered the subject, and had come to the conclusion, that legislation on the subject was wholly unnecessary. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Butler considered the acts of the last session as temporary obstacles only in the way of the stream of fanaticism.—He had said at the last session, and now, that he would have nothing to do with the subject; and if petitions were sent to the committee he declared he would have nothing to do with them, one way or the other. He would do nothing to resist the reception or reference of any petition or bill, for you might as well attempt to pacify a maniac by singing the lullaby, as to attempt by commission to satisfy a fanatic.

Mr. Hale said the fugitive slave bill had workings very various in various sections. Under it a slave was returned to his master in New York; in Philadelphia a freeman was kidnapped and sent to slavery—he was returned, however; in Boston, the bill was worked so as to enable a mob to take an alleged fugitive from the court-house. There was little conformity in the operations of the bill. He was for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He cared little for the agitation here. He would go before the people at home, and agitate there, which was the surest place. He was an agitator; he shrunk from none of the imputations implied in the epithet of agitator—he gloried in being an agitator. All the great events in the progress of human liberty were achieved by agitators. O'Connell was an agitator. Men of the Revolution were agitators. Agitation was the element of life to the State. If there was no agitation, the State would sink into the fœted pool of corruption. There is no purity without agitation—the pool of Bethesda became stagnant and impure until it was agitated by an angel from heaven. He hoped agitation would never cease.

Mr. Berrien was sorry that Mr. Hale, in advising the adjournment of agitation speeches from the Senate to the stump, had not himself set the example. The petition was formed of several pieces of paper, containing signatures, stuck together, at the head of the all was printed the petition to which others were pasted.—The petition sets forth that Congress had passed an unconstitutional law, violative of just principles; that it was so odious that that they could not sustain it, and were unwilling to abide its penalties. He had no doubt of the respectability of the persons whose names were attached to the petition; and because he believed they were respectable, he did not believe they signed this petition.

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Hale. He had read in the Herald an account of the mob in Boston, and after an interview with the Secretary of State, was free to declare, having authority to do so, that the government intended to do its duty, and that the fugitive slave law would be enforced streneously and vigorously.

Mr. Cooper was opposed to agitation. He believed the majority of the people of Pennsylvania were in favor of carrying into execution the laws, particularly the laws of last session, including the Fugitive Slave Law. He would vote against the reconsideration, because petitions of the same kind, presented by him, some time ago, had been referred, and because he believed that if petitions on the subject of slavery were treated as all other petitions were, the cause for agitation by the North would be removed.

Mr. Hamlin read a letter stating that the petition had been signed by all those whose names were attached to it.

Mr. Pearce said Mr. Hale had made charge of kidnapping in the Philadelphia case. Kidnapping had a peculiar and legal signification. He knew all the parties—knew the commissioner, who was an eminent lawyer, and was a man of honor, against whom the charge of kidnapping was idle. It was one of those cases of mistake in identity, which daily occurred in criminal cases. The alleged slave was returned, and that showed how groundless were the intimations that kidnapping would result from the bill. The Senator (Hale) also glorified in the name of agitator—he abhorred it, and thought the Senator had made a great discovery in declaring that agitation was an element. He thought he was unfortunate in likening his agitation to that agitation which disturbed the pool by the gentle Heavenly influence. All knew who was the first agitator—it was he who entered Paradise and corrupted the heart of the first woman. None can tell who will be the last agitator, but most of us can judge of the character of some of the successors of the first.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Rhett asked Mr. Cooper if he understood him to say that Pennsylvania was satisfied with the fugitive slave law, and whether the laws obstructing the act of '93 had been repealed.

Mr. Cooper said that the majority of his constituents were in favor of executing the law. The legislative acts spoken of had not been repealed, because of local politics, not necessary to be explained.

Mr. Rhett desired that the qualification now made by the Senator should go out with his speech. The laws of Pennsylvania had not been repealed, nor would they be. The mercantile interests of Pennsylvania and New York might be in favor of excepting the law, but the interior counties would never execute it.

Mr. Hale thought Mr. Pearce had mistaken the character of the first agitator.—The Devil went into Eden not as an agitator, but to recover a certain fugitive, which he demanded should be restored to him, to be carried into the slavery of hell. (Laughter.) Gentleman all disclaimed agitations, but perhaps some of them like a little agitation on the subject of coal, iron, and coarse cotton. (Laughter.) It was said men of the revolution were no agitators; if the bones of Washington were beneath the Capitol they would not rest easy—they carried agitation on sea and land—they made the Boston harbor an agitated teapot. Truth need fear nothing from agitation—truth was a rock, which could not be moved—it was a rock which the waves might wash, but could not shake.

Mr. Pearce had no desire to continue a discussion of Biblical literature, but still he considered the devil the first agitator, because he preached to the first woman to disobey the law.

Mr. Butler differed from Mr. Pearce as to his attributes of the first agitator. He did not consider him like one who declaimed in thundering oratorical orations, but he entered the garden in the form of a serpent, and whispered a higher law.—(Laughter) and applause.

Mr. Foote read from Milton, to show the Devil commenced agitation by rebelling in Heaven, for which he was hurled to Hell.

Mr. Bradbury moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 33.

The reference was reconsidered, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be required to lay before the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, any information he may he may possess in regard to the alleged recent case of forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate what measures he has adopted to meet such an occurrence, and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more rigorously execute the existing law.

Mr. Seward offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate any information he may possess concerning the forcible abduction of any citizen of the United States, or of any person living under their protection, within the territory of New Mexico, and of his conveyance, to be reduced into Peon servitude, into the republic of Mexico.

Both resolutions were laid over.

The Atlantic Safe!

The steamer Africa has arrived at New York, with intelligence of the safety of the missing steamer Atlantic, which met with an accident that disabled her engines when midway over the ocean, and which compelled her to put back to Cork for repairs—the strong westerly winds preventing her from making any headway towards any of our own ports. The news by the Africa will be found on the preceding page. The announcement of the safety of the Atlantic has of course been received with the liveliest demonstrations of joy in the cities. The Africa, in approaching New York, discharged a number of guns in rapid succession in token of the importance of the tidings she bore, and this drew an immense number of anxious persons to the dock. When with hailing distance, one of the officers of the Africa announced the safety of the Atlantic thro' a speaking trumpet, which was received by the anxious crowd with the wildest demonstrations of rejoicing.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market remains quiet.—Sales of Howard street brands at $4 50,—City Mills also at $4 50. Rye flour $3 75. Corn Meal $2 87 a 3 00.

GRAIN.—Supply of Grain moderate. Red wheat $0 98 a $1 02. White wheat $1 04 a $1 14. Corn—white at 66 cents, and yellow 60; Oats 43 a 46 cents.

CATTLE.—Prices ranged from $2,62½ to 3,75 on the hoof, equal to $5,25 and $7.25 net, and averaging $3.25 gross.

HOGS.—We quote from $5.75 a $6.

MARRIED.

At Monmouth, Illinois, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Benjamin Applebee, Jacob Spangler, formerly of this county, and Miss Rosetta L. Grey, of Warren county, Illinois.

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Foley, William H. Grammer, editor of the Westminster Carrolltonian, and Miss Julia A., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Baumgardner, Esq., of Piney Creek, Carroll county, Md.

On the 6th inst., in Wrightsville, by the Rev. D. H. Emmerson, Thornton Connelley, of York, and Miss Amanda Jane, daughter of Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Wrightsville.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., Mrs. Mary Pottorff, of Franklin township, aged about 73 years.

On the 1st inst., in Hamilton township, Samuel, son of Daniel and Maria Becker, aged 26 years 3 months and 16 days.

On the 9th inst., near Littlestown, Mrs. Barbara Rohrback, aged 85 years 6 months and 22 days.

On the 19th inst., near Cashtown, Franklin township, Leonard Ziegler, aged 82 years 11 months and 5 days.

In California, on the 19th of September last, Rufus K. Guinn, formerly of Gettysburg, and son of Mr. Geo. Guinn, of Cumberland township, aged about 26 years.

At the Alms-house, on the 12th inst., David Nesbit, long known as a Teacher in this vicinity.

At the same place, on the 13th inst., Andrew Miller.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 10th inst., at her residence in Butler township, Adams county, Elizabeth S. Wright, relict of Samuel B. Wright, aged 15 years, 3 months and 14 days.

We mourn not the loss of our dear departed parent as those who have no hope, for we have a happy assurance from the many virtues which characterized her life, and the calm composure with which she yielded her parting breath, that her pure spirit now rests in the mansions of eternal bliss.

In peace, we trust thy soul's at rest,
Serenely in the realms on high,
Within the mansions of the blest,
Where the immortal spirit ne'er will die.


We are requested to announce that the Whigs of STRABAN township will meet at the house of Jacob Grass, in Hunterstown, on *Saturday the 8th of March next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to settle a Ticket to be supported at the March election.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

*To the Voters of Adams county.*

AT the solicitation of a number of citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.
Gettysburg, Feb. 21.—tc

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Susanna Shobe, late of Germany tp., Adams co. dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Germany township, notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EDWIN J. STONESIFER,
Feb. 21, 1851.—6t Adm'r.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Agnes Johnston, of Reading township, Adams county, Penn'a, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Germany tp., notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment, and to those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

J. C. FORREST, Adm'r.
Feb. 21.—6t

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

C. U. & C.

DAY-SPRING SECTION, No. 60, *Cadets of Temperance*, will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of the birth of Washington, by a public recitation of Speeches, Essays, Dialogues, &c., in the evening of the day, in M'CONAUGHY'S HALL. Gettys Lodge Band, it is expected, will be present and assist in the entertainment of the evening.

An admission fee will be required—for a single ticket 12½ cts; a ticket admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 25 cts.

☞The proceeds are to be applied to an enlargement of the Library connected with the Section.

R. Clay Hamersly, Charles Boyer,
D. M'Con. Gilbert, Robert Hamersly,
W. Frank. Paxton, Frederick Meals,
J. Harvey Cobean, J. Shaw Pierce,
John Gesselman, Melville Dull,
Hamilton J. Smith, John Dysert,
John Schwartz, James Swenney.
*Committee of Arrangements.*
Feb. 14, 1851.

VENDUE.

*On Tuesday the 18th of March next,* AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Franklin township, Adams county a variety of Personal Property, consisting of

Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Wheat, Corn and Oats by the bushel: Hay by the ton; one broad-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-Gears, with a variety of

FARMING UTENSILS,

*Also, at the same time & place, will be sold,*

CHAIRS,

Tables, Bedsteads, and Bedding, a Corner Cupboard, Barrels, Hogsheads, &c., with a variety of

*HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.*

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

HENRY HERSHEY.
Franklin tp., Feb. 14, 1851.

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 *Temple*, in the Diamond, adjoining the County Building. From Long experience they flatter themselves that they can go through all the ramifications of the

Tonsorial Department,

with such an infinite degree of skill, as will meet with the entire satisfaction of all who may submit their chins to the keen ordeal of their rasors. They hope, therefore, that by their attention to business, and a desire to please, they will merit as well as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private dwellings.

Jan. 24, 1851.—tf

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL—AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION.

NOW published, at a price suited to all, a novel and beautiful invention, adapted for either sex, young and old, entitled—

"Wallis's Nature's Tinting,"

It is mailable at a low rate, and gives explicit directions by which even persons unable to draw, can *by the aid of reflected light*, produce the most splendid imitations of Marble Statuary, Painted and Stained Glass, Birds, Fruits and Flowers, in pure white or the most delicate tints. It is not only an enduring pastime but is applicable to an immense variety of useful and ornamental purposes. So easily accomplished that failure is impossible. Price 25 cts, or 50 cents with a handsome finished specimen included.

For sale by Wilson & Co., 15 Spruce street. Editors giving this an insertion, will receive a fifty cent copy gratis, on sending a marked paper to this office.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of store coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with store coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly clear; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the Store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North West Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 12½ cents.

Dec. 20, 1850.

Selling out! Selling Out!!!

*AND NO MISTAKE!*

HAVING determined to retire from the Mercantile business, prior to the 1st of April, I will offer my entire stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware,

and most of the Groceries, wholesale and retail, *at City Prices*, from this date, till all is sold. I feel grateful to my old friends and customers for past favors, and would just say to them, and the public: if you want BARGAINS, *now* is your *time* to call and get them. The goods must be sold, bring what they may. The STORE-ROOM is now for RENT—one of the most desirable in this place. Possession given on or before the first of April.

J. M. STEVENSON.
Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1850.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

THE undersigned has opened an Office in Carlisle street, next door to the "STAR" office, where he will be found at all times, prepared to attend to all business that may be placed in his hands.

D. A. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 10, 1850.

*RIBBONS! RIBBONS!*

THE Ladies' attention is asked to a very large and varied assortment of plain MANTUA and SATIN RIBBONS, of every width and color that may be desired.

Oct. 4. J. L. SCHICK.

White Pine River Boards,

ON hand and for sale, for the cash only. Also, FOUR TONS PLASTER.

Feb. 21. GEO. ARNOLD.

CABINET MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years; and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE and LUMBER, for which the highest market price will be paid.

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best materials, and by experienced workmen.

Coffins.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

D. HEAGY.

☞An APPRENTICE to the Cabinet making business will be taken, if application be made soon. One from the country would be preferred.

Gettysburg, Dec. 5.—tf

NEW GOODS AT Hamersly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety Store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of

*COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, HONEY, TEAS,*

Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c.; also the largest and best stock of

China, Glass, and Queensware,

ever offered in the place; also HARDWARE and TABLE CUTLERY, Coffee Mills; a large assortment of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c.; Willow Baskets, of all sizes, Ladies' Travelling Baskets, Brushs, Brooms, Whisps, &c.; Crackers, (a superior article,) Cheese, Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

and different kinds of Feed, HAM & BACON, Hominy and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or country produce.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.
Oct. 4, 1850.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of Miss Wallace, will be re-opened on *Monday the 2d of September*, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June; leaving July and August for vacation instead of May and October.

Terms.—Ten dollars per session of five months; with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy Work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

Reference is respectfully made to the following gentlemen:

J. B. M'Pherson, Rev. Dr. Schmucker,
J. A. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Baugher,
R. G. Harper, Rev. Dr. Krauth,
Hon. D. Horner, Prof. Jacobs,
Hon. M. M'Clean, Prof. Stoever,
J. B. Danner, Rev. R. Johnston.

Aug. 30, (March 3,)—1y

IMPORTANT!

*FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—*

THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash One-price *Clothing and Variety Store*, (immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionable selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the "Buckwheat County," and at such prices as cannot fail to please,—the subscriber believing in the old motto, that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

The one-price system will be strictly adhered to. My goods are marked at the lowest living profits, and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold, and from which no abatement will in any instance be made, which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—believing it to be a much better system than that of the *grab game*, of asking enormous high prices and selling for just what you can get. My stock of clothing consists of Cloaks, Overcoats, Frock-coats, Dress-coats, Sack-coats, of every description; Pantaloons, of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, Velvet, Cord, and Doeskin; Vests, of Satin, Cloth, Casinet; Woolen Shirts and Drawers; Canton Flannel do.; Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders—in short, every article that belongs to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Room.

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who studies economy, to purchase his clothing at Samson's. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would return his most profound thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

MARCUS SAMSON.
Gettysburg, Oct. 25, 1850.

*Fans! Fans!*

A Large variety of FANS just received and offered to the Ladies at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

For Rent,

A STORE ROOM, in a desirable situation in the county. Possession given immediately. Enquire at this office.